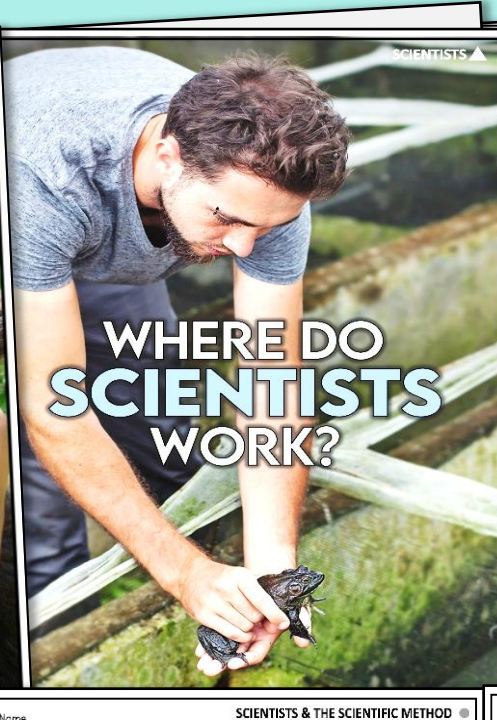


SCIENTISTS

READING COMPREHENSION

GRADE
2

Linda Kamp



Name _____ SCIENTISTS & THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD

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, she works to

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.

Weather Observed in Chicago

8	☀️	☀️	☀️	☀️	☀️	☀️	☀️	☀️	☀️
7	☀️	☀️	☀️	☀️	☀️	☀️	☀️	☀️	☀️
6	☀️	☀️	☀️	☀️	☀️	☀️	☀️	☀️	☀️
5	☀️	☀️	☀️	☀️	☀️	☀️	☀️	☀️	☀️
4	☀️	☀️	☀️	☀️	☀️	☀️	☀️	☀️	☀️
3	☀️	☀️	☀️	☀️	☀️	☀️	☀️	☀️	☀️
2	☀️	☀️	☀️	☀️	☀️	☀️	☀️	☀️	☀️
1	☀️	☀️	☀️	☀️	☀️	☀️	☀️	☀️	☀️

1: hot 2: warm 3: mild 4: cool 5: cold 6: very cold 7: freezing 8: below freezing

☀️: sunny ☁️: cloudy ☔️: rainy ❄️: snowy

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 warmer than last winter. Or, they see that it rained more in April than in May. This helps scientists see. 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. 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 other with their antennae. So, they watched ants carefully.

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.

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 cold things are.

UNDERSTANDING SCIENCE TOOLS

- Magnifying Tools: Hand lens, Microscope
- Measuring Tools: Ruler, Scales, Thermometer

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

MAKING INFERENCES

7. Make an inference about what type of scientist is in the picture and what they study.

Where Do Scientists Really Work?

What I Notice _____

Inference _____

NONFICTION TEXT FEATURES

8. Circle the sentence in archaeologists dig up.

9. Circle the sentence in archaeologists dig up.

10. How do _____

SCIENTISTS & THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD

Name _____

Where Do Scientists Really Work?

Field Scientists: Beyond the Lab

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Marine biologists often work close to the ocean. They might collect or study animals on the beach. Or, they might go out for weeks on a boat. There, they can study marine **organisms** where they live. They can also get important information. For example, they can do water tests. These tests tell what's in the water. Today, many of these scientists study how the oceans are changing.

Climate scientists also work in the field. They collect information about weather all over the planet. One place they often go is Antarctica. There, they study the ice. They also study layers of ice and rock. This helps them understand how climate has changed over time.

UNDERLINE THE ANSWERS IN THE TEXT.

red blue green orange

What does it mean to "work in the field"?

What do archaeologists study?

Where do marine biologists work?

What do climate scientists study in Antarctica?

**ARTICLE FORMAT
& QUESTION SETS**

WHERE DO SCIENTISTS WORK?

READER FORMAT

WHERE DO SCIENTISTS 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.

They dig up very old items that humans left behind. Then, they take some things back to the lab. Marine biologists often work close to the ocean. They might collect or study animals on the beach. Or they might go out for weeks on a boat. There, they can study **marine** organisms where they live. They can also get important information. Today, many of these scientists study how the oceans are changing.

Climate scientists also work in the field. They collect information about weather all over the planet. One place they often go is Antarctica. There, they study the ice. They also study layers of ice and rock. This helps them understand how **climate** has changed over time.

Word Bank

Use context clues to help you write the meaning.

ancient _____

marine _____

climate _____

Highlight and write the answers from the text.

pink: What does it mean for a scientist to "work in the field"?

blue: Where do marine biologists often work?

green: What does an archaeologist study?

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

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



UNDERSTANDING SCIENCE TOOLS

Magnifying Tools

- Hand lens
- Measuring Tape
- Anemometer
- Safety Tools
- Goggles

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 USE TOOLS



SCIENTISTS USE TOOLS

SCIENTISTS USE TOOLS

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

Name _____ **SCIENTISTS & THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD** ◆

What Does a Scientist Do?

Have you ever wondered why the sky is blue? Or why some birds migrate? Then you're thinking like a scientist! Scientists start by asking questions about the world. To get answers, they must think and work carefully and creatively.

Name _____ **SCIENTISTS & THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD** ▲

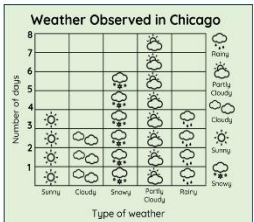
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Have you ever wondered why the sky is blue? Or why some birds migrate? Then you're thinking like a scientist! Scientists start by asking questions about the world. Then, they

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.



Weather Observed in Chicago

Number of days: 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1


Type of weather: Sunny, Cloudy, Snowy, Partly Cloudy, Rainy

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. Graphs and diagrams are also models. A diagram of Earth's water cycle can help explain it in a simpler way.

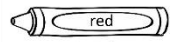
Scientists also try to understand why things happen. For example, zoologists once wondered why ants touch each other with their antennae. So, they watched ants carefully. Then, they came up with theories. A **theory** is an idea about why something happens. Scientists had an idea that ants talk to each other using smell and touch. Next, they found evidence 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. Thanks to scientists' hard work, we can learn a lot about our world!

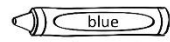


Climate scientists might make models of wind and solar power.

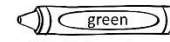
UNDERLINE THE ANSWERS IN THE TEXT.



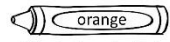
What do meteorologists measure?



Why do scientists make models?



What do ants use to talk or communicate?



What do scientists share with each other?

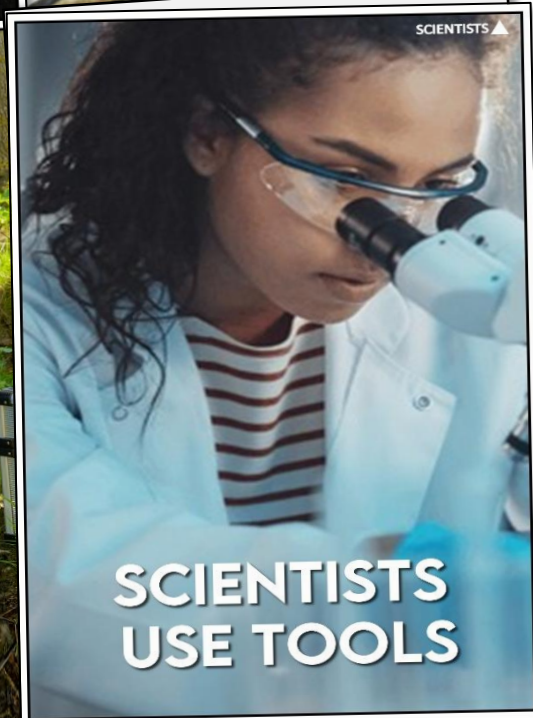
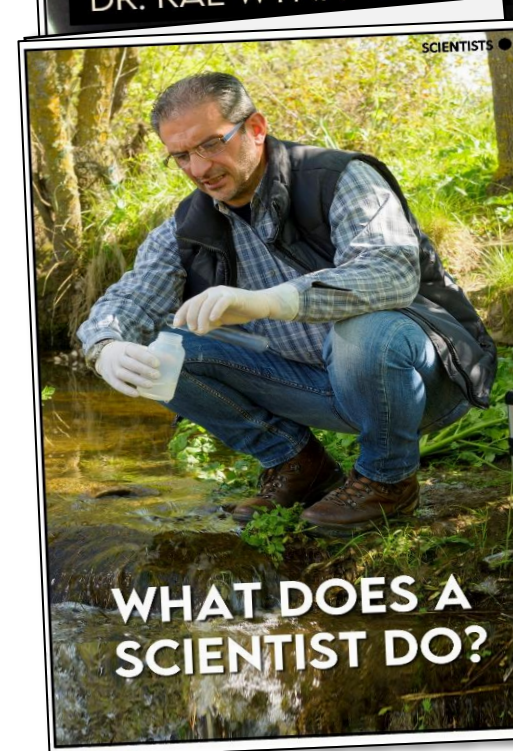
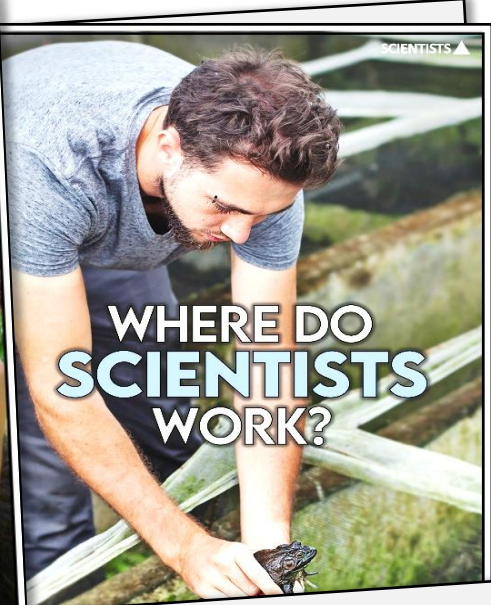
← Text-dependent questions with color-coding.

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FLEXIBLE MULTI-USE RESOURCES

✓ READERS FOR SMALL GROUP INSTRUCTION

✓ ARTICLES FOR WHOLE GROUP CLOSE READING LESSONS



SCIENTISTS & THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD

Name _____

What Does a Scientist Do?

Have you ever asked yourself why the sky is blue in the winter? Then you're thinking like a scientist! Scientists work in special places. To get answers, they think and work in special ways.

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Temperature (°F)	20	25	35	45	55	65	75	80	75	65	55	45
Amount of Precipitation (inches)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0

Scientists get out into the field to collect data. They see how hot or cold it is. That way, they can study the weather. They learn what the weather is like in different places.

SCIENTISTS & THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD

Name _____

Meet a Scientist: Dr. Rae Wynn-Grant

Imagine a job where you get to explore amazing places and learn about wild animals every day. That's what Dr. Rae Wynn-Grant does! She is a remarkable scientist dedicated to understanding and protecting Earth's incredible creatures. Her goal is to help people and predators share the land.

SCIENTISTS & THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD

Name _____

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. Just like this scientist, all scientists use tools 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 biologist might use a hand lens to see the parts of a flower. Or, a hand lens might help a scientist see tiny insect eggs. Microscopes also magnify. Biologists use microscopes to see bacteria and viruses.

Scientists use other tools to **measure** and weigh. Some of these tools are rulers, scales, and thermometers. A scientist can use a ruler to measure an animal. They use scales to weigh things. Thermometers tell scientists how hot or cold things are. Scientists must carefully measure things during experiments. That way they can do the experiment again in exactly the same way. After measuring, scientists **record**, or write down, their answers.

Gloves and safety goggles are other tools scientists use. Safety goggles protect their eyes, and gloves protect their hands and arms. These are very important. They help keep scientists safe while they do experiments or work in the field.

Thanks to the magnifying, measuring, and safety tools they use, scientists can do their important work!

UNDERSTANDING SCIENCE TOOLS

- Magnifying Tools: Hand lens, Microscope
- Measuring Tools: Measuring Tape, Scale
- Safety Tools: Anemometer, Thermometer, Goggles, Gloves

UNDERLINE THE ANSWERS IN THE TEXT:

- red: Why do scientists use tools?
- blue: Which tools are used to measure things?
- green: What do scientists do after measuring something?
- orange: Which tools are used for safety?

SCIENTISTS & THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD

Name _____

Where Do Scientists Really Work?

Beyond the Lab

Scientists work in many different places. Some work in labs. Others work in the field. Where are they working? Are they wearing a lab coat? Some scientists work in labs. However, sometimes they leave the lab. That means they work outside. They might work in the planet's frozen poles. There are scientists working in different places all over the world. Where you'll find them depends on what they are studying.

In Different Places

Scientists study the past. For example, archaeologists dig up old items all around the world. They study the ancient Mayans, Aztecs, or ancient cultures. So, scientists study things that happened long ago. They dig up things humans left behind. They study things back to the past.

Scientists also work in the field. They collect information about the planet. One place they often go is Antarctica. There, they also study layers of ice and rock. This helps them learn how the planet has changed over time.

THE TEXT

- blue: What do archaeologists study?
- green: Where do marine biologists work?
- orange: What do climate scientists study in Antarctica?

DIGITAL OPTIONS


 INCLUDES GOOGLE SLIDES VERSION

Name _____

SCIENTISTS & THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD ●

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.

Dr. Rae is also a **conservation** scientist. This means she works to protect nature. She wants to make sure animals have good places to live for a long, long time. She wants happy animals and happy people!

Dr. Rae travels all over the world to see different animals. Sometimes, she puts special collars on animals. This helps her learn more about their lives. She also helps make sure animals have enough food and space.


After studying animals, Dr. Rae shares what she knows. She even helps make TV shows about animals so kids like you can learn about them, too. Dr. Rae wants everyone to care about animals and their habitats. She is a true animal hero.

UNDERLINE THE ANSWERS IN THE TEXT.

			
What kinds of animals does Dr. Rae study?	What kind of scientist is Dr. Rae Wynn-Grant?	Why does Dr. Rae travel around the world?	What does Dr. Rae do after she studies animals?

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Do you love animals? So does scientist Dr. Rae Wynn-Grant! She is a special scientist who helps wild animals. She works to keep them safe in their homes, like forests and big open lands.




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

Dr. Rae is a wildlife **ecologist**. That's a big name for someone who studies animals where they live. She wants to know how animals like bears and lions live. She watches them and learns how to help them. She even studies areas where people live close to animals. She helps everyone get along!

**MEET A SCIENTIST:
DR. RAE WYNN-GRANT**

Dr. Rae is also a **conservation** scientist. This means she works to protect nature. She wants to make sure animals have good places to live for a long, long time. She wants happy animals and happy people!

One time, Dr. Rae studied bears. She learned how they move around. She helped make sure they had enough food and space. She is very brave! She travels all over the world to see different animals. She even helps make TV shows about animals so kids like you can learn, too. Dr. Rae wants everyone to care about animals and their **habitats**. That's where they live! She is a true animal hero.



Dr. Rae Wynn-Grant examines a black bear after giving it medicine to keep it asleep.

Word Bank


Use context clues to help you write the meaning.

ecologist _____


conservation _____

habitats _____

Highlight and write the answers from the text.

 **pink** What kind of scientist is Dr. Rae Wynn-Grant?

 **blue** What kinds of animals does Dr. Rae study?

 **green** What is one way Dr. Rae shares her knowledge with others?

STANDARDS-BASED QUESTIONS

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

What Does a Scientist Do?

SEQUENCING

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

What Does a Scientist Do?

Name _____

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 _____

TEXT FEATURE

8. What nonfiction text feature _____

MAIN TOPIC

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.

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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	9	10
Temp	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95
Wind	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55
Precip	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cloud	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Humid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Temp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Precip	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cloud	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Humid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Type of weather

WHAT DOES A SCIENTIST DO?

NEED TO FIND THE ANSWERS IN THE TEXT.

red blue green orange

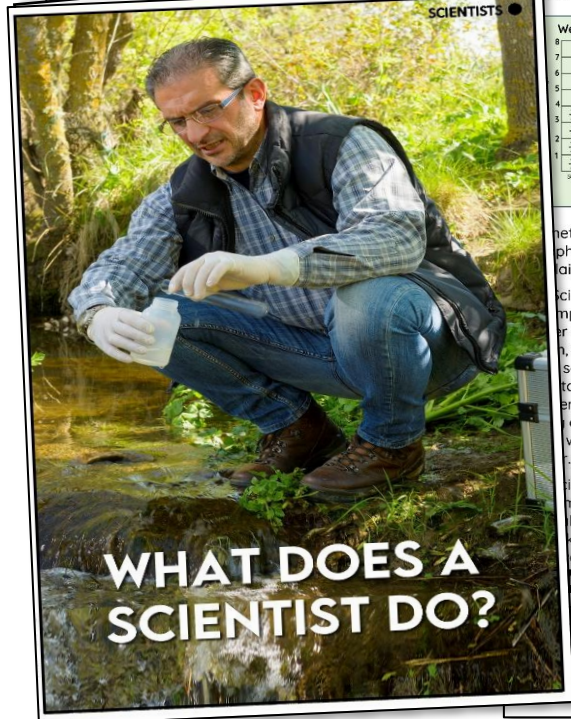
What do meteorologists measure?

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.

SCIENTISTS

READING COMPREHENSION

GRADE
2



LEVELED PASSAGES & READERS

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

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

Structure & Properties

MATTER

READING COMPREHENSION

GRADE 2

LEVELED PASSAGES & READERS

HABITATS

READING COMPREHENSION

GRADE 2

LEVELED PASSAGES & READERS

FAST & SLOW EARTH CHANGES

LANDFORMS

READING COMPREHENSION

GRADE 2

LEVELED PASSAGES & READERS

Plant & Animal Needs

LIFE CYCLES

READING COMPREHENSION

GRADE 2

LEVELED PASSAGES & READERS

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Lesson 1:
What Is Science?

Linda Kamp

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