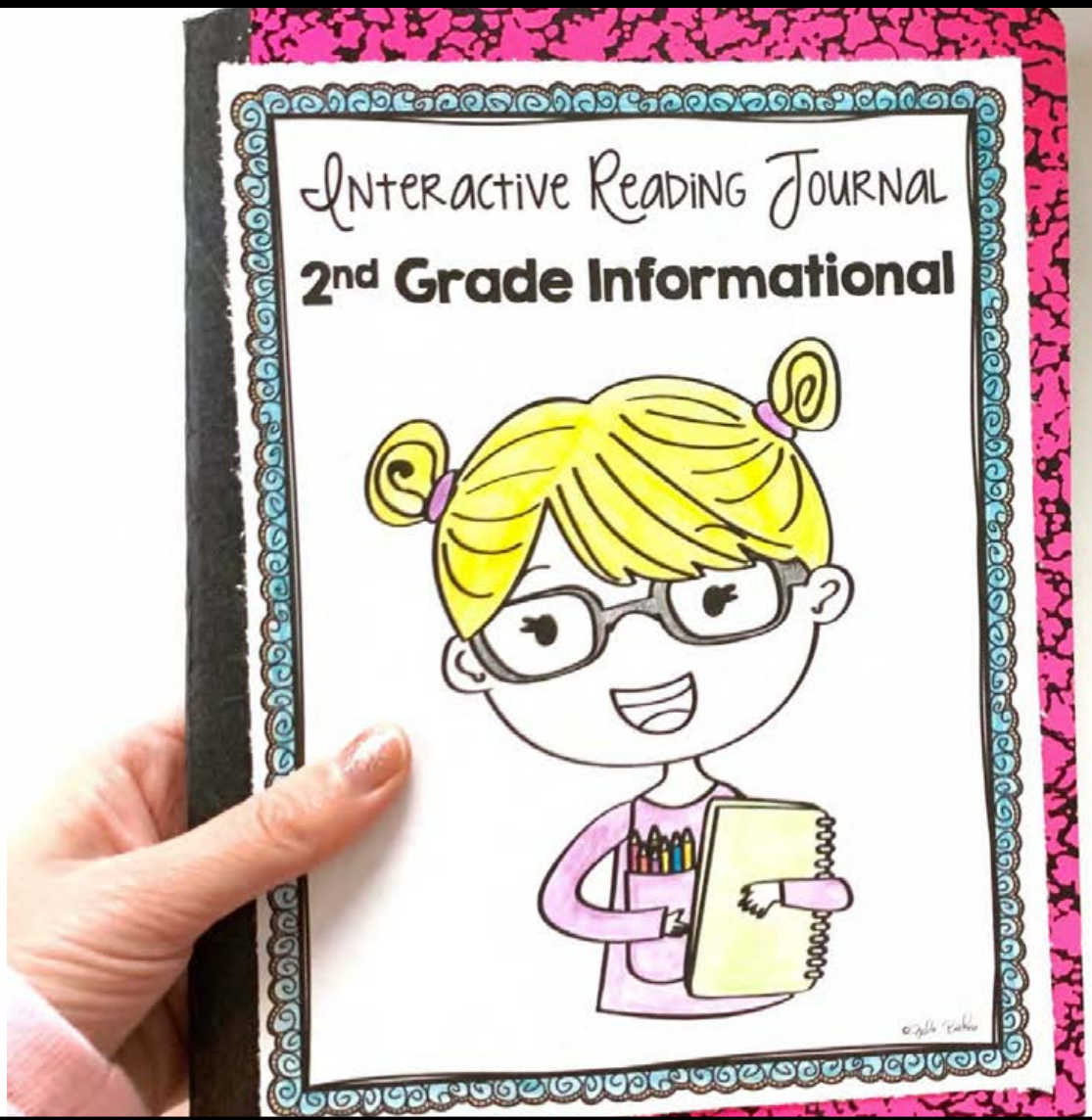
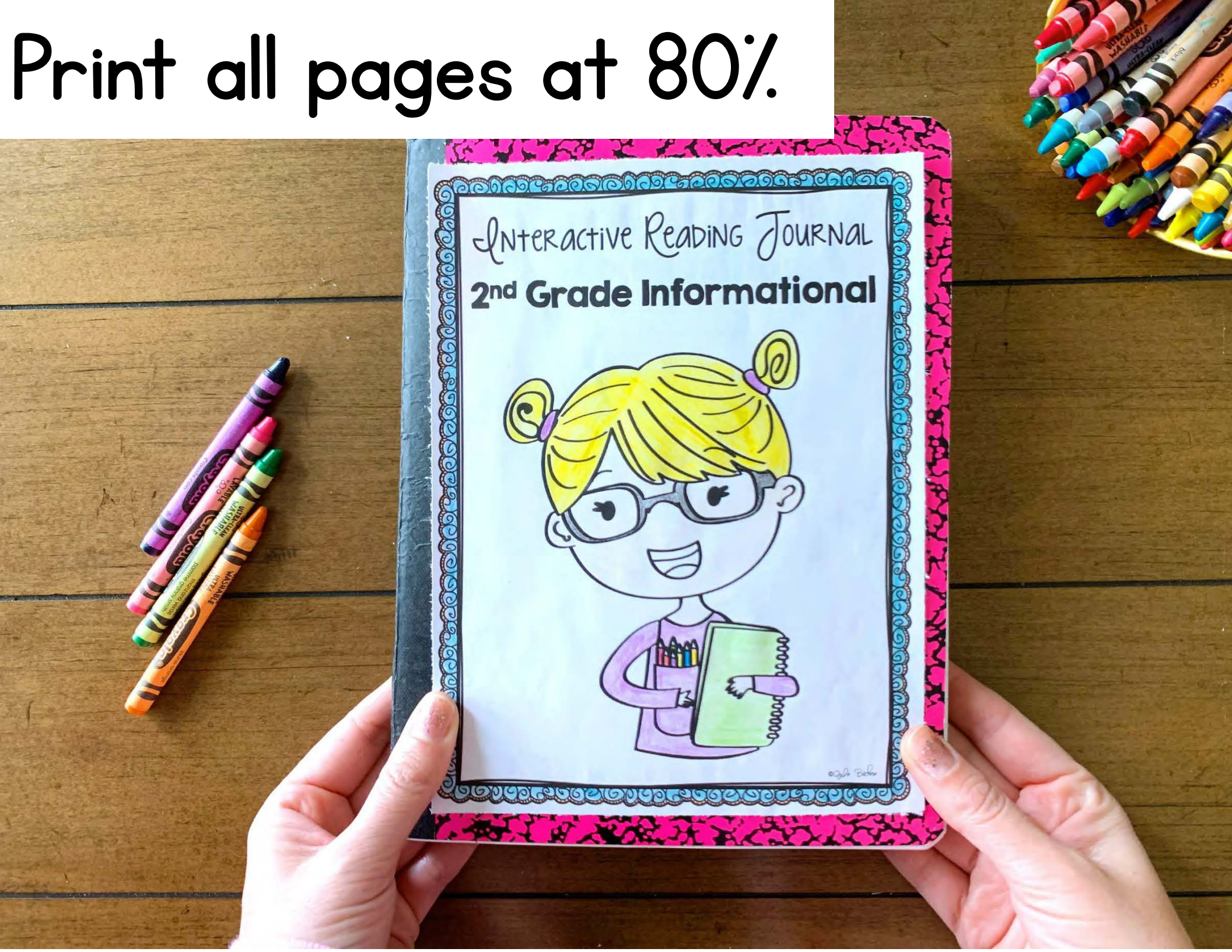
2nd grade informational
INTERACTIVE JOURNAL



Print all pages at 80%



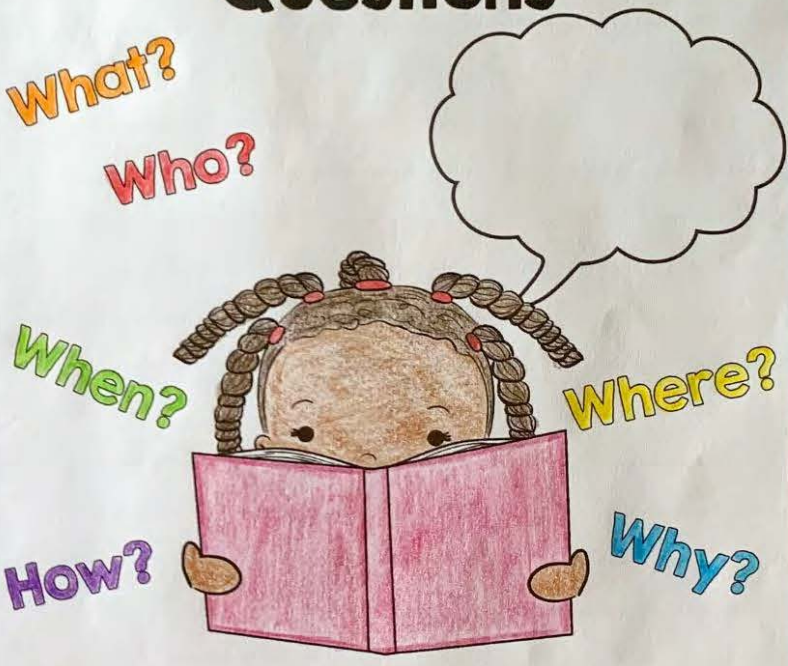
Reading Interactive Notebook

table of Contents

Date	Topic	Pages
	Ask & Answer Questions	
	Main Idea	
	Connections	
	Context Clues	
	Text Features	
	Author's Purpose	
	Text Images	
	Reasons Support Points	
	Compare & Contrast Points	

Interactive Journal

Ask and Answer Questions



Ask and answer such questions as who, what, where, when, why, and how to demonstrate understanding of key details in a text.

Standard: RI.2.1

Ask and Answer Questions

Good Readers ask and answer questions

- Before- predicting
- During- clarify and check comprehension
- After- check comprehension question author, think beyond the text



©Josh Borton

Ask and Answer Questions

©Josh Borton

BEFORE READING



DURING READING

AFTER READING



Standard:

Answering Questions

"Right There" Questions	Inferential Questions
The answer is in the text.	You need to use text clues + your brain to determine the answer.
	

To Answer Questions about a Story:

1. Read the text completely through until you comprehend it.
2. Read the question through one time.
3. Read the question through a second time. This time, circle and underline key words.
4. Ask yourself "Is this a right there question, or an inferential question?"
5. If it is a "right there" question, look for the answer in the text and underline it.
6. If it is an inferential question, look for text evidence and underline it. Then ask yourself, "What conclusion can I draw based on this text evidence?"

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460L

Answer Questions

Name: _____ Date: _____

Johnny Appleseed

John Chapman was born on September 26, 1774 in Massachusetts. He moved west and worked at apple orchards. John traveled around the country. As he traveled, he planted apple trees all over. John was known as Johnny Appleseed. The orchards John planted were used to make cider.



JOHNNY APPLESEED.



John told stories to people as he traveled. He did not wear shoes and he wore a tin hat. John was kind. He loved animals and nature. John died in 1845 and was buried in Indiana. He is an American hero and legend. There are many stories, movies, and books about Johnny Appleseed.

©Gabi Bachus


"Right There" Questions
10. Why is John remembered?
He left a legacy
Interactive Journal
Main Topic
Identify the main topic of a multiparagraph text as well as the focus of specific paragraphs within a text.

Standard: RI.2.2

Main Topic

HOW DO I FIND THE MAIN TOPIC OF A TEXT?

Ask yourself, "What is the whole text about?"
Look for words or phrases that are repeated. The topic should be a word or short phrase.

Read this passage. Underline any repeated words in red

Public libraries are in danger. They are usually funded by local governments. There isn't always enough money to go around. Public libraries are often the first thing to be cut when money runs out. Most libraries don't shut down for good. With less money, libraries might cut back their hours or the number of days they're open. They might have to cut staff. Less money means fewer new materials and less upkeep.

What is the main topic? libraries

HOW DO I FIND DETAILS THAT SUPPORT THE MAIN TOPIC?

1. Find the portion of the text where the author makes the point.
2. Ask, "What reasons or details does the author give to support the main topic?"

In the passage above, underline three supporting details in blue

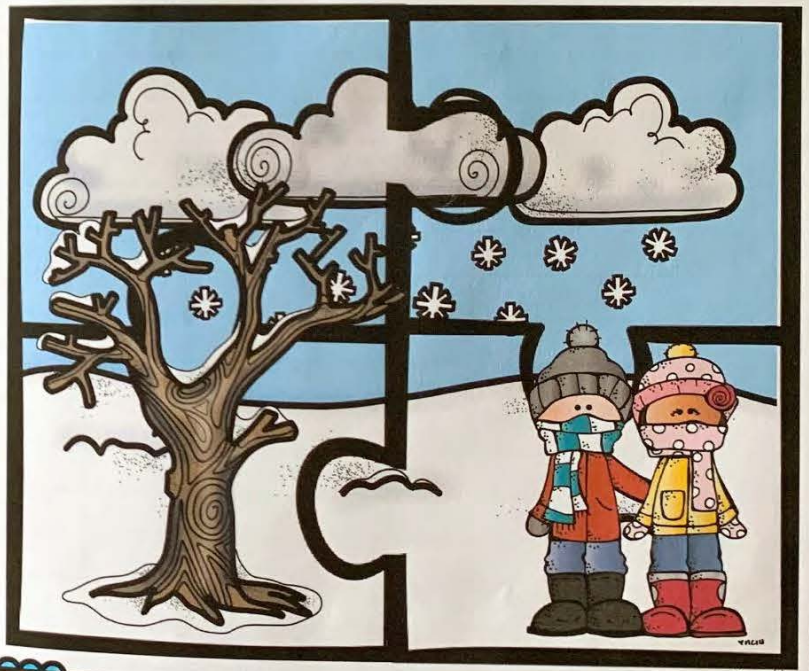
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Main Topic

TOPIC: What is the whole puzzle about in 1-2 words? Winter

DETIALS: What is each piece of the puzzle showing?

1. Clouds
2. Snow
3. bare tree
4. kids bundled up



©Gabi Bichler

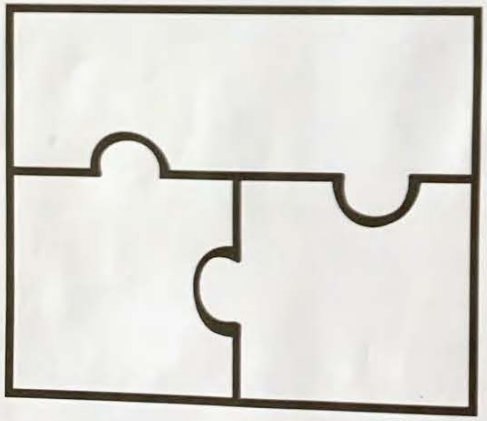
Main Topic Puzzles

Topic: Planting flowers

Directions: Draw a picture about a topic in the puzzle template. Make sure each piece represents a detail about the whole topic.



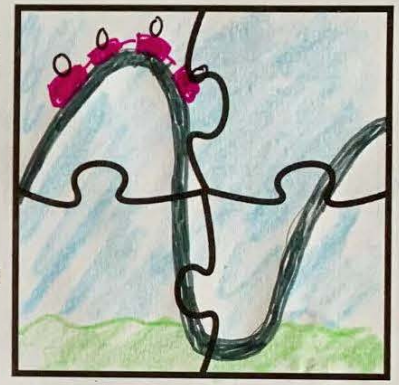
Topic: _____

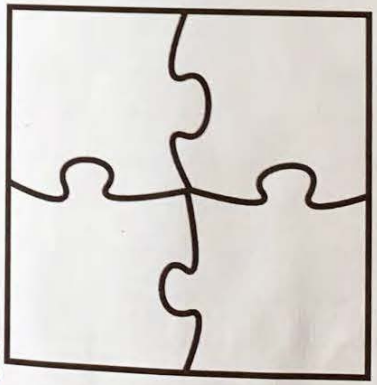


Directions: Read each paragraph. Determine the topic and write a title for the article. Illustrate or write a supporting detail inside each puzzle piece.

Title: Kingda Ka

Want to ride the world's tallest roller coaster? Then visit Six Flags in Jackson, New Jersey. It's home to Kingda Ka. It takes riders high into the air and then drops them 418 feet down the track. The coaster reaches a speed of 128 miles per hour and is over in less than a minute. Only time will tell if Kingda Ka will keep its title. Skyplex in Orlando, Florida has announced plans for a new ride called Skyscraper. It will drop riders 570 feet from a tower.





Title: Spider Silk

Spiders produce silk fiber to build webs. The fiber is extremely strong, lightweight, and elastic. Spider webs might seem fragile. That's only because the fibers are just a tiny fraction of a millimeter in diameter. Increasing this thickness even a bit makes it super tough. Spider silk is stronger than steel and more resistant to tearing. It can stretch up to five times its length before breaking. It is so lightweight that a pound of spider silk is long enough to circle the Earth.

©Deb Bobbins

Main Topic

TOPIC: What is the whole text about in 1-2 words? Teddy Bears

DETIALS: What is each piece of the puzzle showing?

1. Theodore Roosevelt didn't shoot the bear.
2. Michtom made a teddy bear based on a cartoon.
3. Margaret Steiff made a Teddy Bear.
4. Teddy Bears are named after Theodore Roosevelt.

Paragraph 1

Paragraph 2

Paragraph 3

Paragraph 4

©

830L

Directions: Read the passage. Determine the topic of the entire passage and come up with a title. Determine the topic of each paragraph.

Title: The Origin of Teddy Bears

Most children have memories of their favorite childhood teddy bears. These toys were named after America's 26th president, Theodore Roosevelt.

On November 14, 1902, Roosevelt went on a bear hunting trip with the governor of Mississippi. Roosevelt was the only hunter in the group who did not find a bear. Roosevelt's assistants captured a black bear and tied it to a tree so that Roosevelt could shoot it. Roosevelt thought this was unsportsmanlike because the bear was defenseless. He refused to shoot it. News got out of Roosevelts refusal to kill the bear and spread to newspapers around America.

A political cartoonist named Clifford Berryman drew a funny cartoon of this event. Morris Michtom, who made stuffed animals, saw the cartoon. He came up with the idea to create a bear stuffed animal called "Teddy's Bear". Michtom received permission from Theodore Roosevelt to use his name for his stuffed toy. The "Teddy Bear" became popular. Michtom founded the Ideal Toy Company.



Cartoon of Theodore Roosevelt refusing to shoot the bear

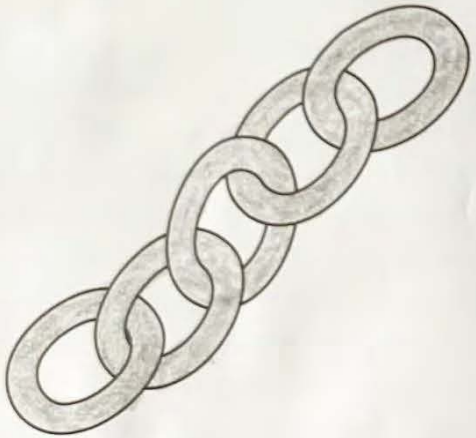


One of the original teddy bears Michtom made; owned by Theodore Roosevelt

Around the same time, a German woman named Margaret Steiff made a stuffed bear. A U.S. toy company saw Steiff's bears. They placed a large order for them. These bears also came to be called teddy bears. The teddy bear is still one of the most popular stuffed toys today.

©

Interactive Journal
Connections



Describe the connection between a series of historical events, scientific ideas or concepts, or steps in a technical procedure in a text.

©Julie Bichon

Standard: RL.2.3

Historical Texts

Historical texts are informational texts about people, places, and events in history. Historical texts often explain *why* events happened. People read historical texts to learn about the past and how it affected the future.

You can understand how historical events are connected through cause and effect relationships.

Cause and Effect Relationships

Cause: WHY something happens

- Something happens beCAUSE of something else.

Effect: WHAT happens

- The end result.

To explain relationships between historical texts, ask yourself:

1. What happened?
2. Why did this happen?

Effect: What happened



On August 28, 1963, Martin Luther King Jr. and others participated in the March on Washington to stand up for civil rights for African Americans.

Cause: Why it happened



African Americans were discriminated against. They did not have the same rights as white Americans.

©Julie Bichon

Historical Texts

Study the following historical photographs. With your class, complete the cause and effect relationships between the events.

EFFECT: What happened?	CAUSE: Why it happened
People had access to books and papers.	The paper printing press was invented.
	
European colonization of the Americas began.	Christopher Columbus arrived in the Americas.
	
The Confederates were defeated in the Civil War during 1865.	Slavery was abolished
	

Plimoth Colony

790L

Pilgrims came from Europe to settle in Plimoth Colony, which is now Plymouth, Massachusetts. The Pilgrims left England because they did not have religious freedom. They went to Holland. In Holland, they were free to practice their religion. The Pilgrims wanted their own place. They decided to start a new colony in North America.

The first Pilgrims to travel to America were the youngest and strongest people. They were going to begin the settlement in Plimoth, and others would follow. The ship *Speedwell* was planned to make the first journey from the Netherlands to England and then to America. The *Speedwell* leaked. It was decided that the first journey would take place on the *Mayflower* instead. One hundred two passengers were chosen to travel aboard the *Mayflower*.

Their journey began on September 6, 1620. The ship faced storms and wind. They also had a crack in a beam that they were able to repair. One of the passengers, John Howland, fell overboard during a storm. Fortunately, he was rescued. One crew member and one passenger died on the journey. A baby named Oceanus was also born.



Replica of the Mayflower ship in Plymouth

On November 9, 1620, the people aboard the *Mayflower* saw land for the first time. This land was later named Cape Cod. They had been traveling for sixty-five days. On November 11, the *Mayflower* arrived in Provincetown Harbor.



Replica of a Pilgrim's house in Plimoth Plantation

The winter was cold. Most of the Pilgrims got sick. During that winter, half of them died., The Pilgrims had their first contact with the native people. The natives shot at the Pilgrims with arrows. The Pilgrims shot back at them and chased them away.

On December 11, 1620, the Pilgrims found what is now Plymouth, Massachusetts. The land was cleared and there were tall hills. The area Plimoth Plantation was built on used to be a Wampanoag village. It was abandoned by the Wampanoag because a plague had killed everyone.

The Pilgrims began building at Plimoth Plantation. Families built their own houses. The village was mostly finished by February. William Bradford was the first governor of the colony. They signed a peace treaty with the leader of the local natives, Massasoit of the Wampanoags. The natives helped teach the colonists how to grow corn, fish, and hunt.

©Julie Bickler

The Pilgrims did not have religious freedom.

They went to Holland.

The Pilgrims were free in Holland.

The Pilgrims decided to start their own colony in the Americas.

On September 6, 1620 the Pilgrims left on the Mayflower.

On November 11, the *Mayflower* arrived in Provincetown Harbor.

Wampanoag village.

The Pilgrims settled and built Plymouth.

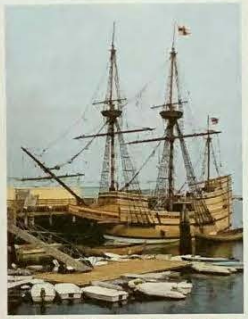
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Scientific Texts

Scientific texts are informational texts that tell facts and scientific ideas. People read scientific texts to understand scientific topics.

Some scientific ideas are connected through compare and contrast relationships.

Compare & Contrast Relationships

Compare: how topics or ideas a similar

Contrast: how topics or ideas are different

To explain relationships between compare and contrast scientific texts, ask yourself:

1. How are these topics or ideas similar?
2. How are these topics or ideas different?

Compare:

How are tornados and thunderstorms similar?



Both are dangerous and destructive.

Contrast:

How are tornados and thunderstorms different?

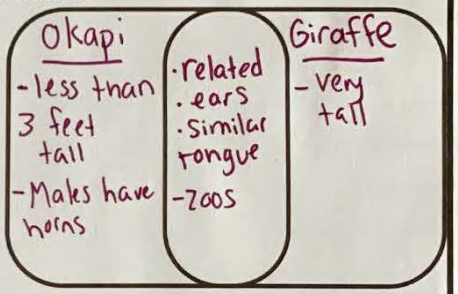


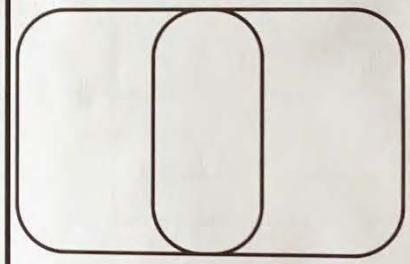
Tornados can destroy houses and are more severe than thunderstorms.

Scientific Texts

Directions: Read the following paragraphs. Complete the Venn diagram to compare and contrast the topics presented.

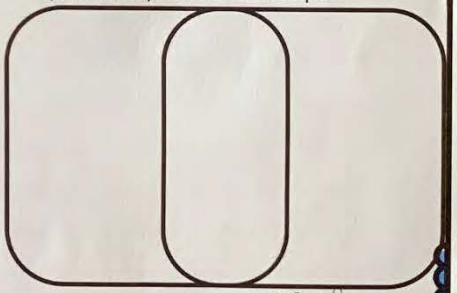
In the forests of Africa lives a strange animal. Its legs look like a zebra, but its head looks like a giraffe. It's the okapi. The okapi is related to the giraffe. It has similar ears, and its tongue works in a similar way, but it is not tall like a giraffe. The okapi is less than three feet tall. The males have short horns. Some zoos in the US have okapis. Maybe you will get to see one someday!





Dolphins and humans have a bond. Humans and dolphins have a lot in common. Dolphins and humans are both mammals. Both species give live birth. Dolphins and humans rely on oxygen and fresh water to live. While humans get water by drinking and eating food, dolphins cannot drink water. They only obtain fresh water from the fish they eat. Dolphins are very smart. Their brains are even larger than a humans. Dolphins experience emotions similar to humans. Both dolphins and humans are social. They communicate with others in their communities. Both species develop intricate relationships.

In snowy places, winter camouflage is white. Some animals live in snowy places all year long. Their fur and feathers do not change color. Polar bears and snowy owls are always white. They blend in with their snowy homes. Other animals only turn white in winter. This includes some hares, weasels, and foxes as well as some birds and one kind of caribou. These animals are brown most of the year. In winter, they turn white to blend in with their surroundings.



Scientific Texts

Study the following scientific photographs. With your class, complete the Venn diagram to show similarities and differences.









Rainforest

- trees do not loose leaves and stay green
- tropical weather with a lot of rain

Both

- many plants and trees

Deciduous Forest

- trees loose leaves and leaves change color
- major temperature changes

Spring

- warm
- flowers
- animals are born

Both

Seasons

Winter

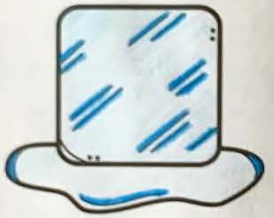
- cold
- many plants die
- snow
- animals hibernate

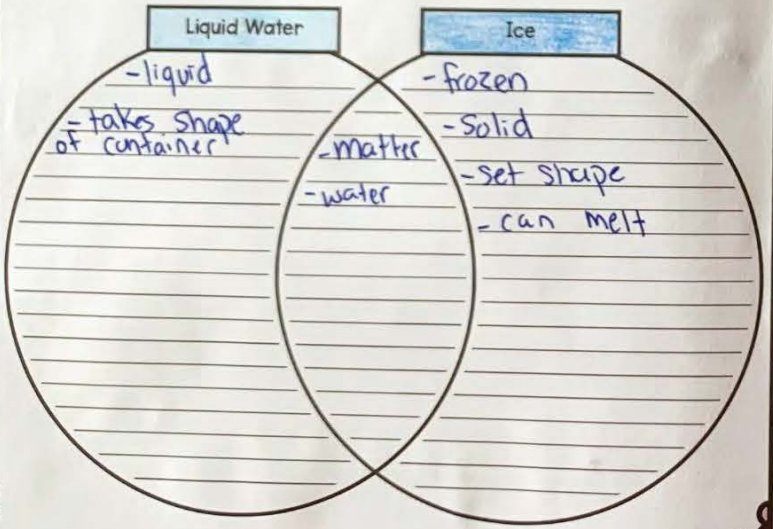
©Gabi Bichon

Scientific Texts

Study the following scientific photographs. With your class, complete the Venn diagram to show similarities and differences.







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Procedural Texts

Procedural texts are informational texts that tell how to complete tasks. A set of directions is a type of procedural text. Directions are often written in steps, or procedures. The steps are sometimes accompanied by diagrams or pictures to help the reader complete the steps.

Procedural texts are written in sequential order.

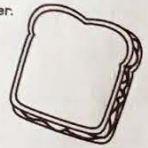
Sequential Order

Tells the order, or sequence, you should follow.

While reading procedural texts, ask yourself:

1. What are the directions telling me to do?
2. Why are the directions telling me to do each step?

How to Make a Peanut Butter and Jelly Sandwich

1. Gather ingredients 	2. Spread 1 tbsp. of peanut butter onto the bread. 	3. Spread 1 tbsp. of jelly onto the bread. 
4. Put the two slices of bread together. 	5. Enjoy! 	

©Gabi Bichler

Procedural Texts

Directions: Fill in the missing steps below.

How to Clean Your Teeth

1. Get your toothbrush.



2. Spread a pea-sized amount of toothpaste on your toothbrush.



3. Brush all teeth.



4. Floss your teeth.



5. Drink water.



How to Build a Snowman

1. Pack snow tightly in your hands and form a large snowball.



2. Make another snowball medium-sized.



3. Make a small snowball.



4. Use sticks for arms.



5. Decorate the face.



6. You have a snowman.



©Gale Bacher

930L

A Cool Summer Treat

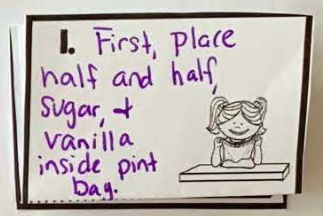
On a hot summer day, the best treat is a scoop of delectable ice cream to cool down. If you don't have ice cream in your freezer, it is simple, enjoyable, and quick to make this delicious treat yourself!

Materials

- 5 cups of ice cubes
- 1 cup of half and half
- ½ cup of rock salt
- 2 tbsp. of sugar
- ½ tsp. vanilla extract
- 1 pint-size sealable bag
- 1 gallon-size sealable bag
- Fruit, nuts, or candy to add flavor (optional)

Directions

1. Put the half and half, sugar, and vanilla extract inside the pint-size bag. Seal the bag.
2. Next, add the ice cubes to the gallon-size bag until the bag is about half full. Sprinle the rock salt over the ice cubes.
3. Place the pint-size bag inside the gallon-size bag.
4. Shake the bag for ten to fifteen minutes or until the mixture begins to harden. It should be the consistency of ice cream.
5. Finally, scoop the ice cream into a bowl. Add any toppings you like and enjoy.













©Gale Bacher

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Directions: Fill in the missing steps below.

How to Clean Your Teeth

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5

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the best treat is a scoo

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- alf
- alt
- gar
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- e sealable bag
- -size sealable bag
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s

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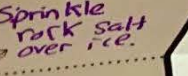


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half and half, sugar, + vanilla inside pint bag.



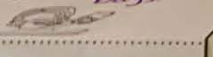
2. Put ice cubes in gallon bag. Sprinkle rock salt over ice.



3. Put pint bag inside gallon bag.



4. Shake the bags.



5. Enjoy your ice cream!



Interactive Journal

Context Clues



Determine the meaning of words and phrases in a text relevant to a grade 2 topic or subject area.

Standard: RI.2.4

Be a Word Detective!

Context Clues- Clues in a text that can help me figure out what a word means

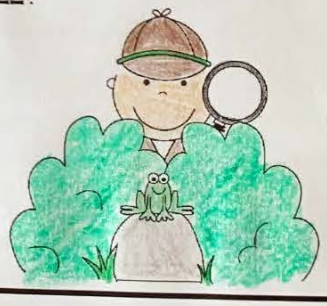
Where Are Context Clues?



- Look right before the word.
- Look in the sentence before the word.
- Look in the sentence after the word.

Next...

- Replace the unknown word with the new word.
- Ask yourself, "Does the new word make sense?"



©Gabi Bachus

Context Clues

Directions: Determine what each word means using the context clue provided. Underline the clue that helped you.

Definition (meaning)

1. A Rosh Hashanah custom is sounding the **shofar**, which is a cleaned-out ram's horn.

   shofar means: rams horn

2. The superhero always works hard to win the fight against his **rival**. The bad guys would not win!

   rival means: bad guy

3. Sloths are **herbivores** and only consume plants.

   herbivore means: eat plants

Examples

1. I want to go on a **trek** through Europe to see different countries including France, Italy, and Greece.

   trek means: journey / trip

2. Bottlenose dolphins swim in **pods** of about five to twenty individuals.

   pod means: groups

3. The Civil War began primarily as a result of the **controversy** over slavery. Seven southern slave states wanted to continue slavery while the other states did not.

   controversy means: trouble / problem

©Julie Bacher

Synonyms

1. Mackenzie was **elated**, or happy, when she won the leadership award.

   elated means: happy

2. Universal Studios Florida is a theme park in Orlando, Florida. It features numerous **attractions**, or rides and live shows.

   attractions means: rides and entertainment

3. Mandy felt **fortunate** to have her grandma move in to the house next to her. She was thankful she could go visit her grandma whenever she pleased.

   fortunate means: thankful

Antonyms

1. Arthur's room was very messy. On the contrary, Jada's room was **immaculate**.

   immaculate means: clean

2. While Joaquin is **compassionate**, his brother is hardhearted.

   compassionate means: kind

3. While some animals hunt during the day, others are **nocturnal**.

   nocturnal means: night

Word Parts

1. The *Last Supper* by Leonardo DaVinci is the most **reproduced** religious painting of all time.

   immaculate means: made over again

2. The San Diego Zoo in California has more than 3,500 animals of more than 650 species and **subspecies**.

   subspecies means: group of species

3. Mrs. Johnson gives **biweekly** math homework.

   biweekly means: every two weeks

©Julie Bacher

780L

All About Pickles

Pickles are cucumbers that are **preserved** in vinegar, salt, and other flavors. Because they are preserved, they do not spoil easily. People in the United Kingdom, Ireland, and Australia call pickles gherkins. The name "pickle" comes from the Dutch word "pekel" or the German word "pókel", both which mean salt or brine. Over five million pounds of pickles are **consumed** every day. More than half of the cucumbers grown in the United States become pickles.

Pickles have been around since **ancient** times. The first pickles were made about 4,000 years ago. Ancient Egyptians and Greeks wrote about using pickles for **nourishment** and health. They were **prevalent** during the Roman Empire. They spread throughout Europe. The first people who came to America brought pickles because they did not spoil. Pickles began to be sold in 1820. Nicholas Appert was the first person to sell pickles in jars.

Famous people throughout history have had a love of pickles. Pickles are mentioned in the Bible. They are also mentioned in Shakespeare's writings. Aristotle thought that pickles could heal. Julius Caesar gave pickles to his troops. He thought that they gave people strength. Cleopatra believed that her beauty came from eating pickles.

There are many different **varieties** of pickles. Dill pickles are the most common. Dill pickles are made by adding dill weed. Sweet pickles are made by adding sugar. Other vegetables and fruits can be pickled. Pickling vegetables include onions, radishes, and asparagus. **Fermented** cabbage is called sauerkraut. In the Middle East, pickled fruits or vegetables, such as peppers, olives, or lemons, are eaten with each meal. A popular dish in Korea is kimchi. Kimchi is pickled cabbage, radishes, and other vegetables and spices. In Japan, pickled plums are popular. Italians make pickled eggplants and peppers.

Pickles are a delicious and low-calorie snack. When you crave a crunchy treat, pickles are sure to satisfy your craving.



CONTEXT CLUES: All About Pickles

preserved

consumed

ancient

nourishment

prevalent

varieties

pickled

Interactive Journal
Text Features



Know and use various text features to locate key facts or information in a text efficiently.

©Yulia Bachina

Standard:

Nonfiction Text Features

Nonfiction authors use text features to help the reader understand the text.

Types of Text Features:

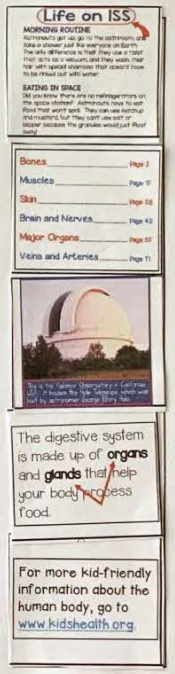
1. Text features that are part of a text
   - Shows reader how text is organized
   - Tells reader what sections are about

2. Navigating text features
   - Tells reader what pages to find topics or words on

3. Text features that support the text
   - Gives reader additional information about text

4. Special print
   - Draws attention to important vocabulary words

5. Electronic search tools
   - Helps the reader navigate computers and websites



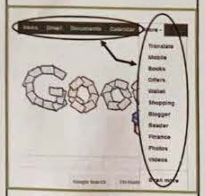
Text Features Scavenger Hunt

NAVIGATING TEXT

Text Feature	Example	Example I Found	What I Learned
Table of Contents	Bones ..... Page 3 Muscles ..... Page 17 Skin ..... Page 33 Brain and Nerves ..... Page 42 Major Organs ..... Page 57 Veins and Arteries ..... Page 71		
Glossary	Shin – the front of the leg bone that runs from the knee to the ankle. Skin – the outer layer of tissue that covers the entire body. Skull – the large structure of bones in the head. Thigh – the part of the leg that runs from the knee to the hip. Tooth – a hard bony object in the jaw; used for chewing.		
Index	A Abdomen, 24 Ankles, 14 Armpits, 15 Arms, 15-16 Arteries, 75-76 B Back, 18 Belly Button, 28 Blood, 77-80 Body Parts, 57-65 Bones, 3-16 Brain, 42-50 Brain Stem, 43 Breathing, 59-60 Bronchi, 61-62 Byproduct, 87		

©Gale Parker

TEXT FEATURES: Electronic Search Tools

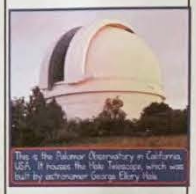
Text Feature	Example	Example I Found	What I Learned
Icons			
Hyperlinks	For more kid-friendly information about the human body, go to www.kidshealth.org.		
Electronic Menus			

TEXT FEATURES: Special Print

Text Feature	Example	Example I Found	What I Learned
Bold Print	The digestive system is made up of **organs** and **glands** that help your body process food.		
Italic Print	Comets are made out of dust and ice. They come to our solar system from two different places: the *Kuiper Belt* and the *Oort Cloud*. Why do comets come to our solar system from these places? Because when comets fly too close to each other, it causes them to change directions.		

©Gabi Bichler

TEXT FEATURES: Support Text

Text Feature	Example	Example I Found	What I Learned
Caption	 This is the Palomar Observatory in California, USA. It houses the Hale Telescope, which was built by astronomer George Ellery Hale.		
Sidebar/ Textbox	Bones and More Bones! The Skeletal System The skeletal system is made up of all the bones in your body. It is also made of the things that connect your bones to each other: tendons, ligaments, and cartilage. The skeletal system also includes one set of hard objects that aren't bones: your teeth! Teeth are actually made of enamel, which is a substance that is even harder than your bones. Skeletal System FUN FACTS! • The thigh bone is the body's longest bone. • Babies have more bones than adults. When adults...		
Bullet Points	Types of blood vessels: • Arteries • Veins • Capillaries		

©Gabi Bichler

TEXT FEATURES: PART OF TEXT

Text Feature	Example	Example I Found	What I Learned
Title	SPACE LIFE Walking on a Space Station Have you ever wondered what it would be like to be an astronaut? How would it feel to wake up in a space station? What do astronauts eat? And most importantly, how do you use the potty in space? To find the answers to these questions and more, we interviewed Sunita (Suni) Williams, who was Commander of Expedition 33 on the International Space Station (ISS).		
Subtitle	SPACE LIFE Walking on a Space Station Have you ever wondered what it would be like to be an astronaut? How would it feel to wake up in a space station? What do astronauts eat? And most importantly, how do you use the potty in space? To find the answers to these questions and more, we interviewed Sunita (Suni) Williams, who was Commander of Expedition 33 on the International Space Station (ISS).		
Heading	Life on ISS MORNING ROUTINE Astronauts get up, go to the bathroom, and take a shower just like everyone on Earth. The only difference is that they use a toilet that acts as a vacuum, and they wash their hair with special shampoo that doesn't have to be rinsed out with water. EATING IN SPACE Did you know there are no refridgerators on the space station? Astronauts have to eat food that won't spoil. They can use ketchup and mustard, but they can't use salt or pepper because the granules would just float away!		
Subheading	Central Nervous System Brain The brain controls all functions in the body. This includes things like breathing, having a heartbeat, moving your arms and legs, etc. The brain controls these functions by sending and receiving messages through the nerves. Spinal Cord The spinal cord is the main pathway that connects the brain with the peripheral nervous system. It is protected by your spinal column, which is a long series of bones called vertebrae.		

©Josie Bartlow

Interactive Journal
Author's Purpose



Identify the main purpose of a text, including what the author wants to answer, explain, or describe.

©Josie Bartlow

Standard:

IDENTIFY THE AUTHOR'S PURPOSE

1. First, identify the topic of the text. Ask yourself, "What is the whole text about?"

2. Identify key supporting details in the text. Ask yourself, "What are some details that prove the topic of the text is _____?"

3. Underline any key words that may give you hints about the type of text you are reading.

4. Use the topic and key details to determine the author's purpose. Ask yourself the following:

- "Are the topic and key details explaining something to me?"
- "Are the topic and key details answering a question?"
- "Are the topic and key details describing a person, place, or thing?"



©Gabe Bachus

Key Words

To Help You Identify The Author's Purpose

- If the author is explaining how to do something, you may see key words that signal direction change such as:

*first *next *then *after *finally *last

1 2 3

- If the author is answering a question, you may see key words that explain why something happens (cause and effect relationships) such as:

*because *Why? *Who? *What? *When? *Where?

- If the author is describing something, you may see descriptive adjectives that describe how it:

*looks *smells *tastes *feels *sounds



©Gabe Bachus

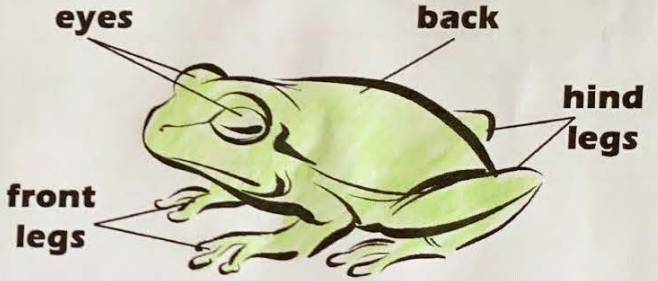
Answer

Explain

Describe

Interactive Journal

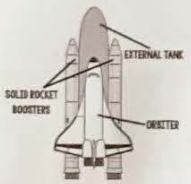
Text Images



Explain how specific images contribute to and clarify a text.

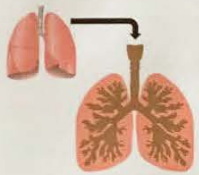
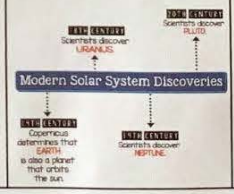
Standard: RI.2.7

Text Images Scavenger Hunt

Text Feature	Example	Example I Found	What I Learned
Photograph			
Caption			
Label			
Diagram			

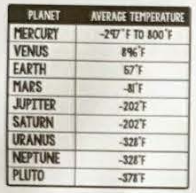
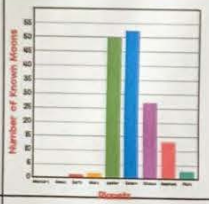
©Deb Perlow

Text Images Scavenger Hunt

Text Feature	Example	Example I Found	What I Learned
Close-up			
Cutaway			
Map			
Timeline			

©Deb Perlow

Text Images Scavenger Hunt

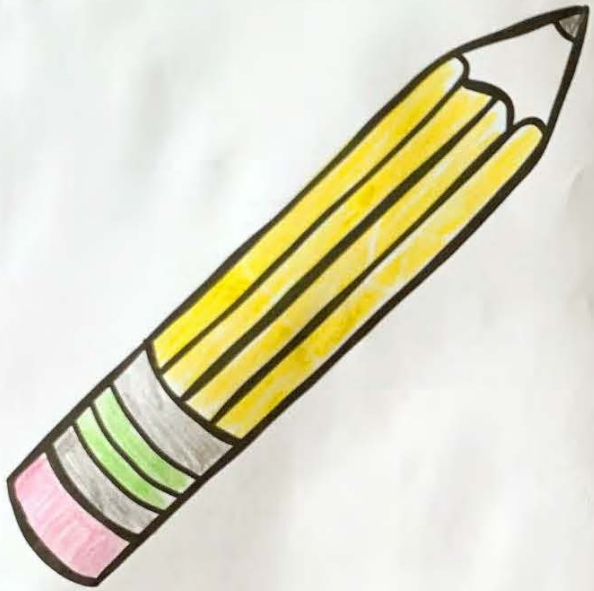
Text Feature	Example	Example I Found	What I Learned
Chart/ Table			
Graph			

PLANET	AVERAGE TEMPERATURE
MERCURY	-279°F TO 800°F
VENUS	896°F
EARTH	57°F
MARS	-81°F
JUPITER	-202°F
SATURN	-202°F
URANUS	-328°F
NEPTUNE	-328°F
PLUTO	-378°F

©Deb Pohn

Interactive Journal

Reasons Support Points



Describe how reasons support specific points the author makes in a text.

©Jade Bachor

Standard:

Supporting Reasons

POINT - The point is what the author says about the main topic. What is the main idea?
REASONS - The author supports the point with *details* or *evidence*.

To find REASONS that support the author's main point:

1. Find the portion of the text where the author makes the point.
2. Ask yourself, "What reasons does the author give to support the point?"

©Jade Bachor

Supporting Reasons

Directions:

Underline the author's main point in red

Underline supporting details in blue

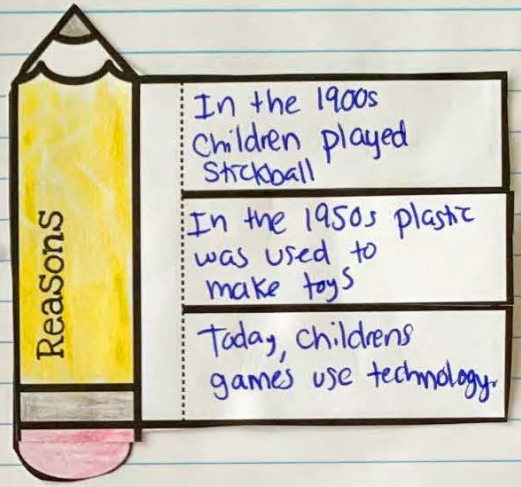
Games and toys have changed a lot over time. In the early 1900s children played games like stickball, tag, and hide-and-seek outside. (1) When they wanted to play inside, games were checkers, chess, and marbles. Around this time the first crayons were created, too. By the 1950s, plastic was used more often. (2) Hula hoops became a favorite toy. Some of these games are still played today; however, children also have use technology. Technology has opened a whole new world of virtual games. (3)



Jim Thorpe was one of the greatest American sports figures. His family was Native American, and he belonged to the Sac and Fox Nation. As a boy, Jim broke records in football and track. (1) He was so good that his track coach told him to try out for the Olympic team. (2) Jim made it! During the Olympics Jim's shoes went missing. His coach was able to find him two shoes, but they didn't match. It didn't matter! Jim Thorpe went on to win the high jump and hurdles that day. (3)



©Polly Peterson



Supporting Reasons

Directions:

Underline the author's main point in red

Underline supporting details in blue

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Games have changed over time.

Interactive Journal

Compare & Contrast Points



Compare and contrast the most important points presented by two texts on the same topic.

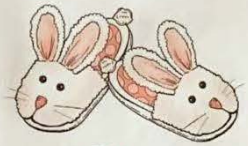
©Gabe Bacher

Standard: RI.2.9

COMPARE & CONTRAST

Compare-
How things are alike or the same

Contrast-
How things are different



Ballet Shoes and Slippers
Ballet shoes are [redacted] slippers because both shoes are types of slippers.



Ballet shoes are [redacted] than slippers because ballet shoes are used for dance, while slippers are worn around the house.

To compare and contrast two different texts on the same topic:

1. First, read each article, and determine the most important points the author makes. (To determine the main points in an article, determine the main idea of each paragraph.)
2. Next, determine which points in the articles are similar.
3. Then, determine which points in the articles are different.

©Gabe Bacher

Compare & Contrast

Polar bears have no natural predators. Their only enemy is humans. Oil spills hurt the polar bears' food source. If oil gets on their fur, it can no longer protect the bears from the cold. Climate change is even more dangerous to polar bears. It causes sea ice to melt, making it hard for polar bears to find food.

The black rhino is endangered because some people believe rhino horn can cure all types of problems. They'll pay high prices for rhino horn. This demand has led to a huge increase in hunting these creatures. In the late 1990s, the number of black rhinos in Africa dropped 98%. This left only 2,500 animals alive. Illegal hunters only want the horns of the rhino.

POLAR BEARS

Oil spills harm polar bears

Climate change is a threat to polar bears

BLACK RHINOS

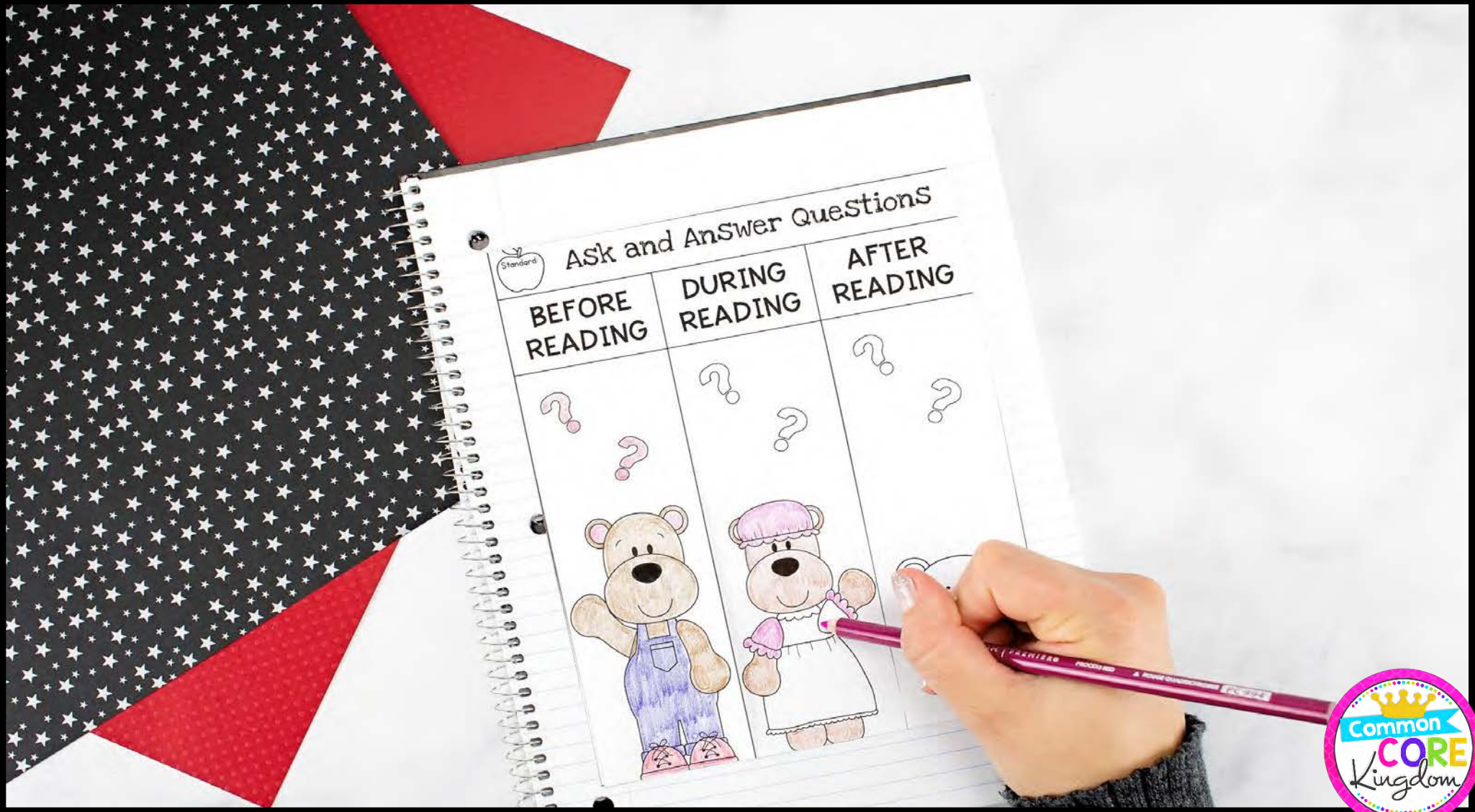
Black rhinos are hunted for their horns.

hunters are a threat to polar bears and black rhinos.

Polar bears and black rhinos are endangered.

2nd grade literature

INTERACTIVE JOURNAL




Interactive Reading Journal
2nd Grade Literature

Standard:

Ask and Answer Questions

Good Readers ask and answer questions

- Before- predicting--
- During- clarify and check comprehension
- After- check comprehension question author, think beyond the text




BEFORE READING
DURING READING
AFTER READING
When?
What?
Where?
Who?
Why?
How?
Ask and Answer Questions
BEFORE READING
DURING READING
AFTER READING


Standard
Ask and Answer Questions
BEFORE READING
DURING READING
AFTER READING


Standard
Why?
How?

RL2.1

Answering Questions

Right There Questions
The answer is in the text.

Inferential Questions
You need to use text clues + your brain to determine the answer.





To Answer Questions about a Story:

Read the text completely through until you comprehend it.

Read the question through one time.

Read the question through a second time. This time, circle and underline key words.

Ask yourself "Is this a right there question, or an inferential question?"

If it is a "right there" question, look for the answer in the text and underline it.

If it is an inferential question, look for text evidence and underline it. Then ask yourself, "What conclusion can I draw based on this text evidence?"

©Julie Richie

Goldilocks and The Three Bears

Author: Unknown





Once upon a time there were Three Bears, who lived together in a house of their own, in a wood. (#1)

One of them was a Little, Small, Wee Bear; and one was a Middle-sized Bear; and the other was a Great, Huge Bear.



They had each a pot for their porridge; a little pot for the Little, Small, Wee Bear; and a middle-sized pot for the Middle Bear, and a great pot for the Great, Huge Bear.





And they had each a chair to sit in; a little chair for the Little, Small, Wee Bear; and a middle-sized chair for the Middle Bear, and a great chair for the Great, Huge Bear. And they had each a bed to sleep in; a little bed for the Little, Small, Wee Bear; and a middle-sized bed for the Middle Bear, and a great bed for the Great, Huge Bear.

One day, after they had made the porridge for their breakfast, (#2) and poured it into their porridge-pots, they walked out into the wood while the porridge was cooling, that they might not burn their mouths by beginning too soon to eat it. (#3)



And while they were walking, a little Girl called Goldenlocks came to the house. First she looked in at the window, and then she peeped in at the keyhole; and seeing nobody in the house, she turned the handle of the door.

The door was not fastened, because the Bears were honest Bears, who did nobody any harm, and never suspected that anybody would harm them. So Goldenlocks opened the door, and went in; and pleased she was when she saw the porridge on the table. (#4)

If she had been a thoughtful little Girl, she would have waited till the Bears came home, and then, perhaps, they would have asked her to breakfast; for they were good Bears—a little rough or so, as the manner of Bears is, but for all that very good-natured and hospitable. But the porridge looked tempting, and she set about helping her


5. What could you infer about the
left the door
9. What happened right after the
been lying in her bed?
3. Why did the 3 bears
11. Why did the Three Bear
again?
"Right There" Questions & Answers
8. How did the Great Huge Bear
his porridge?
4. What did the
6. How would you describe
Inferential Questions & Answers
Interactive Journal
Fables and Folktales
Recount stories, including fables and folktales from diverse culture, and determine their central message, lesson, or moral.

L22

Fables



The Lion and the Mouse



The Fox and the Grapes



and the Grasshopper



The Tortoise and the Hare

s are short stories that have animals
act like humans. Fables teach a moral or
n.

The Fox and the Grapes
By Aesop

A Fox one day spied a beautiful bunch of ripe grapes hanging from a vine trained along the branches of a tree. The grapes seemed ready to burst with juice, and the Fox's mouth watered as he gazed longingly at them.

The bunch hung from a high branch, and the Fox had to jump for it. The first time he jumped he missed it by a long way. So he walked off a short distance and took a running leap at it, only to fall short once more. Again and again he tried, but in vain.

Now he sat down and looked at the grapes in disgust.

"What a fool I am," he said. "Here I am wearing myself out to get a bunch of sour grapes that are not worth gaping for."

And off he walked very, very scornfully.

There are many who pretend to despise and belittle that which is beyond their reach.

Characters: Fox

Setting: outdoors

Problem: Fox was unable to reach the juicy grapes.

Solution: He told himself the grapes were sour & walked off.



Moral: People pretend to hate what they can't have.

The Tortoise and the Hare
By Aesop

A Hare was making fun of the Tortoise one day for being so slow.

"Do you ever get anywhere?" he asked with a mocking laugh.

"Yes," replied the Tortoise, "and I get there sooner than you think. I'll run you a race and prove it."

The Hare was much amused at the idea of running a race with the Tortoise, but for the fun of the thing he agreed. So the Fox, who had consented to act as judge, marked the distance and started the runners off.

The Hare was soon far out of sight, and to make the Tortoise feel very deeply how ridiculous it was for him to try a race with a Hare, he lay down beside the course to take a nap until the Tortoise should catch up.

The Tortoise meanwhile kept going slowly but steadily, and, after a time, passed the place where the Hare was sleeping. But the Hare slept on very peacefully; and when at last he did wake up, the Tortoise was near the goal. The Hare now ran his swiftest but he could not overtake the Tortoise in time.

The race is not always to the swift.

Characters: Tortoise & Hare

Setting: Race

Problem: Hare was certain he would beat Tortoise in the race, so he took a nap.

Solution: Tortoise ended up beating Hare.



Moral: Winners are not necessarily the fastest


CHARACTERS
SETTING
BEGINNING
MIDDLE
END
MORAL
RL.2.2- Recount fables
The Town Mouse and the Country Mouse

Folktales

RL2.2



Timeless and placeless story passed down orally in a culture.



Characters are people and animals



Problem/ Solution





Elements of Magic

Sets of Three





Explains something or teaches a mor



Good vs. Evil



Happy Endings

©Julie Baker

Folktale Title:

RL2.2

Snowdrop and the Seven Dwarves



Good vs. Evil:

Snowdrop vs. Stepmother



-Magic Mirror
-poison comb
-poison apple
-Snowdrop comes back to life

Elements of Magic



Happy Endings

Snowdrop is saved and marries the Prince



Lesson or Moral

-Good overcomes evil
-Be cautious of others intentions

©Julie Baker

RL.2.2

Folktale Title:
Little Red Riding Hood

French
Culture:



Characters:
Red Riding Hood
Wolf
Grandma
Huntsman



Setting
Woods
Grandma's House



Problem
The wolf follows Red Riding Hood home to eat her and grandma

Solution
① Red Riding Hood & Grandma are eaten & the huntsman finds & shoots the wolf
② Red told Grandma about the wolf & they tricked him

Interactive Journal
character challenge



RL.2.3

Describe how characters in a story respond to major events and challenges.

RL2.3

Describe how characters in a story respond to major events and challenges.



To determine how a character responds to major events and challenges:

1. Find the place in the text where there is a major event or problem.
2. Ask your self:
   - "What does the character do?"
   - "What does the character think?"
   - "What does the character say?"
   - "How does the character feel?"

In response to the major event or problem.

3. Ask yourself: "What does the character's reaction tell me about their personality?"

RL2.3

Book Title: Chrysanthemum

Do	Think	Say	Feel
Chrysanthemum wilted	wished she could change her name	"School is no place for me"	ashamed
dragged her feet in the dirt	she thought her name was absolutely dreadful.	"I look like a flower."	embarrassed
She blushed She beamed She bloomed	She knew her name was perfect		proud

The character's reaction tells me

In the beginning Chrysanthemum loves her name. Once kids at school made fun of her she felt ashamed. I know this because she wilted and wished she could change her name. In the end Mrs. Twinkle makes Chrysanthemum feel proud [illegible] she blushed beamed and bl

Interactive Journal

words and phrases in poetry



RL.2.4

Describe how words and phrases (e.g., regular beats, alliteration, rhymes, repeated lines) supply rhythm and meaning in a story, poem, or song.

RL.2.4 Words and Phrases in Poetry



Rhyme

- Words end in the same letters

Rhyming patterns can be in the same line, at the end of each line, or skipping lines

Rhyme can help create a mood in poems. For example if the rhyming words are silly, the mood of the poem is probably humorous.





Rhythm

- Beat

You can tap or clap out the rhythm of a poem.

Rhythm helps create mood. For example a fast rhythm may create a light hearted mood. A slow rhythm may create a mysterious mood.

Alliteration

- Repeating the beginning sounds in a group of words.

Alliteration draws your attention to important words the author wants to stress.

Repetition

- Words or phrases that are said over and over

Authors use repetition to stress important words or phrases. Repetition can also create a rhythm.



My Brother's Not a Werewolf

By Kenn Nesbitt

My brother's not a werewolf R
though it often looks that way.
He has to shave his whiskers
almost every single day.

His feet are getting furry
and his hands are sprouting hair.
His voice is deep and growling
like a grumpy grizzly bear.

He often sleeps throughout the day
and stays up half the night.
And if you saw the way he eats
you'd surely scream in fright.

His clothes are ripped and dirty
like the stuff a werewolf wears.
His socks and shirts are shredded
and his pants have countless tears.

If you should ever meet him
you'll discover what I mean.
My brother's not a werewolf; R
he's just turning seventeen.

—Kenn Nesbitt



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Poem	Rhythm/ Beats	Alliteration	Rhyme	Repetition ABAB	Meaning
My Brother's Not a Werewolf By Ken Nesbitt	-pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables makes poem humorous	-"feet are getting furry" -"grumpy grizzly bear" -"socks and shirts are shredded" *Alliteration stresses how brother is like a werewolf.	-end of 2nd & 4th line in each stanza - Rhyming words emphasize brother's similarities to a werewolf.	-The first line is repeated in last stanza because this is the author's main idea that his brother is not a werewolf. He is just a teenager	The poem is comparing the author's brother to a werewolf because he is a teenager. Many of the words and phrases make the reader imagine a werewolf (his voice is deep and growling like a grumpy grizzly bear"). The rhyme, rhythm, and alliteration make this poem humorous.
Knoxville, Tennessee by Nikki Giovanni	-beat is created by the repeated word "and" and the single words in a line by themselves -single words show what is important to author	-"fresh corn from daddy's garden" -barbeque and buttermilk" - Alliteration emphasizes the food that is important to the author	None	"And" is repeated throughout the poem. This makes the poem seem like a list	The author listed why she likes summer in Knoxville. Many of the items on the author's list have to do with foods. The church is also listed twice, which shows that it is important to the author. The important people such as the author's daddy and grandmother are also listed in this poem.

Poem	Rhythm/ Beats 	Alliteration 	Rhyme 	Repetition 	Meaning 
Who Has Seen the Wind? By Christina Rossetti	Syllables in each line create a pattern L1 - 5 L2 - 5 L3 - 8 L4 - 6 L5 - 5 L6 - 5 L7 - 8 L8 - 6	None	You, thrugh I, by Lines 2 & 4 rhyme Lines 6 & 8 rhyme	"Who has Seen the wind?" "Neither I nor you .. Neither you or I"	Even though you can't see wind, you can see it move things. The mood in this poem is light hearted. The rhythm, repitition, & rhyme Create this mood.
Stopping By Woods on a Snowy Evening By Robert Frost	Each line has 8 Syllables. This creats a steady rhythm that sounds like a horse trotting though the woods.	dark and deep Sound's the sweep	Abnormal rhyme pattern AABA BBCB CCDC DDDD	"And miles to go before I sleep" is repeated 2x at the end to emphasize the long journey	This poem is about a many on a journey with his horse through the snowy woods. He stops to observe the scenery, but continues on his long journey. The mood of this poem is peaceful. the beat and language create this mood.

Poem	Rhythm/ Beats 	Alliteration 	Rhyme 	Repetition 	Meaning 
Where Is the Rain	The beat of this poem is fast paced. This creates a light hearted mood.	green grass will grow	AA BB... pattern The rhyme adds to the light-hearted mood.	- none	A Giraffe & Elephant are discussing how they wish it would rain. Later that day it does rain. This poem takes place somewhere in Africa. I know this b/c of the animals & the drought.

Interactive Journal
story structure



RL.2.5

Describe the overall structure of a story, including describing how the beginning introduces the story and the ending concludes the action.

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Describe the overall structure of a story, including describing how the beginning introduces the story and the ending concludes the action.



Transition words signal change in stories.

so	at last
later on	then
next	but

To describe the structure of a story:

1. Read the text all the way through
2. Reread the text and look for transition words.
3. Use the transition words to help you plot the events on a story ma
4. Use your story map to retell the beginning, Idle, and end of the story.

The Princess and the Pea

Once upon a time there was a Prince, and he wanted to get himself a wife; but she must be a proper Princess. So he travelled all the world over to find one everywhere there was some obstacle.

There were Princesses enough, but whether they were real proper Princesses he could not be quite certain; there was always something not perfectly correct. He came back home and was very much cast down, for he did so want to get a real

One evening there was a terrible storm; it lightened and thundered and the rain poured down; it was quite fearful. There came a knock at the town gate and the old King went off to open it.

It was a Princess that was standing outside; but gracious! what a figure she was with the rain and bad weather! The water ran all down her hair and her clothes and in at the toes of her shoes and out at the heels; and she said she was a real Princess.

"Ah, we'll find that out right enough," thought the old Queen to herself, but she didn't say anything; she went into the bedroom, took all the clothes off the bed and laid one dried pea on the bottom of the bed. Then she took twenty mattresses and laid them on top of the peas, and then twenty eiderdowns on top of the mattresses, and there the Princess was to sleep that night.

In the morning they asked her how she had slept. "Oh, dreadfully badly," said the Princess; "I hardly closed my eyes the whole night! Goodness knows what there was in the bed! There was something hard I lay on that has made me black and blue all over! It's quite dreadful."

Then they could see that this was a proper Princess, since she had felt the pea through the twenty mattresses and the twenty eiderdowns. Nobody could possibly have such a tender skin but a real Princess.

So the Prince took her to wife, for now he knew that he had got a proper Princess; and the pea was put in the treasure chamber, where it is still to be seen, unless somebody has taken it away.

Now there is a proper story for you.



Transition Words:
- Once upon a time
- So

racters & Setting
ce wanted
er princess
traveled the
find
was
ssful and
home



Middle



End



RL2.5 Story: The Princess and


Beginning
Middle
End
Story:
Beginning
Middle
olution
Story:

Interactive Journal

character point of view



RL.2.6

Acknowledge difference in the points of view of characters, including by speaking in a different voice for each character when reading dialogue aloud.

RL.2.6

Acknowledge difference in the points of view of characters, including by speaking in a different voice for each character when reading dialogue aloud.

Point of View: Who tells the Story



I know my voice should sound very sweet when I read the first sentence because the text says "the wolf said sweetly." When the wolf says "I'll HUFF and I'll PUFF and I'll BLOW YOUR HOUSE DOWN!" my voice should be angry, loud, and threatening because the text is in capital letters. The text also says "boomed."



To Speak in a voice like a character:

1. Look through the text for words and picture clues that describe how the character acts and sounds when they speak.
2. Ask yourself: "What could the character sound like?"
3. Read the dialogue aloud in a voice that would sound like the character.

distressed, tired

Point of View:

The Three Little Pigs

The Evil Stepmother disguised as Old Woman in "Snowdrop and the Seven Dwarves"

Red Riding Hood

Shocked High pitched Upset

Papa Bear in "Goldilocks and the Three Bears"

Interactive Journal

Use Illustrations and words to understand characters, setting, and plot



RL.2.7

Use information gained from the illustrations and words in a print or digital text to demonstrate understanding of its characters, setting, or plot.

RL2.7 Understanding Characters



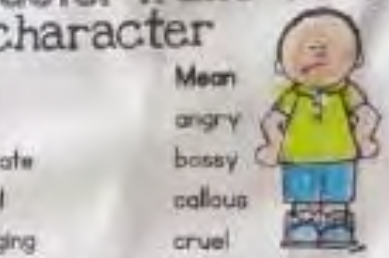
To determine who your character is on the inside...

1. Read the text for a second time.
2. Ask yourself "What does the character say or think that will give me hints about their personality?" Underline any text evidence.
3. Ask yourself "What does the character do that will give me hints about their personality?" Underline any text evidence.
4. Ask yourself "How does the character feel?" Underline any text evidence.
5. Look at the list of character traits to determine what you could say about your character on the inside.

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RL2.7 Character Traits

Character Traits- Words that describe the character



Nice
caring
considerate
delightful
encouraging
friendly
kind
likeable
loving
peaceful
pleasant
polite
respectful
sensitive
sweet
thoughtful



Mean
angry
bossy
callous
cruel
disrespectful
evil
harsh
hateful
impolite
insensitive
malicious
rude
selfish
spoiled

Happy
blissful
cheerful
content
jovial
Merry



Positive Character Traits
cooperative
dependable
fair
honest
humble
humorous
mature
patient
shy
trustworthy



Active
adventurous
ambitious
dynamic
energetic
lively



Inactive
boring
careless
dull
lazy
neglectful
sluggish
slothful

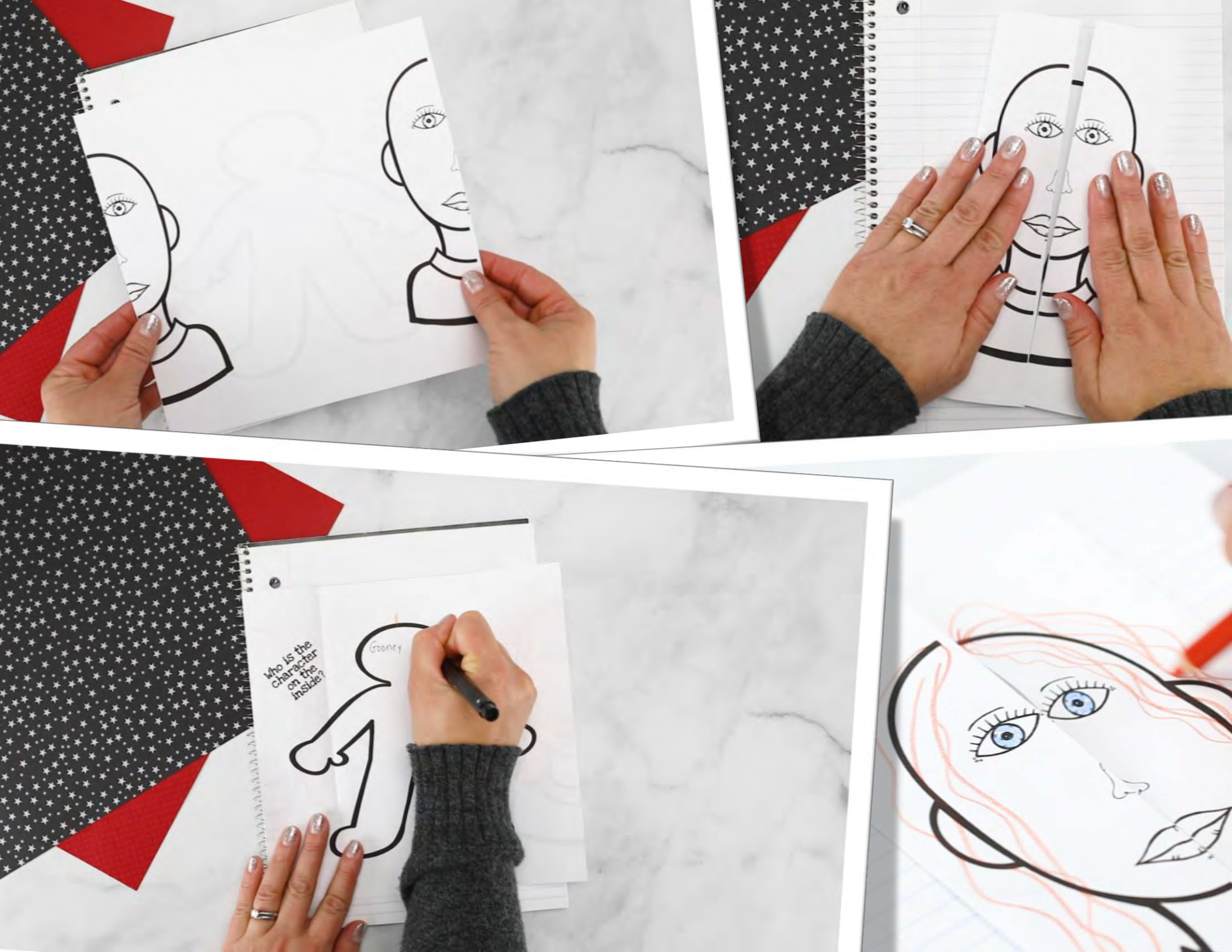
Sad
blue
depressed
gloomy
glum
lonely
miserable
moody



Negative Character Traits
uncooperative
reactive
unfair
dishonest
conceited
immature
impatient
irresponsible
untrustworthy



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Who is the character on the inside?
Goancy



Setting

Standard:

Setting-time, place, and environment of a story

Time

When?

-Time of day

-Season

-Time Period



Place

Where?

-Home

-School

-Beach



Environment

What?

-Stormy

-Sunny

-Cold

-Dark



1. Look for clues in the words and pictures about the setting.
2. Ask yourself, "How does the setting effect the main characters?"
3. Ask yourself, "How does the setting effect the plot?"
4. Notice if the setting changes. If it changes, how does it effect the plot?

Snowdrop and the Seven Dwarves

Setting
- Castle
- house of the Seven Dwarfs

The Three Little Pigs

Setting
- Cou

Sleeping Beauty

Setting
- Castle

Red Riding Hood

Setting
Woods

Goldilocks and the Three Bears

Setting
- Cabin in the woods
- morning

Plot Story Title: Red Riding Hood

Finally...

Illustration:

Words

After...

Illustration:

Riding Hood told the wolf where she was going. He beat her there and Words gobbled up Grandma

Suddenly...

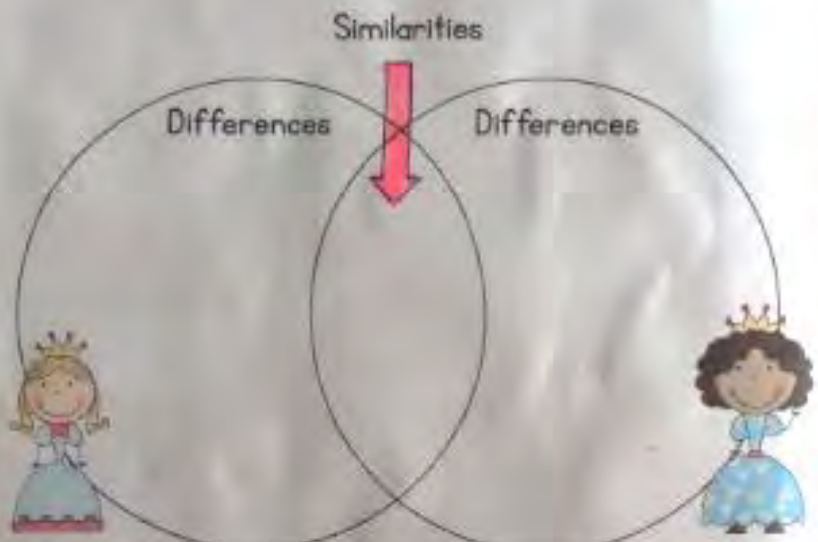
Red Riding Hood set off to her grandmothers. Along the way she met a wolf.

Words


Setting
Cabin in the
Goldilocks and the Three Bears
Setting
Castle
House of Seven Dwarves
Sleeping Beauty
Setting

Interactive Journal

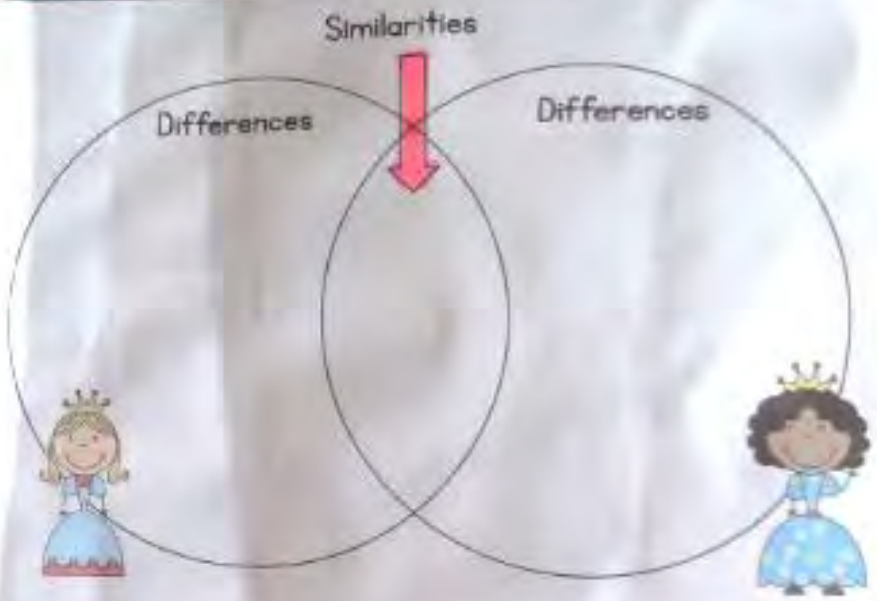
compare and contrast stories



RL.2.9

Compare and contrast two or more versions of the same story (e.g., Cinderella stories) by different authors or from different cultures.

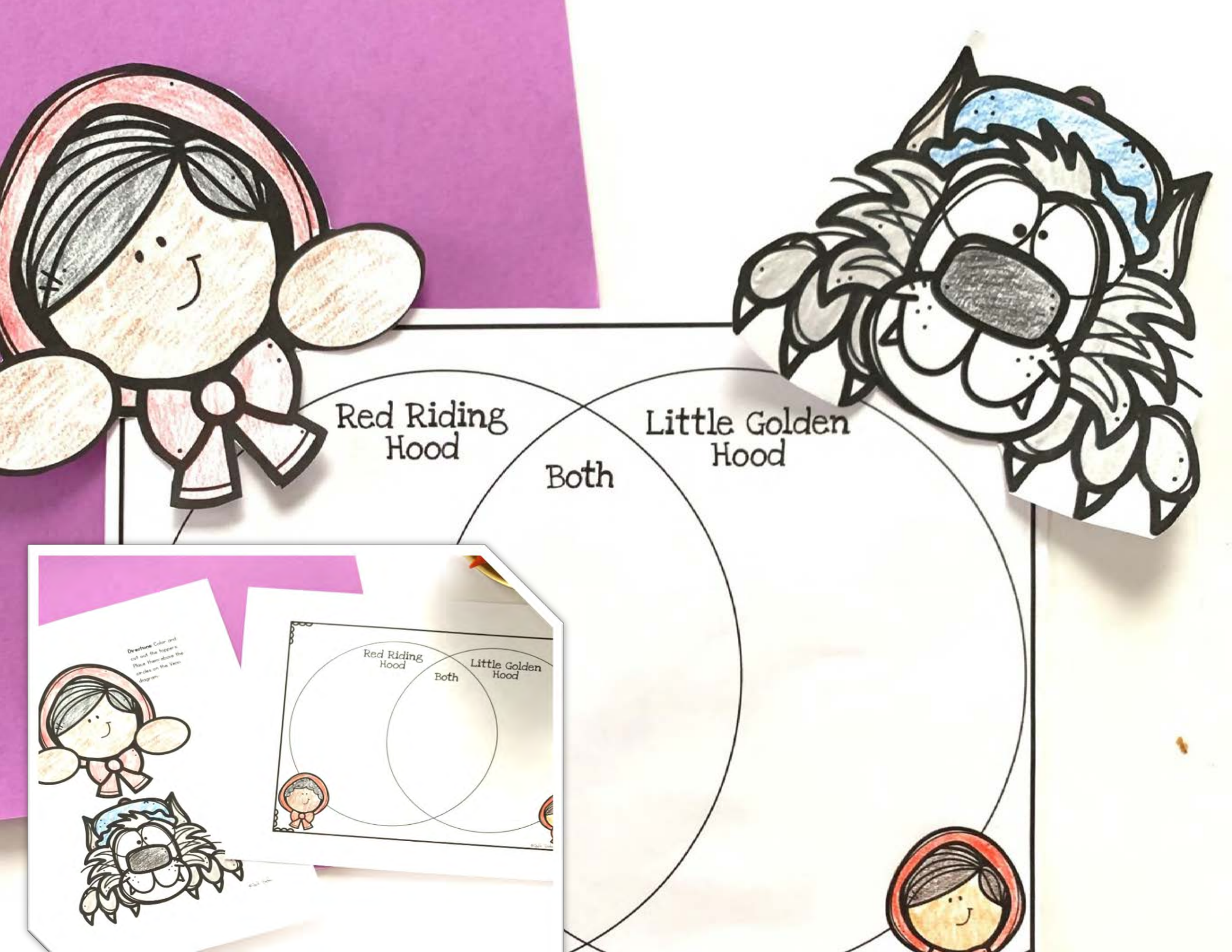
RL2.9 Compare and Contrast Stories



To compare and contrast two stories:

1. Look for similarities and differences in characters.
2. Look for similarities and differences in settings.
3. Look for similarities and differences in the plot.
4. Look for similarities and differences in the lesson or moral.

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Red Riding Hood
Both
Little Golden Hood
Directions: Color and cut out the toppers. Place them above the circles on the Venn diagram.
Red Riding Hood
Both
Little Golden Hood


Cinderella
Both
title:


Cinderella
Both
title:
Fairy Godmother is magical.
Animals come to life and talk.

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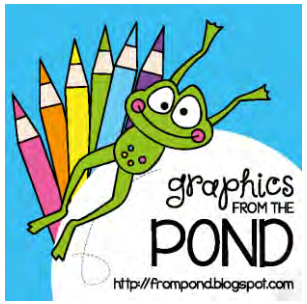
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