Grade 2 | ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS

WEEK 27 • FILLABLE PRACTICE WORKBOOK • DAYS 131–135

Read the matching lesson in the Week 27 Student Textbook first. Type each answer in the box below its question and save a copy. Complete physical measurements, drawing, and hands-on tasks on a printed page. Day 135 is answered on your own.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Day 131: Subject Words; Asking a Research Question

Life in a Longleaf Pine Forest

A Sunny, Grassy Forest

A longleaf pine forest is open and sunny. The tall pines grow far apart, and grasses cover the ground between them. Longleaf pine forests once covered much of southern Alabama.

Fire Helps the Forest

Small, low fires used to burn through these forests every few years. The fires clear away bushes, and the thick bark of the longleaf pine protects the tree. Today, trained forest workers set careful, planned fires to keep the forest healthy.

Animals of the Forest

Gopher tortoises dig burrows in the sandy soil. Red-cockaded woodpeckers nest in old pines. Eastern indigo snakes, which are not venomous, shelter in tortoise burrows.

Caption: A young longleaf pine looks like a clump of grass for its first few years. This stage is called the grass stage.

Bold words in this article's glossary: burrow (a tunnel an animal digs to live in); habitat (the place where a plant or animal lives and finds what it needs).

1. Spelling: Listen as your teacher reads three words. Write each word.

2. Write the meaning of habitat and burrow from the article's glossary.

3. Which heading would help you answer the question Why are planned fires used? Copy the heading.

4. Write your own research question about an animal that lives in a longleaf pine forest.

Day 132: Using Sources and Taking Notes

Source A: a page from a make-believe field guide, Animals of Alabama Forests
Gopher tortoise. Size: about as long as a ruler (12 inches) or a little longer. Home: sandy soil in longleaf pine forests. Food: grasses, leaves and fruits. Burrow: can be as long as a car.
Source B: a page from a make-believe nature center website
Gopher tortoises are slow, but they are strong diggers. More than 300 kinds of animals have been found using their burrows. Tortoises come out on warm days to eat and go back into their burrows at night.

1. Spelling: Listen as your teacher reads three words. Write each word.

2. Write two short notes from Source A. Write A next to each note.

3. Write one short note from Source B that Source A does not have. Write B next to it.

4. Which text feature in Source A helps you find what the tortoise eats quickly? Explain.

Day 133: Your Own Words; Planning a Report

1. Spelling: Listen as your teacher reads three words. Write each word.

2. Rewrite this fact in your own words: Many other animals use gopher tortoise burrows.

3. Write a topic sentence for a report about the gopher tortoise or another longleaf pine animal.

4. Sort your notes from Day 132 into two groups, such as Home and Food. Write a heading for each group.

Day 134: Hands-On: A Mini Report

Hands-on task: write a mini report

1. Use your plan from Day 133: a topic sentence and notes sorted into two groups with headings.
2. Draft: write a title, your topic sentence and two short sections, one under each heading. Write the facts in your own words and use at least two subject words.
3. Add a labeled drawing with a caption that explains it.
4. Revise and edit: read it aloud, add an exact word, and check capitals, end marks and spelling.
5. At the end, list your sources, such as Source A and Source B. Publish a neat copy and read it to your family.

Title:

Topic sentence:

Heading 1 and facts:

Heading 2 and facts:

Caption for my drawing:

My sources:

1. Spelling: Listen as your teacher reads three words. Write each word.

2. Write the title and the two headings of your report.

3. Copy one sentence from your report that uses a subject word. Underline the subject word.

4. Write the caption from your drawing.

Day 135: Independent Check: Research and Text Features

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Caption: A young longleaf pine looks like a clump of grass for its first few years. This stage is called the grass stage.

Bold words in this article's glossary: burrow (a tunnel an animal digs to live in); habitat (the place where a plant or animal lives and finds what it needs).

Answer on your own. An adult may read the questions aloud but should not give the answers.

1. Spelling: Listen as your teacher reads three words. Write each word.

2. Which heading tells about the animals? What does the caption explain?

3. Write one research question you could answer from the article, then answer it in your own words.

4. Rewrite this sentence in your own words: The tall pines grow far apart, and grasses cover the ground between them.