

New Paradigm for Education
Daily Read & Respond Homework

Name: _____

Reading Level: _____

Wings: 2nd Grade
Week of: October 1st – 5th, 2018
Genre: Informational – Scientific / Technical

***Please be advised we have aligned the genre for Read & Respond to match the genres reflected in the Achievement Network Test students will take at the end of Quarter #1. The genres for 2nd Grade Quarter #1 include: *Informational – Scientific / Technical* and *Literature –Story*. ***

Monday	Minutes Read: _____	Listeners Initials: _____	Week of: _____
Title:			
Author:			
After reading the attached passage, complete the graphic organizer below.			
Who _____ _____ _____			
What _____ _____ _____			
When _____ _____ _____			
Where _____ _____ _____			
Why _____ _____ _____			
How _____ _____ _____			

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Tuesday	Minutes Read: _____	Listeners Initials: _____	Week of: _____
Constructed Response			
Directions: Read the question below, using the attached passage, write your answer in complete sentences on a separate piece of paper and attach it to the back of your Read & Respond (RI.2.6 / RL.2.6).			
What is the main purpose of the text? What is the author trying to: answer, explain, or describe? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.			

Wednesday	Minutes Read: _____	Listeners Initials: _____	Week of: _____
Clarification			
Directions: Use the strategies listed below to clarify a word you had a difficult time with or think others may have difficulty reading. Write your answers in complete sentences on a separate piece of paper and attach it to the back of your Read & Respond.			
If you can't say a word:		If you don't know what a word means:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Blend it• Chunk it• Look for a base word• Reread it		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use context clues• Reread or Read on• Use your background knowledge• Make a mind movie	
Word:			
I struggled to <u>read the word</u> or to <u>understand the meaning of the word</u> :			
Strategy I used to clarify:			
What does the word mean? (In your own words):			
Meaningful Sentence:			

Thursday	Minutes Read: _____	Listeners Initials: _____	Week of: _____
College Bound Questions			
Directions: At this point you have read the entire passage. Please complete the College Bound Section. Write your answers in complete sentences on a separate piece of paper and attach it to the back of your Read & Respond.			
1. According to paragraph 5, what do polar bears look like when they are first born? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.			
2. Found in paragraph 8, what does the word "blubber" mean? Use context to help create your definition.			
3. How does the polar bear change from the time it is born to the time it is an adult? Use evidence from the passage to support your answer.			

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Where Do Polar Bears Live?

By: Sarah Thomson

This island is covered with snow. No trees grow. Nothing has green leaves. The land is white as far as you can see.

Then something small and round and black pokes up out of the snow.

A black nose sniffs the air. Then a smooth white head appears. A mother polar bear heaves herself out of her den.

A cub scrambles after her.

When the cub was born four months ago, he was no bigger than a guinea pig. Blind and helpless, he snuggled in his mother's fur. He drank her milk and grew, safe from the long Arctic winter.

Outside the den, on some days, it was fifty degrees below zero. From October to February, the sun never rose.

Now it is spring—even though snow still covers the land. The cub is about the size of a cocker spaniel. He's ready to leave the den. For the first time, he sees bright sunlight and feels the wind ruffle his fur

The cub tumbles and slides down icy hills. His play makes him strong and teaches him to walk and run in snow.

Like his mother, he cub is built to survive in the Arctic. His white fur will grow to be six inches thick—longer than your hand. The skin beneath the cub's fur is black. It soaks up the heat of the sun. Under the skin is a layer of fat. Like a snug blanket, this blubber keeps in the heat of the bear's body.

Polar bears get too hot more easily than they get too cold. They stretch out on the ice to cool off.