

Happy New Year 2017

****Student of The Month****

Kaidence Mason

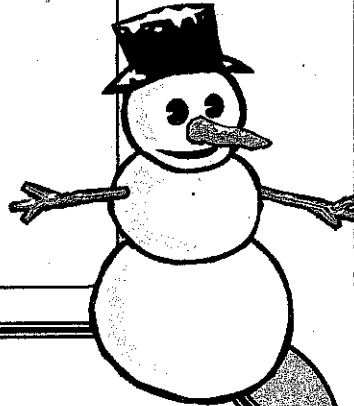
****Student Of The Week****

Jeramie Moore

Upcoming Events:

1/24 Awards day 8:15a.m

1/27 Spelling test



Spelling Words: final (ing) pattern words

1. begging
2. eating
3. bragging
4. dreaming
5. resulting
6. amusing
7. wrapping
8. nodding
9. squeezing
10. suffering
11. shopping
12. entertaining
13. rehearsing

Note:

Double the consonant before adding (ing) to words that have a vowel followed by a consonant at the end.

The Second Grade Awards Day is Here

Students please dress to impress. We will have our awards day for 1st semester. You deserve to celebrate your earned accomplishments!!!

January Birthdays

1/7 Abdoulaye

1/18 Elijah

1/22 Aderonke

This Week We are learning:

| <u>Reading</u> RL.3.5 | <u>Writing</u> | <u>Health</u> | <u>Math</u> | <u>Science</u> | <u>Social Studies</u> |
|--|--|---|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| Analyze the structure of texts, including how specific sentences, paragraphs and larger portions relate. | Opinion writing/ Use glossaries and beginning dictionaries, both print and digital, to determine or clarify the meaning of words | What is energy? How do we use energy? How do we use energy to exercise? | Unit 4: Understanding Base Ten | What is energy? How do we use energy? What are the different forms of energy? | Georgians and Civil Rights: Jackie Robinson and Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. |

NAME _____ # _____

SECOND GRADE HOMEWORK CONTRACT

Monday (Put a Check Mark next to each thing your child has done each night)

1. Write each Spelling Word 3 times. _____
2. Math Worksheet pages 181-182 _____
3. Read 20 Minutes-Book Title: _____
4. Writing: Students need to create a poem for tonight. _____
They may write about winter.

Tuesday

1. Write a sentence for each Spelling word. (Underline all Spelling Words in each sentence that is written: 5 Spelling Words = 5 Sentences) _____
2. Math Worksheet pages 189-190 _____
3. Read 20 Minutes-Book Title: _____

Wednesday

1. Write spelling words in ABC order.
2. Writing: Students need to do a Free Write for tonight. _____
They may write about anything that they would like to.
3. Math Worksheet pages 195-196 _____
4. Read 20 Minutes-Book Title: _____

Thursday

1. Study Spelling Words with a Parent/Guardian (Optional: Give your child a Spelling Pretest and have him/her practice the words he/she got wrong). _____
2. Math Worksheet pages 201- 202 _____
3. Read 20 Minutes-Book Title: _____

Parent Signature: _____ Date: _____



Read the science article. Then answer the questions that follow.

from “Crazy Critters”

by Fran Downy and Peter Winkler, National Geographic Explorer

- 1 Some animals look really crazy! Their odd looks fit their wild lives perfectly.
- 2 How do creatures last in the wild? They have **adaptations**. These are things that allow an animal to live. Sometimes, adaptations are body parts. Other times, they can be ways of acting.
- 3 Long ears are adaptations. Big bills and blue feet are too. So are running, jumping, and flying. Most adaptations seem normal. Others look odd. They all allow creatures to live.
- 4 Now let’s meet some animals that look crazy. We will see how their strange looks help them live in the wild.

Extra Eye

5 We will start with the very rare tuatara (too ah TAH rah). It lives on small islands in New Zealand. That is a country in the Pacific Ocean.

6 The tuatara looks like a lizard. Yet it is not. Lizards have ears. It does not. Lizards like warmth. It does not. Lizards come out during the day. It does not.

7 This animal is a bit odd. You see, it has a **third eye**. The eye sits on the top of the animal’s head.



Two Tuataras

8 What does this adaptation do? We do not really know. It may help with seeing in the dark. Or it may help the animal tell time or the season.

Using Their Heads

9 The hornbill also has an odd head. The bird looks like it is wearing a hat! It is made of the same stuff as the nails on your fingers and toes.

10 The hat might help the bird make noise. It may also help support the bird’s long **bill**. The bird uses its big mouth to eat fruit.

11 The chameleon has an odd head too. It holds a tongue that stretches longer than the animal's body!

12 A chameleon uses its tongue to catch dinner. The animal likes to eat bugs, birds, and other lizards. It flicks its tongue at prey. It then pulls the prey into its mouth.

Crazy Colors

13 Color helps animals in many ways. Mandrills are monkeys in western Africa. The males have bright red noses. They have blue cheeks. The females like those colors. They pick males with the most colorful faces.

14 The mandarin (man duh rihn) fish lives in the Pacific Ocean. It is blue, green, orange, and yellow. The males show off their colors. The colors make a big splash with the females.

15 The zorilla of Africa is mostly black. It has white **stripes** on its back. Other animals know this animal by color. They see the zorilla's stripes as a warning. Zorillas make an awful smell when they are in trouble. The smell keeps this animal safe.

Forever Young

16 Now it's time to meet one of the oddest animals. It's a salamander. Most salamanders are born in water. They grow up and move onto land. Not the axolotl (ax oh lot ul).

17 It never grows up. It spends its whole life in Mexican lakes. Pink **gills** help it breathe.

18 What caused this adaptation? No one knows for sure. Yet this strange animal does well in the wild. How? Adaptations, of course!

Cool Chameleon Facts

- A chameleon's tongue can hit a bug in just one-sixteenth of a second.
- A chameleon can move each eye separately. It can look backward and forward at the same time!

1

Which heading would be most helpful for finding facts about animals with oddly shaped heads?

- A Extra Eye
- B Using Their Heads
- C Crazy Colors
- D Forever Young

Answer Form

- 1 (A) (B) (C) (D)
 2 (A) (B) (C) (D)
 3 (A) (B) (C) (D)

Number
Correct

3

2 What can you learn more about by reading the sidebar in this article?

- A salamanders
- B tuataras
- C chameleons
- D mandarin fish

3 Which text feature helps you understand why the axolotl is odd?

- A the key word "stripes"
- B the heading "Extra Eye"
- C the key word "gills"
- D the title "Crazy Critters"

4 Name one animal in the article that uses color to help it survive in the wild. Then tell what text feature in this article helped you find this information.

Name one animal that uses color to help it survive in the wild.

Tell what text feature in the passage helped you find this information.

✓ **Self Check** *Go back and see what you can check off on the Self Check on page 85.*