

LIFE CYCLES & INTERDEPENDENCE OF PLANTS & ANIMALS

GRADE
2
Linda Kamp

Name _____

PLANT & ANIMAL LIFE CYCLES

Plants: Nature's Best 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**.

Long ago, people made teas, pastes, and oils from leaves, roots, and **bark**. These were used to treat pain, fevers, and more. Over time, scientists studied these plants to learn how they worked.

One useful plant is the willow tree. Its bark was used to stop pain. Scientists found the part of the bark that helps and made a pill called aspirin. Another plant called foxglove is used to make **medicine** that helps people with heart disease.



Name _____


PLANT & ANIMAL LIFE CYCLES

Animal Pollinators: Seed Spreaders in the Sky

Pollination is a process that helps plants grow new life. It happens when **pollen** moves from one flower to another. Pollen is a fine yellow dust found in the middle of flowers. When pollination takes place, the plant can make seeds. These seeds can grow into fruits or new plants.

Plants cannot move, so they need help spreading pollen. Many animals help with this important job. These animals are called **pollinators**. Bees are some of the best pollinators. Butterflies, hummingbirds, and even bats also help with pollination.

Bees visit flowers to drink **nectar**, a sweet liquid inside flowers. As they do, pollen sticks to their fuzzy bodies. When they move to the next flower, some pollen rubs off. This helps the new flower become pollinated. Butterflies also carry pollen as they fly from flower to flower. Their long tongues reach into the flowers to sip nectar. Hummingbirds use their long, thin beaks to reach deep into flowers. Pollen sticks to their backs and gets transferred to the next flower.



Name _____


PLANT & ANIMAL LIFE CYCLES

Teamwork: Partners in the Wild

Meerkats are small desert animals known for their teamwork. They live in groups called **mobs**, which are like families. These mobs work together to survive the harsh desert.

Each mob is led by a dominant pair—the mother and father. They are the only ones who have babies. The rest of the mob helps raise the pups. Some meerkats stay behind to babysit while others go foraging for food. When they find food, they bring it back to share with the young meerkats.

While some search for food, one meerkat takes on a very important job: the **sentry**. This meerkat climbs to a high point and watches for **predators**, like hawks, snakes, or jackals. If the sentry sees something scary, it calls out a warning. Right away, the whole mob rushes back.



Name _____

PLANT & ANIMAL LIFE CYCLES

Carried Away: How Seeds Travel

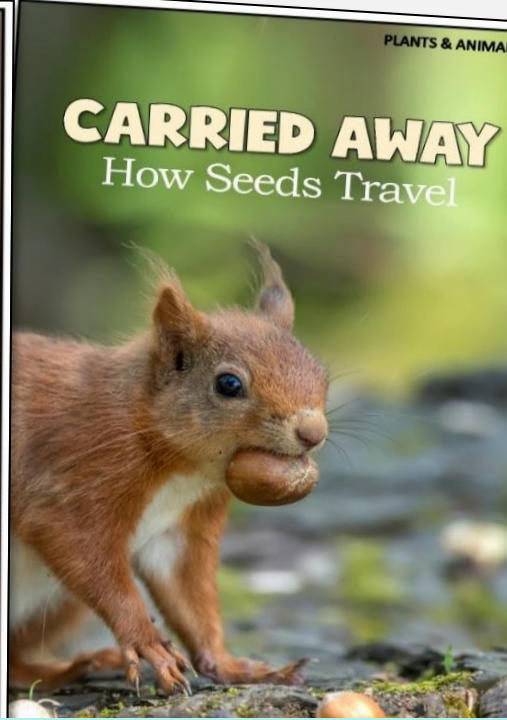
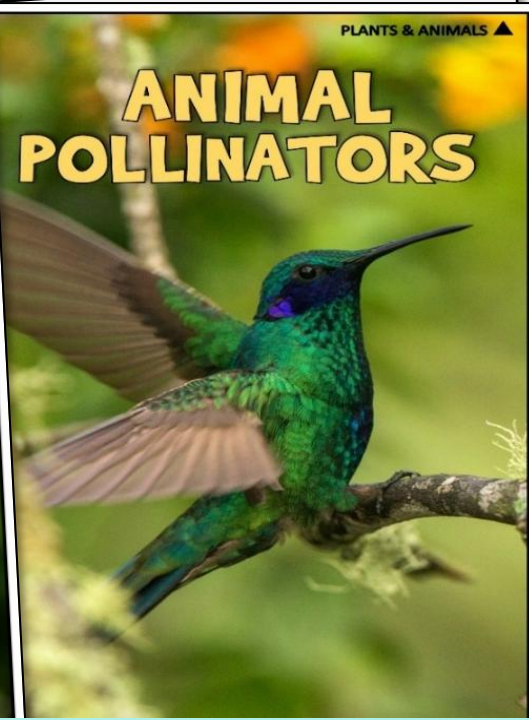

Have you ever seen a dandelion puff blowing in the wind? That puff is made of tiny **seeds**, and each one is ready to grow into a new plant. Plants cannot walk, so their seeds must find other ways to move, or **travel**, to new places. This helps plants grow in many different spots.

Some seeds use the wind. These seeds are light and have special parts that let them float. Dandelion seeds have soft, white **fluff**. The wind catches them and carries them far away. Maple seeds spin like little helicopters. They fall and spin until they land in a new place.

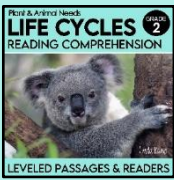
Other seeds use water. These seeds float, like little boats. A coconut seed can float across the ocean! It finds a new beach and starts growing there.

Animals help too. Some seeds have **prickly** hooks. These hooks can stick to animal fur. They **attach** like tiny burrs. When the animal walks, it carries the seed with it. Later, the seed falls off in a new place.

Some animals eat fruit with seeds inside. After eating, the animal walks away. Then it drops the seeds in its poop. This might sound gross, but it helps the seeds land in rich soil and grow.



LEVELED PASSAGES & READERS



48 LEVELED RESOURCES

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

Carried Away: How Seeds Travel

NONFICTION TEXT FEATURES

8. What is a good title for the table? _____

9. What four things does the table show?

Name _____

Carried Away: How Seeds Travel

ASK AND ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. How do dandelion seeds move to new places?

2. Write two questions that are answered in the text.


① _____

Name _____

PLANT & ANIMAL LIFE CYCLES

Carried Away: How Seeds Travel

Have you ever seen a dandelion puff blowing in the wind? That puff is made of tiny **seeds**, and each one is ready to grow into a new plant. Plants cannot walk, so their seeds must find other ways to move, or **travel**, to new places. This helps plants grow in many different spots.

 **Squirrels carry seeds.**

Some seeds use the wind. These seeds are light and have special parts that let them float. Dandelion seeds have soft, white fluff. The wind catches them and carries them far away. Maple seeds spin like little helicopters. They fall and spin until they land in a new place.

Other seeds use water. These seeds float, like little boats. A coconut seed can float across the ocean! It finds a new beach and starts growing there.

Animals help too. Some seeds have **prickly** hooks. These hooks can stick to animal fur. They **attach** like tiny burrs. When the animal walks, it carries the seed with it. Later, the seed falls off in a new place.

Some animals eat fruit with seeds inside. After eating, the animal walks away. Then it drops the seeds in its poop. This might sound gross, but it helps plants! The seeds land in rich soil and start to grow.

Even people help. Seeds can stick to our clothes or shoes. We walk and move the seeds without even knowing it.

Seeds need sunlight, water, and space to grow. If they all stayed in one spot, they would not get what they need. That's why it is so important for seeds to travel.

Next time you go outside, look around. Can you find a prickly seed? Can you see seeds that can float? Nature has clever ways to help seeds move. These smart tricks help new plants grow all over the world!





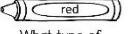
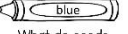
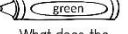
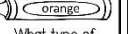
WAYS SEEDS TRAVEL	HOW IT WORKS	EXAMPLE SEEDS	ILLUSTRATION
wind	blown through the air	dandelion, maple	
water	float on water to a new place	coconut	
animal	Eaten or sticks to fur	burr, fruit seeds	
people	Carried on shoes or clothes	burr, grass seeds	

Table 2: How Seeds Travel

UNDERLINE THE ANSWERS IN THE TEXT

 red  blue  green  orange

What type of seeds spin like helicopters? _____

What do seeds need to grow? _____

What does the table show? _____


What type of seed can move across the ocean? _____

© Linda Camp All rights reserved

PLANTS & ANIMALS

CARRIED AWAY

How Seeds Travel



PLANTS & ANIMALS

CARRIED AWAY

How Seeds Travel

Have you ever seen a dandelion puff blowing in the wind? That puff is made of tiny seeds, and each one is ready to grow into a new plant. Plants cannot walk, so their seeds must find other ways to move, or **travel**, to new places. This helps plants grow in many different spots.

Some seeds use the wind. These seeds are light and have special parts that let them float. Dandelion seeds have soft, white fluff. The wind catches them and carries them far away. Maple seeds spin like little helicopters. They fall and spin until they land in a new place.

Other seeds use water. These seeds float, like little boats. A coconut seed can float across the ocean! It finds a new beach and starts growing there.

Animals help too. Some seeds have **prickly** hooks like tiny needles. These hooks can stick to animal fur. They **attach** like tiny burrs. When the

Word Bank


Use context clues to help you write the meaning.


travel _____


prickly _____

attach _____





Highlight and write the answers from the text.

 What type of seeds spin like little helicopters? _____

 What do seeds need to grow? _____

 What does the table show? _____

WAYS SEEDS TRAVEL

WAYS SEEDS TRAVEL	HOW IT WORKS	EXAMPLE SEEDS	ILLUSTRATION
wind	blown through the air	dandelion, maple	
water	float on water to a new place	coconut	
animal	Eaten or sticks to fur	burr, fruit seeds	
people	Carried on shoes or clothes	burr, grass seeds	

Seeds need sunlight, water, and space to grow. If they all stayed in one spot, they would not get what they need. That's why it is so important for seeds to travel.

Next time you go outside, look around. Can you find a **prickly** seed? Can you see seeds that can float? Nature has clever ways to help seeds move. These smart tricks help new plants grow all over the world!

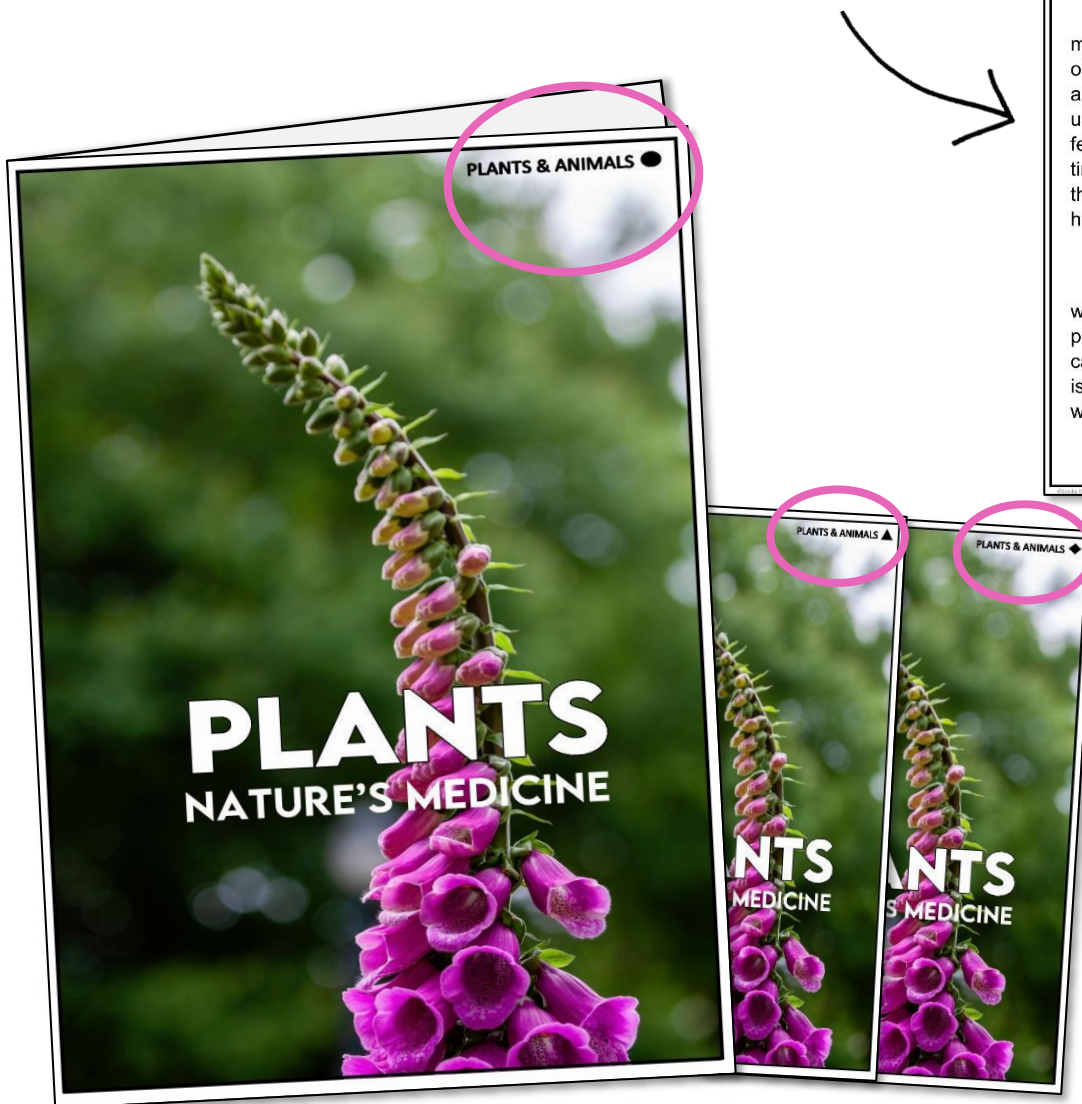
ARTICLE FORMAT

READER FORMAT

DIGITAL FORMAT

SUPPORT ALL STUDENTS

- ✓ Matching question sets across levels
- ✓ Easily hold whole group discussions even if students read at 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.

Long made oils from and be used to fevers time, s these how th

One was us part of called is use with h

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 & ANIMALS ▲

PLANTS & ANIMALS ◆

PLANTS NATURE'S MEDICINE

LEVELS ARE DISCRETELY MARKED

● 350-450L ▲ 450-550L ◆ 550-650L

EASY TO DIFFERENTIATE

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
1st - 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

Name _____ **PLANT & ANIMAL LIFE CYCLES ●**

Teamwork: Partners in the Wild

Meerkats are small animals that live in the hot desert. They are part of the mongoose family. A group of meerkats is called a **mob**. Meerkats live in big families and stay safe together.


Each mob has a leader called a **sentry**. They are always on watch for danger. When they see a predator, they warn the rest of the mob. They are very helpful and work together to survive the harsh desert.

Meerkats are small desert animals that live in groups called **mobs**. These groups are like close families. Meerkats use teamwork to stay safe, find food, and survive.

Every mob has a leader called a **sentry**. The sentry helps take care of the other meerkats. When they find food, one meerkat will run back to the den and warn the others. They are very helpful and work together to survive the harsh desert.

Meerkats are small desert animals known for their teamwork. They live in groups called **mobs**, which are like families. These mobs work together to survive the harsh desert.

Each mob is led by a dominant pair—the mother and father. They are the only ones who have babies. The rest of the mob helps raise the pups. Some meerkats stay behind to babysit while others go foraging for food. When they find food, they bring it back to share with the young meerkats.



While some search for food, one meerkat takes on a very important job: the **sentry**. This meerkat climbs to a high point and watches for **predators**, like hawks, snakes, or jackals. If the sentry sees something scary, it calls out a warning. Right away, the whole mob rushes back to the safety of their **den**.

Mobs don't just defend themselves from predators—they also protect their **territory** from other meerkat mobs. If another group tries to take their land, they fight to defend it. Territory is very important because it helps the mob find food and places to dig burrows.

Even though meerkats can be tough, they also show kindness to each other. They groom one another by cleaning fur and removing bugs or dirt. This helps them stay clean and build strong friendships.

Meerkats are small, but their teamwork helps them survive the dangers of desert life.

UNDERLINE THE ANSWERS IN THE TEXT.

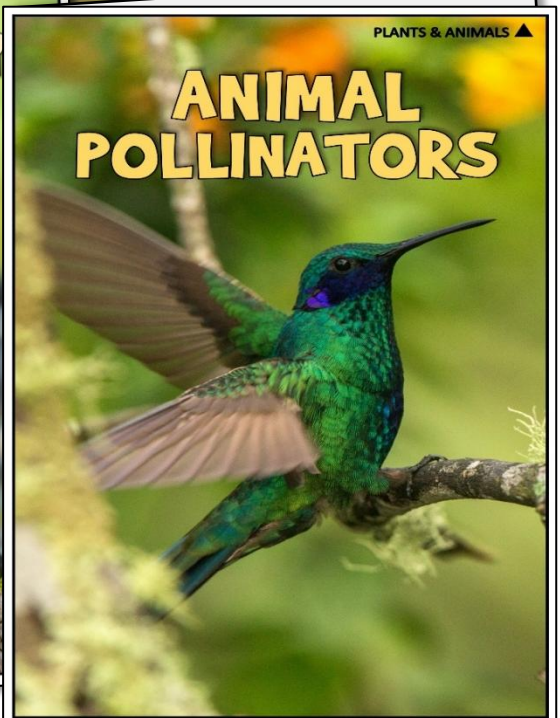
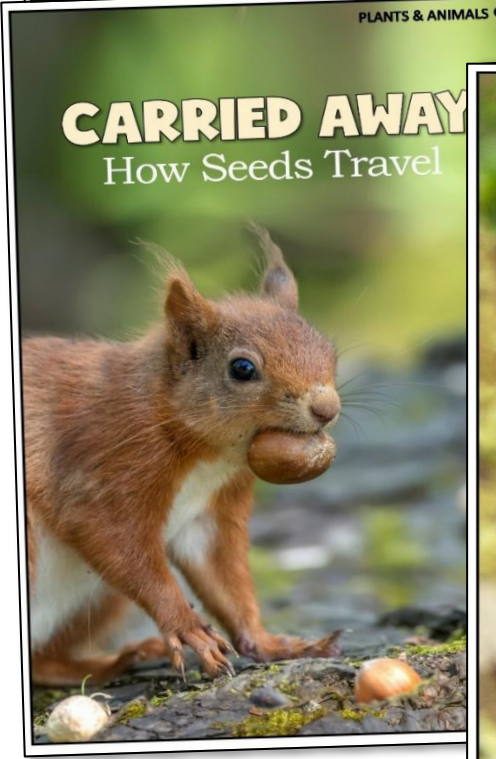
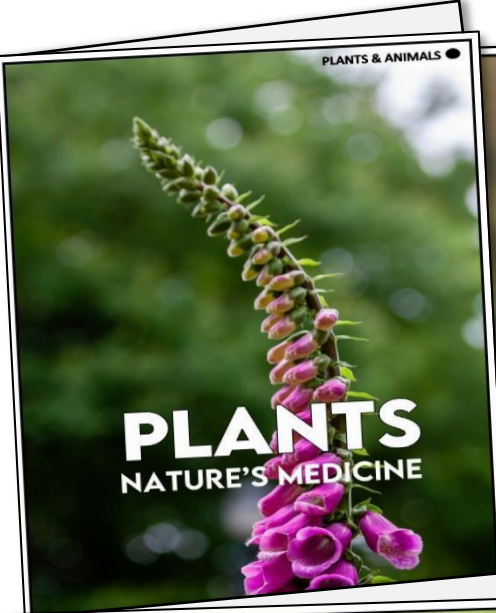
Who leads the meerkat mob? What job does the sentry do? How do meerkats help take care of pups? Why do meerkats groom each other?

© Linda Kamp All rights reserved

← Text-dependent questions with color-coding.

FLEXIBLE MULTI-USE RESOURCES

- ✓ READERS FOR SMALL GROUP INSTRUCTION
- ✓ ARTICLES FOR WHOLE GROUP CLOSE READING LESSONS



Name _____ PLANT & ANIMAL LIFE CYCLES ◆

Teamwork: Partners in the Wild

Meerkats are small desert animals known as groups called **mobs**, which are like families. They survive the harsh desert.

Each mob is led by a dominant pair—the only ones who have babies. The rest of the meerkats stay behind to babysit while others find food, they bring it back to share with the

Name _____ PLANT & ANIMAL LIFE CYCLES ●

Carried Away: How Seeds Travel

Have you ever seen a dandelion puff blowing in the wind? That puff is made of tiny **seeds**, and each one is ready to grow into a new plant. Plants cannot walk, so their seeds must find other ways to move, or **travel**, to new places. This helps plants grow in many different spots.

Some seeds use the wind. These seeds are light and have small parts that let them float. Dandelion seeds have soft, fluffy. The wind catches them and carries them far away. Some seeds spin like little helicopters. They fall and spin until

Name _____ PLANT & ANIMAL LIFE CYCLES ◆

Animal Pollinators: Seed Spreaders in the Wild

Pollination is a process that helps plants grow new life. It happens when pollen moves from one flower to another. Pollen is a fine yellow dust found in flowers. When pollination takes place, the plant can make seeds. These seeds grow into fruits or new plants.

Plants cannot move, so they need a way to spread pollen. Many animals do an important job. These animals are called **pollinators**. Bees are some of the most important pollinators. Butterflies, hummingbirds, and even bats also help with pollination.

Bees visit flowers to drink nectar. As they fly from one flower to the next, some pollen rubs off on their fuzzy bodies. When they visit the next flower, some pollen rubs off on the new flower and it becomes a pollinator. Their long tongues also carry pollen as they fly from one flower to the next.

Hummingbirds use their long, thin beaks to reach the nectar inside flowers. Pollen sticks to their beaks and feathers. Bats fly at night and drink nectar. They also drink nectar and carry pollen.

After pollination, **seeds** begin to grow. Some seeds form inside fruits like strawberries, pumpkins, or apples. Other seeds grow inside pods or shells. When seeds are made, they can fall to the ground and grow into new plants. This helps plants spread and grow in many places.

Pollinators are very important for the Earth. Without them, we would not have many of the fruits, vegetables, or flowers we enjoy. We would also have fewer plants for animals to live in.

We can help pollinators by planting flowers in our yards or schools. We can also choose not to use pesticides. We can also choose not to use herbicides.

Pollinators may be small, but they help the world in a big way!

Name _____ PLANT & ANIMAL LIFE CYCLES ▲

Plants: Nature's Best 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**.

Long ago, people made teas, pastes, and oils from leaves, roots, and **bark**. These were used to treat pain, fevers, and more. Over time, scientists studied these plants to learn how they worked.

One useful plant is the willow tree. Its bark was used to stop pain. Scientists found the part of the bark that helps and made a **pill** called aspirin. Another plant called foxglove is used to make **medicine** that helps people with heart disease.

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.

Some medicines still come from farms that grow special plants. These plants are picked and cleaned before being made into medicine.

Nature helps people every day, and the plant world still holds many secrets. Maybe one day, a new plant will grow a cure!

UNDERLINE THE ANSWERS IN THE TEXT.

red blue green

Why is pollination important? Which animals are pollinators? How do bees carry pollen?

UNDERLINE THE ANSWERS IN THE TEXT.

red blue green orange

Where do scientists look to find healing plants? What is a medicine that comes from the willow tree? How are plants prepared before they are made into medicines? How did people use plants long ago?

DIGITAL OPTIONS

✓ INCLUDES GOOGLE SLIDES VERSION


Name _____ PLANT & ANIMAL LIFE CYCLES ◆

Teamwork: Partners in the Wild

Meerkats are small desert animals known for their teamwork. They live in groups called **mobs**, which are like families. These mobs work together to survive the harsh desert.

Each mob is led by a dominant pair—the mother and father. They are the only ones who have babies. The rest of the mob helps raise the pups. Some meerkats stay behind to babysit while others go foraging for food. When they find food, they bring it back to share with the young meerkats.

While some search for food, one meerkat takes on a very important job: the **sentry**. This meerkat climbs to a high point and watches for **predators**, like hawks, snakes, or jackals. If the sentry sees something scary, it calls out a warning. Right away, the whole mob rushes back to the safety of their **den**.



Meerkat mobs work together to survive in the desert.

Mobs don't just defend themselves from predators—they also protect their **territory** from other meerkat mobs. If another group tries to take their land, they fight to defend it. Territory is very important because it helps the mob find food and places to dig burrows.

Even though meerkats can be tough, they also show kindness to each other. They **groom** one another by cleaning fur and removing bugs or dirt. This helps them stay clean and build strong friendships.

Meerkats are small, but their teamwork helps them survive the dangers of desert life.

UNDERLINE THE ANSWERS IN THE TEXT.

Who leads the meerkat mob? What job does the sentry do? How do meerkats help take care of pups? Why do meerkats groom each other?

© Linda Kamp. All rights reserved.

PLANTS & ANIMALS ▲



TEAMWORK PARTNERS IN THE WILD



meerkat parents with pups

Meerkats are small desert animals that live in groups called mobs. These groups are like close families. Meerkats use teamwork to stay safe, find food, and care for their young.

Every mob is led by a pair of meerkats, usually the mother and father. These leaders are the only ones who have babies. The rest of the group helps take care of the **pups**. Some meerkats watch the pups while others go out to find food. They even bring food back for the babies.




meerkat pup

When the mob searches for food, one meerkat acts as the **sentry**. The sentry stands on a high rock or hill and watches for danger.

If a predator like a hawk or snake comes, the sentry gives a loud call to warn the others. Everyone quickly runs back to the safety of their den.

Meerkats don't just team up to protect themselves from animals. They also defend their **territory** from other meerkat mobs. Sometimes they fight to keep their land safe. This land is important because it helps them find food and shelter.



meerkat sentry watching for danger

Even though meerkats can be fierce, they are also caring. They **groom** each other by picking dirt and bugs out of each other's fur. Grooming helps them bond and stay close.

Meerkats are a perfect example of how working together helps animals survive.

Word Bank

Use context clues to help you write the meaning.

territory _____

groom _____

sentry _____

pups _____

Highlight and write the answers from the text.

pink Who leads the meerkat mob?

blue What job does the sentry do?

green How do meerkats help take care of pups?

STANDARDS-BASED QUESTIONS

- ✓ REINFORCE SCIENCE CONTENT
- ✓ BUILD READING SKILLS
- ✓ ADDRESS ALL INFORMATIONAL TEXT STANDARDS
- ✓ MATCHING QUESTION SETS ACROSS LEVELS

Plants: Nature's Best Medicine

WORD MEANINGS/CONTEXT CLUES

6. Underline the word **bark** in the text. Explain what this word means.

ASK AND ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. How did people use plants as medicine long ago?

2. Write two questions that are answered in the text.

TEXT FEATURES

8. What nonfiction

PLANTS & ANIMALS

Plants: Nature's Best Medicine

Plants do many things. They give us food, shade, and fresh air. But did you know some plants can help make medicine? For a long time, people used plants to help them feel better when they are sick.

Which plants could help with an upset stomach? Some people would make tea from the leaves or crush the leaves and mix it with other things. Then they make it into a medicine.

Today, many medicines still come from plants. Some are used in labs, and others grow on farms. People all over the world still use plant medicine.

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

orange How did people use plants long ago?

PLANTS NATURE'S MEDICINE

Learning Targets & Standards Addressed

Each passage and reader addresses a combination of the following learning targets:

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.

MAINTOPIC RI.2.2

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

TEXT FEATURES RI.2.5

Know and use a variety of text features to locate key facts or information in a text efficiently.

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 PURPOSE RI.2.6

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

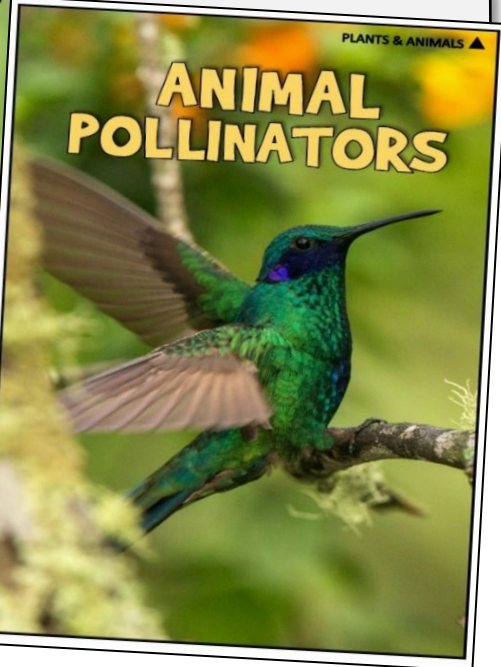
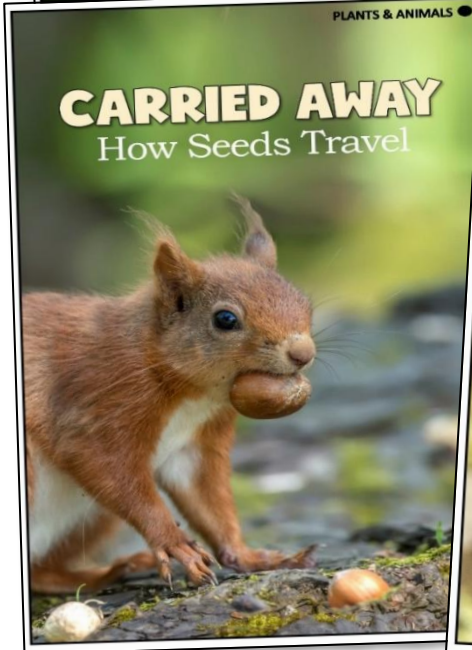
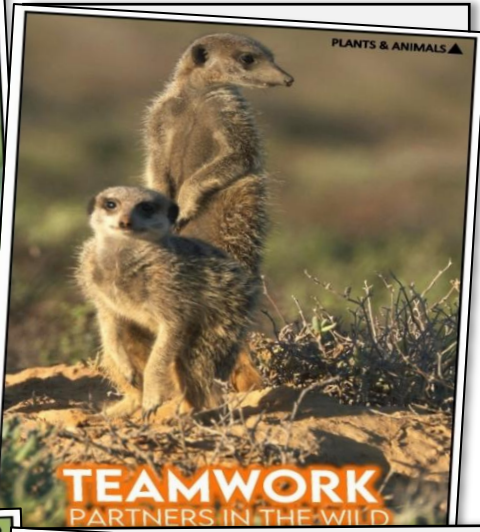
READ AND COMPREHEND RI.2.10

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.

PRINTABLE & PROJECTABLE

TEXTS INCLUDE CAPTIVATING PHOTOS

High-quality photos retain detail when projected, printed, or copied in black and white.



Name _____ PLANT & ANIMAL LIFE CYCLES

Teamwork: Partners in the Wild

Meerkats are small desert animals known for their teamwork. They live in groups called mobs, which are like families. These mobs work together to survive the harsh desert.

Each mob is led by a dominant pair—the mother and father. They are the only ones who have babies. The rest of the mob helps raise the pups. Some meerkats stay behind to babysit while others go foraging for food. When they find food, they bring it back to share with the young meerkats.

While some search for food, one meerkat takes on a very important job: the **sentry**. This meerkat climbs to a high point and watches for **predators**, like hawks, snakes, or jackals. If the sentry sees something scary, it calls out a warning. Right away, the whole mob rushes back to the safety of their den.

Mobs don't just defend themselves from predators—they also protect their **territory** from other meerkats.



Meerkat mobs work together to survive in the desert.

Name _____ PLANT & ANIMAL LIFE CYCLES

Carried Away: How Seeds Travel

Have you ever seen a dandelion puff blowing in the wind? That puff is made of tiny seeds, and each one is ready to grow into a new plant. Plants cannot walk, so their seeds must find other ways to move, or **travel**, to new places. This helps plants grow in many different spots.



Some seeds use the wind. These seeds are light and have special parts that let them float. Dandelion seeds have soft, white fluff. The wind catches them and carries them far away. Maple seeds spin like little helicopters. They fall and spin until they land in a new place.

Other seeds use water. These seeds float, like little boats. A coconut seed can float across the ocean! It finds a new beach and starts growing there.

Animals help too. Some seeds have **prickly** hooks. These hooks can stick to animal fur. They **attach** like tiny burrs. When the animal walks, it carries the seed with it. Later, the seed falls off in a new place.

Some animals eat fruit with seeds inside. After eating, the animal walks away. Then it drops the seeds in its poop. This might sound gross, but it helps plants! The seeds land in rich soil and start to grow.

Even people help. Seeds can stick to our clothes or shoes. We walk and move the seeds without even knowing it.

WAYS SEEDS TRAVEL	HOW IT WORKS	EXAMPLE SEEDS	ILLUSTRATION
wind	blows through the air	dandelion, maple	
water	float on water	coconut	

Name _____ PLANT & ANIMAL LIFE CYCLES

Animal Pollinators: Seed Spreaders in the Sky

Pollination is a process that helps plants grow new life. It happens when pollen moves from one flower to another. Pollen is a fine yellow dust found in the middle of flowers. When pollination takes place, the plant can make seeds. These seeds can grow into fruits or new plants.


Plants cannot move, so they need help spreading pollen. Many animals help with this important job. These animals are called **pollinators**. Bees are some of the best pollinators. Butterflies, hummingbirds, and even bats also help with pollination.

Bees visit flowers to drink **nectar**, a sweet liquid inside flowers. As they do, pollen sticks to their fuzzy bodies. When they move to the next flower, some pollen rubs off. This helps the new flower become pollinated. Butterflies also carry pollen as they fly from flower to flower. Their long tongues reach deep into flowers to sip nectar. Hummingbirds use their long, thin beaks to reach deep into flowers. Pollen sticks to their beaks and feathers. Bats fly at night and visit flowers that open in the dark. They also drink nectar and carry pollen.

After pollination, **seeds** begin to grow. Some seeds form inside fruits like strawberries, pumpkins, or apples. Other seeds grow inside pods or shells. Once seeds are made, they can fall to the ground and grow into new plants. This is how plants spread and grow in many places.

Pollinators are very important for the Earth. Without them, we would not have many of the fruits, vegetables, or flowers we enjoy. We would also have fewer trees and plants for animals to live in.

We can help pollinators by planting flowers in our yards or school gardens. We can leave out water for bees and butterflies. We can also choose not to use harmful sprays. Pollinators may be small, but they help the world in a big way!



pollen
seeds
pollinator

Pollinator diagram

Name _____ PLANT & ANIMAL LIFE CYCLES

Plants: Nature's Best 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**.

Long ago, people made teas, pastes, and oils from leaves, roots, and bark. These were used to treat pain, fevers, and more. Over time, scientists studied these plants to learn how they worked.

One useful plant is the willow tree. Its bark was used to stop pain. Scientists found the part of the bark that helps and made a **pill** called aspirin. Another plant called foxglove is used to make **medicine** that helps people with heart disease.

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.

Some medicines still come from farms that grow special plants. These plants are picked and cleaned before being made into medicine.

Nature helps people every day, and the plant world still holds many secrets. Maybe one day, a new plant will grow a cure!



Foxglove can be used to make heart medicine.

UNDERLINE THE ANSWERS IN THE TEXT.

red blue green orange

Why is pollination important? Which animals are pollinators? How do bees carry pollen? How can we pollinate?

UNDERLINE THE ANSWERS IN THE TEXT.

red blue green orange

Where do scientists look to find healing plants? What is a medicine that comes from the willow tree? How are plants prepared before they are made into medicine? How did people use plants long ago?

SAVE TIME & BUILD STRONG READERS

Plant & Animal Needs

LIFE CYCLES

READING COMPREHENSION

GRADE 2

CARRIED AWAY
How Seeds Travel

PLANTS
NATURE'S MEDICINE

TEAMWORK
PARTNERS IN THE WILD

ANIMAL
POLLINATORS

LEVELED PASSAGES & READERS

- ✓ HIGH-INTEREST
- ✓ LEVELED READING
- ✓ STANDARDS BASED
- ✓ MULTIPLE USES
- ✓ BUILD COMPREHENSION
- ✓ REINFORCE SCIENCE

>> [CLICK HERE](#) <<
TO SEE ADDITIONAL
SCIENCE TOPICS!

USE WITH THESE RELATED RESOURCES

Plant & Animal Needs **LIFE CYCLES**

GRADE
2



Narrated audio lessons with activities, quizzes, & digital workbook on Google Slides

>> [CLICK HERE](#) <<

>> [CLICK HERE](#) <<

A complete science unit with captivating teaching slides, lab experiments, STEM activities, workbook, quizzes & more!

Plant & Animal Needs **LIFE CYCLES**

GRADE
2

