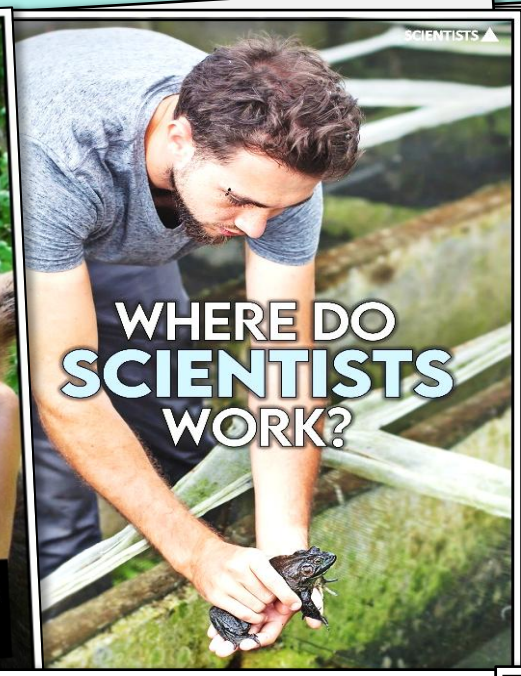
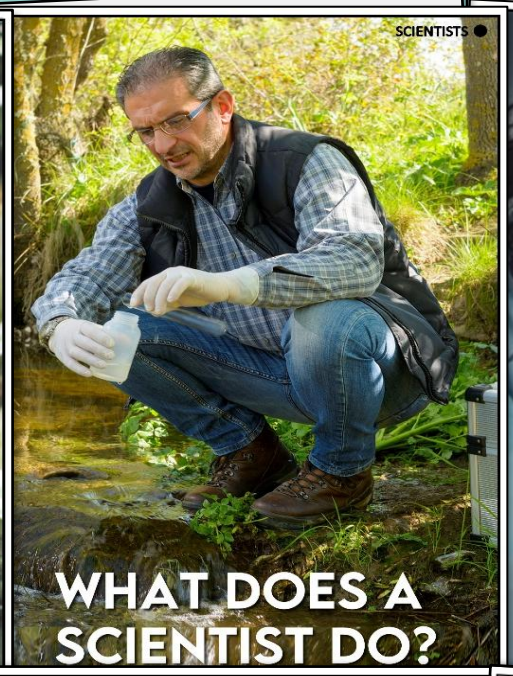
SCIENTISTS
READING COMPREHENSION

GRADE 2

Linda Kamp





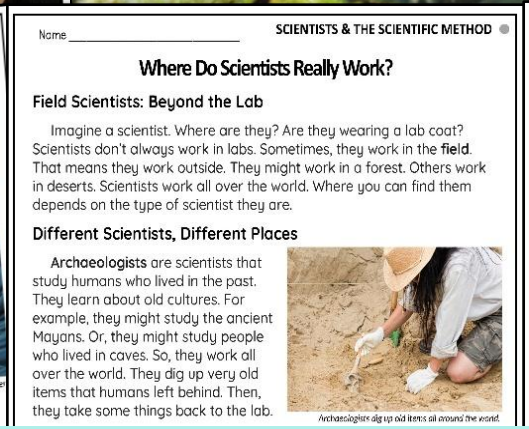
SCIENTISTS & THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD

Name _____

Meet a Scientist: Dr. Rae Wynn-Grant

Do you love animals? So does Dr. Rae Wynn-Grant! She is a special scientist who studies and helps large wild animals. Dr. Rae is a **wildlife ecologist**. That's a big name for someone who studies animals in their **habitats**, or homes. Her job is to watch wild animals like bears and lions. She learns more about how they live, eat, and play. Then, she finds ways to help these animals. Sometimes she studies animals in places where people live very close to them. She helps everyone get along and share the land!

Dr. Rae Wynn-Grant snuggles a black bear to keep it warm after removing it from its den to check its health.



Name _____ SCIENTISTS & THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD

Where Do Scientists Really Work?

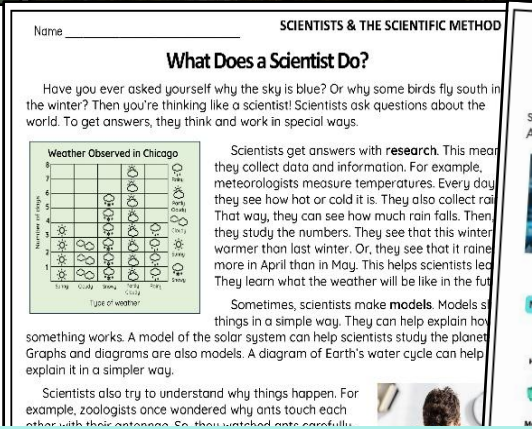
Field Scientists: Beyond the Lab

Imagine a scientist. Where are they? Are they wearing a lab coat? Scientists don't always work in labs. Sometimes, they work in the **field**. That means they work outside. They might work in a forest. Others work in deserts. Scientists work all over the world. Where you can find them depends on the type of scientist they are.

Different Scientists, Different Places

Archaeologists are scientists that study humans who lived in the past. They learn about old cultures. For example, they might study the ancient Mayans. Or, they might study people who lived in caves. So, they work all over the world. They dig up very old items that humans left behind. Then, they take some things back to the lab.

Archaeologists dig up old items all around the world.



Name _____ SCIENTISTS & THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD

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 mean they collect data and information. For example, meteorologists measure temperatures. Every day they see how hot or cold it is. They also collect rai That way, they can see how much rain falls. Then they study the numbers. They see that this winter warmer than last winter. Or, they see that it raine more in April than in May. This helps scientists lea They learn what the weather will be like in the fut

Sometimes, scientists make **models**. Models s things in a simple way. They can help explain hov something works. A model of the solar system can help scientists study the planet Graphs 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

Name _____ SCIENTISTS & THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD

The Right Tools for Science

A scientist is looking through a microscope. On the slide is a tiny cell. The scientist wants to see how big the cell is. She uses a special tool to measure it. All scientists use tools. They use them to gather information and stay safe.

UNDERSTANDING SCIENCE TOOLS

Magnifying Tools

Hand lens

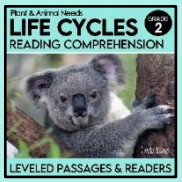
Microscope

Measuring Tools

Tools help scientists observe the world. Some tools **magnify** things. In other words, they make things look bigger. One example is a hand lens. A botanist uses a hand lens to see the parts of a flower. Or, they can use this tool to see insect eggs. Microscopes also magnify. Biologists use them to see tiny organisms. Otherwise, scientists wouldn't be able to see them.

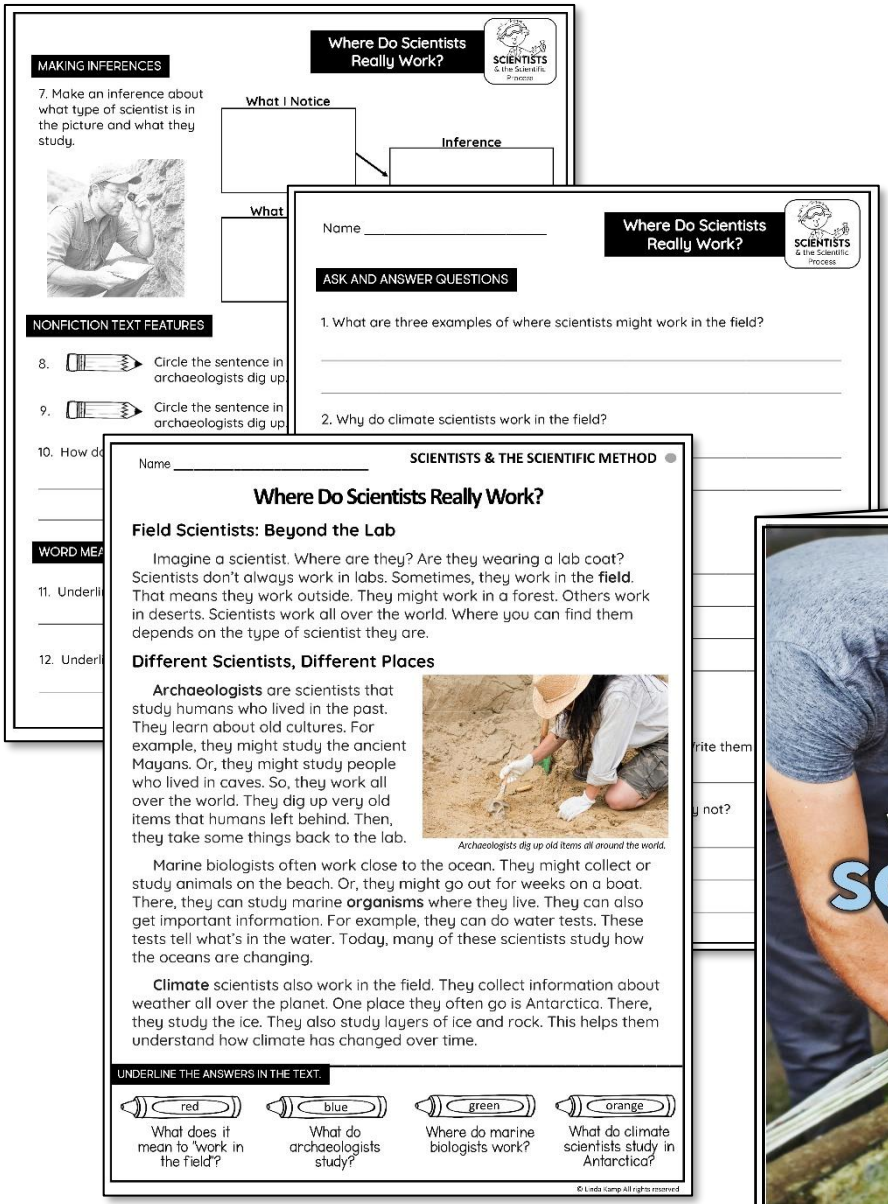
Scientists use other tools to **measure** and weigh. They use rulers, scales, and thermometers. A scientist can use a ruler to measure an animal. They use scales to weigh things. That way, they can see how heavy something is. Thermometers show how hot or

LEVELED PASSAGES & READERS

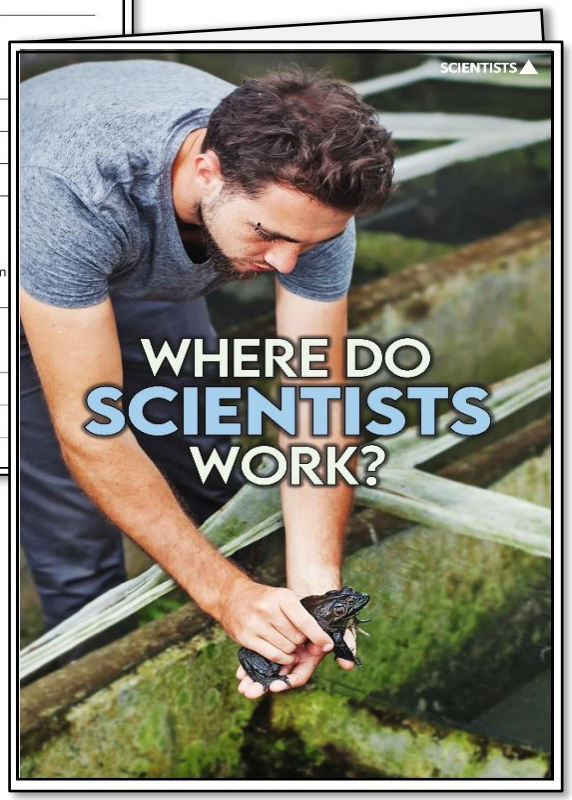


48 LEVELED RESOURCES

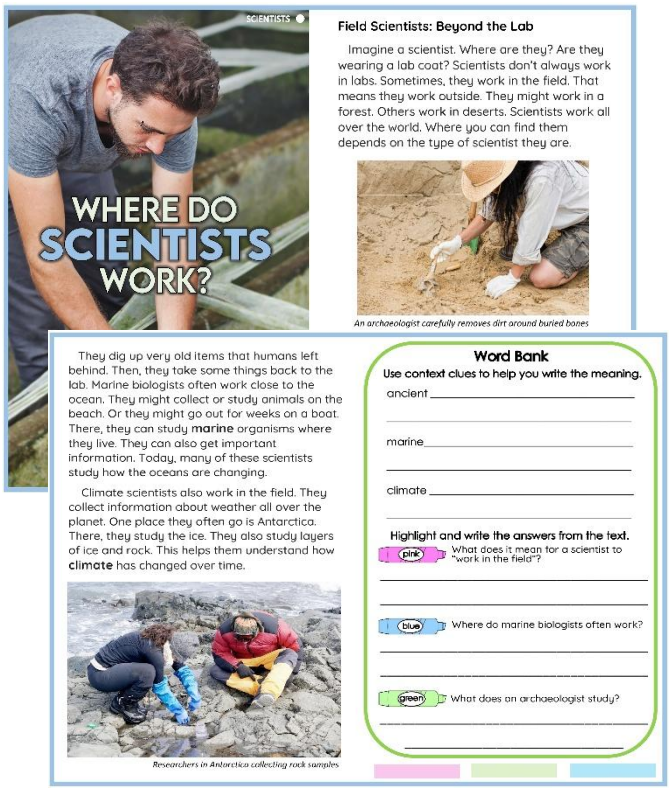
- ☑ Materials included in 3 formats
- ☑ 12 Leveled article passages
- ☑ 12 Leveled book-style readers
- ☑ 24 Google slides versions
- ☑ Comprehension question sets



ARTICLE FORMAT & QUESTION SETS



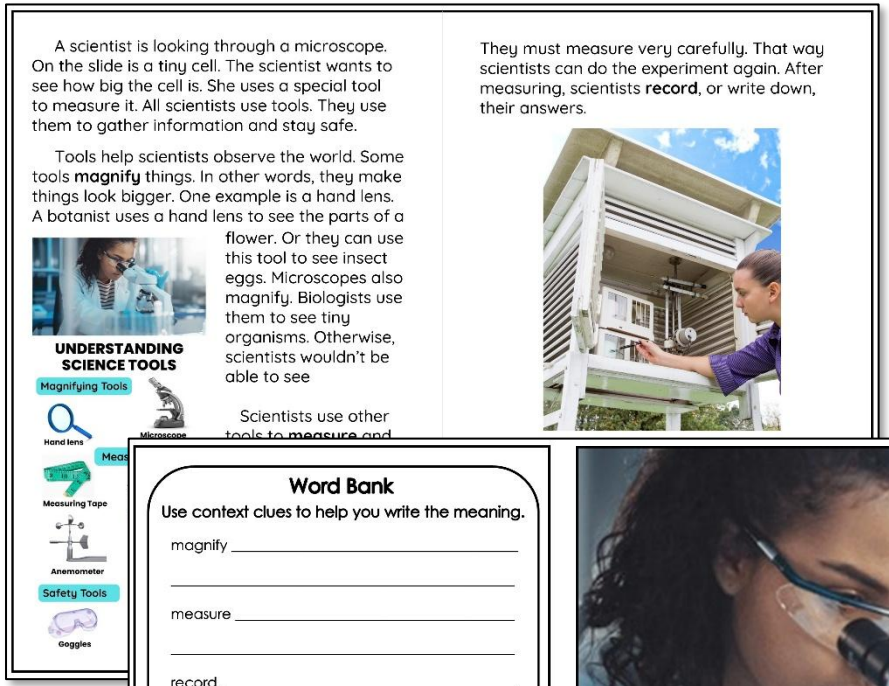
READER FORMAT



DIGITAL FORMAT

SUPPORT ALL STUDENTS

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

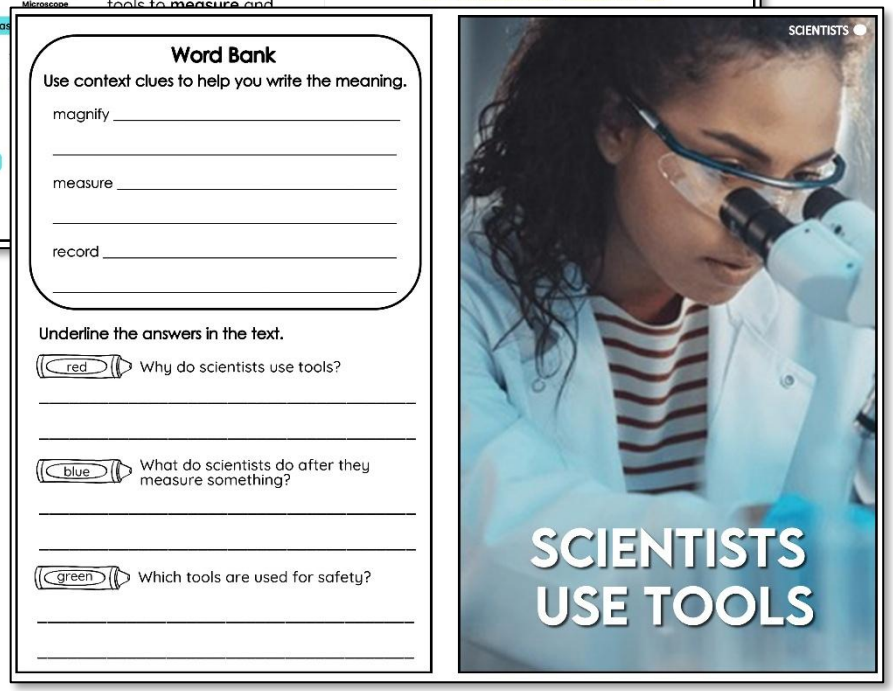

A scientist is looking through a microscope. On the slide is a tiny cell. The scientist wants to see how big the cell is. She uses a special tool to measure it. All scientists use tools. They use them to gather information and stay safe.

Tools help scientists observe the world. Some tools **magnify** things. In other words, they make things look bigger. One example is a hand lens. A botanist uses a hand lens to see the parts of a flower. Or they can use this tool to see insect eggs. Microscopes also magnify. Biologists use them to see tiny organisms. Otherwise, scientists wouldn't be able to see

UNDERSTANDING SCIENCE TOOLS
Magnifying Tools
Hand lens
Microscope
Measuring Tape
Anemometer
Safety Tools
Goggles

Scientists use other tools to **measure** and

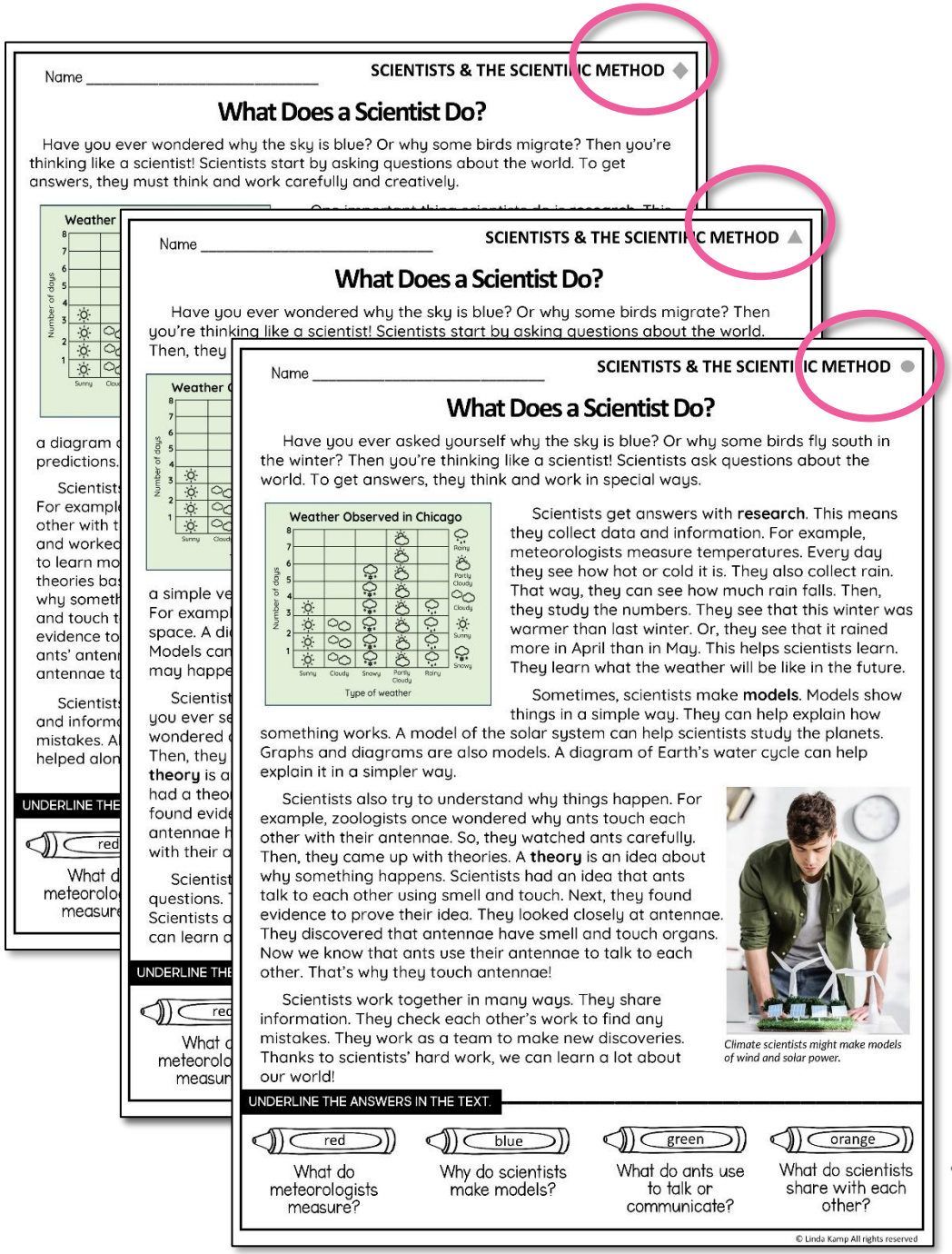
They must measure very carefully. That way scientists can do the experiment again. After measuring, scientists **record**, or write down, their answers.


Word Bank
Use context clues to help you write the meaning.
magnify _____
measure _____
record _____
Underline the answers in the text.
red Why do scientists use tools?
blue What do scientists do after they measure something?
green Which tools are used for safety?
SCIENTISTS
SCIENTISTS USE TOOLS

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

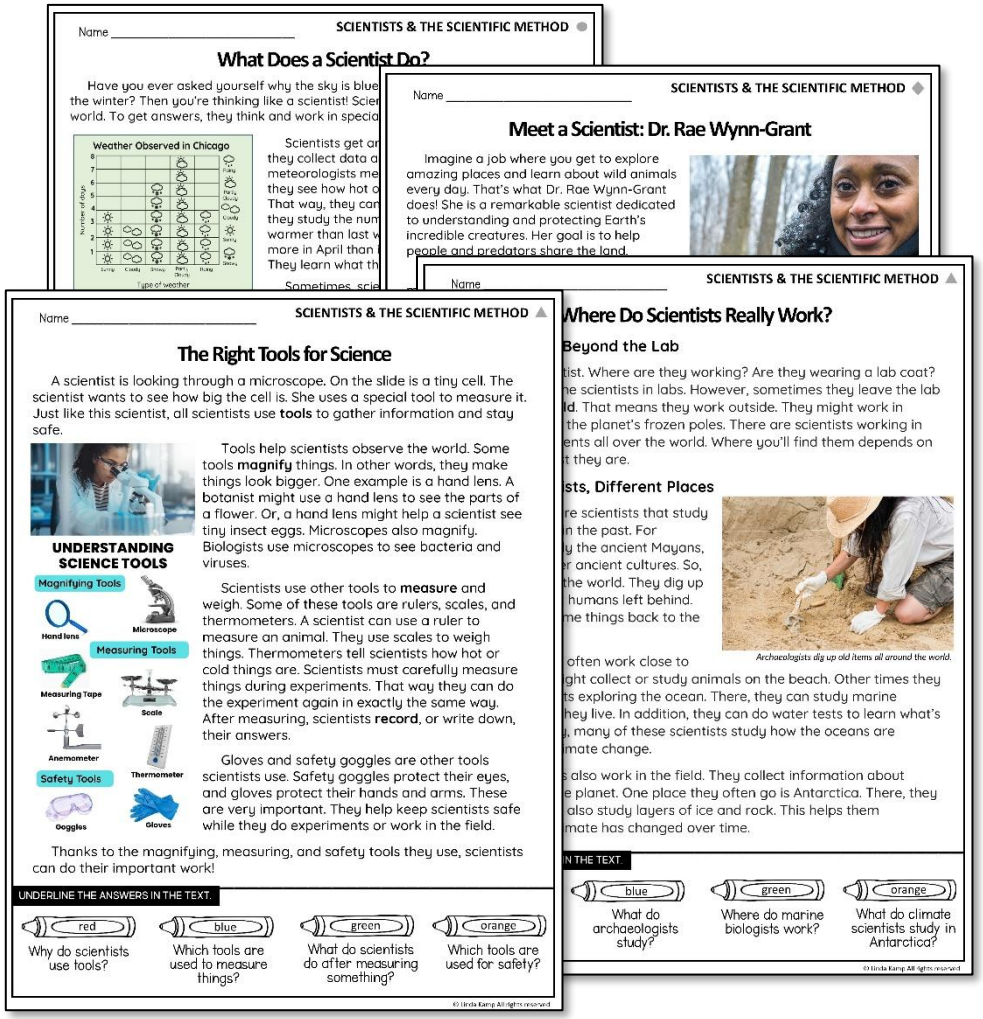
Reading level ranges: The passages are written in reading levels that range from beginning of the year 2nd grade to mid-year 3rd grade and are comparable to the following leveling systems:

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

☑ Text-dependent questions with color-coding.

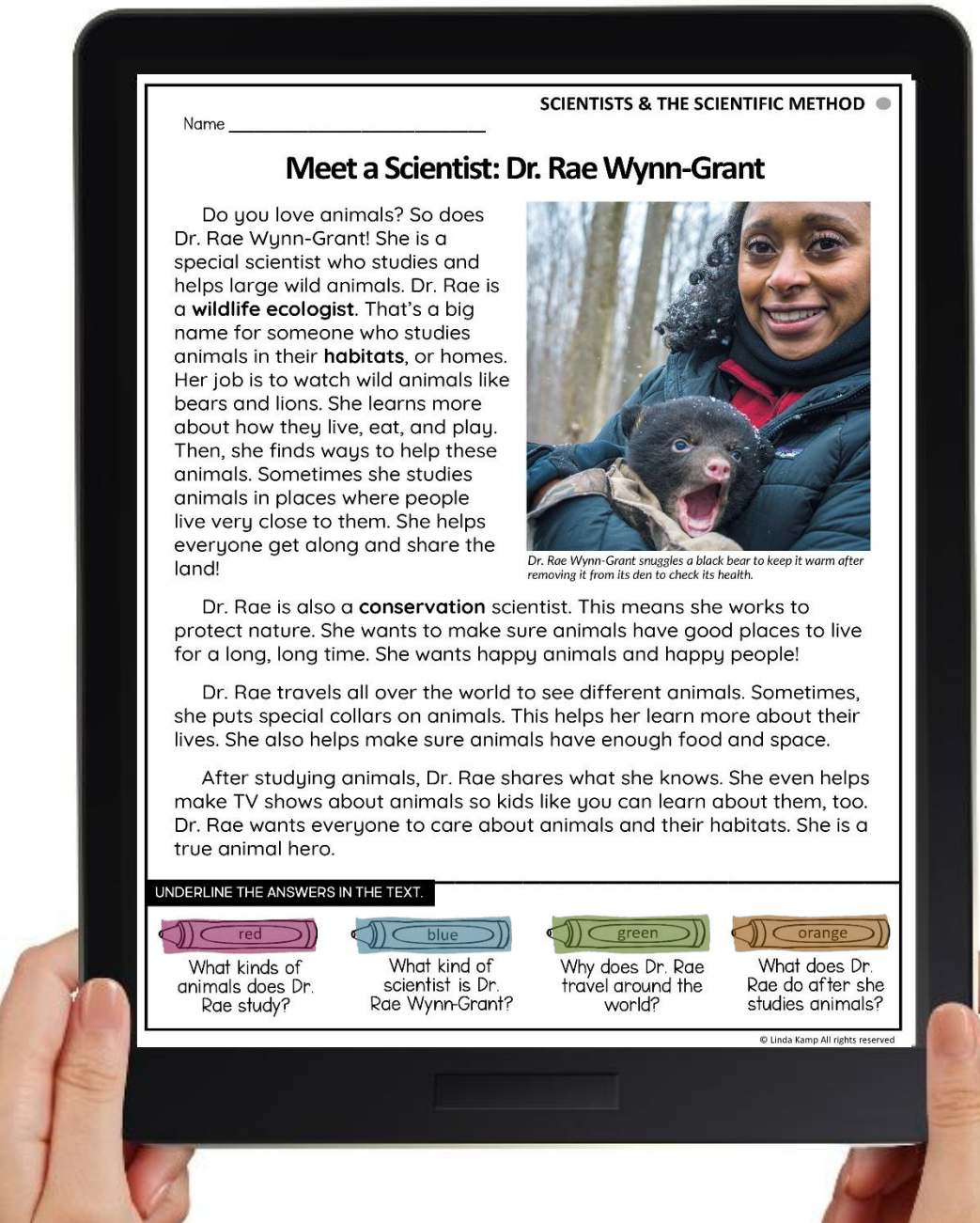
FLEXIBLE MULTI-USE RESOURCES

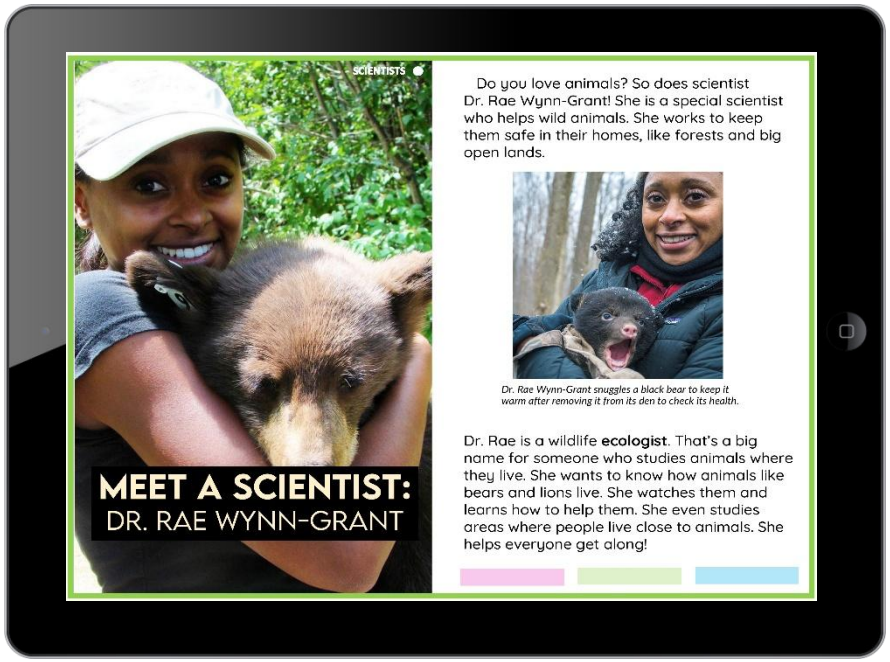
- [x] **READERS FOR SMALL GROUP INSTRUCTION**
- [x] **ARTICLES FOR WHOLE GROUP CLOSE READING LESSONS**

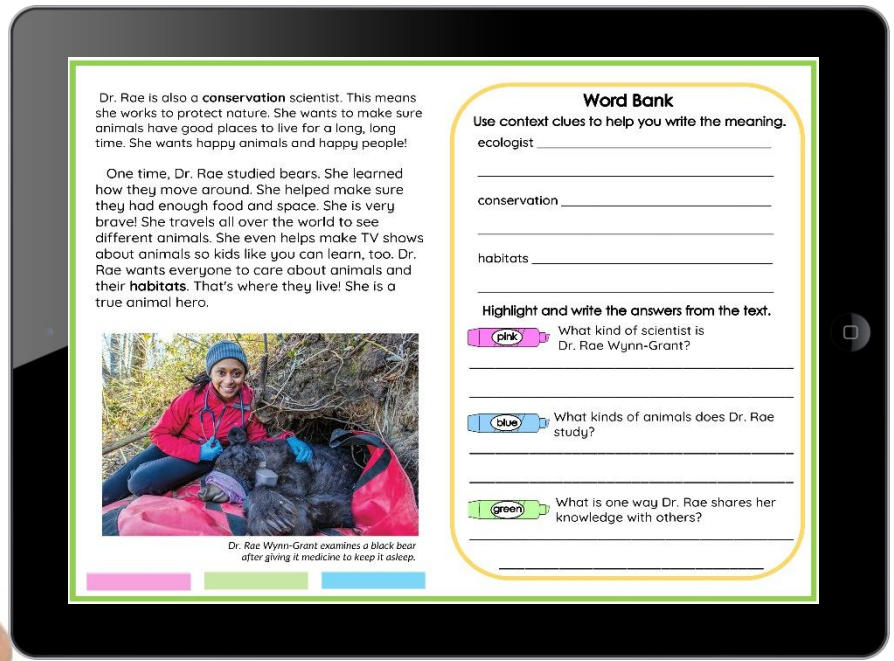


DIGITAL OPTIONS

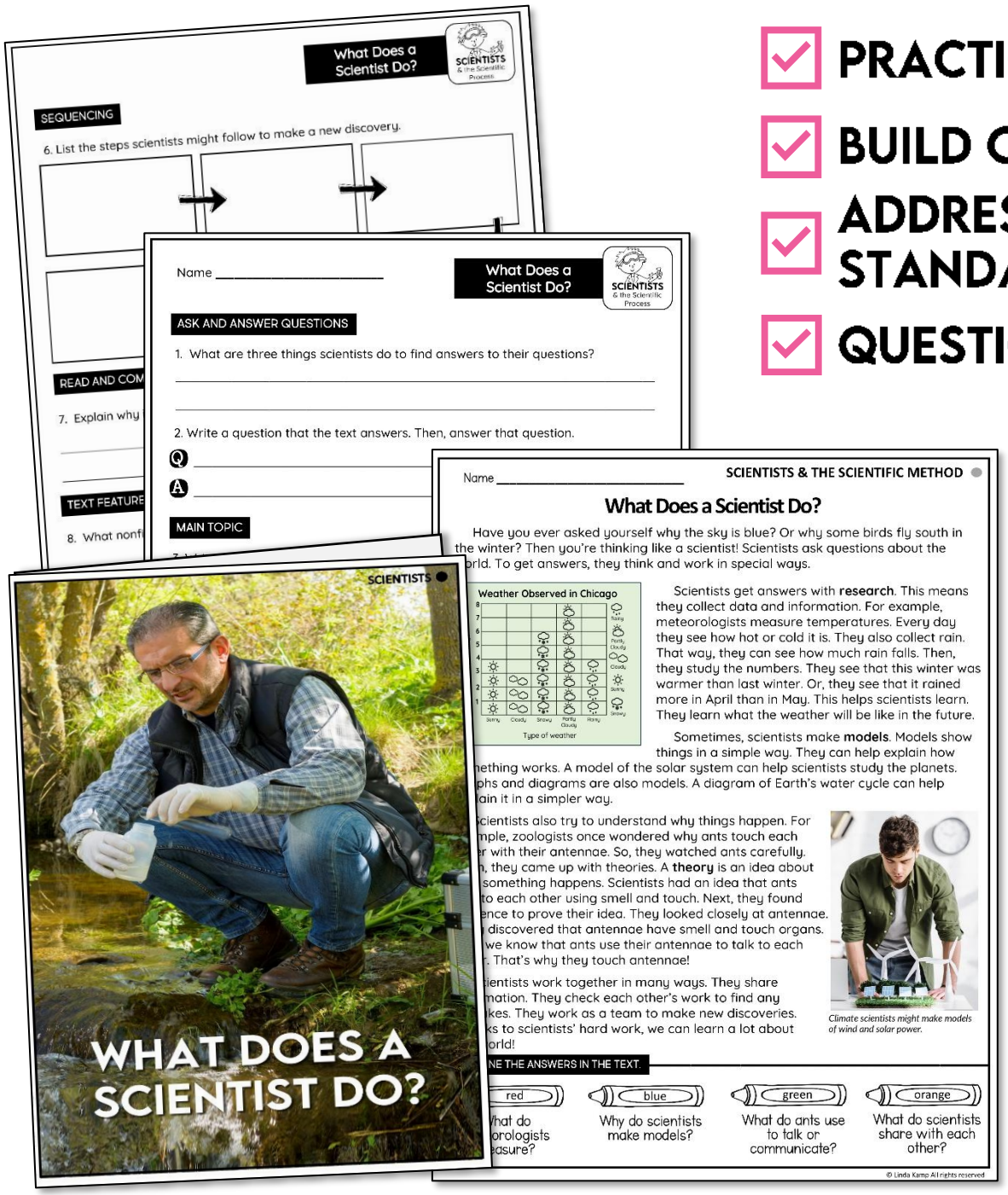
☑ INCLUDES GOOGLE SLIDES VERSION







STANDARDS-BASED QUESTIONS



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

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 ow 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

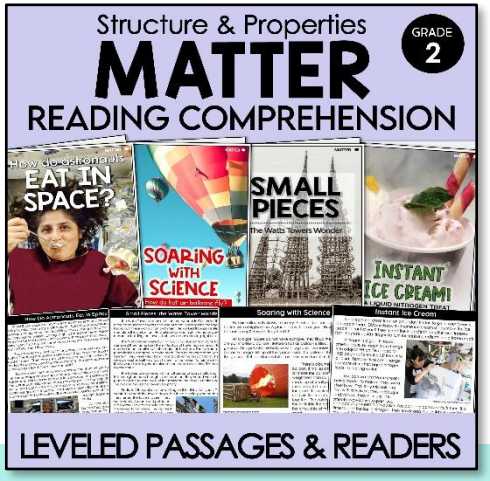
Know and use various text features (e.g., captions, bold print, subheadings, glossaries, indexes, electronic menus, icons) to locate key facts or information in a text efficiently.

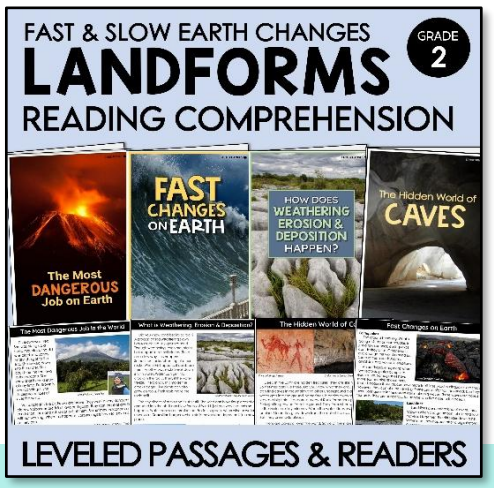
CONTEXT CLUES L.2.4.A

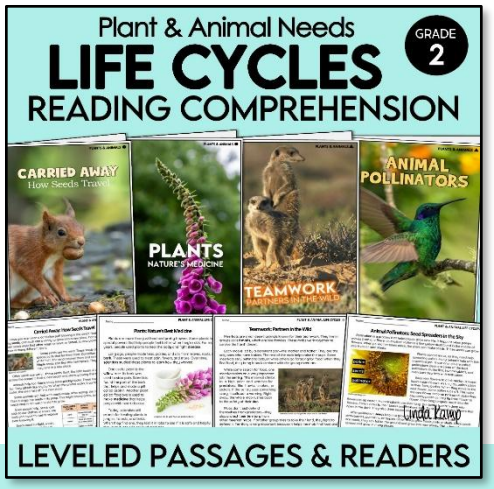
Use sentence-level context as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.

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

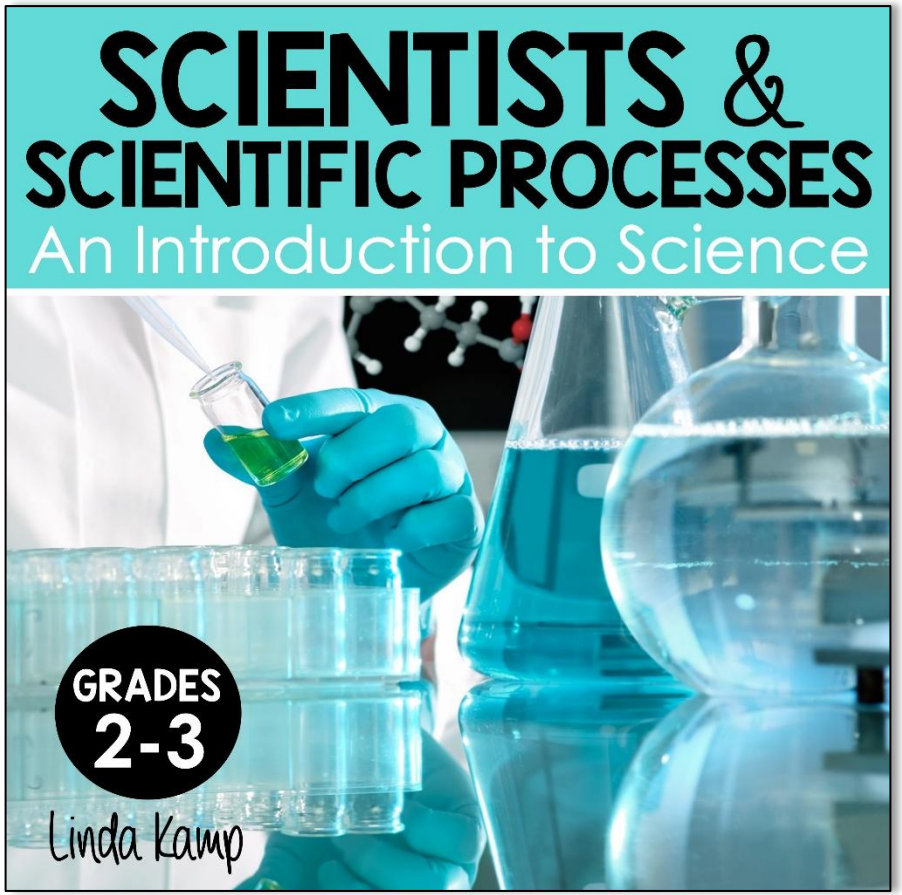
>> CLICK HERE <<
TO SEE ADDITIONAL SCIENCE TOPICS!





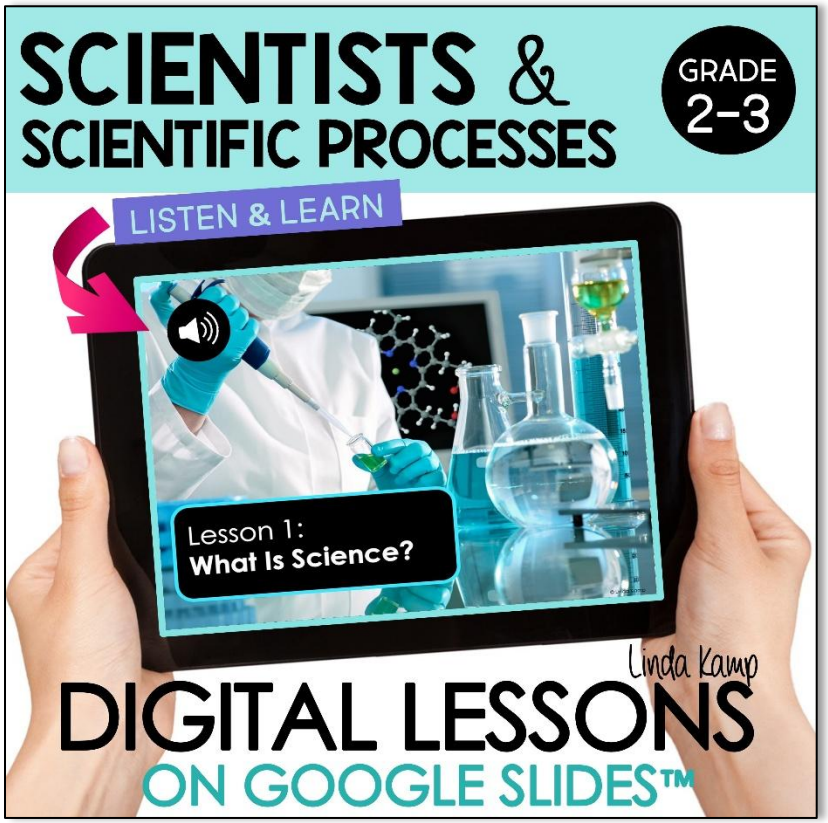


PAIR WITH THESE SCIENCE UNITS



>> CLICK HERE <<

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



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

>> CLICK HERE <<