



Review & Enrichment

Week of April 27

2nd Grade

Student Name _____

Teacher Name _____

If possible, please return paper copies to drop boxes at food distribution sites or if using online access email teacher upon completion.



« The Life of Jack Prelutsky

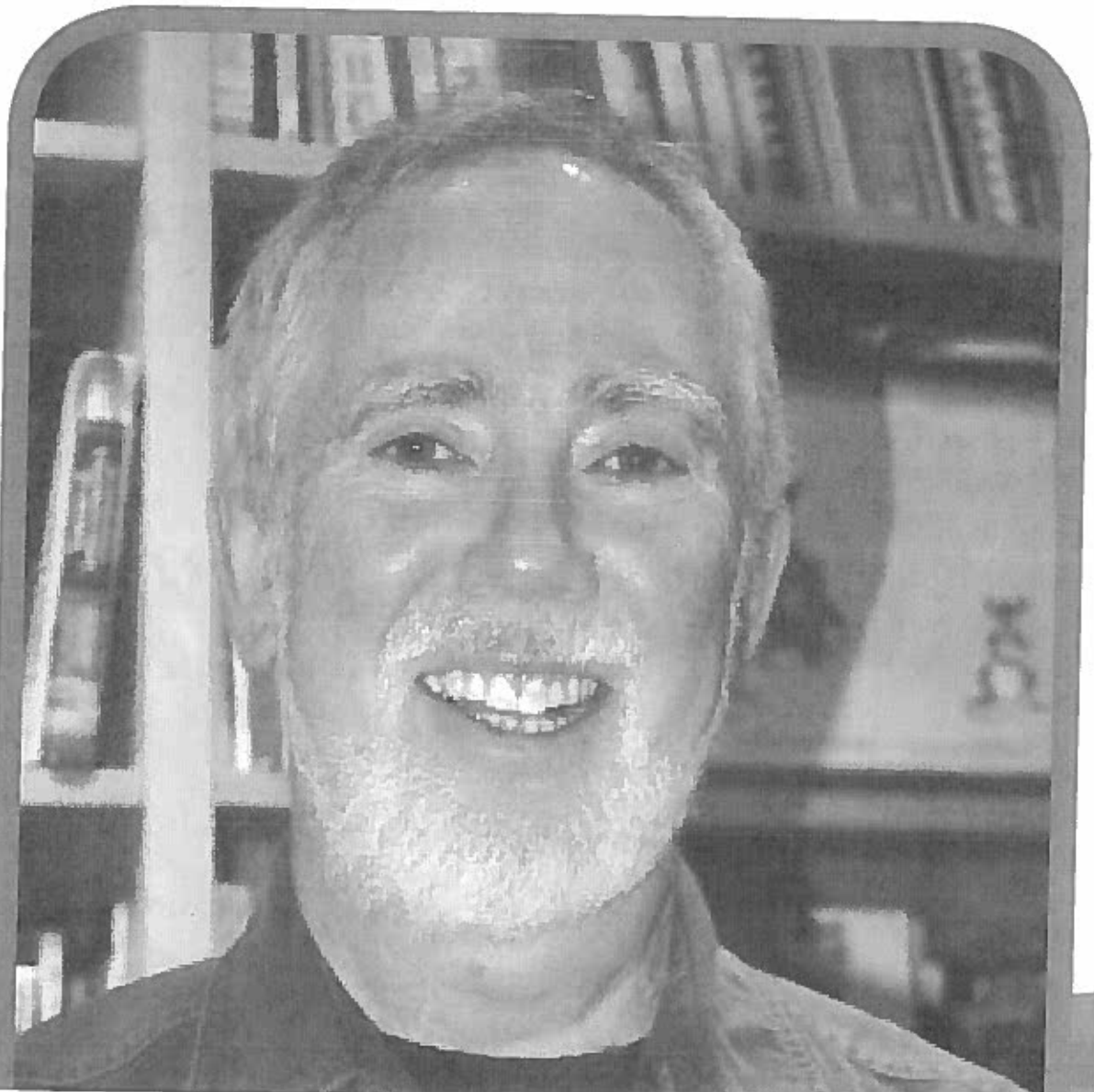
by Lisa Benjamin
illustrated by Mary Teichman

HOUGHTON MIFFLIN

🔊 Do you like poems? Do you like to laugh?

Jack Prelutsky is a poet. He writes poems that make people laugh. He writes about taco-flavored ice cream. He writes about having your nose between your toes or in your hair.

🔊 He has written more than 40 books of poetry. One book is called *It's Raining Pigs & Noodles*. Another is called *Something Big Has Been Here*.



■ This book is about Jack Prelutsky's life. This kind of book is called a biography.

■ Jack was born in 1940. He lived in New York City. Jack liked a lot of things when he was growing up. He liked music and drawing. But he did not like poetry because he thought poetry was boring. It did not make him laugh.



■ Jack loved singing, and he sang as often as he could. He went to the High School of Music and Art. There, teachers taught him music and art.

■ Jack always hoped to become a singer. He never dreamed he would become a poet.



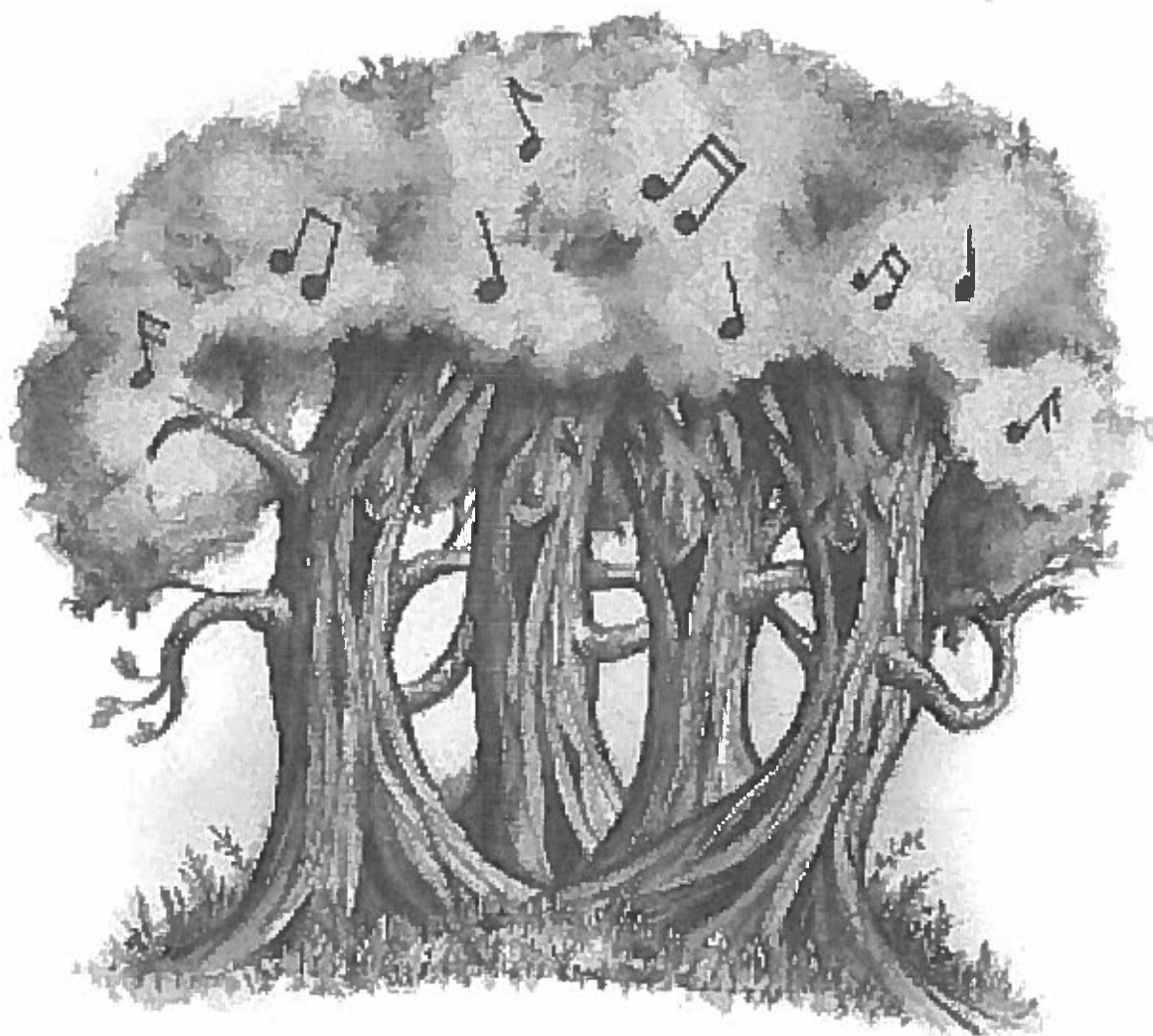
■ When Jack grew up, he had many jobs. He was a taxi driver and also a furniture mover. He worked as an illustrator, too. An illustrator is someone who draws pictures.

■ Jack enjoyed working, but none of his jobs was quite what he wanted. He was looking for a job that would be exactly right for him.



■ Jack started to enjoy poetry. He learned that poems did not have to be serious.

■ Jack also learned that poetry could express his ideas. He could write about wishes or dreams. In fact, he could write about anything at all! In a poem, he could imagine that animals talk or pretend that trees can sing. He could even make people laugh!



■ Jack began to write poems. His friends read his poetry, and they laughed a lot.

One friend had a great idea. He wondered if Jack could sell his poetry, and he told Jack to show his poems to other people.

A WOLF IS AT THE LAUNDROMAT

A wolf is at the Laundromat,
it's not a wary star-wolf,
it's short and fat, it tips its hat,
writes a sary glar-wolf.

It combs its hair, it clips its ~~clo~~,
it is a fairly hair wolf,
that's only there to clean its clothes—
it is a wash-and-ween-wolf.



This poem is from
THE NEW KID ON THE BLOCK.

■ Jack took his poetry to a company where books are made. The company liked Jack's poems and they offered to make them into a book. Jack accepted their offer.

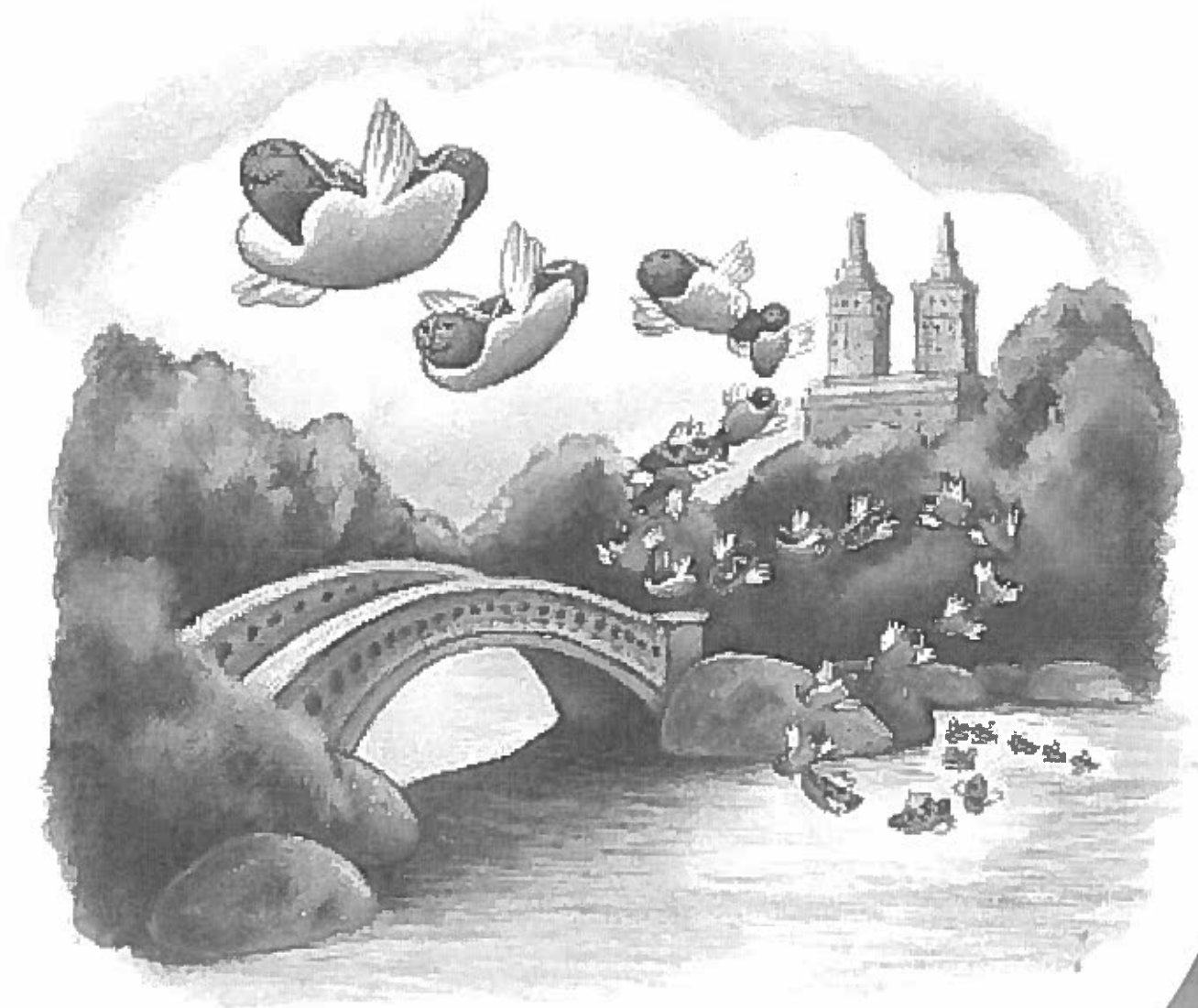
■ Jack's first book came out in 1967. It was called *A Gopher in the Garden and Other Animal Poems*. The poems were very silly. Many children read them, and they laughed a lot, too.

Jack was now a poet!



Over the years, Jack wrote many books full of funny poems. One poem is about a giant pizza, and another is about singing dragons!

One poem is about hotdogs that can fly. It is called "We're Fearless Flying Hotdogs." The hotdogs sail through the sky on fluttering wings.

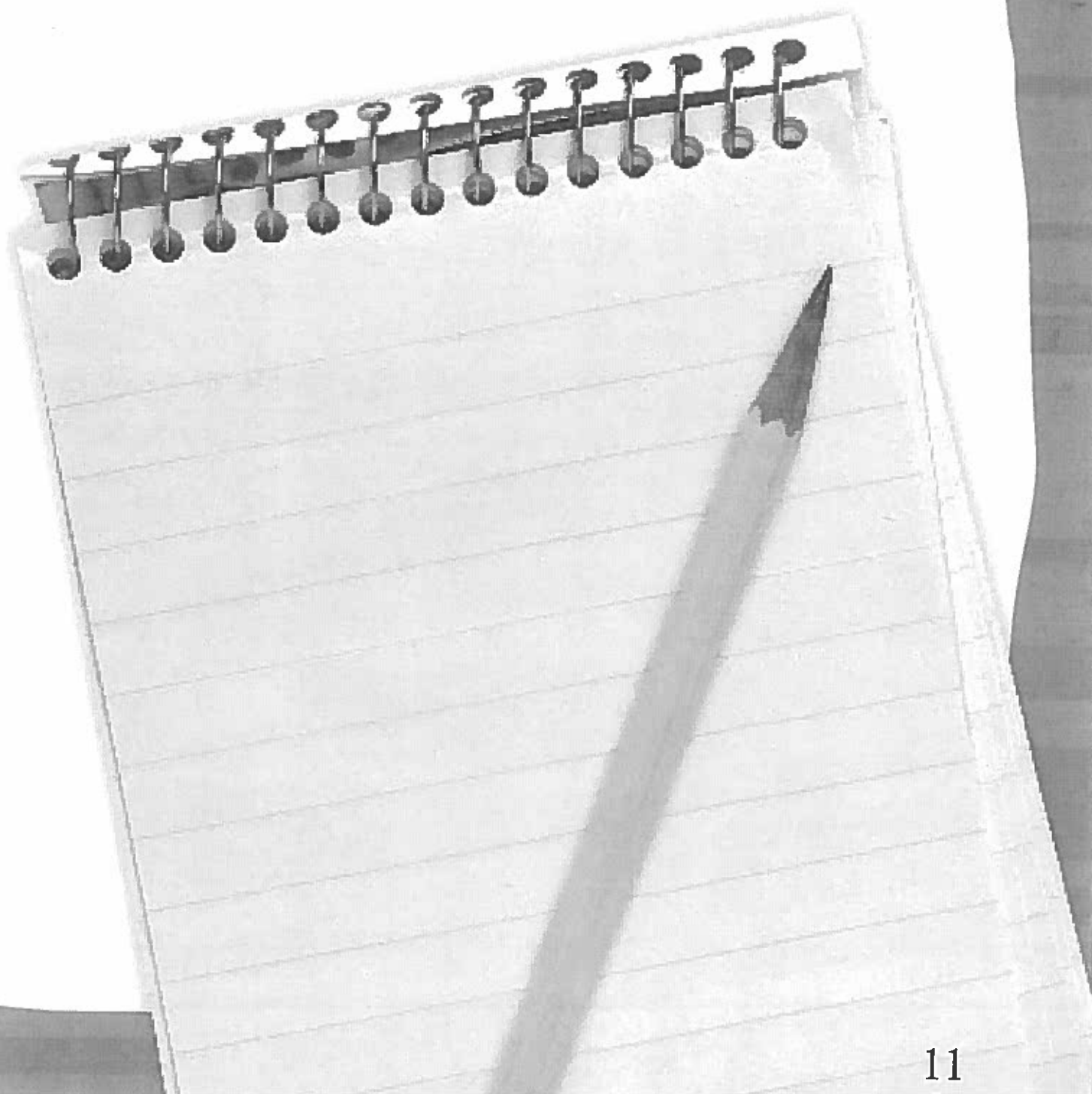


■ Some of Jack's poems are about big, grand ideas. Other poems are about small, simple things like ice cream or noses.

■ Jack finds ideas for poems everywhere. He likes to eat spaghetti, so he wrote a poem about eating spaghetti!

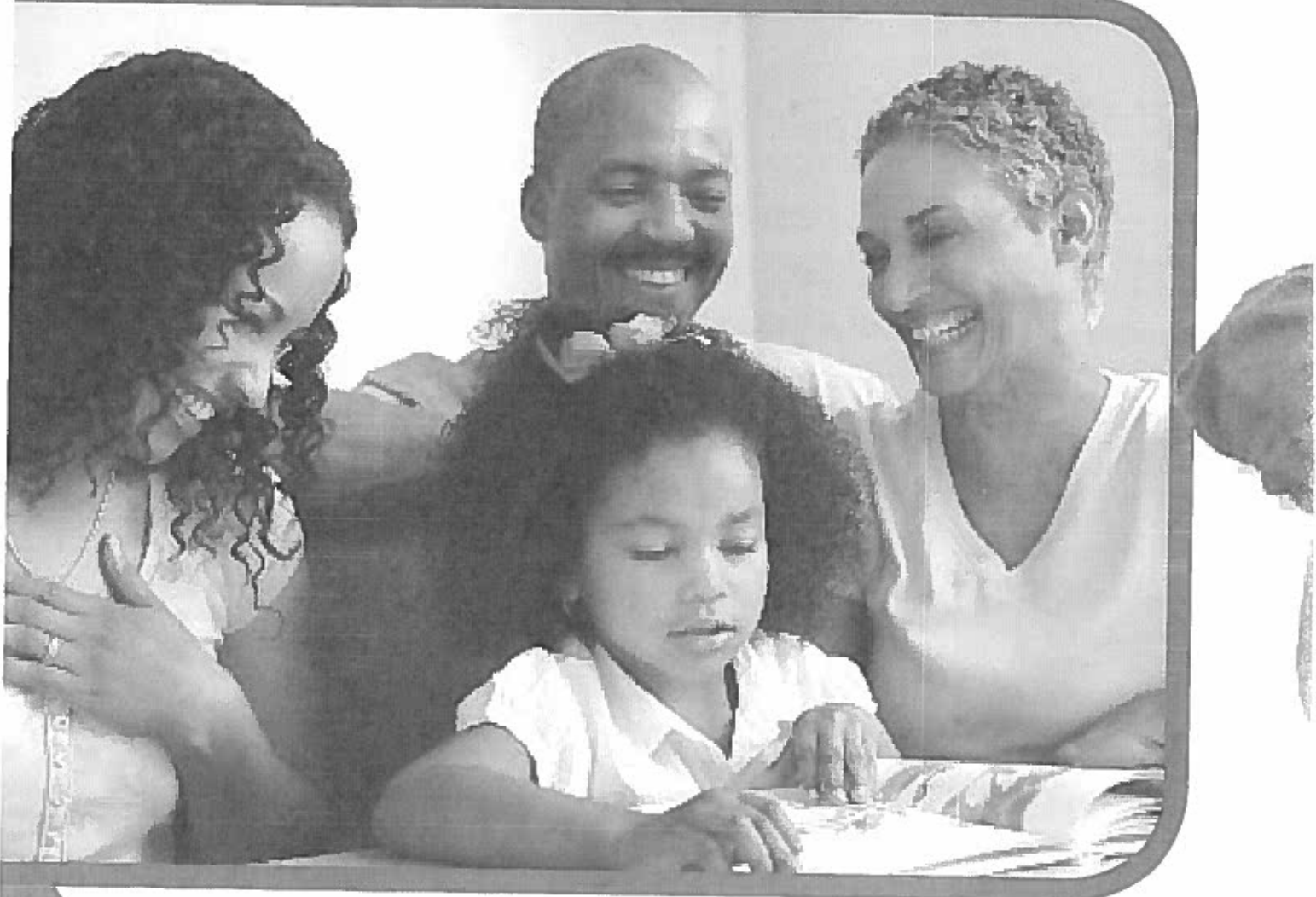


■ Not all of Jack's poems are silly. Some are scary. One of his books is called *Nightmares: Poems to Trouble Your Sleep*. It is about mean monsters and dangerous dinosaurs.



Some people like Jack's silly poems, and some people like his scary poems. Some people like both kinds of poems.

Jack's poetry may be silly or it may be scary, but it is never boring. Children like reading his books. Grown-ups like them, too. Sometimes parents and children read his books together.

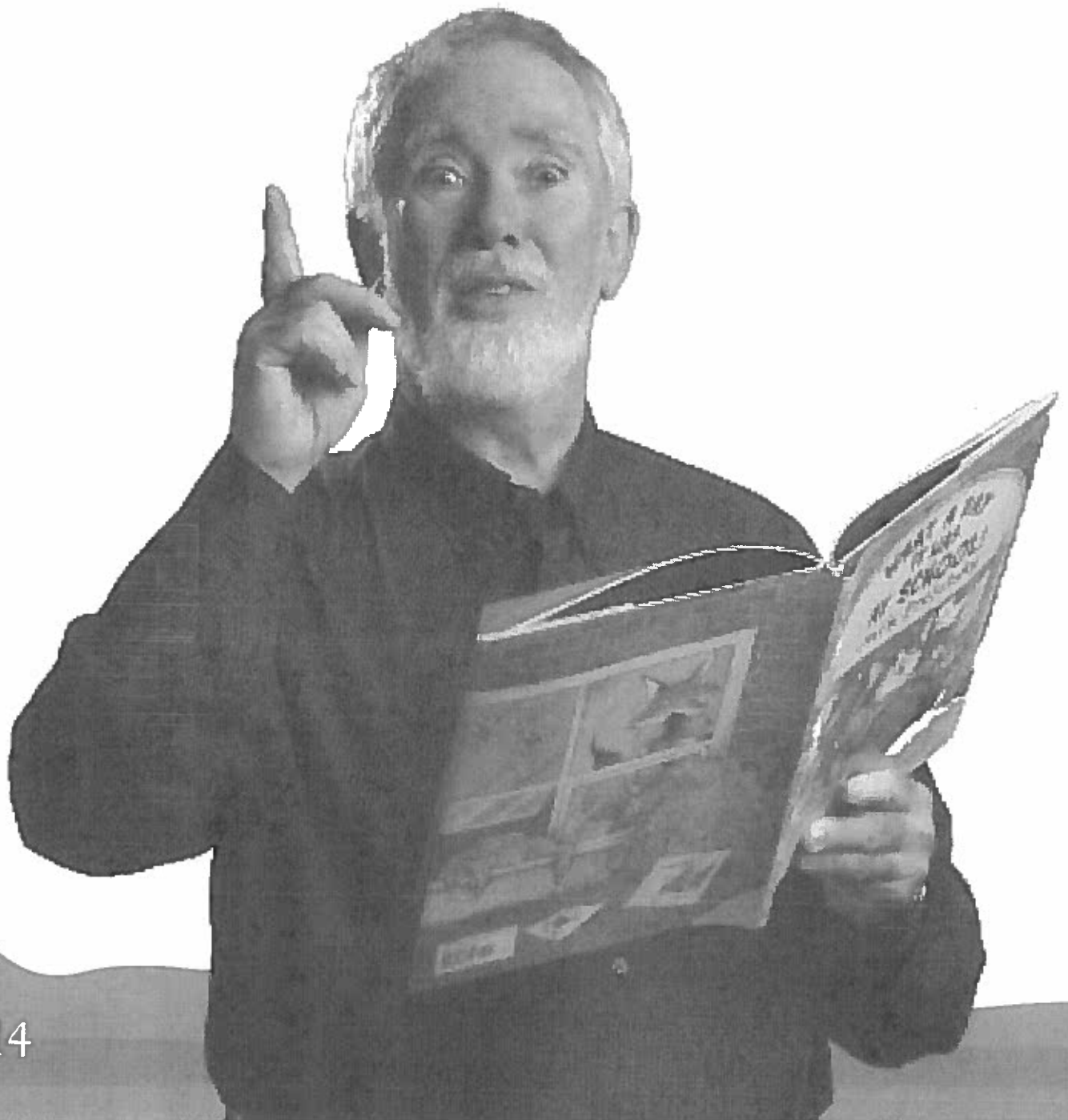


■ Jack has won many awards for his poetry. In 2006, he won an important prize. This prize honored him for being a great children's poet.



■ Jack Prelutsky lives in Seattle, Washington, with his wife Carolynn. He hopes children will always enjoy his poems and he hopes that they might want to become poets, too.

*Jack hopes they will see,
How much fun poetry can be!*



Responding



TARGET SKILL Understanding

Characters Copy the chart. In the first column, write things Jack Prelutsky liked as a boy. In the second column, write jobs he has had. In the third column, write what his poems are about.

As a boy	Jobs	Poems About
music drawing	taxi driver ?	spaghetti ?



Write About It

Text to World Sometimes Jack Prelutsky writes about dinosaurs. Write a few descriptive sentences about dinosaurs. Include details that you know about them.



TARGET VOCABULARY

accepted

express

fluttering

grand

pretend

prize

taught

wonder



TARGET SKILL

Understanding

Characters Tell more about characters.



TARGET STRATEGY

Analyze/Evaluate Tell how you feel about the text, and why.



GENRE A **biography** tells about events in a person's life.

The Life of Jack Prelutsky

Thinking Beyond the Text

Read the paragraph below. Then write your questions and answers on the lines.

Write three questions you would like to ask Jack Prelutsky about his poetry. Then write the answers you think Jack Prelutsky would give, based on details in the book.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

Name _____ Date _____

**The Life of Jack
Prelutsky**
Think About It

Think About It

Read and answer the questions.

1. Why do you think people like Jack Prelutsky's poetry?

2. Why do you think some people like scary poems?

3. Why is *The Life of Jack Prelutsky* called a biography?

Making Connections Think about something you might find outside your school, such as a tree or a rock. Write a short poem about it. Make your poem funny.

Write your answer in your Reader's Notebook.

The Life of Jack Prelutsky

LEVEL M

The Life of Jack Prelutsky
Running Record Form

page	Selection Text	Errors	Self-Corrections
2	<p>Do you like poems? Do you like to laugh?</p> <p>Jack Prelutsky is a poet. He writes poems that make people laugh. He writes about taco-flavored ice cream. He writes about having your nose between your toes or in your hair.</p> <p>He has written more than 40 books of poetry.</p> <p>One book is called <i>It's Raining Pigs & Noodles</i>.</p> <p>Another is called <i>Something Big Has Been Here</i>.</p>		
3	<p>This book is about Jack Prelutsky's life. This kind of book is called a biography.</p> <p>Jack was born in 1940. He lived in New York City. Jack liked a lot of things when he was growing up.</p>		
	Comments:	Accuracy Rate (# words read correctly/104 × 100) _____ %	Total Self-Corrections _____

Behavior	Code	Error
Read word correctly	✓ cat	0
Repeated word, sentence, or phrase	@ cat	0
Omission	cat	1

Behavior	Code	Error
Substitution	cut cat	1
Self-corrects	cut cat cat	0
Insertion	the ^cat	1
Word told	Ⓢ cat	1

ISBN-13: 978-0-547-30466-3
 ISBN-10: 0-547-30466-8
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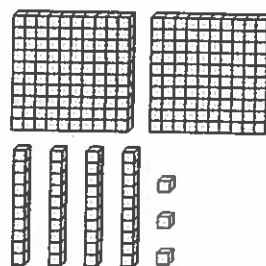
1. Which shows the expanded form of 184? 2. Which shows the sum?

Ⓐ $800 + 10 + 4$

Ⓑ $100 + 80 + 4$

Ⓒ $100 + 40 + 8$

Ⓓ $100 + 40 + 4$



and 300

Ⓐ 573

Ⓑ 543

Ⓒ 434

Ⓓ 273

3. **Writing in Math** Nadia's necklace has 197 beads.

Erica's necklace has 234 beads.

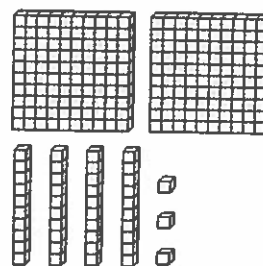
Do their necklaces have more than 500 beads in all?

Tell how you know.

1. Which shows the expanded form of 184?

- Ⓐ $800 + 10 + 4$
 ● $100 + 80 + 4$
 Ⓒ $100 + 40 + 8$
 Ⓓ $100 + 40 + 4$

2. Which shows the sum?



and 300

- Ⓐ 573
 ● 543
 Ⓒ 434
 Ⓓ 273

3. **Writing in Math** Nadia's necklace has 197 beads.
 Erica's necklace has 234 beads.

Do their necklaces have more than 500 beads in all?
 Tell how you know.

No, because I added 234 to 197. 431 is less than 500.

ADDING 3-DIGIT NUMBERS

with regrouping

regroup

regroup

THINK:
I regrouped
ten ones for
one ten. I
have one
group of ten,
so I write 1.

I regrouped
ten tens for
one hundred.
I have one
group of a
hundred, so I
write a 1.

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 1 & \\ \hline 4 & 6 & 7 \\ + & 1 & 8 & 7 \\ \hline 6 & 5 & 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Add the digits
in the ones
place first.

In the ones
place,
 $7 + 7$ is 14, so
regroup.

In the tens
place,
 $1 + 6 + 8$ is
15, so
regroup.

ADDING THREE NUMBERS

with regrouping

step 3

Select two digits in the tens place and add.

$$1+1=2$$

step 4

Add the sum to the other digits.

$$2+2+2=6$$

$$\downarrow$$
$$60+1=61$$

step 1

Select two digits in the ones place and add.

$$7+8=15$$

step 2

Add the sum to the third digit. Regroup if the sum is greater than 9.

$$15+6=21$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 27 \\ 16 \\ + 18 \\ \hline 61 \end{array}$$

Name _____

Reteaching

11-3

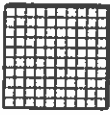


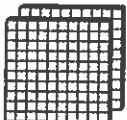


Models for Adding with Three-Digit Numbers

$$135 + 248 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Step 1: Add the ones. Regroup if you need to.

Step 2: Add the tens. Regroup if you need to.

Step 3: Add the hundreds.

	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
135			
248			

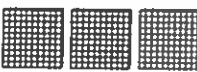





5 + 8 = 13 ones.
Regroup 10 ones
for 1 ten.

$$135 + 248 = \underline{383}$$

Add. Regroup if needed.







Use models and your workmat.

1.

Hundreds	Tens	Ones
		
		

$$341 + 127 = \underline{468}$$

2.

Hundreds	Tens	Ones
		
		

$$524 + 249 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Name _____

Practice

11-3

Models for Adding with Three-Digit Numbers

Add. Regroup if needed. Use models and your workmat to help you.

1.

Hundreds	Tens	Ones
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
6	3	4
+	2	1
		8

2.

Hundreds	Tens	Ones
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
5	9	3
+	1	3
		9

3.

Hundreds	Tens	Ones
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
7	6	5
+	1	8
		0

4.

Hundreds	Tens	Ones
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
3	5	6
+	4	3
		4

5.

Hundreds	Tens	Ones
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
2	7	6
+	5	9
		3

6.

Hundreds	Tens	Ones
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
4	4	1
+	1	9
		9

7. A fire truck traveled 267 miles in July to put out fires. It traveled 398 miles in August to put out fires. Which problem shows the total number of miles for both months?

(A)

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 1 \\ 267 \\ + 398 \\ \hline 665 \end{array}$$

(B)

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 1 \\ 276 \\ + 398 \\ \hline 674 \end{array}$$

(C)

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 1 \\ 267 \\ + 398 \\ \hline 655 \end{array}$$

(D)

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 1 \\ 267 \\ + 398 \\ \hline 565 \end{array}$$

8. **Reasonableness** George thinks that 515 plus 381 is 896. Markita says that George forgot to regroup. Do you have to regroup to add 515 and 381? Explain.

Name _____

Enrichment

11-3

Add Over Again

Add. Look for the pattern.

Write the last addition problem in the pattern.

1.
$$\begin{array}{r} 209 \\ + 123 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 309 \\ + 223 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 409 \\ + 323 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

+		

2.
$$\begin{array}{r} 134 \\ + 252 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 154 \\ + 254 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 174 \\ + 256 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

+		

3.
$$\begin{array}{r} 315 \\ + 427 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 415 \\ + 327 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 515 \\ + 227 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

+		

4.
$$\begin{array}{r} 570 \\ + 118 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 560 \\ + 218 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 550 \\ + 318 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

+		

Name _____

Teaching Tool

13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

Name _____

Answer Key

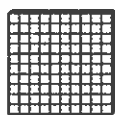


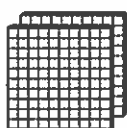
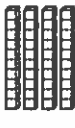

Reteaching

11-3

Models for Adding with Three-Digit Numbers

$135 + 248 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Step 1: Add the ones. Regroup if you need to.**Step 2:** Add the tens. Regroup if you need to.**Step 3:** Add the hundreds.

	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
135			
248			







5 + 8 = 13 ones.
Regroup 10 ones
for 1 ten.

$135 + 248 = \underline{383}$

Add. Regroup if needed.







Use models and your workmat.

1.

Hundreds	Tens	Ones
		
		

$341 + 127 = \underline{468}$

2.

Hundreds	Tens	Ones
		
		

$524 + 249 = \underline{773}$

Name _____

Answer Key

Practice

11-3

Models for Adding with Three-Digit Numbers

Add. Regroup if needed. Use models and your workmat to help you.

1.

Hundreds	Tens	Ones
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="1"/>	
6	3	4
+	2	1
	8	
8	5	2

2.

Hundreds	Tens	Ones
<input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="text" value="1"/>	
5	9	3
+	1	3
	9	
7	3	2

3.

Hundreds	Tens	Ones
<input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="text"/>	
7	6	5
+	1	8
	0	
9	4	5

4.

Hundreds	Tens	Ones
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="1"/>	
3	5	6
+	4	3
	4	
7	9	0

5.

Hundreds	Tens	Ones
<input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="text"/>	
2	7	6
+	5	9
	3	
8	6	9

6.

Hundreds	Tens	Ones
<input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="text" value="1"/>	
4	4	1
+	1	9
	9	
6	4	0

7. A fire truck traveled 267 miles in July to put out fires. It traveled 398 miles in August to put out fires. Which problem shows the total number of miles for both months?

☒ (A)

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 1 \\ 2 6 7 \\ + 3 9 8 \\ \hline 6 6 5 \end{array}$$

☐ (B)

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 1 \\ 2 7 6 \\ + 3 9 8 \\ \hline 6 7 4 \end{array}$$

☐ (C)

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 1 \\ 2 6 7 \\ + 3 9 8 \\ \hline 6 5 5 \end{array}$$

☐ (D)

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 1 \\ 2 6 7 \\ + 3 9 8 \\ \hline 5 6 5 \end{array}$$

8. **Reasonableness** George thinks that 515 plus 381 is 896. Markita says that George forgot to regroup. Do you have to regroup to add 515 and 381? Explain.
 Sample Response: No, you do not need to regroup. There are not more than 9 ones when the ones are added or more than 9 tens when the tens are added.

Name

Answer Key

Enrichment

11-3**Add Over Again**

Add. Look for the pattern.

Write the last addition problem in the pattern.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{1.} \quad \begin{array}{r} \overset{\text{I}}{209} \\ + 123 \\ \hline 332 \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{r} \overset{\text{I}}{309} \\ + 223 \\ \hline 532 \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{r} \overset{\text{I}}{409} \\ + 323 \\ \hline 732 \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{r} \overset{\text{I}}{\boxed{5} \boxed{0} \boxed{9}} \\ + \boxed{4} \boxed{2} \boxed{3} \\ \hline \boxed{9} \boxed{3} \boxed{2} \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{2.} \quad \begin{array}{r} \boxed{1} \boxed{3} \boxed{4} \\ + 252 \\ \hline \boxed{3} \boxed{8} \boxed{6} \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{r} \overset{\text{I}}{\boxed{1} \boxed{5} \boxed{4}} \\ + 254 \\ \hline \boxed{4} \boxed{0} \boxed{8} \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{r} \overset{\text{I I}}{\boxed{1} \boxed{7} \boxed{4}} \\ + 256 \\ \hline \boxed{4} \boxed{3} \boxed{0} \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{r} \overset{\text{I I}}{\boxed{1} \boxed{9} \boxed{4}} \\ + \boxed{2} \boxed{5} \boxed{8} \\ \hline \boxed{4} \boxed{5} \boxed{2} \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{3.} \quad \begin{array}{r} \overset{\text{I}}{\boxed{3} \boxed{1} \boxed{5}} \\ + 427 \\ \hline \boxed{7} \boxed{4} \boxed{2} \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{r} \overset{\text{I}}{\boxed{4} \boxed{1} \boxed{5}} \\ + 327 \\ \hline \boxed{7} \boxed{4} \boxed{2} \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{r} \overset{\text{I}}{\boxed{5} \boxed{1} \boxed{5}} \\ + 227 \\ \hline \boxed{7} \boxed{4} \boxed{2} \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{r} \overset{\text{I}}{\boxed{6} \boxed{1} \boxed{5}} \\ + \boxed{1} \boxed{2} \boxed{7} \\ \hline \boxed{7} \boxed{4} \boxed{2} \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{4.} \quad \begin{array}{r} \boxed{5} \boxed{7} \boxed{0} \\ + 118 \\ \hline \boxed{6} \boxed{8} \boxed{8} \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{r} \boxed{5} \boxed{6} \boxed{0} \\ + 218 \\ \hline \boxed{7} \boxed{7} \boxed{8} \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{r} \boxed{5} \boxed{5} \boxed{0} \\ + 318 \\ \hline \boxed{8} \boxed{6} \boxed{8} \end{array} \end{array}$$

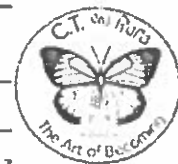
$$\begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{r} \boxed{5} \boxed{4} \boxed{0} \\ + \boxed{4} \boxed{1} \boxed{8} \\ \hline \boxed{9} \boxed{5} \boxed{8} \end{array} \end{array}$$



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Name _____

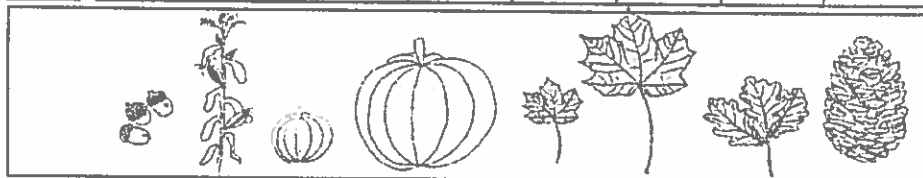
Date: _____



Fall Plants and Seeds Data

Number of Fall Plants and Seeds

20								
19								
18								
17								
16								
15								
14								
13								
12								
11								
10								
9								
8								
7								
6								
5								
4								
3								
2								
1								



Fall Plants and Seeds

Make your own questions for a partner to solve:

6. How many MORE _____ than _____?

7. How many LESS _____ than _____?

Organize data
Represent data
Interpret data
Compare data

1. Record all fall plants and seeds on the graph.



2. How many leaves are there altogether?

$$\square + \square = \square$$

maple + oak = total leaves

3. How many MORE acorns than cornstalks are there altogether?

$$\square \text{ MORE acorns}$$

4. How many oak leaves, pine cones and cornstalks are there?

$$\square + \square + \square = \square$$

oak leaves + pine cones + cornstalks =

5. How many LESS pine cones than acorns?

$$\square - \square = \square$$

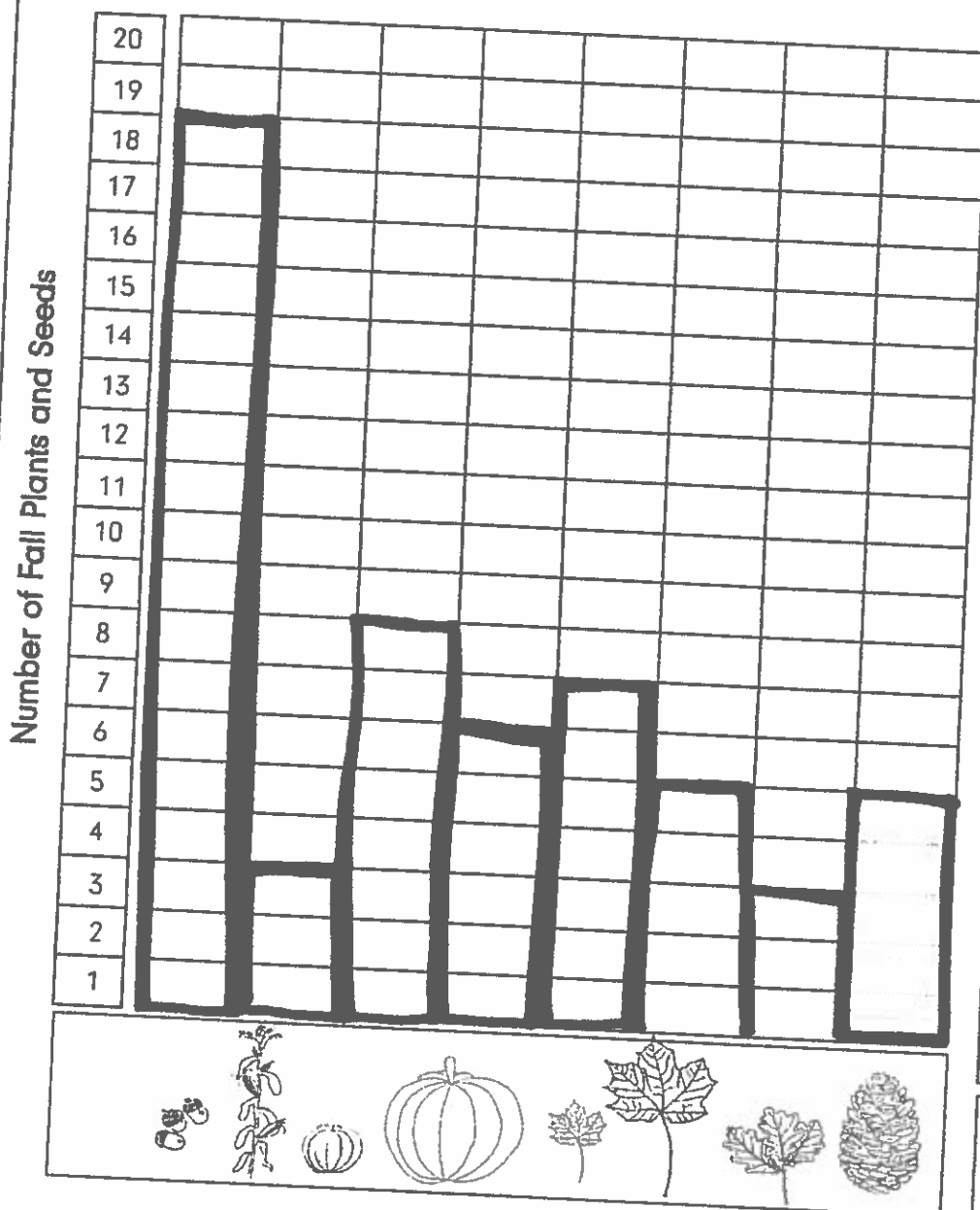
acorns - pine cones = LESS pine cones

Name **Answer Key**

Date: _____



Fall Plants and Seeds Data



Fall Plants and Seeds

Make your own questions for a partner to solve:

6. How many MORE _____ than _____?

7. How many LESS _____ than _____?

Organize data
Represent data
Interpret data
Compare data

1. Record all fall plants and seeds on the graph.



2. How many leaves are there altogether?

$$12 + 3 = 15$$

maple + oak = total leaves

3. How many MORE acorns than cornstalks are there altogether?

$$15 \text{ MORE acorns}$$

4. How many oak leaves, pine cones and cornstalks are there?

$$3 + 5 + 3 = 11$$

oak leaves + pine cones + cornstalks =

5. How many LESS pine cones than acorns?

$$18 - 5 = 13$$

acorns - pine cones = LESS pine cones



McKeesport Area School District
Flexible Instruction Days – Elementary Lesson Plan

GRADE / SUBJECT: 2 nd Grade Science/ELA			LESSON TITLE: <u>Life in Tide Pools</u> Fact and Opinion	
<input type="checkbox"/> LESSON 1:	<input type="checkbox"/> LESSON 2:	<input type="checkbox"/> LESSON 3:	<input type="checkbox"/> LESSON 4:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LESSON 5:
STANDARDS AND SEQUENCE: <ul style="list-style-type: none">CC.1.2.2.C: Describe the connection between a series of events, concepts, or steps in a procedure within a text.CC.1.2.2.E: Use various text features and search tools to locate key facts or information in a text efficiently.4.1.2.A: Describe how a plant or an animal is dependent on living and nonliving things in an aquatic habitat.4.1.2.E: Identify how living things survive changes in their environment.4.2.2.C: Identify and describe the basic needs of plants and animals in an aquatic ecosystem.				
INSTRUCTIONAL OUTCOMES: <p>Students will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Identify the different life forms found in tide pools. (Science)				
STUDENT PARTICIPATION: <p>Students will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">Read the story "Life in Tide Pools". (Options for reading: Read Independently, Read together with a family member/caregiver, Listen to the audio version on your Think Central account).Complete the graphic organizer: Fact and OpinionFollow directions to complete the comprehension questions that go along with the story on the Think About It worksheet p. 7.Reread portions of the text to help answer the questions.Follow the directions and complete the Target Vocabulary worksheet p. 6.Write about how photographs help the reader understand the text better.Categorize whether something is a tide pool plant or tide pool animal.				
ACCOMMODATIONS: <p>For struggling learners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Options for accessing the text are provided (read with an adult, listen to the audio version on Think Central)Shorter responses are acceptable or highlighting/underlining text evidence if written response is difficult. <p>For advanced learners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Student responses should be more thorough and complete.An extension activity could include writing a paragraph about which tide pool animal you found most interesting. Text to Self. Pg. 11				
RESOURCES: <ul style="list-style-type: none">"Life in Tide Pool" storyWorksheet p. 7 – Think About ItWorksheet p. 6 – Target VocabularyWorksheet- Text to World: Writing about the Text (Science)Worksheet – Text Features fill in the chartWorksheet- Categorize Tide Pool Plants or Tide Pool AnimalsWriting Utensil				

- Optional (Computer to access the Think Central online student book)

EVIDENCE OF LEARNING

Students will demonstrate:

- Understanding of the tide pools by completing the Think About It worksheet p. 7.
- Understanding of specific vocabulary related to the text by completing worksheet p. 6.
- Understand the difference between facts and opinions by completing the graphic organizer.
- Understand the difference between the categories of plants and animals.
- Understanding how photographs help the reader understand the story better. (advanced learners)

Life in Tide Pools

by Gus Regallo



HOUGHTON MIFFLIN

🔊 Tide Pools

Millions of plants and animals live in the world's large oceans. Plants and animals can even live in small worlds along the shore. You can find tide pools along the beach. If you look closely, you will find many animals!



🔊 Life can be hard for animals in a tide pool. The hot sun may dry out their water. The waves may crash in and pull animals out to sea. And birds may eat animals living in the tide pool!



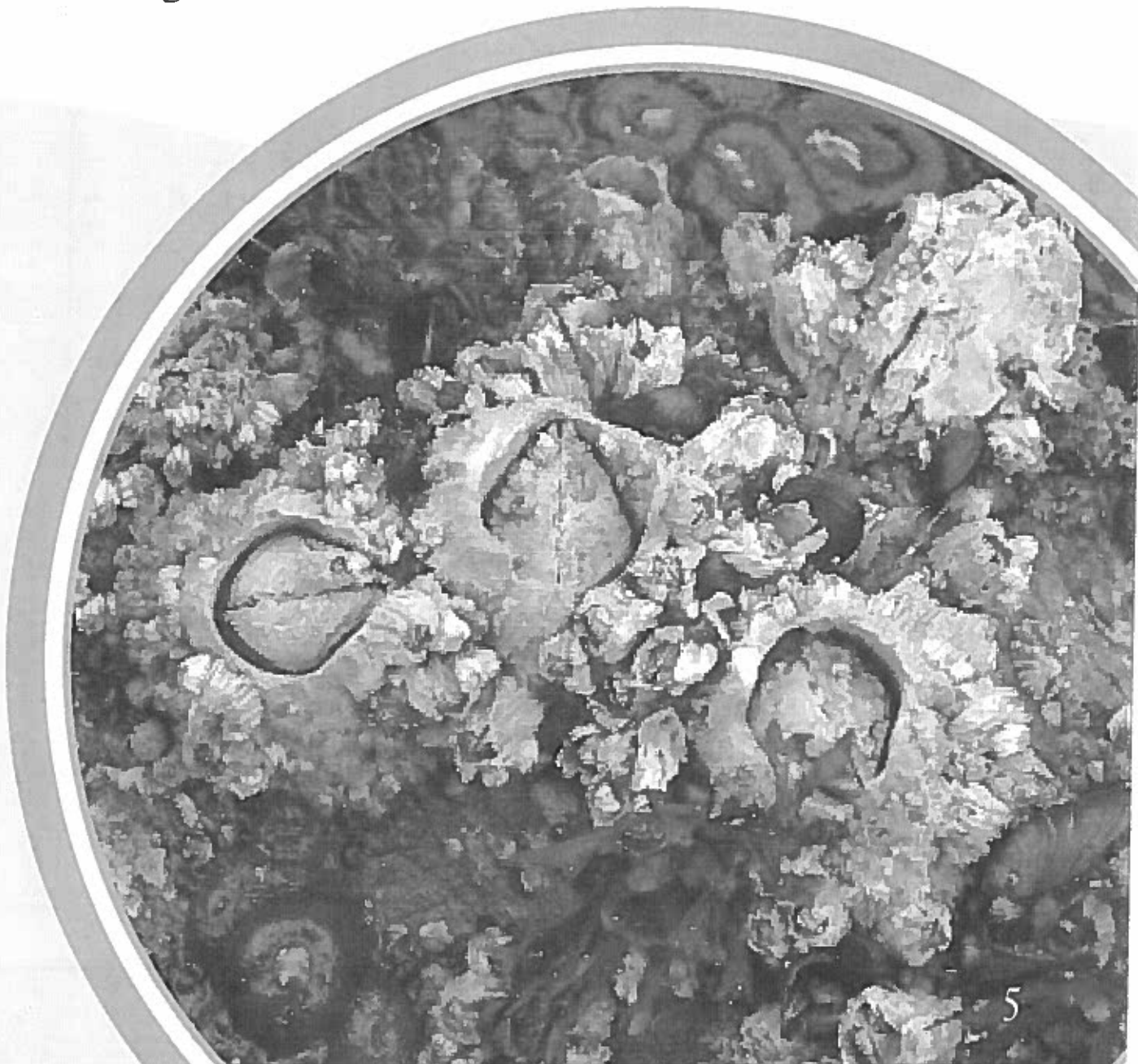
Tide Pool Plants

You can find plants in a tide pool, too. You can see clumps of seaweed. You can see brown rockweeds. They drift on the top of the water. They feel slimy. In fact, some people think they feel disgusting!



Tide Pool Animals

Waves crash in and out of the tide pool. Each animal has a special way to survive the waves and stay in the pool. The barnacle has a simple way to survive. It makes its own glue! The glue keeps the barnacle in one place, even during a storm.




🔊 These mussels wrapped themselves to a rock with threads. Then the threads hardened onto the rock. The threads are a gooey kind of glue. It keeps them safely inside the tide pool.



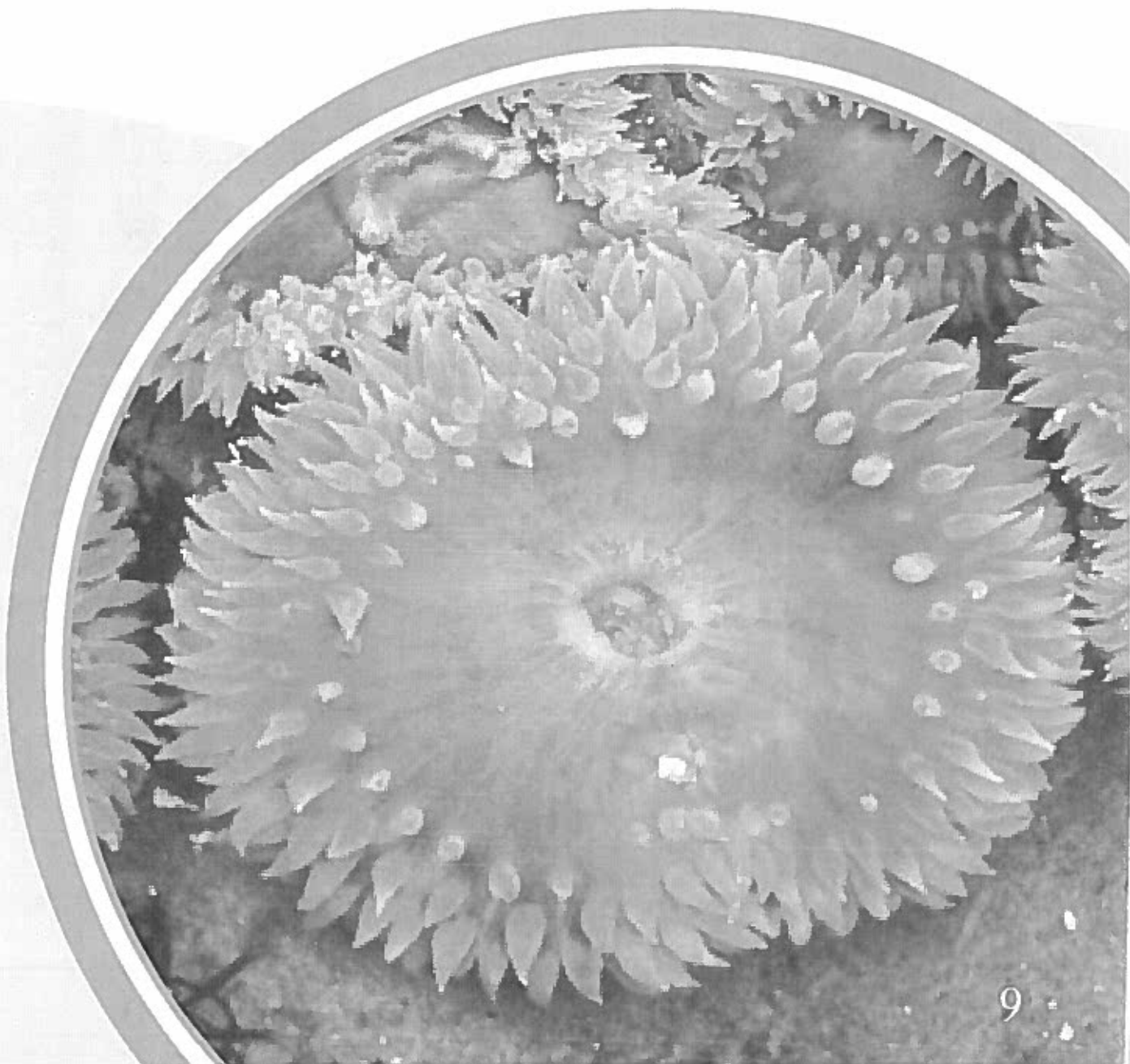
🔊 A crab has fewer choices. It has to crawl under rocks to survive. The rocks hide the crab from waves and from hungry birds, too!



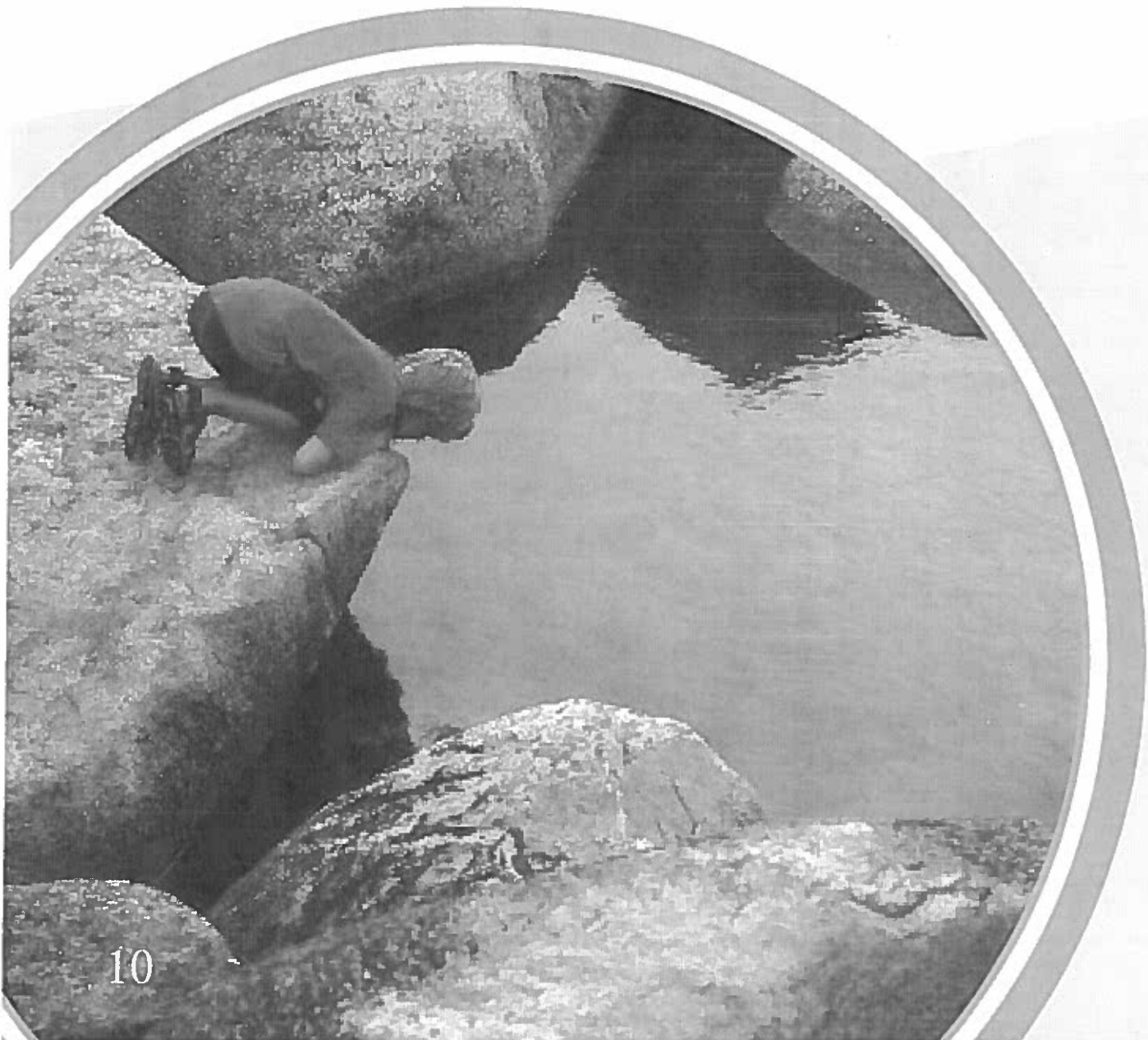
 A starfish has feet on its arms! The rows of feet have suction cups that help the starfish move. The suction cups also help it stay in place when waves come into the pool.



■ The anemone looks like a flower. But don't decide to touch it! The anemone can sting just like a jellyfish. The parts that look like flower petals are stinging tentacles!



■ Plants and animals in a tide pool are beautiful and interesting. But don't take them out of the tide pool. Being in the water keeps them healthy and strong. If you take them out, they will get weaker and die. If you get a chance to explore a tide pool, just look closely. You will see a very special, tiny world.



« Responding



TARGET SKILL

Fact and Opinion What facts and opinions are in *Life in Tide Pools*? Copy and complete the chart below.

Facts	Opinions
A barnacle makes its own glue.	The anemone looks like a flower.
?	?
?	?



Write About It

Text to Self Which tide pool animal do you think is the most interesting? Write a few sentences that summarize what makes that animal interesting. Use one or two adverbs to tell how the animal does something special.



TARGET VOCABULARY

decide
disgusting
drift
millions

simple
wrapped
choices
weaker



TARGET SKILL

Fact and Opinion Tell if an idea can be proved or is a feeling.



TARGET STRATEGY

Monitor/Clarify Find ways to figure out what doesn't make sense.



GENRE Informational text gives facts about a topic.

Fact vs. Opinion

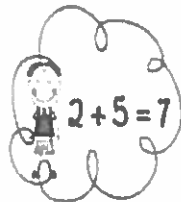
**DID
YOU
KNOW?**

Fact

A **fact** is something that actually happened and can be proven true or false.

Look for:

- Numbers and statistics
- Names
- Places
- Time and dates
- Historical events
- Scientific data
- references



Opinion

An **opinion** is someone's personal belief and it isn't always true for everyone.

Look for:

- descriptive words
- best/worst
- always/never
- feeling-based words
 - believe
 - think
 - feel
 - seem

WHAT
DO
YOU
THINK?



Ask:

- ***Does the statement express beliefs or feelings?***
- ***Can this statement be proven?***

Example:

Dogs are the best pets.

Opinion

Dogs are mammals.

Fact



Fact and Opinion

What facts and opinions are in Life in Tide Pools? Complete this chart.

Facts	Opinions
A barnacle makes its own glue.	The anemone looks like a flower.

Name _____

Date _____

Think About It

Life in Tide Pools
Think About It

Read and answer the questions.

1. How does a barnacle survive in a tide pool?

2. Why can life be hard for animals in a tide pool?

3. What do you think people can learn by studying the animals that live in tide pools?

Making Connections Some people say that rockweeds and jellyfish are disgusting. Do you think they are disgusting? Explain your answer.

Write your answer in your Reader's Notebook.

Name _____ Date _____

Lesson 10
BLACKLINE MASTER 10.4

Target Vocabulary

Coral Reefs
Target Vocabulary

Fill in each blank with the Target Vocabulary word that best completes each sentence.

1. There are _____ of animals and plants in the sea.
2. We make _____ about what to wear to school.
3. Our teacher will _____ which story we will read.
4. I _____ the birthday gift in pretty paper.
5. The puzzle was _____ and easy to do.
6. Some plants float or _____ in the ocean.
7. Do you think chocolate ants would be tasty or _____?
8. Is string stronger or _____ than rope?

Vocabulary

choices
decide
disgusting
drift
millions
simple
weaker
wrapped

Text to World: Life in Tide Pools

Using the text features:

Draw a tide pool plant

Draw a tide pool animal

Some people say that rockweeds and jellyfish are disgusting. Do you think they are disgusting? Write a few sentences about your opinion.

Classify

Classifying sea life can help you understand more about their life and their role in the sea.

Word Bank

barnacle seaweed mussels crab
rockweeds starfish anemone

Directions: Chose words from the word bank and place them under their correct heading.

Tide Pool Plants	Tide Pool Animals

Life in Tide Pools

Thinking About the Text

Think about the questions below. Then write your answer in one or two paragraphs.

Photographs often bring a book to life for readers. How do the photos in this book help you better understand the tide pool plants and animals the author talks about? Use examples from the book in your answer.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Life in Tide Pools • LEVEL K

Life in Tide Pools
Running Record Form

page	Selection Text	Errors	Self-Corrections
2	Millions of plants and animals live in the world's large oceans. Plants and animals can even live in small worlds along the shore. You can find tide pools along the beach. If you look closely, you will find many animals!		
3	Life can be hard for animals in a tide pool. The hot sun may dry out their water. The waves may crash in and pull animals out to sea. And birds may eat animals living in the tide pool!		
4	You can find plants in a tide pool, too. You can see clumps of seaweed. You can see brown rockweeds.		
	Comments:	Accuracy Rate (# words read correctly/99 × 100) _____ %	Self-Correction Rate (# errors + # Self-Corrections/ Self-Corrections) 1: _____

Behavior	Code	Error
Read word correctly	✓ cat	0
Repeated word, sentence, or phrase	@ cat	0
Omission	cat	1

Behavior	Code	Error
Substitution	cut cat	1
Self-corrects	cut ^{so} cat	0
Insertion	the ^cat	1
Word told	① cat	1

ISBN-13: 978-0-547-30222-5
 ISBN-10: 0-547-30222-3
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 9780547302225
 1413553

1. Subtract. Check your answer by adding. Which is the missing part?

$$80 - 27 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

(A) 27

(B) 53

(C) 63

(D) 67

2. What number am I? I am greater than 40. I have 3 more ones than tens. I am an even number.

(A) 14

(B) 41

(C) 47

(D) 58

3. Which group of numbers are written in order from least to greatest?

27, 31, 30

(A)

30, 31, 27

(B)

31, 30, 27

(C)

27, 30, 31

(D)

4. Write a number sentence. Solve.

How many stuffed animals does Stacey's Store have?

Stacey's Store

Stuffed bears	Dolls	Stuffed tigers	Trucks
28	16	33	57

_____ stuffed animals

Tens	Ones
<div></div>	<div></div>
<div></div>	<div></div>
<div></div>	<div></div>
<div></div>	<div></div>

Two-Digit Subtraction

with NO regrouping

Tens Ones Always start
on the right

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 4 & 6 \\ - 3 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ - 3 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 1 & 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ - 2 \\ \hline 4 \end{array}$$

Two-Digit Subtraction

with regrouping

Borrow a ten → Tens Ones ← Always start on the right

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \cancel{4} \\ - 29 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 16 \\ - 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

More on the floor so borrow 10 from next door!

$$\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ - 2 \\ \hline 11 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \cancel{7} \\ - 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 16 \\ - 9 \\ \hline 7 \end{array}$$

Name _____

Subtracting Money

Subtracting money is the same as subtracting two-digit numbers.

$$\begin{array}{r} 51\text{¢} \\ - 22\text{¢} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Think of the pennies as ones
and the dimes as tens.

Tens	Ones
4	11
5	1¢
2	2¢
2	9¢

Remember to write the cents sign in your answer.

Subtract to find the difference.

1.

$\begin{array}{r} \square \square \\ 59\text{¢} \\ - 24\text{¢} \\ \hline 35\text{¢} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \square \square \\ 65\text{¢} \\ - 24\text{¢} \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \square \square \\ 73\text{¢} \\ - 57\text{¢} \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \square \square \\ 42\text{¢} \\ - 28\text{¢} \\ \hline \end{array}$
---	--	--	--

2.

$\begin{array}{r} \square \square \\ 80\text{¢} \\ - 29\text{¢} \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \square \square \\ 72\text{¢} \\ - 36\text{¢} \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \square \square \\ 60\text{¢} \\ - 48\text{¢} \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \square \square \\ 48\text{¢} \\ - 18\text{¢} \\ \hline \end{array}$
--	--	--	--

3. Reasoning Greg has 58¢. He spends 25¢.
How much money does Greg have left?

Greg has _____ left.

\square	\square
<hr/>	
\square	\square

Name _____

Practice

14-2

Subtracting Money

Subtract to find the difference.

1.

--	--

6	4 ¢
— 3	8 ¢

2.

--	--

8	3 ¢
— 3	9 ¢

3.

--	--

6	8 ¢
— 4	7 ¢

4.

--	--

7	5 ¢
— 3	7 ¢

5.

--	--

5	7 ¢
— 1	9 ¢

6.

--	--

9	2 ¢
— 7	1 ¢

7.

--	--

4	6 ¢
— 1	2 ¢

8.

--	--

9	3 ¢
— 4	4 ¢

9. Jane has 89¢ in her pocket.

She buys a teddy bear pin for 76¢.

How much money does Jane have left?

13¢

Ⓐ

14¢

Ⓑ

15¢

Ⓒ

16¢

Ⓓ

10. **Journal** Write a story for this problem: 55¢

Then solve the problem.

— 49¢

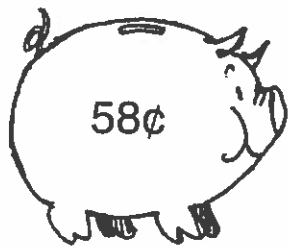
Name _____

Enrichment

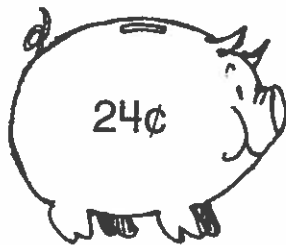
14-2

Piggy Banks

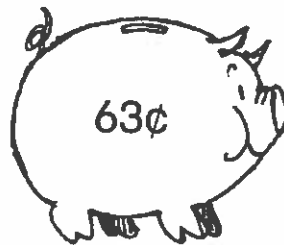
Pick two banks. Subtract to find how much more money one bank has than the other.



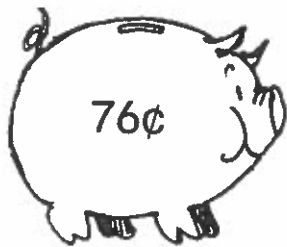
A



B



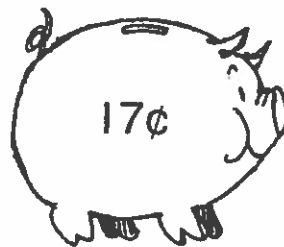
C



D



E



F

1. Bank _____ has
_____ more than
Bank _____.

Workspace



2. Bank _____ has
_____ more than
Bank _____.

Workspace



Name _____

Teaching Tool

13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

1. Subtract. Check your answer by adding. Which is the missing part?

$$80 - 27 = \underline{\quad}$$

(A) 27

(B) 53

(C) 63

(D) 67

2. What number am I? I am greater than 40. I have 3 more ones than tens. I am an even number.

(A) 14

(B) 41

(C) 47

(D) 58

3. Which group of numbers are written in order from least to greatest?

27, 31, 30

(A)

30, 31, 27

(B)

31, 30, 27

(C)

27, 30, 31

(D)

4. Write a number sentence. Solve.

How many stuffed animals does Stacey's Store have?

Stacey's Store

Stuffed bears	Dolls	Stuffed tigers	Trucks
28	16	33	57

61 stuffed animals

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	2	8
+	3	3
	6	1

Name _____

Answer Key

Reteaching

14-2

Subtracting Money

Subtracting money is the same as subtracting two-digit numbers.

$$\begin{array}{r} 51\text{¢} \\ - 22\text{¢} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Think of the pennies as ones and the dimes as tens.

Tens	Ones
<div>4</div>	<div> </div>
5	1 ¢
2	2¢
<hr/>	
2	9¢

Remember to write the cents sign in your answer.

Subtract to find the difference.

1.

<div><div></div><div>5</div></div>	<div><div></div><div>9</div></div> ¢	<div><div></div><div>6</div></div>	<div><div></div><div>5</div></div> ¢	<div><div>6</div><div>7</div></div>	<div><div>13</div><div>8</div></div> ¢	<div><div>3</div><div>4</div></div>	<div><div>12</div><div>2</div></div> ¢
<div><div></div><div>2</div></div>	<div><div></div><div>4</div></div> ¢	<div><div></div><div>2</div></div>	<div><div></div><div>4</div></div> ¢	<div><div></div><div>5</div></div>	<div><div></div><div>7</div></div> ¢	<div><div></div><div>2</div></div>	<div><div></div><div>8</div></div> ¢
<div><div>3</div><div>5</div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div> ¢	<div><div>4</div><div>1</div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div> ¢	<div><div>1</div><div>6</div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div> ¢	<div><div>1</div><div>4</div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div> ¢

2.

<div><div>7</div><div>8</div></div>	<div><div>10</div><div>0</div></div> ¢	<div><div>6</div><div>7</div></div>	<div><div>12</div><div>2</div></div> ¢	<div><div>5</div><div>6</div></div>	<div><div>10</div><div>0</div></div> ¢	<div><div></div><div>4</div></div>	<div><div></div><div>8</div></div> ¢
<div><div></div><div>2</div></div>	<div><div></div><div>9</div></div> ¢	<div><div></div><div>3</div></div>	<div><div></div><div>6</div></div> ¢	<div><div></div><div>4</div></div>	<div><div></div><div>8</div></div> ¢	<div><div></div><div>1</div></div>	<div><div></div><div>8</div></div> ¢
<div><div>5</div><div>1</div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div> ¢	<div><div>3</div><div>6</div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div> ¢	<div><div>1</div><div>2</div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div> ¢	<div><div>3</div><div>0</div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div> ¢

3. Reasoning Greg has 58¢. He spends 25¢.
How much money does Greg have left?

Greg has 33¢ left.

<div><div></div><div>5</div></div>	<div><div></div><div>8</div></div> ¢
<div><div></div><div>2</div></div>	<div><div></div><div>5</div></div> ¢
<hr/>	
<div><div>3</div><div>3</div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div> ¢

Name

Answer Key

Practice

14-2**Subtracting Money**

Subtract to find the difference.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1. \quad \boxed{5} \mid \boxed{14} \\ \cancel{5} \mid \cancel{14} \text{¢} \\ - 3 \mid 8 \text{¢} \\ \hline 2 \mid 6 \text{¢} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2. \quad \boxed{7} \mid \boxed{13} \\ \cancel{7} \mid \cancel{13} \text{¢} \\ - 3 \mid 9 \text{¢} \\ \hline 4 \mid 4 \text{¢} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3. \quad \boxed{} \mid \boxed{} \\ 6 \mid 8 \text{¢} \\ - 4 \mid 7 \text{¢} \\ \hline 2 \mid 1 \text{¢} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4. \quad \boxed{6} \mid \boxed{15} \\ \cancel{6} \mid \cancel{15} \text{¢} \\ - 3 \mid 7 \text{¢} \\ \hline 3 \mid 8 \text{¢} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5. \quad \boxed{4} \mid \boxed{17} \\ \cancel{4} \mid \cancel{17} \text{¢} \\ - 1 \mid 9 \text{¢} \\ \hline 3 \mid 8 \text{¢} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6. \quad \boxed{} \mid \boxed{} \\ 9 \mid 2 \text{¢} \\ - 7 \mid 1 \text{¢} \\ \hline 2 \mid 1 \text{¢} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7. \quad \boxed{} \mid \boxed{} \\ 4 \mid 6 \text{¢} \\ - 1 \mid 2 \text{¢} \\ \hline 3 \mid 4 \text{¢} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8. \quad \boxed{8} \mid \boxed{13} \\ \cancel{8} \mid \cancel{13} \text{¢} \\ - 4 \mid 4 \text{¢} \\ \hline 4 \mid 9 \text{¢} \end{array}$$

9. Jane has 89¢ in her pocket.

She buys a teddy bear pin for 76¢.

How much money does Jane have left?

13¢



14¢

☒ (B)

15¢

☐ (C)

16¢

☐ (D)10. **Journal** Write a story for this problem: 55¢

Then solve the problem.

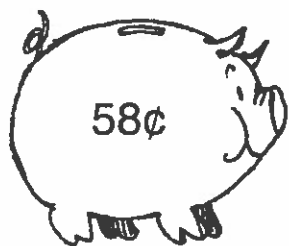
$$\begin{array}{r} 55\text{¢} \\ - 49\text{¢} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Problem should require subtracting**49¢ from 55¢; 6¢.**

Piggy Banks

Pick two banks. Subtract to find how much more money one bank has than the other.

Answers will vary.



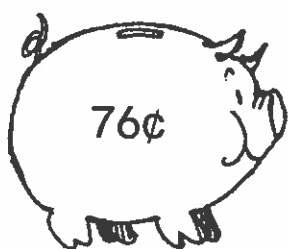
A



B



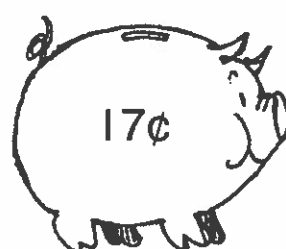
C



D



E



F

1. Bank D has
18¢ more than
 Bank A.

Workspace

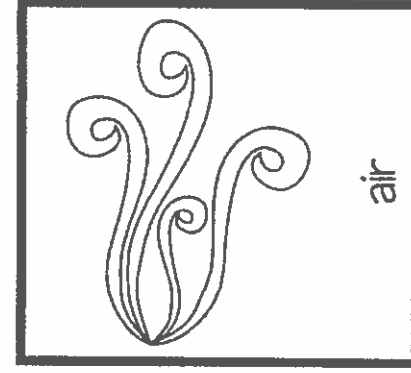
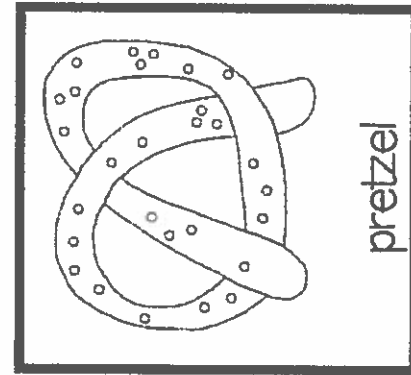
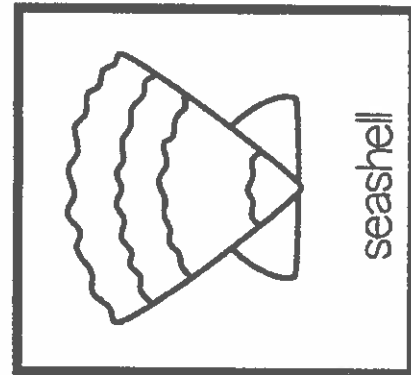
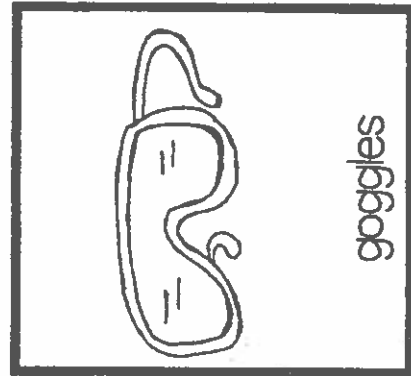
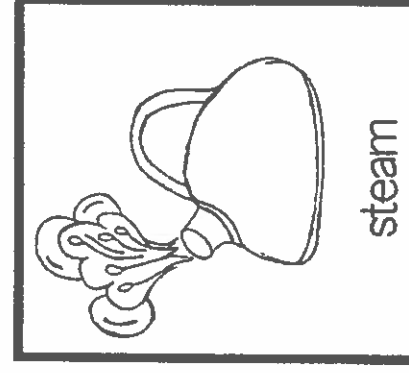
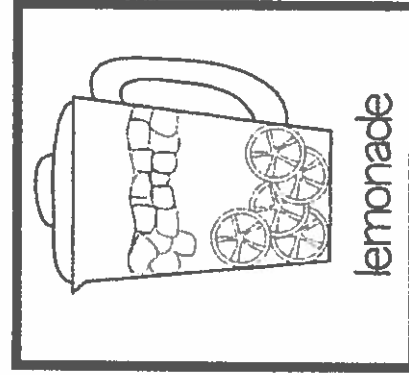
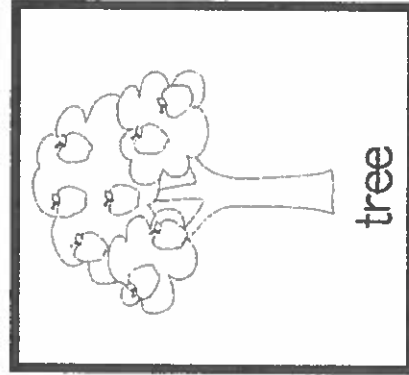
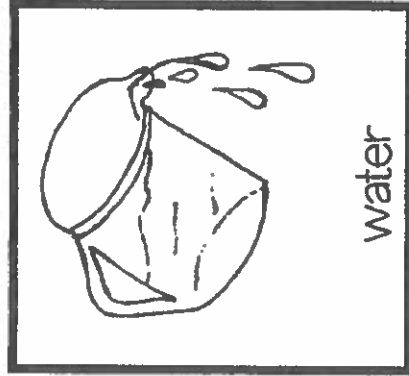
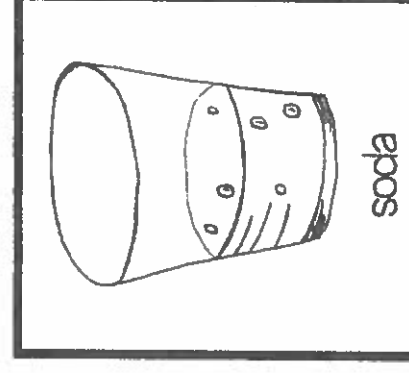
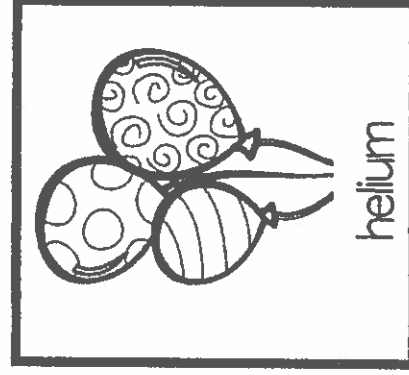
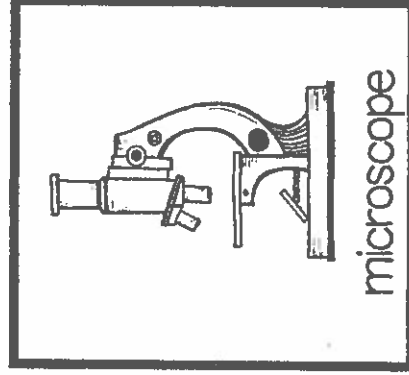
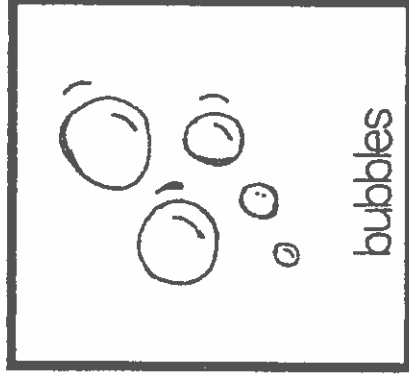
6	16	
7	6	¢
5	8	¢
1	8	¢

2. Bank E has
28¢ more than
 Bank C.

Workspace

8	11	
9	1	¢
6	3	¢
2	8	¢

Matching Matter Sort Cards



Name _____ Date _____

Matching Matter Sort

Directions: Cut out your picture cards and sort them into three groups: solids, liquids, and gases. When you are ready, glue them into the right category. *Not every square will have a picture.

solids

liquids

gases

SOLIDS	LIQUIDS	GASES

1. How many solids, liquids, and gases are there in all?

$$\boxed{} + \boxed{} + \boxed{} = \boxed{}$$

solids liquids gases total

2. How many MORE solids than gases?

$$\boxed{} - \boxed{} = \boxed{}$$

solids gases total

3. How many gases and liquids are there in all?

$$\boxed{} + \boxed{} = \boxed{}$$

gases liquids total



EXTRA: Find your own solids and liquids in your home and create your own problems.

$$\boxed{} + \boxed{} = \boxed{}$$

solids liquids total

$$\boxed{} \bigcirc \boxed{} = \boxed{}$$

solids < > = liquids

SOLIDS, LIQUIDS, & GASES DATA RECORDING SHEET

SOLIDS	LIQUIDS	GASES

1. How many solids, liquids, and gases are there in all?

$$\boxed{5} + \boxed{3} + \boxed{4} = \boxed{12}$$

solids liquids gases total

2. How many MORE solids than gases?

$$\boxed{5} - \boxed{4} = \boxed{1}$$

solids gases total

3. How many gases and liquids are there in all?

$$\boxed{4} + \boxed{3} = \boxed{7}$$

gases liquids total



EXTRA: Find your own solids and liquids in your home and create your own problems.

$$\boxed{} + \boxed{} = \boxed{}$$

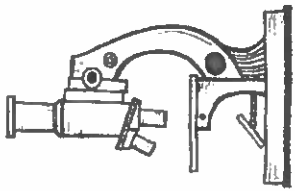
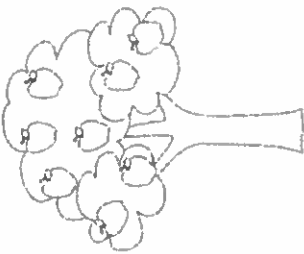
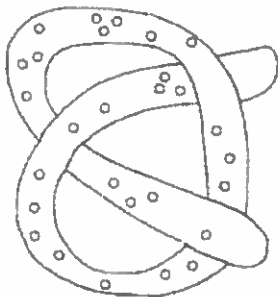

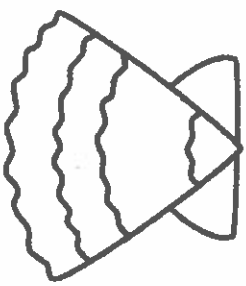

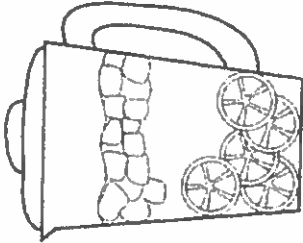
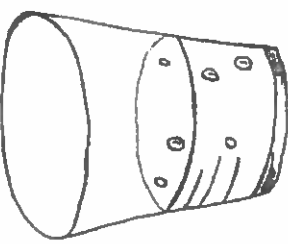
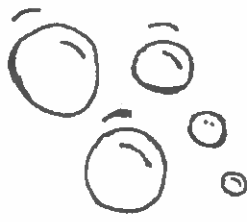

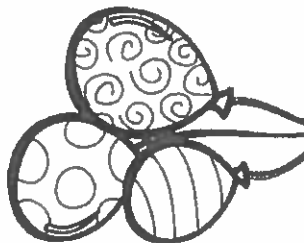
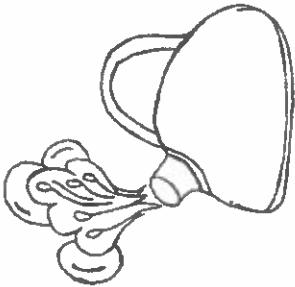
solids liquids total

$$\boxed{} \quad \bigcirc \quad \boxed{}$$

solids < > = liquids

Matching Matter Sort Cards

Teacher Answer Sheet

solids

liquids

gases