

## Rutherford County Schools – Individual Learning Modules

Grade	Course
2nd	ELA
<b>Unit Focus</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Read grade level text with purpose and understanding</li> <li>• Ask and answer such questions as who, what, where, when, why and how to demonstrate understanding of key details in a text/story</li> <li>• Know and apply grade level phonics (long vowels such as <b>play</b>, <b>game</b>, <b>eight</b>, vowel teams such as <b>dream</b>, <b>great</b>, <b>quiet</b>, digraphs such as <b>phone</b>, <b>chip</b>, and blends such as <b>bread</b>, <b>blimp</b>)</li> <li>• If internet access is unavailable, there is an informational text within this document along with comprehension questions that your child can use.</li> </ul>	
<b>Day 1</b>	
<p>Read the article below about animals that migrate. Have student read along or independently read, depending on ability. Have students give an oral and written response to the text. Draw pictures to illustrate important vocabulary within text. Student writes one paragraph to summarize key details in the story, which might answer the <i>wh</i> questions. Student needs to be aware and make note of grade level phonics like vowel teams, long vowels in multi-syllabic words and prefixes/suffixes. Have students answer questions attached to text to check for understanding.</p>	
<b>Day 2</b>	
<p>Read the article below about the wolves of South Salem. Have student read along or independently read, depending on ability. Have students give an oral and written response to the text. Draw pictures to illustrate important vocabulary within text. Student writes one paragraph to summarize key details in the story, which might answer the <i>wh</i> questions. Student needs to be aware and make note of grade level phonics like vowel teams, long vowels in multi-syllabic words and prefixes/suffixes. Have students answer questions attached to text to check for understanding.</p>	
<b>Day 3</b>	
<p>Read the story below, <u>The Hen That Laid Golden Eggs</u>. Have student read along or independently read, depending on ability. Have students give an oral and written response to the text. Draw pictures to illustrate important vocabulary within text. Student writes one paragraph to summarize key details in the story, which might answer the <i>wh</i> questions. Student needs to be aware and make note of grade level phonics like vowel teams, long vowels in multi-syllabic words and prefixes/suffixes. Have students answer questions attached to text to check for understanding.</p>	
<b>Day 4</b>	
<p>Read the story below, <u>My Favorite Alley Cat</u>. Have student read along or independently read, depending on ability. Have students give an oral and written response to the text. Draw pictures to illustrate important vocabulary within text. Student writes one paragraph to summarize key details in the story, which might answer the <i>wh</i> questions. Student needs to be aware and make note of grade level phonics like vowel teams, long vowels in multi-syllabic words and prefixes/suffixes. Have students answer questions attached to text to check for understanding.</p>	
<b>Day 5</b>	
<p>Student choice of narrative or opinion writing. Student should either pick book of choice to complete a narrative writing, making sure to include a complete retell with characters, setting and problem and solution. Another choice is to create an opinion writing about the time spent away from school and friends. Make sure to apply grade level phonics to your writing.</p>	

## Going Places

### Time to Travel

## Some animals travel south for the winter.

During the fall, some animals migrate. They move from one place to another place. Some go by land, others by air, and some by water.

### Caribou Travel By Land

Caribou travel in groups called herds. One large herd lives in Alaska in the spring. They migrate south in the fall when the weather gets colder. They go to Canada. The winter is warmer there, and they can find food more easily.



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Humpback Whale

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### Humpback Whales Travel By Water

Many humpback whales go to the Gulf of Alaska in the summer to eat. The whales migrate south in the fall to warmer water near Hawaii. They go there to have their babies.

### Monarch Butterflies Travel by Air

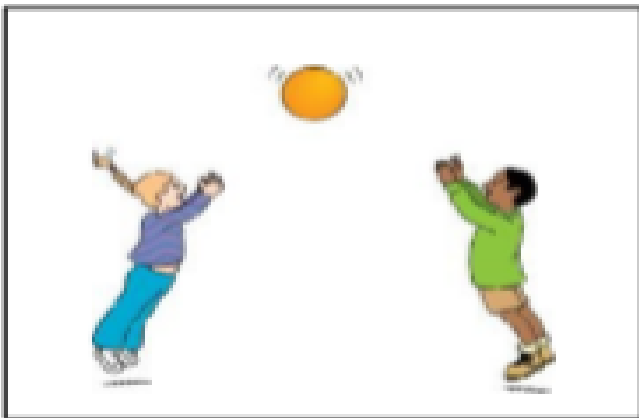
Monarch butterflies migrate in the fall when the weather gets cool. They go to warmer places to rest for the winter. They start their trip in the United States and Canada. Most fly south to Mexico. In the spring, they return north.

1. Why do caribou, humpback whales, and monarch butterflies all migrate south for winter?
2. What do humpback whales do when they get to water near Hawaii?
3. Based on the passage, why can caribou find food more easily in Canada during the winter?
4. What is this passage mostly about?
5. The question below is an incomplete sentence. Choose the word that best completes the sentence.

Many monarch butterflies migrate to Mexico in the fall \_\_\_\_\_ temperatures there are warmer than in the United States and Canada.

- A. because
- B. but
- C. so

6. Which picture below suggests that someone is migrating to another place?



## Atka and the Wolves of South Salem

by ReadWorks



Alawa and Zephyr are two-year-old Canadian Rocky Mountain wolves. They live in a large pen at the Wolf Conservation Center in South Salem, New York. The pen has trees, two dens, rocks to climb, and a pond. The wolves run by the fence and then stop to look around. They pant in the July sun. "Wolves like the winter," says Alex Spitzer. "They don't like the summer as much."

Alex is a teacher at the Wolf Conservation Center. He is in charge of teaching visitors about the wolves at the center. The Wolf Conservation Center is home to 22 wolves. They live in ten pens on 26 acres of land. Most of the wolves live in packs. As of July 2013, there are ten packs at the center. "Our largest pack has seven wolves," explains Alex.

Alex studied wildlife biology. Before coming to work at the Wolf Conservation Center, he worked at the International Wolf Center in Minnesota.

Alex runs Wolf Camp. At Wolf Camp kids learn about wolves. The day before, Alex helped the kids make enrichment boxes for the wolves. They put catnip, blackberries and oranges, into boxes. Alex left the boxes in the wolf pen for the wolves to examine. "Anything to stimulate their sense of taste and sense of smell is interesting for the wolves," says Alex.

Another wolf at the center is Atka. Atka is an Arctic Gray Wolf. Atka is white with long legs and green eyes. Atka, Alawa, and Zephyr are the three socialized ambassador wolves at the center. Alex calls them the "teacher wolves." They were raised at the center and have no fear of people. These three wolves help with the educational programs. Atka is very popular with people. He travels to schools and educational events. Alex works with Atka a lot.

Alex walks up to the pen where Atka lives at the center. He kneels down, getting closer to Atka's height. Alex asks, "Do you want to talk?" Alex makes a long howling noise. He sounds just like a wolf! Atka hears Alex howling, and lifts his head and howls back. Then the wolves in the pen next to Atka howl, too. Pretty soon the wolves all over the center are howling.

"It's really nice to get a conversation going like that," says Alex.

Wolves howl to communicate with one another, Alex explains. He says this is one of the main ways wolves are different from dogs. Dogs bark. Wolves only bark to warn each other of danger.

Wolves only eat once or twice-a-week. When they eat, they eat a lot. The wolves at the center eat deer.

Another important difference between dogs and wolves is that dogs are domesticated. Alawa, Zephyr and Atka are socialized. They are not domesticated. When a wolf is socialized, that means it is used to people. Dogs are domesticated. That means they have learned to live with humans over thousands of years. They have evolved with humans, and want to do things to please humans. Wolves are different. "You can't ask a wolf to sit," says Alex.

Atka and the other socialized wolves at the center are not afraid of people. The other 19 wolves at the center are afraid of people. Alex explains they want to keep it that way. Alex explains the goal is to one day release the wolf packs back into the wild. These wolves that will be returning to the wild live in separate pens. People are not allowed to visit them.

Wolves are important. "They keep everything in balance," says Alex.

Questions Below.



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. What is Atka?

- A. a wolf
- B. a dog
- C. a coyote

2. The author contrasts wolves with dogs. What is one way that wolves and dogs are different?

- A. Wolves are domesticated, but dogs are not.
- B. Dogs live in packs, but wolves live alone.
- C. Wolves howl to communicate with one another, but dogs bark.

3. The three socialized ambassador wolves have no fear of people. Which evidence from the text supports this statement?

- A. The three wolves are not domesticated.
- B. The three wolves help with educational events.
- C. The three wolves live at the Wolf Conservation Center.

4. Which type of wolf from the Wolf Conservation Center would most likely be released into the wild?

- A. a socialized wolf
- B. a wolf that has not been visited by people
- C. a "teacher wolf"

5. What is the passage mostly about?

- A. wolves and the Wolf Conservation Center
- B. how wolves communicate
- C. the domestication of dogs

6. Read the following sentences: "They put catnip, blackberries and oranges, into boxes. Alex left the boxes in the wolf pen for the wolves to **examine**."

What does the word **examine** mean in the sentence?

- A. to throw away the boxes
- B. to avoid the boxes
- C. to look at the boxes carefully

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence below.

Wolves only eat once or twice-a-week, \_\_\_\_\_ they eat a lot when they do eat.

- A. second
- B. first
- C. but

8. What is a socialized wolf used to?

9. Atka and the other socialized wolves at the center are not afraid of people. Why are the other 19 wolves at the center afraid of people?

10. Alex explains the goal of the Wolf Conservation Center is to one day release the wolf packs back into the wild. The wolves that will be returning to the wild live in separate pens. People are not allowed to visit them.

Explain whether people should be allowed to visit the wolves that will return to the wild. Use evidence from the passage to support your answer.



## The Hen That Laid Golden Eggs

by ReadWorks



Once there was a man who had a special hen. She laid golden eggs. The man thought there was a huge piece of gold inside her. He believed this piece was where the golden eggs were coming from.

The man killed his hen and made a discovery. Her body was no different from that of any other hen.

The man had hoped for a lot of money at once. He had been in a hurry to get it. In his hope and hurry to get a lot, he robbed himself of the ability to get a little.

*Note: This story is a fable from Ancient Greece.*

Questions below.

1. What does the hen in this story lay?

- A. glass eggs
- B. silver eggs
- C. golden eggs

2. What action does the man take in the story?

- A. The man thinks there is a huge piece of gold inside his hen.
- B. The man kills his hen.
- C. The man hopes to get a lot of money at once.

3. Read these sentences from the text:

Once there was a man who had a special hen. She laid golden eggs.

Based on this evidence, what can you conclude about hens?

- A. Hens do not normally lay golden eggs.
- B. Hens normally lay golden eggs.
- C. Hens normally lay silver eggs.

4. Why does the man kill his hen?

- A. to prove that she is the same as other hens on the inside
- B. to cook and serve her as a meal for his family
- C. to get the gold that he thinks is inside her

5. What is the theme of this story?

- A. Animals should be treated the same way that people are treated.
- B. Wanting a lot of money at once can lead to someone getting less money, not more.
- C. If someone has an idea, that person should carry out an experiment to test the idea.

6. Read these sentences from the text:

The man killed his hen and made a discovery. Her body was no different from that of any other hen.

What words could replace "that" without changing the meaning of the second sentence?

- A. the body
- B. the man
- C. the discovery

7. Read these sentences from the text:

The man had hoped for a lot of money at once. He had been in a hurry to get it. In his hope and hurry to get a lot, he robbed himself of the ability to get a little.

What does the phrase "robbed himself of the ability" mean here?

- A. forgot about the ability
- B. gave himself the ability
- C. took away his ability

8. What had the man hoped for?

9. Explain whether the man finds any gold when he kills the hen.

Support your answer with evidence from the text and images.

10. How does the man probably feel at the end of the story?

Support your answer with evidence from the text and images.

## My Favorite Alley Cat

by ReadWorks  
ReadWorks dedicates this story to Hapt, the cat.



Rosie knows not to feed stray cats. Even if they are cute, she isn't supposed to. She can't give them tuna. She can't give them milk. She can't give them even a little cat food. Her mother says, "No!" So when a cat slinks by Rosie's front porch, she waves hello, but that is all. When a cat creeps under her window at night, Rosie says, "Good night, Mr. Kitty," but that is all. When a cat approaches her on the playground at school, she shows it her math homework, but that is all.

There is one exception. His name is Frankie. It's okay to feed Frankie, because he isn't a stray. Nobody knows it, but Frankie is Rosie's cat.

They met on the Fourth of July. Rosie was at the park with her family watching the fireworks. Rosie was bored. Each firework was the same. One was green, and one was red, but they were all just loud noises to her. As the whole town looked to the sky, Rosie looked at the ground. Frankie was waiting for her.

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Like everyone else in town, Frankie was watching the fireworks. A skinny little tabby cat with a tail that went *swoosh-swoosh-swoosh*, he liked the orange fireworks the best. Rosie whistled-she had just learned to whistle-and the cat came to say hello.

"Hello," said Rosie. "What is your name?"

The cat didn't say anything. Rosie would have to name him herself. She thought about the Fourth of July. She thought about the founding fathers. She remembered her favorite: Benjamin Franklin.

"I'll call you Frankie," she said.

While her family watched the fireworks, Rosie held out the end of a hotdog bun. Frankie ate it right up. She offered a potato chip, and Frankie ate that too. Finally, for dessert, she gave the cat half of her hotdog. Frankie meowed to say thanks, and Rosie knew they would always be pals.

That summer, she fed Frankie every day. He came each day at three o'clock. She would take him whatever she could find-anything her mother wouldn't notice. Frankie was not picky. He ate cheese straws, tater tots, and corners of grilled cheese sandwiches. Once, on a very hot day, she let him eat the end of her Popsicle. As always, he *meow-meow-meowed* to say thank you. She did not know where he went after lunch, but she knew he would always come back the next day.

When the weather changed, so did their routine. The first cold month, Frankie only came five times a week. Next month, he only appeared every third day. By the time her school let out for winter break, Rosie hadn't seen her cat in two weeks. She prepared a special treat for him on Christmas-sardines, right from the can-but Frankie did not come.

Rosie was scared. It's dangerous being a stray cat. What if something happened to Frankie? Each day of her vacation, from three o'clock to three fifteen, she stared out the window. When no cat appeared, she got gloomier. By New Year's, she was so gloomy that she couldn't hide it any more.

"What's wrong?" asked her mother. "You look pretty sad for a girl on winter break."

Rosie couldn't help it. She told her mother everything: about the fireworks, the meowing, and even the Popsicle! She was afraid her mother would be angry, but Mom just smiled.

"I think," said Mom, "that your friend Frankie is a snowbird."

"A snowbird?" said Rosie. "No way, Mom. Frankie is a cat."

"A snowbird is a person or animal that goes south for the winter. When it gets cold, they go to a warmer state like Florida. I think Frankie will come home when it warms up."

"Yeah?"

"And when he does, I think you should invite him to move inside."

Rosie waited until the first warm day to get her hopes up. When spring came, she asked her mom to fix her a hotdog. She ate most of it, and then she took the last few bites outside on a plate. She shut her eyes and hoped. At three o'clock sharp, she heard a meow. The hotdog was gone, but Frankie was there. His tail swooshed against her arm.

"Hello," she said. "Tell me about your trip."

1. Who is Frankie?

- A. Rosie's mother
- B. a friend Rosie meets on winter break
- C. a cat Rosie feeds

2. Who are the main characters in this story?

- A. Frankie and Rosie
- B. Rosie's mom and Frankie
- C. Frankie's mom and Rosie

3. What happens last in the story?

- A. Frankie returns on the first warm day of spring.
- B. Frankie goes away during the winter.
- C. Rosie sees Frankie on the Fourth of July.

4. Frankie likes the food that Rosie gives him.

What information from the story proves this is true?

- A. Frankie meows and comes back for more.
- B. Frankie watches the fireworks with Rosie and likes the orange fireworks best.
- C. Frankie goes away for more than two weeks and makes Rosie worry.

5. What is this story about?

- A. the friendship between a girl and a cat
- B. the dangers of feeding stray cats
- C. a fight between a girl and her mother

6. Read the following sentences: "It's okay to feed Frankie because he isn't a **stray**. Nobody knows it, but Frankie is Rosie's cat."

What does the word **stray** mean above?

- A. an animal that will hurt anyone who touches it
- B. an animal that does not belong to anyone
- C. a person who does not own any pets

7. Select the word that best completes the sentence.

Rosie is worried, \_\_\_\_\_ she tells her mother about Frankie.

- A. but
- B. because
- C. so

8. During the summer, Frankie visited Rosie every day. When the weather changed, how did Frankie behave differently?

9. What does Rosie's mom say a snowbird is?

10. Is Frankie a snowbird? Explain why or why not, using details from the story. Write your answer in complete sentences.