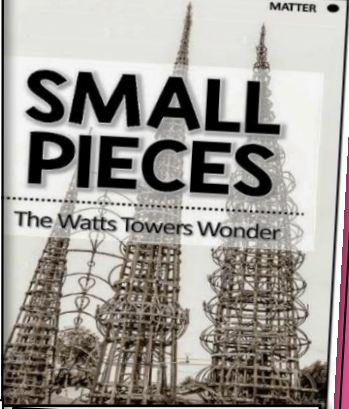
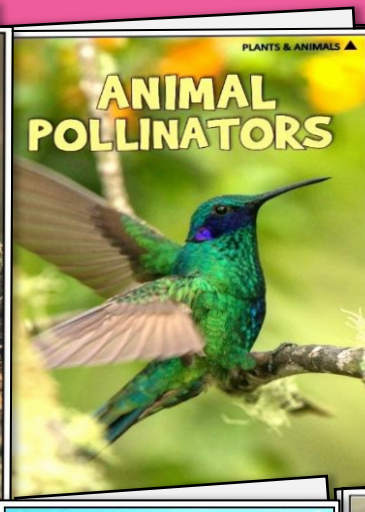
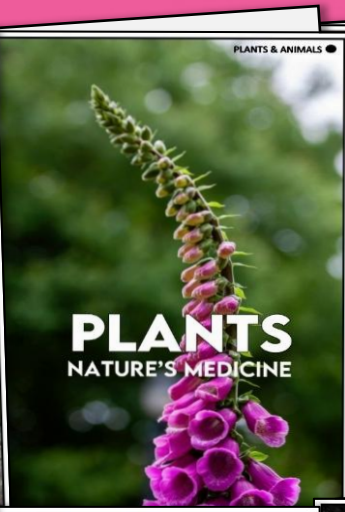
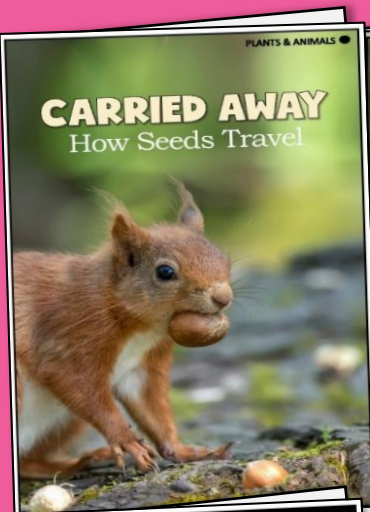


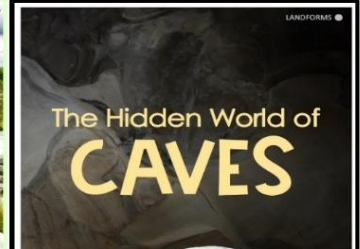
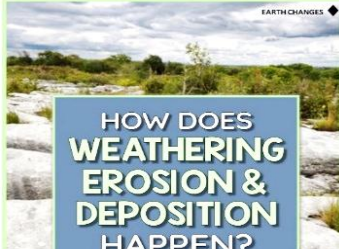
SCIENCE

GRADE
2

LEVELED PASSAGES & READERS



**180
LEVELED
OPTIONS**
Linda Kamp



180 LEVELED READING RESOURCES

- ✔ Materials included in 3 formats
- ✔ 60 Leveled article passages
- ✔ 60 Leveled book-style readers
- ✔ 60 Google slides digital versions
- ✔ Comprehension question sets

Use the underline tool on the passage slide for the following two questions.

What is Weathering, Erosion & Deposition?

8. Underline the sentence in the text that tells how tiny plants can make rocks split.

9. Underline the example the author gives of both erosion and deposition.

NONFICTION TEXT FEATURE

10. What nonfiction text feature is used in the text?

WORD MEANINGS/CONTEXT

11. Find the word expansion means.

Write the word expansion means.

12. Find the main idea.

Name _____

What is Weathering, Erosion & Deposition?

ASK AND ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. What is one way erosion happens?

2. Write two questions in which the answers could be found in the text.

3. Write a sentence that tells the main idea of the text.

4. What is the second paragraph of the text mostly about?

MAIN TOPIC

1. What is the main topic of the text?

What is Weathering, Erosion & Deposition?

Did you know sand begins as rock? A process called **weathering** slowly breaks rock into tiny grains. Over time, rocks break down into sand. Through weathering, even mountains break apart into small pieces. There are a few ways this happens. Sometimes, rocks fall on top of other rocks. When this happens, it can break them. Another way weathering can happen is with water. Water can get into cracks in rocks. Then, if the water freezes, it expands. This makes the cracks bigger. Tiny plants also grow on rock. Their roots break the rocks apart.

The tiny pieces of dirt and rocks don't just sit still. The wind can blow them into the air. Wind is one way that **erosion** happens. Erosion also happens when water carries dirt from one place to another. For example, when it rains heavily, rivers often turn brown. This is because rain water carries dirt into rivers. Erosion happens everywhere that dirt or rocks move from one place to another. When the dirt settles down, it is deposited. This process is called **deposition**.

A sand storm is an example of both erosion and deposition. When the pieces of sand or rock stop moving, they are deposited in a new place. Some tiny particles can travel miles and miles. Bigger rocks don't usually travel as far. Weathering, erosion, and deposition are natural processes. These processes happen all over the world!

UNDERLINE THE ANSWERS IN THE TEXT

red: How can water make cracks in a rock bigger?

blue: What does sand begin as?

green: How far can the wind blow dirt and sand?

orange: When does deposition happen?

ARTICLE FORMAT

EARTH CHANGES

HOW DOES WEATHERING, EROSION & DEPOSITION HAPPEN?

READER FORMAT

EARTH CHANGES

HOW DOES WEATHERING, EROSION & DEPOSITION HAPPEN?

Did you know sand begins as rock? A process called **weathering** slowly breaks rock into tiny grains of sand. Through weathering, even mountains break apart into small pieces. There are a few ways this happens. Sometimes, rocks

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Word Bank

expands _____

deposited _____

particles _____

Find and write the answers from the text.

pink: How can water expand cracks in a rock?

blue: What is an example of both erosion and deposition?

green: What is one way erosion occurs?

A sandstorm is an example of both erosion and deposition. When the pieces of sand or rock stop moving, they are deposited in a new place. Some tiny particles can travel miles and miles. Bigger rocks don't usually travel as far. Weathering, erosion, and deposition are natural processes. These processes happen all over the world!

DIGITAL FORMAT

SUPPORT FOR ALL READERS

✓ Matching question sets across levels

✓ Easily hold whole group discussions even when students use the same texts in different levels



Plants: Nature's Medicine

Plants are more than just food and pretty flowers. Some plants have special powers that help people feel better when they're sick. For many years, people used plants to heal the body and fight **disease**.

Healing Plants

Today, scientists still search for healing plants in jungles, forests, and fields. When they find one, they test it in labs to see if it is safe and helpful. Then they turn it into pills or liquid medicine.

Word Bank

Use context clues to help you write the meaning.

medicine _____

bark _____

disease _____

Underline the answers in the text.

red Where do scientists look to find healing plants?

blue What is a medicine that comes from the willow tree?

green How are plants prepared before they are made into medicine?

PLANTS & ANIMALS ▲

PLANTS NATURE'S MEDICINE

LEVELS ARE DISCRETELY MARKED

● 350-450L ▲ 450-550L ◆ 550-650L

EASY TO DIFFERENTIATE

Name _____

HABITATS ◆

Coral Farming: Restoring Our Reefs

Clownfish, seahorses, and gorgeous corals make for a colorful underwater scene. Unfortunately, many of the world's coral reefs are dying. However, many people are working to save them. One way is with coral farming.

Coral reefs are full of life. Many animals live there. Sadly, these beautiful places are dying. However, many people are working to save them. One way to help is with coral farming. Also, we can all make changes. Together, we can help reefs.

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HABITATS ▲

Coral Farming: Restoring Our Reefs

Name _____

HABITATS ●

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How long can it take coral to grow?

What is one way to help save coral reefs?

What are scientists trying to help reefs?

What is happening to coral reefs?

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READING LEVEL RANGES:

● 350-450L ▲ 450-550L ◆ 550-650L

Reading Levels Conversion Chart

Reading level ranges: The passages are written in reading levels that range from beginning of the year 2nd grade to mid-year 3rd grade and are comparable to the following leveling systems:

Grade level	Lexile	Fountas & Pinnell	DRA
1st	80-450	I	16
1 st - 2nd	80-459	J	18
2nd	501-550	K	20
2nd	551-600	L	24
2nd	551-650	M	28
3rd	520-730	N	30
3rd	520-770	O	34

✓ Text-dependent questions with color-coding.

✓ High-quality photos retain detail when copied in black and white.

FLEXIBLE MULTI-USE RESOURCES

✓ READERS FOR SMALL GROUP INSTRUCTION

✓ ARTICLES FOR WHOLE GROUP CLOSE READING LESSONS

MATTER

How do astronauts

EAT IN SPACE?




MATTER



INSTANT ICE CREAM!

A LIQUID NITROGEN TREAT

MATTER



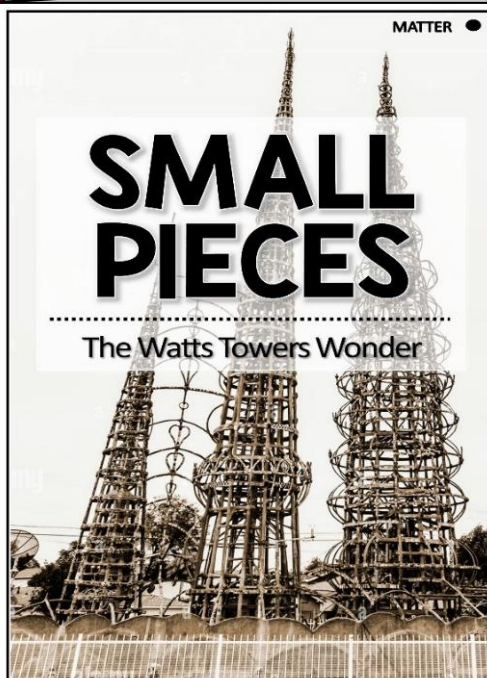
SOARING WITH SCIENCE

How do hot air balloons fly?

MATTER

SMALL PIECES

The Watts Towers Wonder



Name _____ MATTER

How Do Astronauts Eat?

What if you were eating dinner and you were in space? On Earth, solid foods stay on the plate. Solid foods in space could have their food float away. The food has no weight. Eating might be hard in space. Astronauts have special food and drinks in space. Many foods that are the same as you and me don't float away.


Food has to stay fresh for a long time. In space, the food needs to be dried out. The food is frozen. They use liquid nitrogen to freeze the food.

Name _____ MATTER

Instant Ice Cream

Ice cream is a great treat on a hot day! It's fun to go to your favorite ice cream shop. Did you know that some ice cream shops make the ice cream in front of you? They mix all the ingredients together and freeze it fast. They use liquid nitrogen to turn the fresh ingredients into a frozen treat!

Nitrogen is a gas. It has no smell or taste. Nitrogen can change into a liquid. When it is cooled to a very low temperature, it turns into a solid.



Name _____ MATTER


Small Pieces: the Watts Tower

The Watts Towers are an architectural wonder in Los Angeles. They were built by the artist Robert Rauschenberg and his wife Julia. They built these works of art by themselves. He worked day and night. He worked complete this work of art. He worked day and night. He worked complete this work of art. He worked day and night. He worked complete this work of art.

The Watts towers were built without any blueprints. They were designed by the artist himself. He did not have much money. He used the materials he found. He used pipes that he wrapped in a wire mesh. Then he covered them with cement. They were very strong. Rodia did not have a window washer belt to attach himself to the tower. To Rodia would add layers of columns connected by circular bands to make the towers stable.

The towers are covered with small pieces of glass, tiles, and other materials. In the neighborhood brought him scraps that they had placed on the towers. Most of the decor on the towers is made of these small pieces.

Rodia left the project after working on it for thirty years. He wanted to knock the towers down, but the art society in Los Angeles wanted to keep them. They tested the towers to see if they were stable. A crane and pulled on the towers. The crane could not make the towers fall or move. They agreed to keep the towers. They are still there today. If you ever go to Los Angeles, you should stop by and see the Watts Towers. It is amazing to see such a huge tower built with such simple objects and decorated so ornately.



UNDERLINE THE ANSWERS IN THE TEXT

Who built the Watts Towers? pink

How did Rodia make the towers strong and stable? blue


What materials are the towers covered with? green

Name _____ MATTER

Soaring with Science

Hot air balloons fly slowly in the sky. A hot air balloon carries people in a basket with a big balloon. A plane flies with an engine. How does a hot air balloon go up? How do they land it?

Air is a gas. Gases do not have a shape. They fill up the space that they are put into like a balloon! Before a hot air balloon is filled, it lays flat on the ground. Air is put into the balloon with big fans. This makes the balloon fill up because the gas fills up all the space inside the balloon. The balloon is still on the ground. If the balloon is full of air, then why doesn't it fly?



There is a burner at the base of the balloon. It makes a fire that makes the air inside the balloon get hotter. Hot air weighs less than cold air. Gases are made up of small parts called molecules. In hot air, the molecules are far apart. This makes the air light. In cold air, the molecules are close together. The cold air is heavy. Once the air inside the balloon is hotter than the air outside of the balloon, it goes up!

The burner does not stay on for the whole flight. As the balloon flies, the hot air inside will cool off. This makes the balloon go down. To make it go back up, the pilot will pull the burner to heat up the air again. If it is time to land, the pilot will let the air slowly cool. As the air inside the balloon gets cooler, the balloon will land on the ground because the cooler air is heavier.

Riding in a hot air balloon can be fun! You can fly through the sky and look down at the Earth! Did you know there was so much science needed to keep a hot air balloon in the sky? If you take a trip, you will be an expert!

UNDERLINE THE ANSWERS IN THE TEXT

How is air pumped into a hot air balloon? pink

What does the burner do? blue

What are gases made up of? green



Why is cold air heavier than hot air? orange

DIGITAL OPTIONS

 INCLUDES GOOGLE SLIDES VERSION

Name _____ LANDFORMS ●

The Hidden World of Caves







Cave paintings, Algeria *Stalactites in Crystal Cave, Sequoia National Park, California*

Deep in the Earth are hidden treasures. They are like holes in the ground. Sometimes bats live there. Do you know what they are? They are caves. You can find caves in mountains and other underground places. When it rains, water gets into the ground. Sometimes, it carries away soft rock. Over time, this leaves a big hole. It becomes a cave! Rock formations grow inside the cave. Stalagmites grow up from the ground. They form when water drips from above. In the water are tiny minerals. When the water slides away, the minerals stay behind. Stalactites grow down from the roof of the cave. They look like icicles. But, they are made of rock.

There are caves all over the world. Some of them are very famous. The Sarawak Chamber on the island of Borneo is very big. You could fit a few airplanes in it! Another famous cave is the Son Doong cave. It's over 5 and a half miles long. A skyscraper could fit inside parts of it.

Caves are more than big holes in the ground. People used to live in them. We know this because people drew on cave walls. Some of the most famous drawings are in a cave in France. The paintings of animals are about 30,000 years old! People are still finding more cave paintings today.


DRAG AND HIGHLIGHT THE ANSWERS IN THE TEXT

			
Where can you find caves?	What grows inside caves?	What does water carry away that leaves a big hole.	What is in the water that drips from above?

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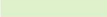
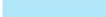
LANDFORMS ●

The Hidden World of CAVES

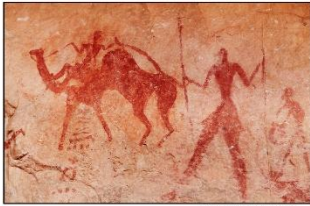


Stalactites in Crystal Cave, Sequoia National Park, California

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Cave paintings, Algeria

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Word Bank


stalactites _____


chamber _____


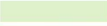

minerals _____

Find and write the answers from the text.

 How do we know people lived in caves?

 What grows inside caves?

 What is in the water that drips from above in a cave?

STANDARDS-BASED QUESTIONS

- ✓ PRACTICE READING SKILLS
- ✓ BUILD COMPREHENSION
- ✓ ADDRESS INFORMATIONAL TEXT STANDARDS
- ✓ QUESTIONS MATCH ACROSS LEVELS

What Does a Scientist Do?

SCIENTISTS & THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD

SEQUENCING

6. List the steps scientists might follow to make a new discovery.

→

→

ASK AND ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. What are three things scientists do to find answers to their questions?

2. Write a question that the text answers. Then, answer that question.

READ AND COMPREHEND

7. Explain why it is helpful to have a model.

TEXT FEATURES

8. What nonfiction text features do you see in the text?

SCIENTISTS



WHAT DOES A SCIENTIST DO?

SCIENTISTS & THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD

Name _____

What Does a Scientist Do?

Have you ever asked yourself why the sky is blue? Or why some birds fly south in the winter? Then you're thinking like a scientist! Scientists ask questions about the world. To get answers, they think and work in special ways.

Scientists get answers with **research**. This means they collect data and information. For example, meteorologists measure temperatures. Every day they see how hot or cold it is. They also collect rain. That way, they can see how much rain falls. Then, they study the numbers. They see that this winter was warmer than last winter. Or, they see that it rained more in April than in May. This helps scientists learn. They learn what the weather will be like in the future.

Sometimes, scientists make **models**. Models show things in a simple way. They can help explain how something works. A model of the solar system can help scientists study the planets. Maps and diagrams are also models. A diagram of Earth's water cycle can help explain it in a simpler way.

Scientists also try to understand why things happen. For example, zoologists once wondered why ants touch each other with their antennae. So, they watched ants carefully. They came up with theories. A **theory** is an idea about something that happens. Scientists had an idea that ants talk to each other using smell and touch. Next, they found a way to prove their idea. They looked closely at antennae. They discovered that antennae have smell and touch organs. Now we know that ants use their antennae to talk to each other. That's why they touch antennae!

Scientists work together in many ways. They share information. They check each other's work to find any mistakes. They work as a team to make new discoveries. Because of scientists' hard work, we can learn a lot about the world!

Weather Observed in Chicago

Day	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Temp	60	55	50	45	40	35	30	25
Wind	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45
Precip	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cloud	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Humid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Type of weather	Sunny	Cloudy	Shower	Snow	Snow	Snow	Snow	Snow

Climate scientists might make models of wind and solar power.

NEED TO FIND THE ANSWERS IN THE TEXT.

red blue green orange

What do meteorologists measure?
Why do scientists make models?
What do ants use to talk or communicate?
What do scientists share with each other?

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Standards Addressed

The comprehension questions for the passages and readers address a combination of the following Common Core State Standards:

ASK AND ANSWER QUESTIONS RI.2.2
Ask and answer questions such as who, what, where, when, why, and how to demonstrate understanding of key details in text.

MAIN TOPIC RI.2.2
Identify the main topic of a multi-paragraph text, as well as focus on specific paragraphs within the text.

CAUSE & EFFECT RI.2.3
Describe the connection between a series of historical events, scientific ideas or concepts, or steps in technical procedures in a text, using language that pertains to time, sequence, and cause/effect."

WORD MEANINGS RI.2.4
Determine the meaning of words and phrases in a text relevant to a grade 2 topic or subject area.

TEXT FEATURES RI.2.5
Know and use a variety of text features (e.g., captions, bold print, subheadings, glossaries, indexes, electronic menus, icons) to locate key facts or information in a text efficiently.

TEXT PURPOSE RI.2.6
Identify the main purpose of a text, including what the author wants to answer, explain, or describe.

READ AND COMPREHEND RI.2.10
Read and comprehend informational text, including history/social studies, science, and technical texts, in the grades 2-3 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.

TEXT FEATURES RI.2.5
Know and use various text features (e.g., captions, bold print, subheadings, glossaries, indexes, electronic menus, icons) to locate key facts or information in a text efficiently.

CONTEXT CLUES L.2.4.A
Use sentence-level context as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.

SAVE WITH THE BUNDLE!

SCIENCE

GRADE 2

LEVELED PASSAGES & READERS

180
LEVELED
OPTIONS

Linda Kamp

READING COMPREHENSION BUNDLE

- ✓ 20 HIGH-INTEREST TOPICS
- ✓ LEVELED READING
- ✓ ELA STANDARDS-BASED
- ✓ TEXT STRUCTURE QUESTIONS
- ✓ TEXT EVIDENCE QUESTIONS
- ✓ DEEPEN COMPREHENSION

Structure & Properties

MATTER

GRADE 2

READING COMPREHENSION

LEVELED PASSAGES & READERS

SCIENTISTS

GRADE 2

READING COMPREHENSION

LEVELED PASSAGES & READERS

HABITATS

GRADE 2

READING COMPREHENSION

LEVELED PASSAGES & READERS

FAST & SLOW EARTH CHANGES

LANDFORMS

GRADE 2

READING COMPREHENSION

LEVELED PASSAGES & READERS

Plant & Animal Needs

LIFE CYCLES

GRADE 2

READING COMPREHENSION

LEVELED PASSAGES & READERS