



GRADE 2

Local District South Four Day Grade Level Assignment Packet

Grade 2 English Language Arts



Read the passages and answer the questions that follow. Remember to pace yourself and go back to reread the text. You can also annotate in the text as you read, or take notes on another paper. Try your best. The selections are taken from Benchmark Unit 10 Assessment. Fluency practice follows the assessment.

Lea los pasajes y responda a las preguntas que siguen. Recuerde de leer el texto la primera vez y volver a leerlo para comprenderlo mejor. También puedes anotar el texto mientras lo lees, o tomar notas en otro papel. Haz tu mejor esfuerzo. Las selecciones de lectura son de la evaluación de la Unidad número 10. La práctica de fluidez sigue la evaluación.

Read this passage about making snow globes.
Then answer the questions.

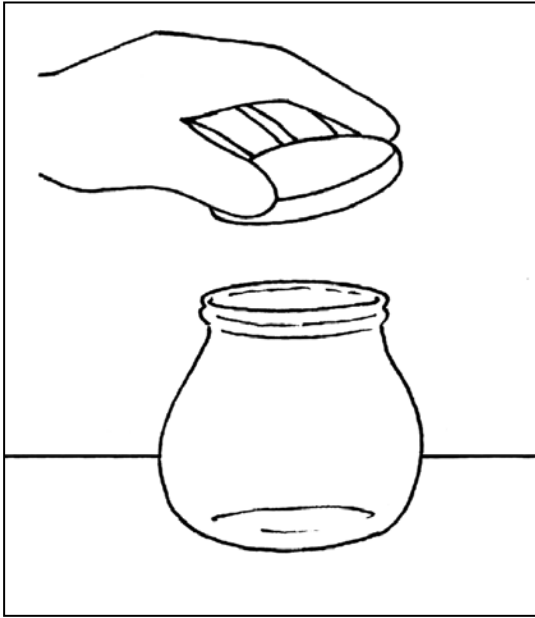
Making Snow Globes at Home

Things needed to make
a snow globe:

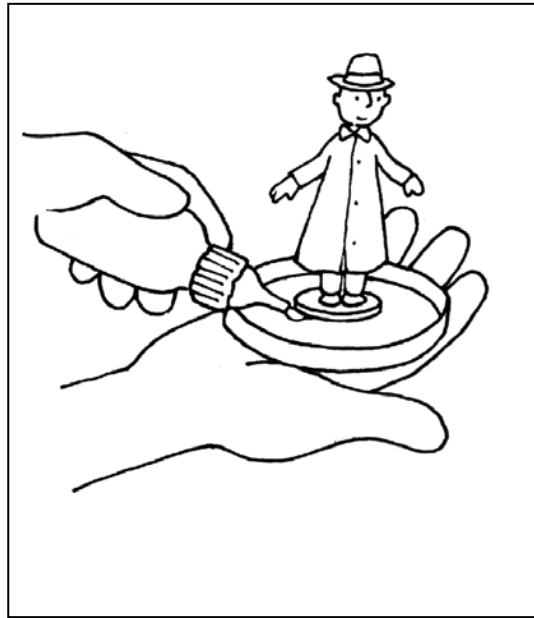
- jar with lid
- fun figure
- waterproof glue
- water
- glitter

1 Have you ever turned a snow globe upside down and given it a shake? The slowly falling “snow” turns a globe full of water into a tiny magical world. Many people collect these glass globes as a hobby. While snow globes are beautiful, they can be expensive. Making a snow globe at home saves money and adds a personal touch.

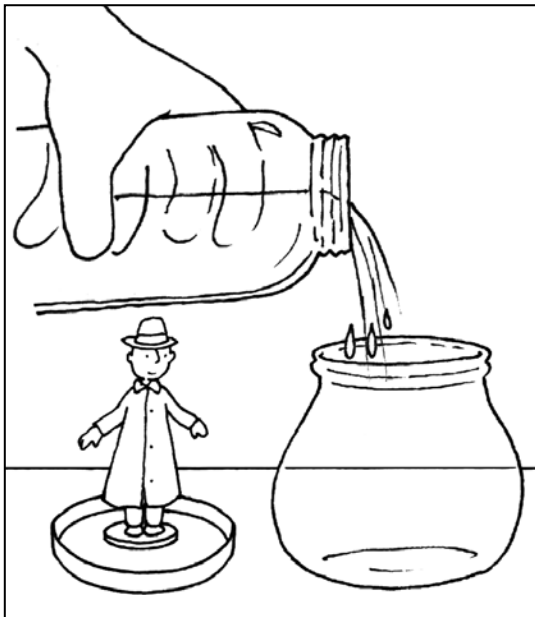
- 2 Snow globes are simple to make. Just collect the things you need. Unscrew the lid from the jar. Make sure your jar is clean. Apply glue to the bottom of the figure. Place the figure on the underside of the lid. Allow a day or so for the glue to dry completely.**
- 3 Next, fill the jar with water to the very top. Add a sprinkle of glitter. Choose a color that will stand out against the figure. Bright colors work best. Use silver glitter for snow. Stir the glitter into the water with a spoon.**
- 4 Add more water to make sure the jar is completely filled. Air bubbles will ruin the way the glitter falls through the water. Recap the jar. Screw the cap on tightly. Apply clear glue along the cap's edge to prevent leaks. Allow the glue to dry for one day. Do not turn the jar over until the glue is completely dry. Now the snow globe is done.**
- 5 Homemade snow globes make great gifts. Despite the name, snow globes don't need to show a wintry scene. They can show any kind of scene you choose. Every snow globe is a unique creation.**



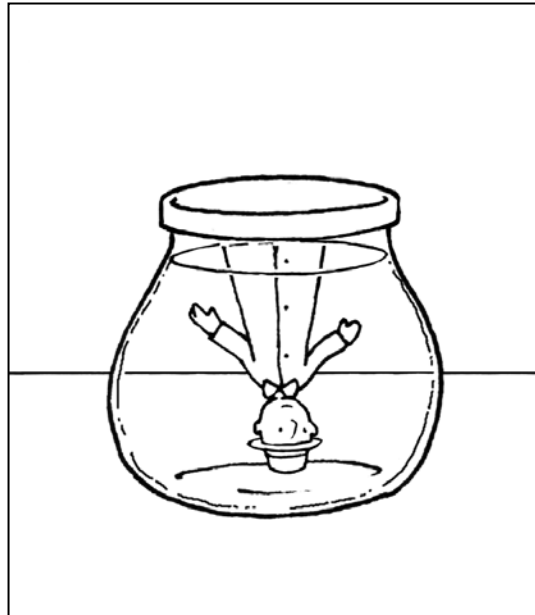
Step 1: Unscrew the cap from the jar.



Step 2: Glue the figure to the underside of the cap



Step 3: Fill jar with water and stir in glitter.



Step 4: Screw lid back onto jar.

continued

- 1. This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then answer Part B.**

Part A Which sentence best states the main idea of the passage?

- A Snow globes seem magical.**
- B You can give snow globes as gifts.**
- C Making snow globes at home is easy.**
- D Everyone loves collecting snow globes.**

Part B Which sentence from the passage supports the answer in Part A?

- A “Many people collect these glass globes as a hobby.”**
- B “The slowly falling ‘snow’ turns a globe full of water into a tiny magical world.”**
- C “Homemade snow globes make great gifts.”**
- D “Snow globes are simple to make.”**

- 2. Why did the author write this passage?**
- A to explain how to make a snow globe at home**
 - B to inform readers about snow globe collections**
 - C to tell a story of the first snow globe ever made**
 - D to convince readers to give snow globes as gifts**
- 3. Look at the picture in Step 2. How does this picture help the reader better understand the directions?**
- A It lets readers know that the figure must be a horse.**
 - B It shows where to apply the glue.**
 - C It tells how long to wait for the glue to dry.**
 - D It shows how fun making snow globes can be.**



continued

- 4. This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then answer Part B.**

Part A Based on this passage, how do most people feel about snow globes?

- A They are afraid to shake snow globes.**
- B They think snow globes are boring.**
- C They enjoy snow globes very much.**
- D They are not interested in snow globes.**

Part B Read paragraph 1 from the passage.

Which sentence best supports Part A?

Underline the sentence you choose.

Have you ever turned a snow globe upside down and given it a shake? The slowly falling “snow” turns a globe full of water into a tiny magical world. Many people collect these glass globes as a hobby. While snow globes are beautiful, they can be expensive. Making a snow globe at home saves money and adds a personal touch.

5. What should be done after the cap has been screwed back onto the jar?
- A Stir the glitter into the water with a spoon.
 - B Turn the jar over until the glue is completely dry.
 - C Put glue along the cap's edge to prevent leaks.
 - D Place the figure on the underside of the lid.
6. Which word in the passage describes snow globes in a store?
- A "expensive"
 - B "personal"
 - C "simple"
 - D "great"
7. In paragraph 5, the word creation comes from a root word meaning "make." What does creation mean?
- A one who makes
 - B make again
 - C able to make
 - D something made

continued

Read this passage about some unusual art. Then answer the questions.

Turning Cars into Furniture

- 1 Some people use paint or chalk to create art. Others use pencil or clay. But Ronan Tinman works with the junk that others have thrown out. Ronan is a special kind of artist. He turns old car parts into amazing and useful pieces of furniture.**
- 2 Ronan is an artist who cares about the planet. He believes it's important to recycle old materials to make things. That's why Ronan heads for the junkyard when it's time to make a piece of furniture. He knows a lot of trash is still useful. He searches through piles of old cars. There he will find the next bench or chair or bed. Ronan says he knows what a car part will become the moment he sees it. He then takes the part to his workshop. That's where the transformation begins.**

- 3 First, Ronan draws up the plans for the piece. He carefully fits each part into place. Then he uses a welder to connect the seams. Next, he sands the surface to make it smooth. Finally, he paints the piece. Bright colors add pizzazz. But Ronan is careful to leave the part's dents alone. Each dent tells a story, and he doesn't want to erase the car's history.**
- 4 When Ronan sees an old car part, he doesn't see junk. He sees what the part can become. Ronan's art helps the planet. He makes unique and useful works of art from unwanted cars. He makes benches, stools, and even sinks. Every trip he takes to the junkyard leads to a work of art.**

continued

- 8. This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then answer Part B.**

Part A What is the main idea of this passage?

- A Too many old cars are filling junkyards.**
- B Ronan Tinman turns junk into new furniture.**
- C People need to recycle more of their junk. D**
- People make art in many different ways.**

Part B Choose two sentences from the passage that support the answer in Part A.

- A “Ronan is a special kind of artist.”**
- B “He turns old car parts into amazing and useful pieces of furniture.”**
- C “Ronan is an artist who cares about the planet.”**
- D “He searches through piles of old cars.”**
- E “Some people use paint or chalk to create art.”**
- F “He makes unique and useful works of art from unwanted cars.”**

9. Why did the author write this passage?
- A to tell a story about why Ronan visits the junkyard
 - B to make more people care about art and the planet
 - C to inform readers about what Ronan creates out of junk
 - D to explain why furniture made of old cars is interesting
10. Which sentence from the passage describes how Ronan puts his furniture together?
- A “He searches through piles of old cars.”
 - B “He then takes the part to his workshop.”
 - C “Then he uses a welder to connect the seams.”
 - D “But Ronan is careful to leave the part’s dents alone.”
11. Which sentence from the passage supports the idea that Ronan has a good imagination?
- A “Ronan is an artist who cares about the planet.”
 - B “Ronan says he knows what a car part will become the moment he sees it.”
 - C “He carefully fits each part into place.”
 - D “Next, he sands the surface to make it smooth.”

continued

12. In paragraph 4, the word unique comes from a root word meaning “one.” The word unique probably means —
- A one of a kind.
 - B more than one.
 - C before one.
 - D able to be one.
13. Which word in the passage describes Ronan’s works of art?
- A “important”
 - B “careful”
 - C “finally”
 - D “useful”
14. Why does Ronan leave the dents in the car parts he chooses?
- A He doesn’t know how to fix them.
 - B Furniture cannot be made without dents.
 - C The dents make each part special.
 - D He wants people to be more careful.

15. Think about the two passages you have read, “Making Snow Globes at Home” and “Turning Cars into Furniture.” Describe one way these passages are alike and one way they are different. Write 2-3 sentences. Use details from both passages to support your answer.



Choose the best answer to each question.

16. Which word means “not fair”?

- A unfair**
- B refair**
- C fairly**
- D fairest**

17. Choose the correct abbreviation of the word Friday.

- A Afri**
- B frid.**
- C Fri.**
- D Fr.**

18. Which word means “without care”?

- A careful**
- B caring**
- C careless**
- D discare**

19. Choose the correct word to fill in the blank.

That door is dented.

A cars

B car's

C cars'

D cars's

20. Choose the correct word to fill in the blank. My

three names all begin with "Z."

A uncle

B uncles

C uncle's

D uncles'

Read the sentences. Choose the correct word or words to fit in each blank.

21. Camille made a hat for_____.

- A she**
- B herself**
- C itself**
- D he**

22. Neil and Fran blamed_____for missing the game.

- A they**
- B themselves**
- C we**
- D themselves**

23. Our teacher's name is .

- A Trish Murphy**
- B trish Murphy**
- C Trish murphy**
- D trish murphy**

24. The Millers lives near .

A lake Tahoe

B Lake tahoe

C Lake Tahoe

D lake tahoe

25. My bike broke, but Dad will it.

A repear

B repare

C repaire

D repair

26. Think about the two passages you have read, “Making Snow Globes at Home” and “Turning Cars into Furniture.” How can something old become new? Write a few sentences to explain. Use details from both passages to support your ideas. Be sure to use complete sentences.



Practice reading the high frequency words.

Try completing some of the following activities: See how many you can find in the book you are reading. Make flash cards of the words that you need to learn. Sort the words into categories. Make up your own categories (i.e. words with 1 syllable, words with 2 syllables, words with one vowel, words with 2 vowels, words that rhyme, words you can draw . . .) Have fun while you are learning your high frequency words!

Practica leyendo las palabras de alta frecuencia.

Intente completar algunas de las siguientes actividades: Vea cuántas puede encontrar en el libro que está leyendo. Haga tarjetas con las palabras que necesita aprender. Ordena las palabras en categorías. Crea tus propias categorías (es decir, palabras con 1 sílaba, palabras con 2 sílabas, palabras con una vocal, palabras con 2 vocales, palabras que riman, palabras que puedes dibujar ...) ¡Diviértete mientras aprendes tus palabras de alta frecuencia!

High-Frequency Words (Grade 2, First Half)

here look me play said
see she try about because
after before call do earth
father give her know large
many near off people right
school that two under very
again below carry does eight
find good house laugh mother
move never once round small
their too walk where year

all away better by change
done even found learn only
long now our some them
through upon was when work
always any blue buy city
draw four great how live
another boy could every far
from hurt over out these
then there went who your
above began different they were
which why

High-Frequency Words (Grade 2, Second Half)

point

river

second

song

think

three

until

watch

white

young

add

between

close

example

food

group

hear

home

left

mountain

music

night

old

picture

sentence

spell

thought

together

while

world

air

along

begin

children

important

letter

High-Frequency Words (Grade 2, Second Half continued)

open

own

sound

talk

almost

animal

around

body

color

eye

form

high

light

story

across

become

complete

during

happened

hundred

problem

toward

study

wind

against

certain

door

early

field

heard

knew

listen