

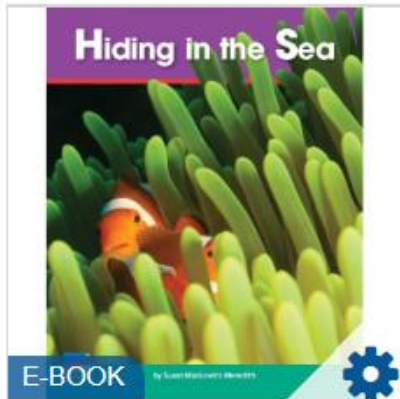
Planes de artes del lenguaje para el lunes 8 de junio - ¡Feliz última semana del segundo grado!!!! a continuación, encontrará actividades que sus estudiantes podrán elegir completar durante la semana. Hay algunos planes que se pueden completar en línea y otros que no necesita una computadora para completar. No dude en enviar un correo electrónico a cualquiera de los profesores si tiene alguna pregunta.

Planes Online:

- Lee 1 de los siguientes libros en Benchmark Universe (los encuentras en tu cuenta de Clever) o un libro de no ficción que tengas en casa. Completa “Using Non-Fiction Text Features” que encontraras más adelante (Mira los Recursos).
- Completa el organizador gráfico (tablas y viñetas) a continuación para el libro que escogiste. Recuerda que la tabla es la idea principal (la gran idea) y las viñetas son los detalles de apoyo que tienen que ver con la idea principal.

Libros:

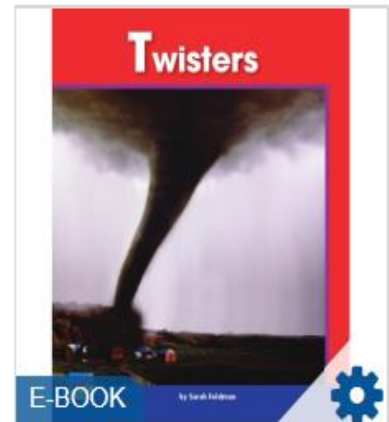
Hiding in the Sea



Bringing Back the Whooping Crane



Twisters



- Completa las instrucciones de escritura usando el libro que elegiste. Puedes usar los ejemplos de oración que se encuentran en la Sección de Recursos a continuación para ayudarte a comenzar.

Instrucciones de escritura:

1. Escribe **3** hechos que aprendiste al leer el texto de no ficción.
2. Escribe **2** preguntas que tuviste durante o después de leer.

Planes Offline:

- Lee los siguientes pasajes. (Ver recursos). Si necesitas que te enviemos versiones en PDF por correo electrónico, envía un correo electrónico a Mrs. Ward at wardcx@pwcs.edu o a Mr. Longo a longosx@pwcs.edu.)

Pasajes de lectura:

- **“T” time for Elephants**
- **Sleepy Bear**
- Completa las preguntas anexas a los pasajes de lectura.
- Completa el organizador gráfico de cada uno de los pasajes de lectura. Completa el organizador gráfico (tablas y viñetas). Recuerda que la tabla es la idea principal (la gran idea) y las viñetas son los detalles de apoyo que tienen que ver con la idea principal.
- Completa las instrucciones de escritura usando uno de los pasajes de lectura que elegiste. Puedes usar los ejemplos de oración que se encuentran en la Sección de Recursos a continuación para ayudarte a comenzar.

Instrucciones de escritura:

1. Escribe **3** hechos que aprendiste al leer el texto de no ficción.
2. Escribe **2** preguntas que tuviste durante o después de leer.

Recursos

Uso de características de texto de no ficción

Name: _____

Title: _____

Using Non-Fiction Text Features

Directions: Preview the book. Put a ✓ next to each text feature you find.

table of contents

diagram

photographs

bold text

heading

chart or graph

caption

glossary

map

index

Prediction: After previewing, make a prediction about what you might learn from reading this book?

What evidence supports your prediction?

Ask Questions: What are 2 questions you think be answered as you read this book?

1. _____

2. _____

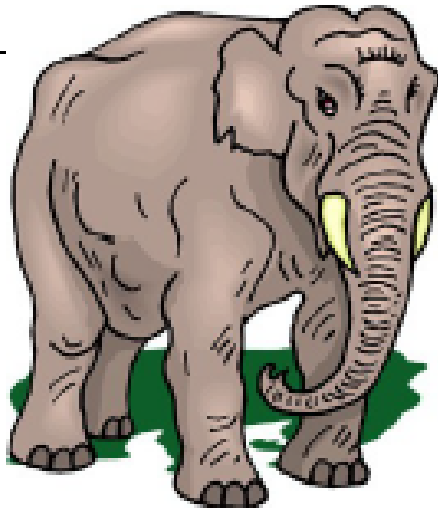
Organizadores Gráficos (Tablas y viñetas)

Name: _____

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Name: _____

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“T” Time With Elephants

by Guy Bellerant

Three interesting things about an elephant begin with the letter T – trunk, tusk and teeth.

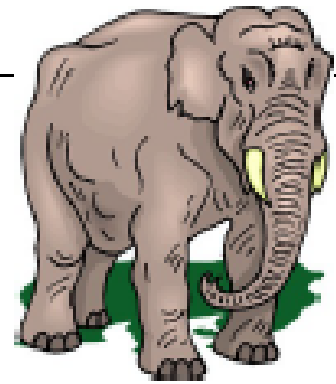
An elephant’s trunk has over forty thousand muscles and tendons. The trunk is a combination of the nose and the upper lip. An elephant uses its trunk for picking things up. It also uses its trunk for smelling.

An elephant has two tusks. The tusks are made of ivory. The tusks grow from the elephant’s upper jaw. An elephant has these two “teeth” instead of incisor teeth. The tusks grow throughout an elephant’s life. An elephant uses its tusks to drill for water and to dig up food.

All African elephants have tusks. Only some Asian male elephants have tusks. Some female Asian elephants also have tusks, but they are very small and hidden inside the mouth.

An elephant also has four other teeth. These teeth are molars. An elephant has one upper molar and one lower molar on each side of its mouth. Because an elephant eats a lot of plants, its molars get ground down. New molars move in to replace the old molars about every ten years. An elephant gets up to six sets of molars over its lifetime.

Name: _____



“T” Time With Elephants

by Guy Bellerantl

1. How many muscles and tendons are in an elephant's trunk?
- a. over 4,000
 - b. over 40,000
 - c. over 400,000
 - d. over 40,000,000

2. What two things does an elephant use its trunk for?

3. What two things does an elephant use its tusks for?

4. What does an elephant use its molars for?

- a. growing tusks
- b. chewing plants
- c. chewing small animals
- d. speaking to other elephants

5. What is one way you might tell whether an elephant is old or young?

- a. count the number of molars in its mouth
- b. look at its color
- c. measure its height
- d. measure its tusks

6. Copy one sentence from the passage that states the main idea.

Name: _____

Sleepy Bear

by Lydia Lukidis

Shhh...don't wake up
Bear! He is sleeping.

In fact, he will sleep for many months. This is called "hibernation." Bear has dug his own den. A den is a bear's home. It looks like a dark hole or cave. Bear hibernates because there is not much



food in winter. It is also very cold. While he sleeps, he will relax. He will conserve energy. That means he will save energy. His body temperature will go down. He will not eat. He will not wake up for a while. He won't even go to the bathroom. But don't worry! Bear will survive. He was smart and he ate a lot of food before falling asleep.

Bear will wake up in the spring. He will be well rested. He will also be very hungry! Luckily, there will be a lot of food to eat. Bear will snack on plants, berries, and insects. Sometimes he will eat fish too.

Bear is not the only animal that hibernates. Squirrels, skunks and raccoons are other examples.

Name: _____

Sleepy Bear

by Lydia Lukidis



1. Why does a bear hibernate?

- a. He is bored.
- b. He doesn't like snow on his paws.
- c. He can't find food in the winter.
- d. He is afraid of being buried in the snow.

2. What happens to the bear's body temperature when he hibernates?

3. When the bear wakes up in the spring, what will he eat?

(Circle four answers in the box.)

plants	deer	fish	insects
squirrels	berries	birds	worms

4. Name three other animals that hibernate according to the article.

Iniciadores de oraciones

Nueva información aprendida

"Aprendí que _____."

"Descubrí que _____."

"Un hecho que aprendí fue _____".

Palabras que se usan para preguntar

¿Quién?

¿Qué?

¿Dónde?

¿Porqué?

¿Cuándo?

¿Cómo?

Preguntas / cosas que me pregunto

"Me pregunto si _____."

"Y si _____?"

"Algo que desearía saber es _____?"