

New Paradigm for Education  
Daily Read & Respond Homework

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Reading Level: \_\_\_\_\_

**Wings: 2<sup>nd</sup> Grade**  
**Week of: March 5<sup>th</sup> – 9<sup>th</sup> 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 #3. The genres for 2<sup>nd</sup> Grade Quarter #3 include: **Informational – Scientific / Technical & Linked Passage Set: Literature – Traditional Literature.** \*\*\*

Monday	Minutes Read: _____	Listeners Initials: _____	Week of: _____
<b>Graphic Organizer:</b> After reading the attached passage, complete the graphic organizer answering the 5 W's be sure to include evidence from the text in your answers.			
<b>Who:</b> _____ _____ _____ _____			
<b>What:</b> _____ _____ _____ _____			
<b>When:</b> _____ _____ _____ _____			
<b>Where:</b> _____ _____ _____ _____			
<b>Why:</b> _____ _____ _____ _____			

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<b>Tuesday</b>	<b>Minutes Read:</b> _____	<b>Listeners Initials:</b> _____	<b>Week of:</b> _____
<b>Constructed Response</b>			
<b>Directions:</b> 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.			

<b>Wednesday</b>	<b>Minutes Read:</b> _____	<b>Listeners Initials:</b> _____	<b>Week of:</b> _____
<b>Clarification</b>			
<b>Directions:</b> 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.			
<b>If you can't say a word:</b>		<b>If you don't know what a word means:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blend it</li> <li>• Chunk it</li> <li>• Look for a base word</li> <li>• Reread it</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use context clues</li> <li>• Reread or Read on</li> <li>• Use your background knowledge</li> <li>• Make a mind movie</li> </ul>	
1. Word:			
2. I struggled to <u>read the word</u> or to <u>understand the meaning of the word</u> :			
3. Strategy I used to clarify:			
4. What does the word mean? (In your own words):			
5. Meaningful Sentence:			

<b>Thursday</b>	<b>Minutes Read:</b> _____	<b>Listeners Initials:</b> _____	<b>Week of:</b> _____
<b>College Bound Questions</b>			
<b>Directions:</b> 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. <b>Part A:</b> Read the paragraph from the passage and the directions that follow.			
<p>People who make maple syrup must read the signs of the season to know when to get to work. In the early spring, when daytime and nighttime temperatures are just right, the trees can be tapped. First, a small hole is drilled into the tree. Then the tap - a short tube - is placed into the hole. Sap drips through the tap into a bucket. When the bucket is full, the sap is taken to the sugarhouse. There, the sap is boiled and boiled until it thickens into syrup. If you boil the syrup even longer, it crystallizes (hardens) into maple sugar. Then, it is quickly put into the molds to give it a pretty shape. Paper. Pencils. Candy. Your backpack is full. Can you believe that so many things you carry around every day come from forests? Choose the sentence that <b>best</b> describes what the information in the paragraph shows about the author's point of view.</p>			
(A) The author believes that making maple syrup is easy.			

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- (B) The author believes that maple syrup is best when it is boiled.  
(C) The author believes that making maple candy takes careful planning.  
(D) The author believes that making candy from maple syrup is a wise idea.

2. Which **two** sentences from the passage **best** support your answer in part A?

- (A) "People who make maple syrup must read the signs of the season to know when to get to work."  
(B) "First, a small hole is drilled into the tree."  
(C) "Sap drips through the tap into a bucket."  
(D) "When the bucket is full, the sap is taken to the sugarhouse."  
(E) "If you boil the syrup even longer, it crystallizes (hardens) into maple sugar."  
(F) "Then, it is quickly put into molds to give it a pretty shape."

3. What inference can be made about why the author includes the backpack in the passage? Support your answer with details from the passage.

### What's That in Your Backpack?

By: Mona Pease

1. Are you carrying a forest on your back? Of course not! But if you dig through your backpack, you will find many things that come from the forest. You might have paper, books, and pencils—all from the forest. Is your pack feeling heavier yet?

**Let's explore some of these things and see how they get from the woods to your backpack. Let's start with the paper**

1. Papermaking begins in the forest. Trees are marked to be cut down. Once the trees are cut, the biggest branches are removed. The logs, as the trunks are now called, are stacked in huge piles at the edge of the forest. A logging truck takes them to the paper mill, a factory that makes paper. At the mill, the logs go through many steps to be made into paper. After the bark is removed, the wood is chipped, then cooked with chemicals. This turns the wood into a mushy pulp. Next, the pulp is washed, bleached, and drained. Then it is sprayed onto big screens to dry. The finished sheets of paper are put onto giant rolls. Some of these rolls of paper weigh as much as 50,000 pounds! Finally, the paper is lined, cut, or folded for people to use.

**Let's check back in that backpack**

3. Your pencils come from the forest, too. They are made from the wood of a cedar tree. At the pencil factory, cedar logs are sawed into chunky blocks, then sliced thin to make flat slats. Next, narrow grooves are cut into the slats to hold the graphite, the "lead" part you write with. After the graphite is set in place, two slats are glued together, sandwiching the graphite inside. Then the pencils are cut and painted. Finally, the eraser is added.

**Now, what about that special treat you have? Mmm maple sugar candy, made from the sap of sugar maple trees.**

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4. People who make maple syrup must read the signs of the season to know when to get to work. In the early spring, when daytime and nighttime temperatures are just right, the trees can be tapped. First, a small hole is drilled into the tree. Then the tap—a short tube—is placed into the hole. Sap drips through the tap into a bucket. When the bucket is full, the sap is taken to the sugarhouse. There, the sap is boiled and boiled until it thickens into syrup. If you boil the syrup even longer, it crystallizes (hardens) into maple sugar. Then, it is quickly put into molds to give it a pretty shape. Paper. Pencils. Candy. Your backpack is full. Can you believe that so many things you carry around every day come from forests?