



2ND GRADE **ELA**

Student Materials

Unit 2 *Exploring Habitats*





Daily Lesson Materials

Name: _____

Date: _____

1. What do you notice on the cover of the *A Forest Habitat* book?

2. What questions do you have about a forest **habitat**? What would you like to learn more about?

3. What do you notice on the cover of the *Water Habitats* book?

4. What questions do you have about a water **habitat**? What would you like to learn more about?

5. What do you notice on the cover of the *A Desert Habitat* book?

6. What questions do you have about a desert **habitat**?

7. What do you notice on the cover of the *A Rainforest Habitat* book?

8. What questions do you have about a rainforest **habitat**?

Name: _____

Date: _____

What questions do you have about forest, desert, rainforest, and water habitats?

habitat living thing nonliving thing

[Large empty rectangular box for writing]

[Ten horizontal lines for writing]

Name: _____

Date: _____

1. The table of contents names the headings of each section of the text. Based on the headings, what might the reader learn?

2. What do plants and animals need to survive?

3. What is this section about?

4. What text features does the author include on these pages? Why does the author include these text features?

5. (Before reading) What do you think this section will be about? Why?
(After reading) What is this section about? Was your prediction correct?

6. What text features does the author include on these pages? Why does the author include these text features?



[Image source.](#)



[Image source.](#)

Name: _____

Date: _____

What did you just learn about **forest habitats**? Use the words "**habitat**," "trees," and "animals" in your answer.

forest

Name: _____

Date: _____

1. Where do plants get food?

2. What different types of animals live in the **forest**? Where do they get food?

3. Where do different animals make their homes?

4. What is an **herbivore/carnivore/omnivore**? Give an example of each from the **forest**.

5. Where do **forest** animals and plants get their **energy**?

Name: _____

Date: _____

Where do different plants and animals in **forest habitats** live and get their **energy**?

energy carnivore herbivore omnivore

Sentence 3-Corners Cards

A wetland is a wet, spongy place where birds like herons live.

How cold does it get in the Arctic?

Do all deserts have sand?

The tallest tree in the rainforest can grow as high as a 30-story building!

In a **forest**, you will see trees like oak and pine.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Write a statement, question, and exclamation about **forest habitats**.

Name: _____

Date: _____

1. How does this word help the reader better understand the text? Why would the author include this word?

2. Read this paragraph fluently. How does reading fluently help you better understand the content?

Name: _____

Date: _____

How did the author use text features to teach the reader about a **forest habitat**?
Provide two details that support your answer.



SUN

energy

butterflies

trees

river

bear

blueberries

eagle

skunk



beetle

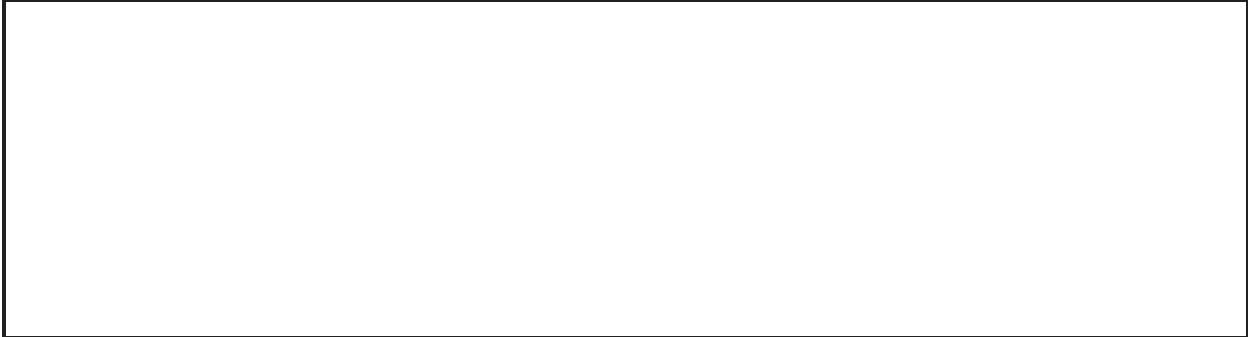
ferns

Name: _____

Date: _____

Create a visual representation of a **forest habitat**. Make sure your visual shows how plants and animals **depend** on their surroundings and other **living things** to meet their needs.

depend



Name: _____ Date: _____

Single Paragraph Outline

Topic Sentence: _____

● Detail 1: _____

● Detail 2: _____

● Detail 3: _____

● Detail 4: _____

Concluding Sentence: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Single Paragraph Outline

Topic Sentence: In a forest habitat, plants and animals depend on their surroundings and each other to survive.

● Detail 1: _____

● Detail 2: _____

● Detail 3: _____

● Detail 4: _____

Concluding Sentence: In a forest, the plants, animals, and their environment all depend on each other to stay alive.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Sentence Expansion Organizer

Directions: Use the picture to answer the following questions using words or short phrases. Then, write a sentence.

Page 7

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| Who? _____ | (do) What? _____ |
| Where? _____ | Why? _____ |
| Sentence _____ _____ | |

Page 9

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| Who? _____ | (do) What? _____ |
| Where? _____ | Why? _____ |
| Sentence _____ _____ | |

Page 20

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| Who? _____ | (do) What? _____ |
| Where? _____ | Why? _____ |
| Sentence _____ _____ | |

Page 23

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| Who? _____ | (do) What? _____ |
| Where? _____ | Why? _____ |
| Sentence _____ _____ | |

Single Paragraph Outline

Topic Sentence: In a forest habitat, plants and animals depend on their surroundings and each other to survive.

● Detail 1: trees/plants, make food

● Detail 2: herbivores, plants

● Detail 3: carnivores, other animals

● Detail 4: omnivores, both plants and animals

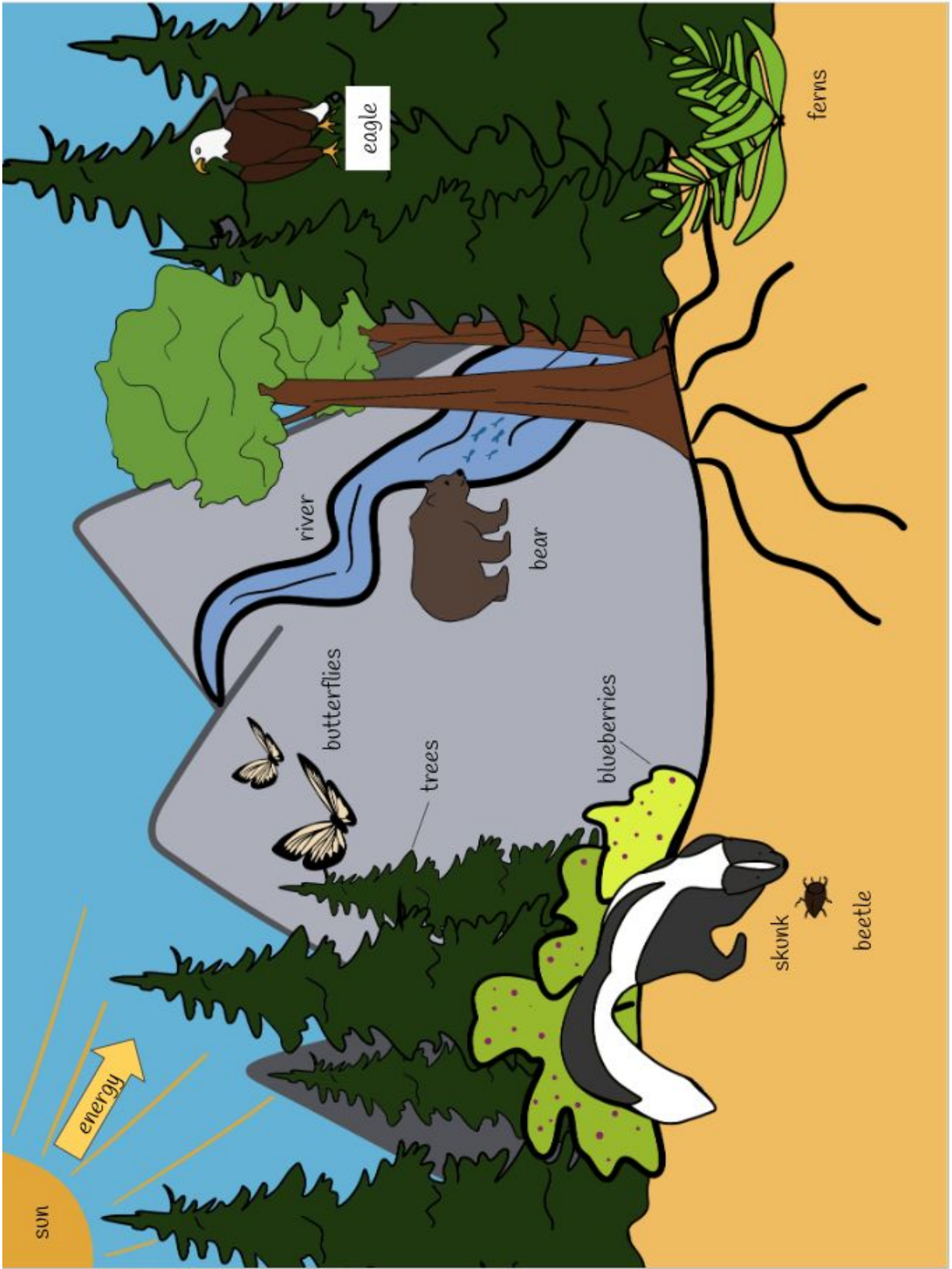
Concluding Sentence: In a forest, the plants, animals, and their environment all depend on each other to stay alive.

Exploring Habitats

by A. Class

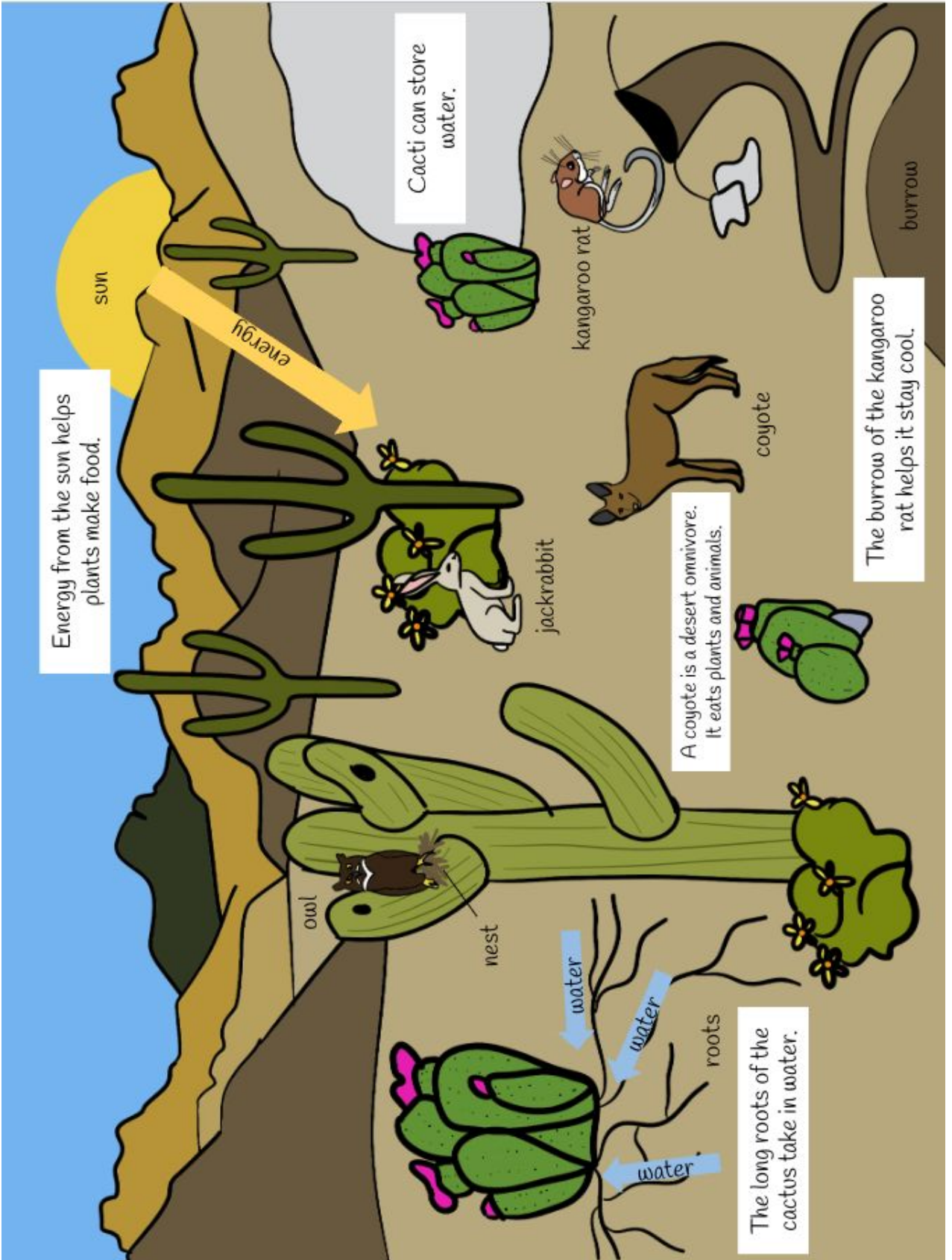
Table of Contents

| | |
|---|---|
| Forest Relationships | 2 |
| Life in a Desert Habitat | 4 |
| Working Together in the Tide Pool | 6 |
| Rainforest Survival | 8 |



Forest Relationships

In a forest habitat, plants and animals depend on their surroundings and each other to survive. Trees and plants make their own food using energy from the sun, nutrients from the soil, air, and water. Some animals in the forest are herbivores. Animals like deer eat plants for food. Other animals, like bald eagles, need to hunt other animals to survive. These animals are called carnivores. Omnivores depend on both plants and animals for food! For example, bears eat berries and fish. In a forest, the plants, animals, and their environment all depend on each other to stay alive.



Energy from the sun helps plants make food.

sun

energy

Cacti can store water.

kangaroo rat

burrow

coyote

A coyote is a desert omnivore. It eats plants and animals.

jackrabbit

The burrow of the kangaroo rat helps it stay cool.

owl

nest

water

water

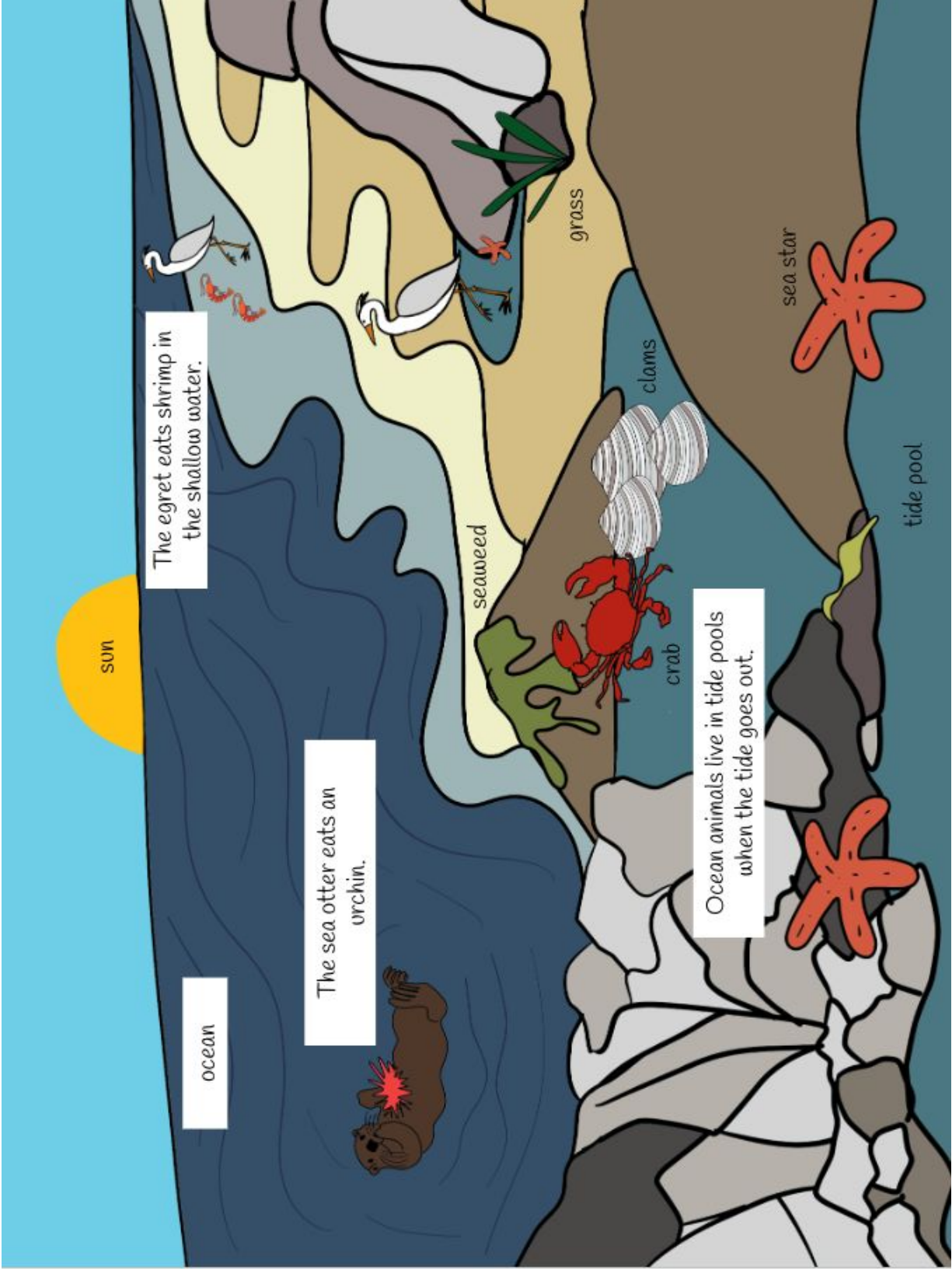
water

roots

The long roots of the cactus take in water.

Life in a Desert Habitat

How do plants and animals depend on each other and their surroundings to survive in the harsh desert habitat? Cacti store water in their thick stems because it doesn't rain very much. Other plants have really long roots that drink up water when it does rain. Some animals, like the kangaroo rat, live in underground burrows to stay cool. Other animals depend on tall cactus plants to make their nests off the ground to stay safe. Like a big team, everything in the desert works together to survive a very tough place.



sun

ocean

The sea otter eats an urchin.

The egret eats shrimp in the shallow water.

seaweed

grass

clams

crab

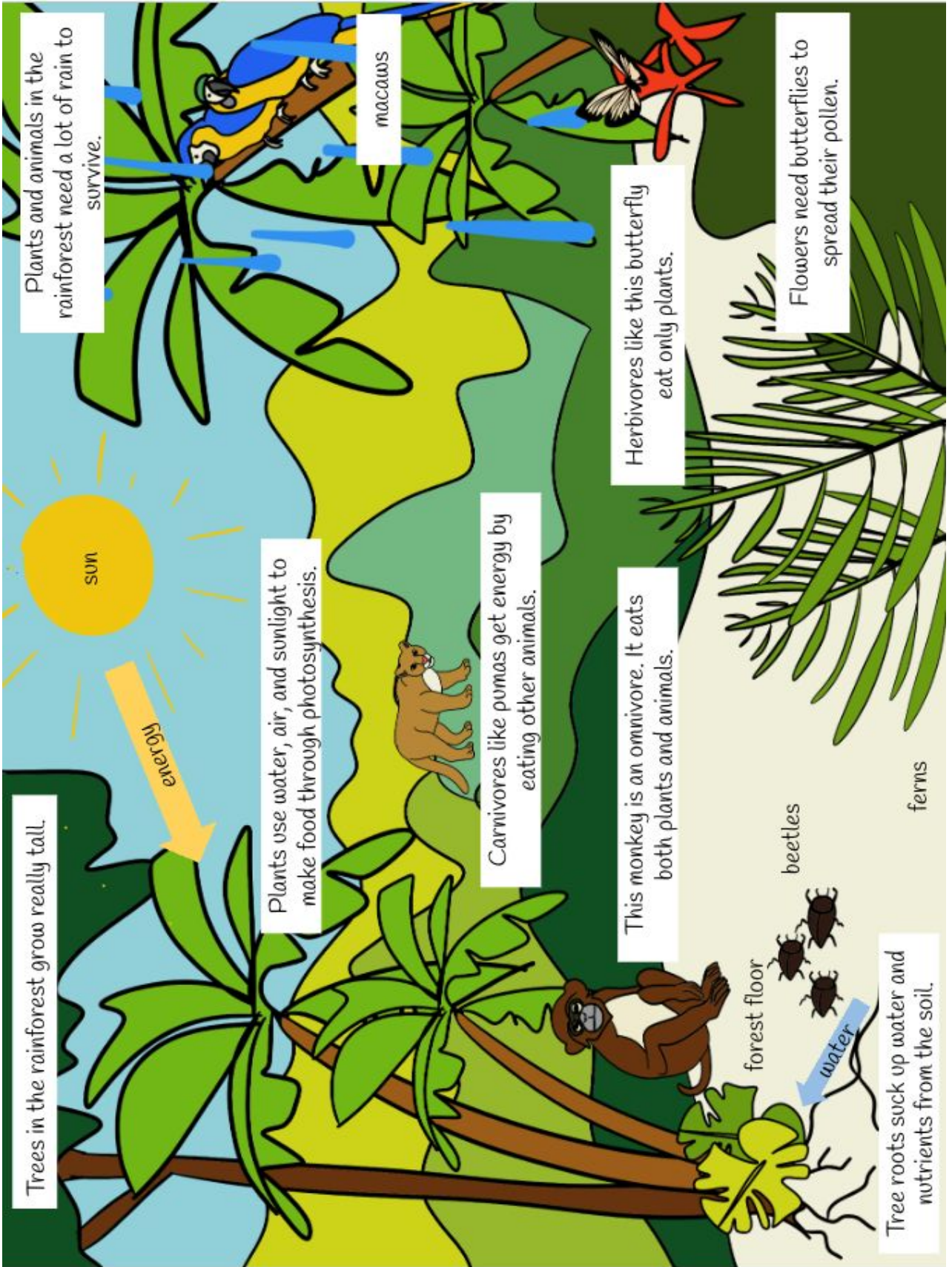
sea star

tide pool

Ocean animals live in tide pools when the tide goes out.

Working Together in the Tide Pool

In a tide pool habitat, plants and animals depend on their surroundings to survive when the tide goes out. Can you believe how much they need each other? For example, mussels use their strong threads to attach themselves to rocks so they don't get washed away by the waves. Crabs hide under the rocks to stay safe from predators. Sea stars need the water in the tide pool to stay wet because they cannot survive without it. Birds, like the egret, need the shallow water to help them catch food. Without the rocks, water, and each other, how would plants and animals survive? All the living things work together to stay alive in the tide pool!



Rainforest Survival

Plants and animals in the rainforest need their surroundings and other living things to survive! Did you know that trees give animals shelter and food? Many animals, like monkeys and birds, live in the trees to stay safe. They also eat nuts and seeds found there. Plants also need animals to help them. Some animals, like the butterfly, spread pollen to help plants grow. Rain is very important too! It gives plants and animals the water they need to stay alive. Isn't the rainforest amazing?

Name: _____

Date: _____

You have been asked to write an informational book all about how plants and animals in the different **habitats depend** on their surroundings and other **living things** to survive and thrive in the places they live.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Single Paragraph Outline

Topic Sentence: _____

● Detail 1: _____

● Detail 2: _____

● Detail 3: _____

● Detail 4: _____

Concluding Sentence: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Single Paragraph Outline

Topic Sentence: In a forest habitat, plants and animals depend on their surroundings and each other to survive.

● Detail 1: _____

● Detail 2: _____

● Detail 3: _____

● Detail 4: _____

Concluding Sentence: In a forest, the plants, animals, and their environment all depend on each other to stay alive.

Single Paragraph Outline

Topic Sentence: In a forest habitat, plants and animals depend on their surroundings and each other to survive.

● Detail 1: trees/plants, make food

● Detail 2: herbivores, plants

● Detail 3: carnivores, other animals

● Detail 4: omnivores, both plants and animals

Concluding Sentence: In a forest, the plants, animals, and their environment all depend on each other to stay alive.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Outline a paragraph that explains how plants and animals in **forest habitats depend** on their surroundings and other **living things** to meet their needs. Make sure to include multiple details from the text to support your answer.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Sentence Expansion Organizer

Directions: Use the picture to answer the following questions using words or short phrases. Then, write a sentence.

Page 7

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| Who? _____ | (do) What? _____ |
| Where? _____ | Why? _____ |
| Sentence _____ _____ | |

Page 9

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| Who? _____ | (do) What? _____ |
| Where? _____ | Why? _____ |
| Sentence _____ _____ | |

Page 20

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| Who? _____ | (do) What? _____ |
| Where? _____ | Why? _____ |
| Sentence _____ _____ | |

Page 23

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| Who? _____ | (do) What? _____ |
| Where? _____ | Why? _____ |
| Sentence _____ _____ | |

Single Paragraph Outline

Topic Sentence: In a forest habitat, plants and animals depend on their surroundings and each other to survive.

• Detail 1: trees/plants, make food

• Detail 2: herbivores, plants

• Detail 3: carnivores, other animals

• Detail 4: omnivores, both plants and animals

Concluding Sentence: In a forest, the plants, animals, and their environment all depend on each other to stay alive.

Name: _____

Date: _____

1. Look at the table of contents. What will the author teach about in this book?

2. Describe a **desert habitat**.

3. What types of plants live in the **desert**? How do they get water?

4. What animals live in the **desert**? Why do they live there?

Name: _____

Date: _____

Who lives in the **desert**? Why do they live there?

desert

Name: _____

Date: _____

1. How do different plants and animals in the **desert** get **energy**?

2. What does the word **burrow** mean? How do you know?

3. How do **desert** animals stay safe?

Name: _____

Date: _____

How do plants and animals in the **desert** survive? Name two different ways.

burrow nest

[Empty rectangular box for student response]

[Lined area for student response]

Name: _____

Date: _____

1. How does this heading help you know what this section is going to be about?
Why is it helpful to read the headings?

2. Read this paragraph fluently. How does reading fluently help you better understand the content?

Energy from the sun helps plants make food.

sun

energy

Cacti can store water.

owl

nest

water

water

roots

jackrabbit

kangaroo rat

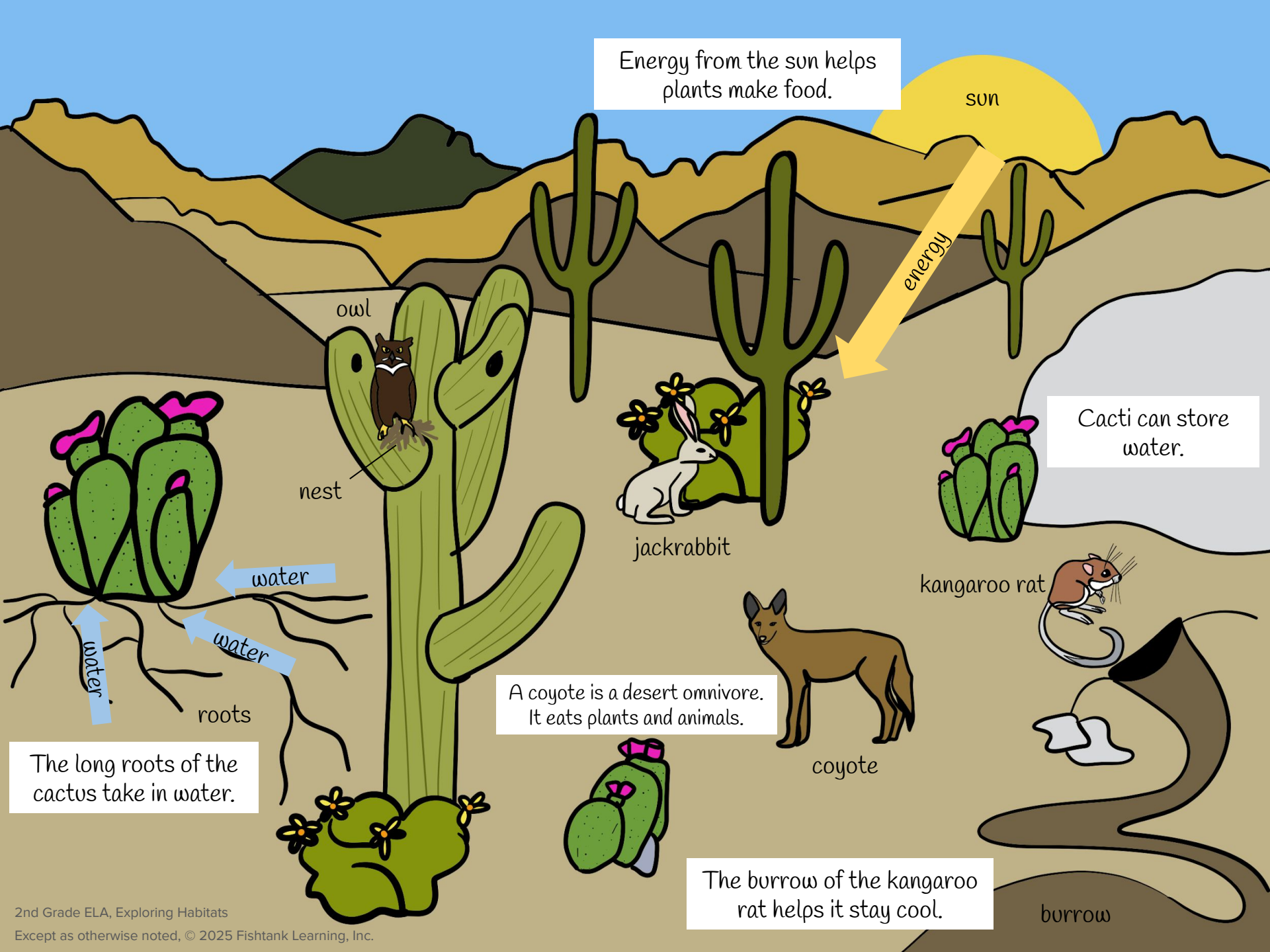
A coyote is a desert omnivore. It eats plants and animals.

coyote

The burrow of the kangaroo rat helps it stay cool.

burrow

The long roots of the cactus take in water.



Name: _____ Date: _____

Single Paragraph Outline

Topic Sentence: _____

● Detail 1: _____

● Detail 2: _____

● Detail 3: _____

● Detail 4: _____

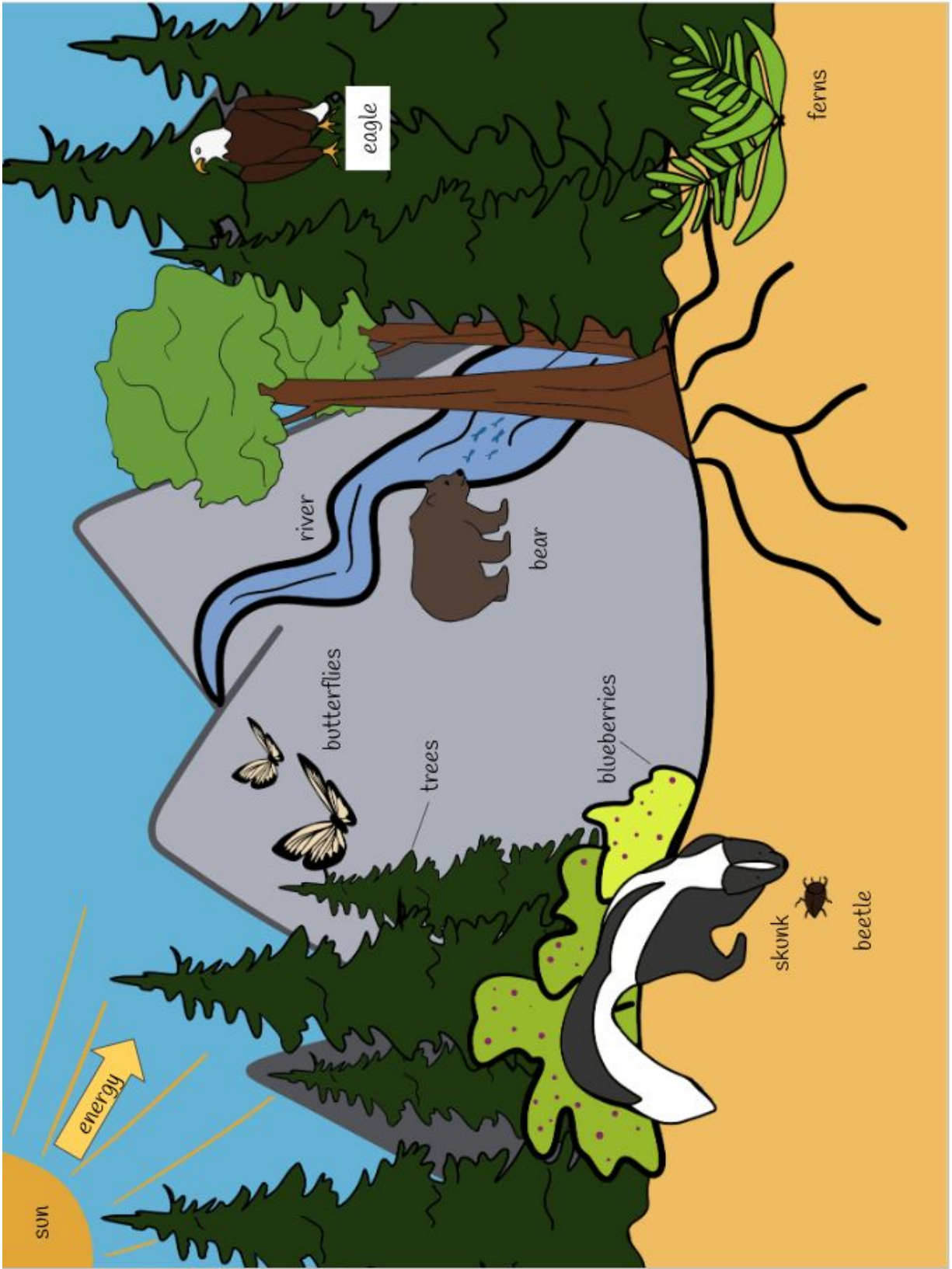
Concluding Sentence: _____

Exploring Habitats

by A. Class

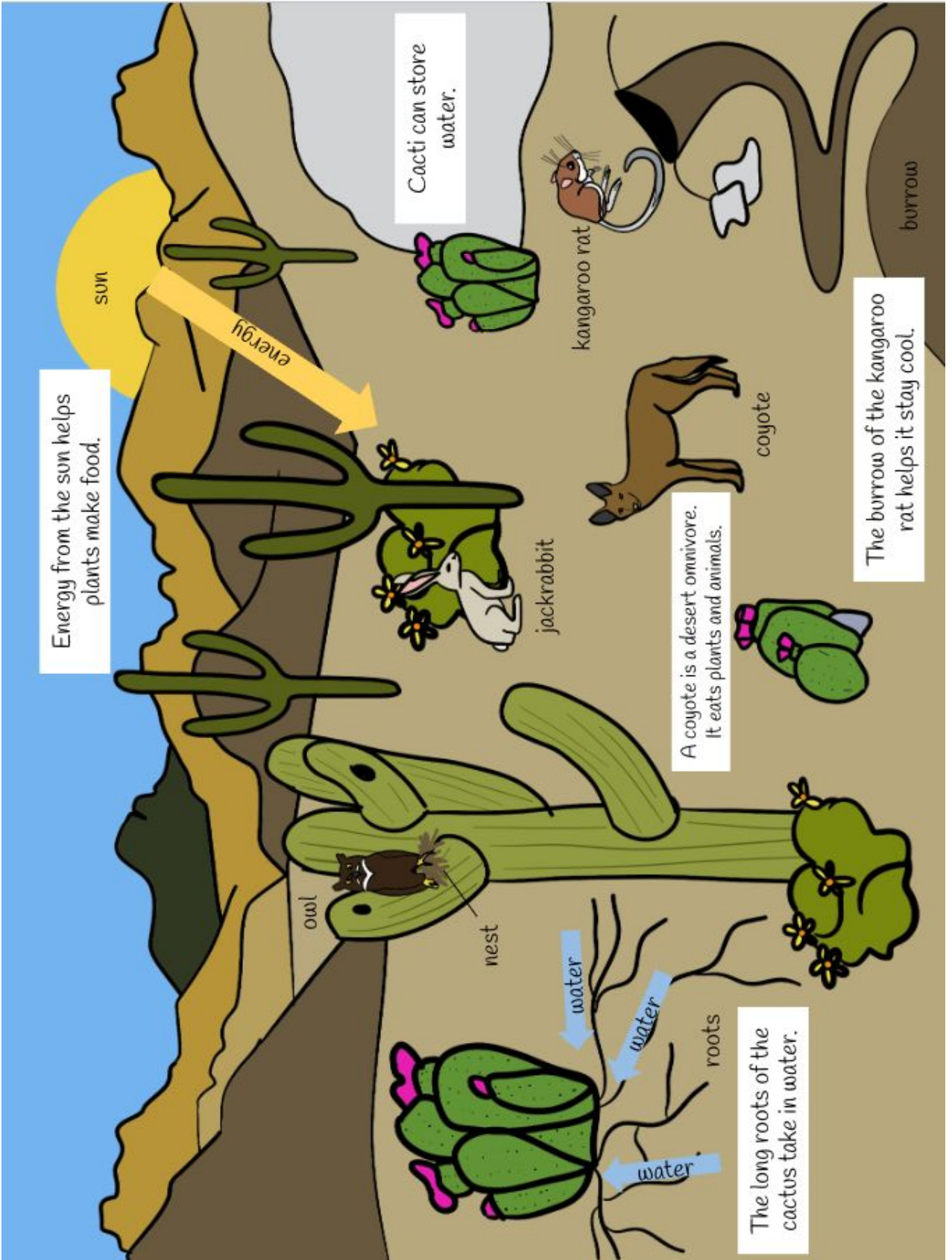
Table of Contents

| | |
|---|---|
| Forest Relationships | 2 |
| Life in a Desert Habitat | 4 |
| Working Together in the Tide Pool | 6 |
| Rainforest Survival | 8 |



Forest Relationships

In a forest habitat, plants and animals depend on their surroundings and each other to survive. Trees and plants make their own food using energy from the sun, nutrients from the soil, air, and water. Some animals in the forest are herbivores. Animals like deer eat plants for food. Other animals, like bald eagles, need to hunt other animals to survive. These animals are called carnivores. Omnivores depend on both plants and animals for food! For example, bears eat berries and fish. In a forest, the plants, animals, and their environment all depend on each other to stay alive.



Energy from the sun helps plants make food.

sun

energy

Cacti can store water.

kangaroo rat

burrow

jackrabbit

coyote

A coyote is a desert omnivore. It eats plants and animals.

The burrow of the kangaroo rat helps it stay cool.

owl

nest

water

water

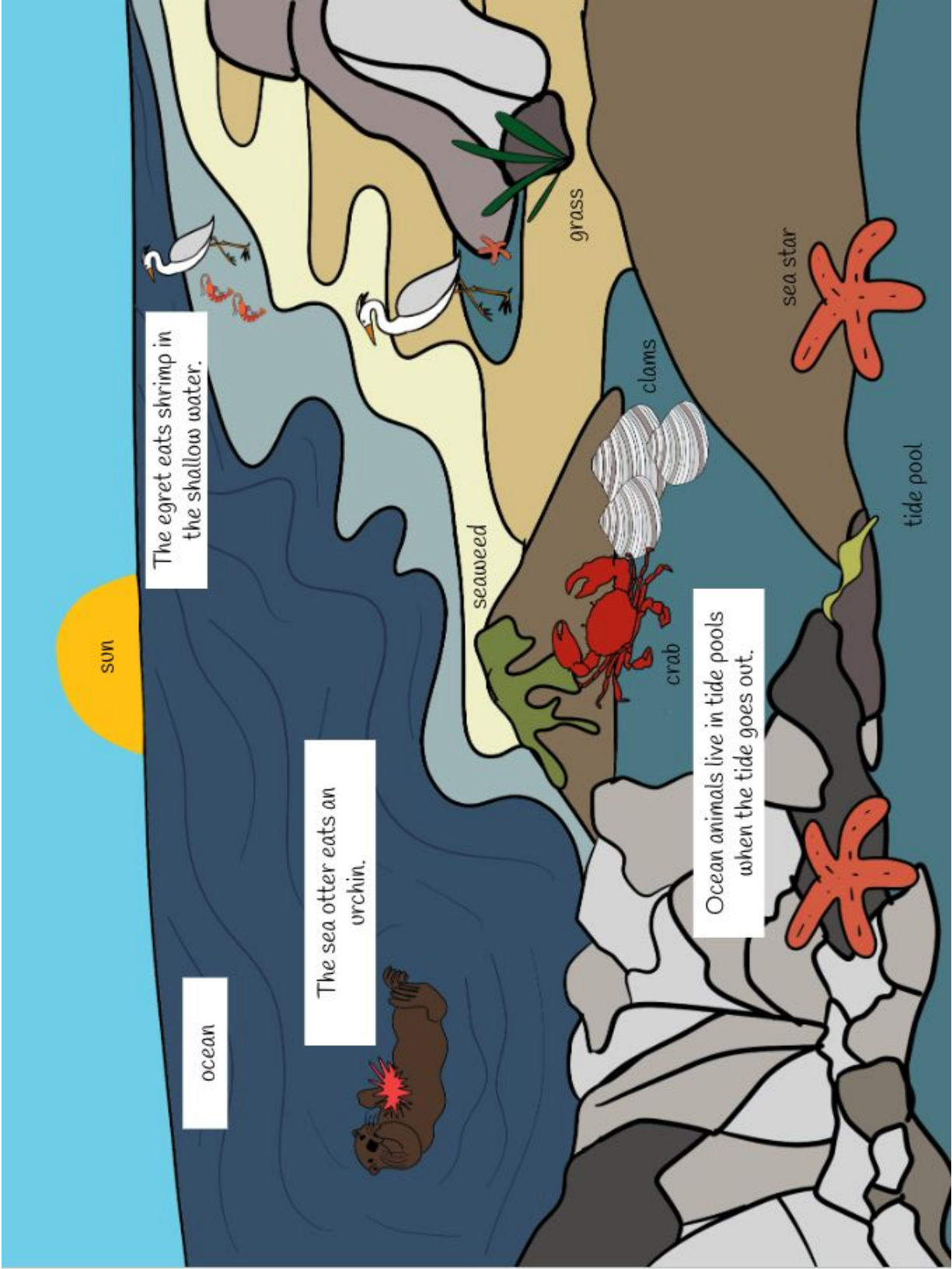
roots

water

The long roots of the cactus take in water.

Life in a Desert Habitat

How do plants and animals depend on each other and their surroundings to survive in the harsh desert habitat? Cacti store water in their thick stems because it doesn't rain very much. Other plants have really long roots that drink up water when it does rain. Some animals, like the kangaroo rat, live in underground burrows to stay cool. Other animals depend on tall cactus plants to make their nests off the ground to stay safe. Like a big team, everything in the desert works together to survive a very tough place.



sun

ocean

The sea otter eats an urchin.

The egret eats shrimp in the shallow water.

seaweed

grass

clams

crab

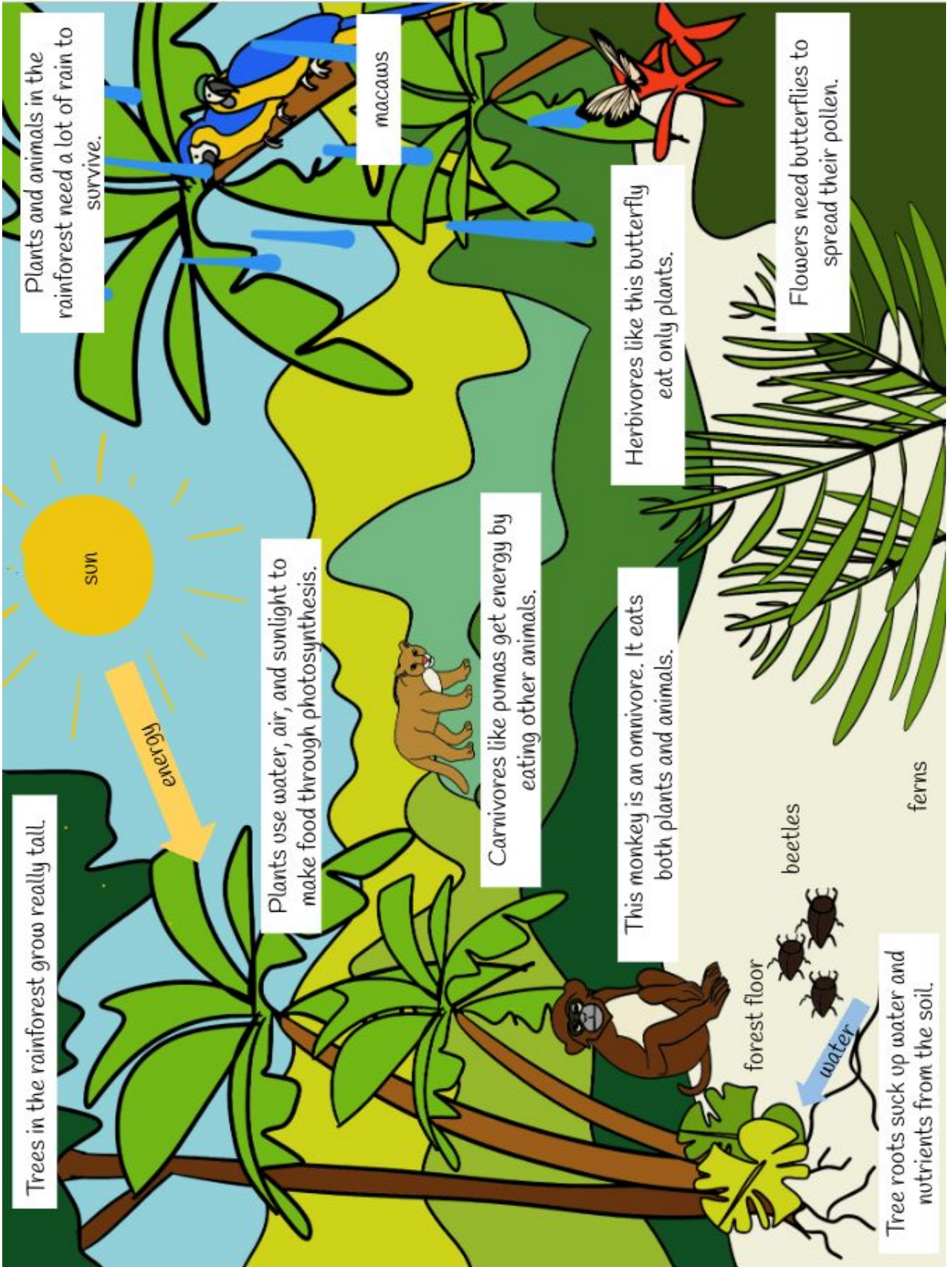
sea star

tide pool

Ocean animals live in tide pools when the tide goes out.

Working Together in the Tide Pool

In a tide pool habitat, plants and animals depend on their surroundings to survive when the tide goes out. Can you believe how much they need each other? For example, mussels use their strong threads to attach themselves to rocks so they don't get washed away by the waves. Crabs hide under the rocks to stay safe from predators. Sea stars need the water in the tide pool to stay wet because they cannot survive without it. Birds, like the egret, need the shallow water to help them catch food. Without the rocks, water, and each other, how would plants and animals survive? All the living things work together to stay alive in the tide pool!



Rainforest Survival

Plants and animals in the rainforest need their surroundings and other living things to survive! Did you know that trees give animals shelter and food? Many animals, like monkeys and birds, live in the trees to stay safe. They also eat nuts and seeds found there. Plants also need animals to help them. Some animals, like the butterfly, spread pollen to help plants grow. Rain is very important too! It gives plants and animals the water they need to stay alive. Isn't the rainforest amazing?

Single Paragraph Outline

Topic Sentence: How do plants and animals depend on each other and their surroundings to survive in the harsh desert habitat?

● Detail 1: cacti store water

● Detail 2: plant roots long

● Detail 3: kangaroo rat burrow

● Detail 4: nest cacti

Concluding Sentence: Like a big team, everything in the desert works together to survive in a very tough place!

Name: _____

Date: _____

You have been asked to write an informational book all about how plants and animals in the different **habitats depend** on their surroundings and other **living things** to survive and thrive in the places they live.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Single Paragraph Outline

Topic Sentence: _____

● Detail 1: _____

● Detail 2: _____

● Detail 3: _____

● Detail 4: _____

Concluding Sentence: _____

Single Paragraph Outline

Topic Sentence: How do plants and animals depend on each other and their surroundings to survive in the harsh desert habitat?

● Detail 1: cacti store water

● Detail 2: plant roots long

● Detail 3: kangaroo rat burrow

● Detail 4: nest cacti

Concluding Sentence: Like a big team, everything in the desert works together to survive in a very tough place!



[Image source.](#)



[Image source.](#)

Name: _____

Date: _____

Compare and contrast how plants and animals in a **desert habitat** depend on their surroundings to meet their needs in comparison with how animals and plants in a **forest habitat** meet their needs. Why are they different?

Name: _____

Date: _____

1. Look at the table of contents. What do you think you will learn about in pages 1-17?

2. Why is water important?

3. What is the difference between **salt water** and **fresh water**?

4. What key information did you learn about **coral reefs**?

5. What key information did you learn about the **shore**?

6. How are **lakes** different from the **shore**?

Name: _____

Date: _____

1. What is a **pond** like? What plants and animals live there? Why do they live there?

2. What is a **river** like? What animals live there? Why do they live there?

3. What is a **swamp** like? What plants and animals live there? Why do they live there?

Name: _____

Date: _____

Describe a **pond**, **river**, and **swamp habitat**. How do plants and animals **depend** on their **habitats**? (You may choose two to describe.)

pond river swamp waterproof

Name: _____

Date: _____

1. How does this photograph/illustration help you better understand or learn more about the topic? Why might the author have included it?

2. Read this paragraph fluently. How does reading fluently help you better understand the content?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Plural Nouns

Find the Plural Nouns

Rainforests are home to many different animals. In the trees, monkeys swing from branch to branch. People visit the rainforest to see colorful birds flying in the sky. Sometimes, they might see mice hiding under the big leaves on the ground. If they are lucky, they could even spot geese near the rivers. The rainforest has so many plants and animals, and it's important to protect them!

Circle the Correct Plural Form

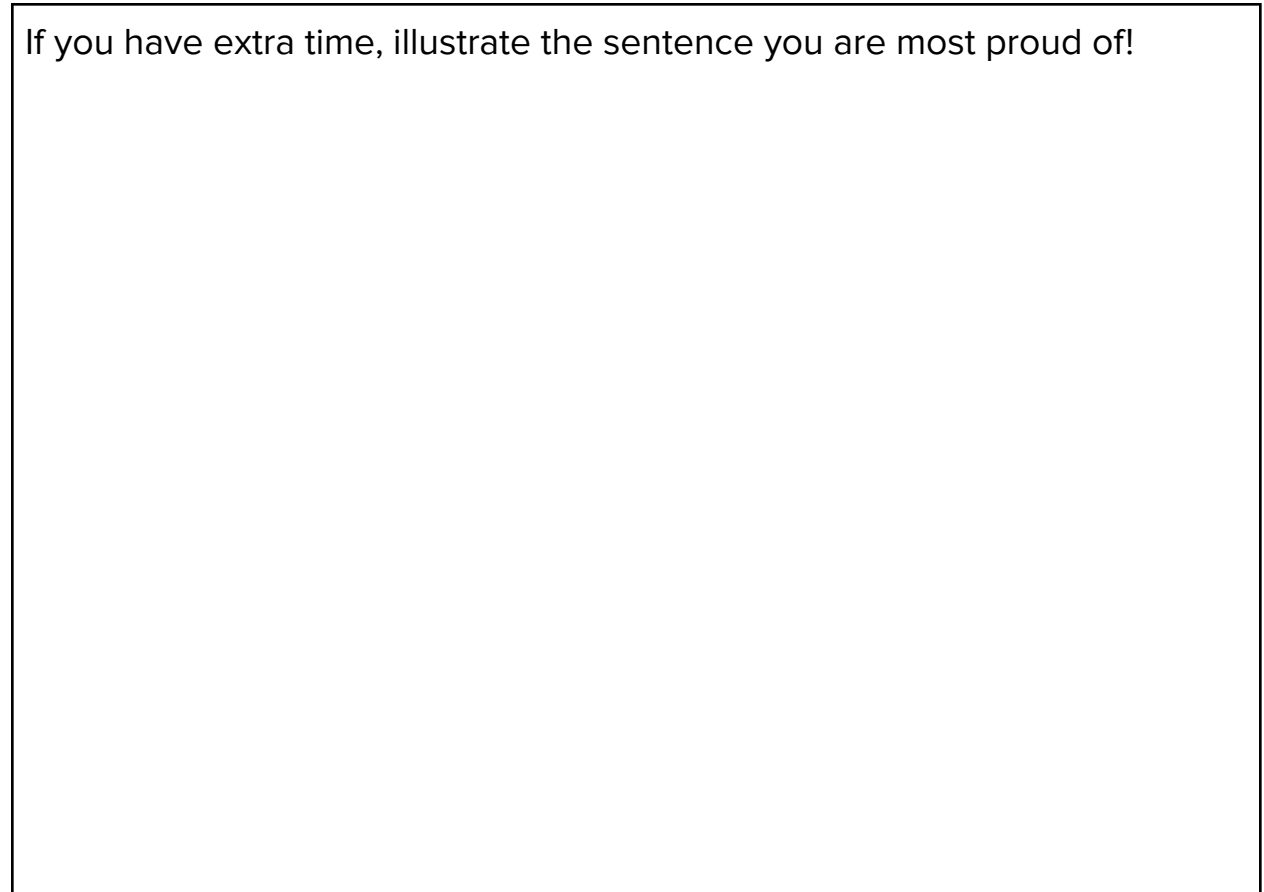
1. Some lizards in the desert have special [foots / feet] to walk on the hot sand.
2. Three [mooses / moose] graze in the field.
3. [Plants / Plantes] make their own energy.
4. In the forest habitat, the [mouses / mice] hide under leaves to stay safe from predators.
5. At low tides, sea stars are found in [tide pools / tide pooles]

Make the Noun Plural & Write a Sentence

1. tooth

2. man

If you have extra time, illustrate the sentence you are most proud of!



Plural Nouns

Find the Plural Nouns

Rainforests are home to many different animals. In the trees, monkeys swing from branch to branch. People visit the rainforest to see colorful birds flying in the sky. Sometimes, they might see mice hiding under the big leaves on the ground. If they are lucky, they could even spot geese near the rivers. The rainforest has so many plants and animals, and it's important to protect them!

Circle the Correct Plural Form

1. Some lizards in the desert have special [foots / **feet**] to walk on the hot sand.
2. Three [mooses / **moose**] graze in the field.
3. [**Plants** / Plantes] make their own energy.
4. In the forest habitat, the [mouses / **mice**] hide under leaves to stay safe from predators.
5. At low tides, sea stars are found in [**tide pools** / tide pooles]

Make the Noun Plural & Write a Sentence

1. tooth

Like many carnivores, the ocelot has sharp teeth.

2. man

The men take pictures of the large flowers in the rainforest.

If you have extra time, illustrate the sentence you are most proud of!

Name: _____

Date: _____

Write two complete sentences correctly using the plural forms of the nouns "tooth" and "man." Use the following handout: [Plural Nouns Handout \(G2, U2, L17\)](#).

sun

ocean

The egret eats shrimp in the shallow water.

The sea otter eats an urchin.

seaweed

grass

crab

clams

Ocean animals live in tide pools when the tide goes out.

sea star

tide pool

Main Idea and Detail Sentence Cards

Main idea: Ocean animals are unique because they have special features that help them live in the water.

Main idea: Plants that live in lake habitats have special ways to grow and thrive.

Main idea: In a river, many plants and animals depend on each other to live and grow.

Main idea: Swamps need protection because they are important for our environment.

Fish swim in the river and eat tiny insects that live on the surface of the water.

Swamps can be very quiet, with only the sounds of birds and insects.

The ocean covers more than 70% of the Earth's surface.

Reeds have long stems that help them stand tall and stay in place even when the water moves.

Sea turtles have hard shells that protect them and help them swim fast.

Bullfrogs are great swimmers and can be found in lake waters.

Birds, like eagles, dive into the river to catch fish for food.

Plants along the riverbank, like willows, provide shade and homes for small animals.

Algae grow in the lake water and provide food for tiny animals called zooplankton.

Swamps help clean the water by filtering out dirt and pollution.

During heavy rains, swamps can store water to prevent flooding.

Some fish, like clownfish, can hide in anemones to stay safe from predators.

Some rivers can be very wide and flow into the ocean.

Swamps provide homes for many animals, like alligators and frogs, that depend on the wetland.

Jellyfish have stinging tentacles that help them catch their food.

When animals, like beavers, build dams, they create pools that help other creatures live in the river.

Dolphins are smart and can communicate with each other using sounds.

Some plants, like water lilies, float on the surface of the lake and get sunlight from above.

River otters are very playful animals.

Some swamps have tall trees with roots that stick out of the water.

People sometimes go fishing in swamps to catch fish like catfish.

Main Idea and Detail Sentence Cards

Main idea: Ocean animals are unique because they have special features that help them live in the water.

Some fish, like clownfish, can hide in anemones to stay safe from predators.

Sea turtles have hard shells that protect them and help them swim fast.

Dolphins are smart and can communicate with each other using sounds.

Jellyfish have stinging tentacles that help them catch their food.

~~The ocean covers more than 70% of the Earth's surface.~~

Main idea: Plants that live in lake habitats have special ways to grow and thrive.

Some plants, like water lilies, float on the surface of the lake and get sunlight from above.

Algae grow in the lake water and provide food for tiny animals called zooplankton.

Reeds have long stems that help them stand tall and stay in place even when the water moves.

~~Bullfrogs are great swimmers and can be found in lake waters.~~

Main idea: In a river, many plants and animals depend on each other to live and grow.

Fish swim in the river and eat tiny insects that live on the surface of the water.

Birds, like eagles, dive into the river to catch fish for food.

Plants along the riverbank, like willows, provide shade and homes for small animals.

When animals, like beavers, build dams, they create pools that help other creatures live in the river.

~~Some rivers can be very wide and flow into the ocean.~~

~~River otters are very playful animals.~~

Main idea: Swamps need protection because they are important for our environment.

Swamps provide homes for many animals, like alligators and frogs, that depend on the wetland.

Swamps help clean the water by filtering out dirt and pollution.

During heavy rains, swamps can store water to prevent flooding.

Some swamps have tall trees with roots that stick out of the water.

~~Swamps can be very quiet, with only the sounds of birds and insects.~~

~~People sometimes go fishing in swamps to catch fish like catfish.~~

Name: _____ Date: _____

Single Paragraph Outline

Topic Sentence: _____

● Detail 1: _____

● Detail 2: _____

● Detail 3: _____

● Detail 4: _____

Concluding Sentence: _____

Single Paragraph Outline

Topic Sentence: In a tide pool habitat, plants and animals depend on their surroundings to survive when the tide goes out. Can you believe how much they need each other?

- Detail 1: mussels, rocks
- Detail 2: crabs hide
- Detail 3: sea stars stay wet
- Detail 4: birds hunt

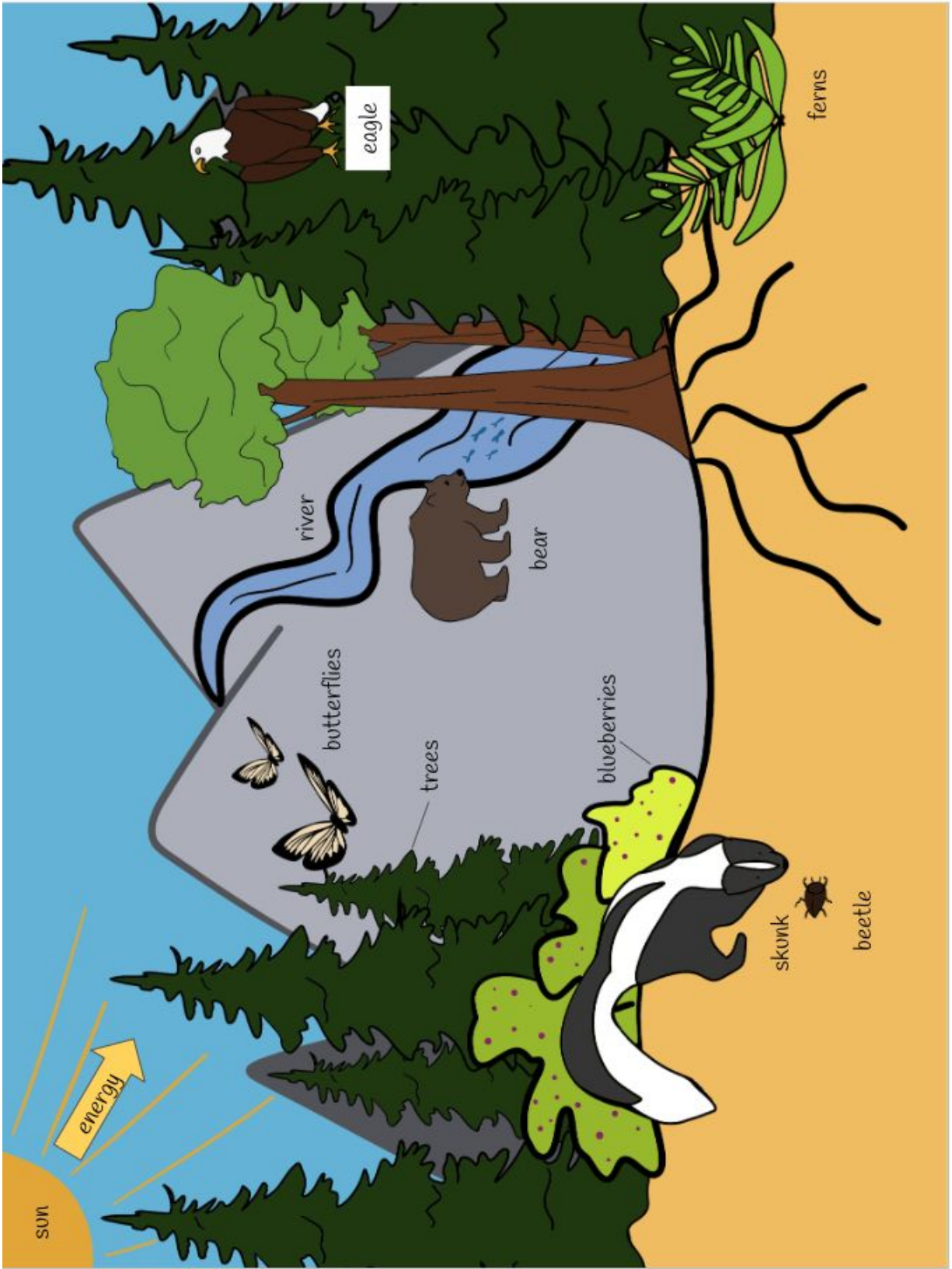
Concluding Sentence: Without the rocks, water, and each other, how would plants and animals survive? All the living things work together to stay alive in the tide pool!

Exploring Habitats

by A. Class

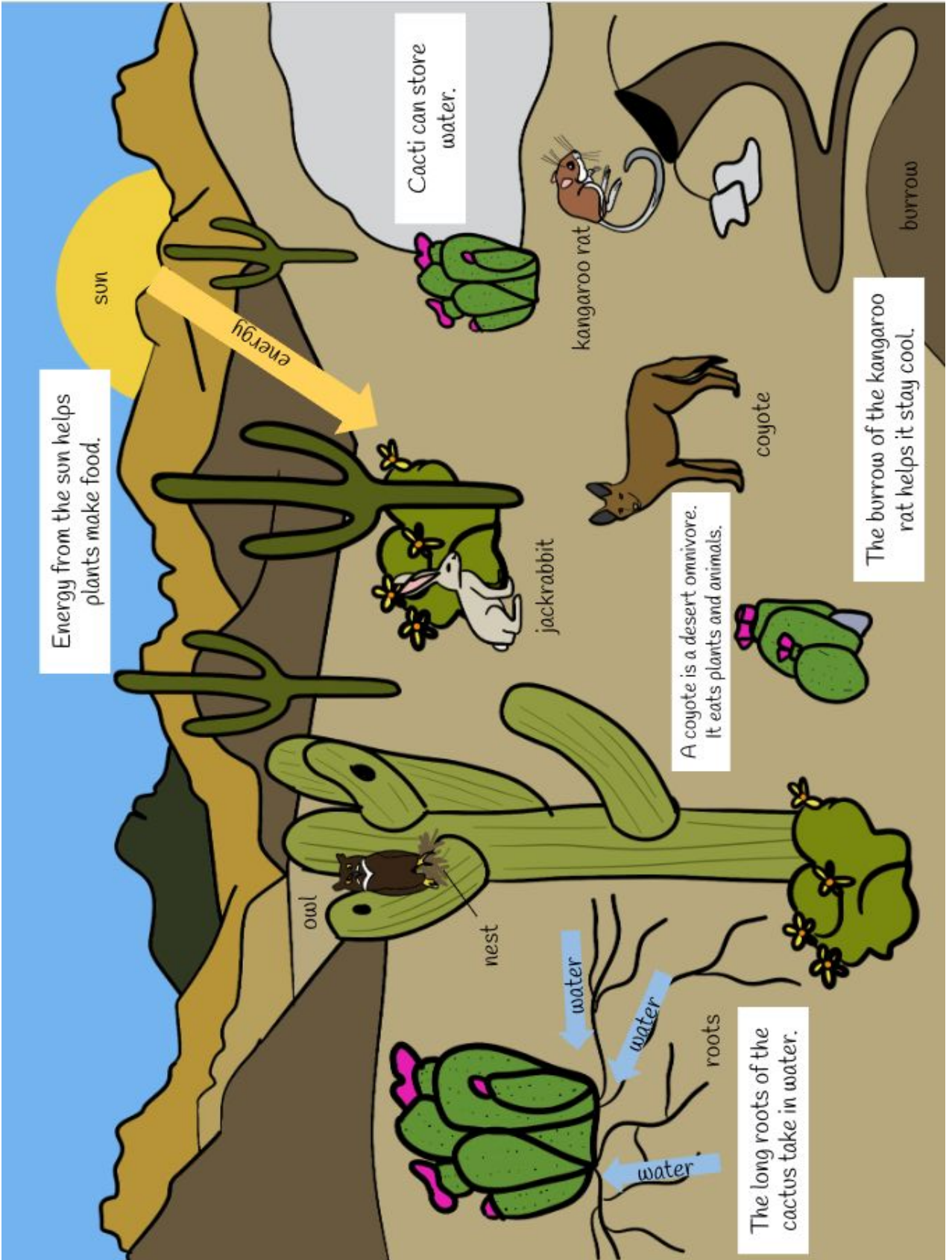
Table of Contents

| | |
|---|---|
| Forest Relationships | 2 |
| Life in a Desert Habitat | 4 |
| Working Together in the Tide Pool | 6 |
| Rainforest Survival | 8 |



Forest Relationships

In a forest habitat, plants and animals depend on their surroundings and each other to survive. Trees and plants make their own food using energy from the sun, nutrients from the soil, air, and water. Some animals in the forest are herbivores. Animals like deer eat plants for food. Other animals, like bald eagles, need to hunt other animals to survive. These animals are called carnivores. Omnivores depend on both plants and animals for food! For example, bears eat berries and fish. In a forest, the plants, animals, and their environment all depend on each other to stay alive.



Energy from the sun helps plants make food.

sun

energy

Cacti can store water.

kangaroo rat

burrow

coyote

A coyote is a desert omnivore. It eats plants and animals.

jackrabbit

The burrow of the kangaroo rat helps it stay cool.

owl

nest

water

water

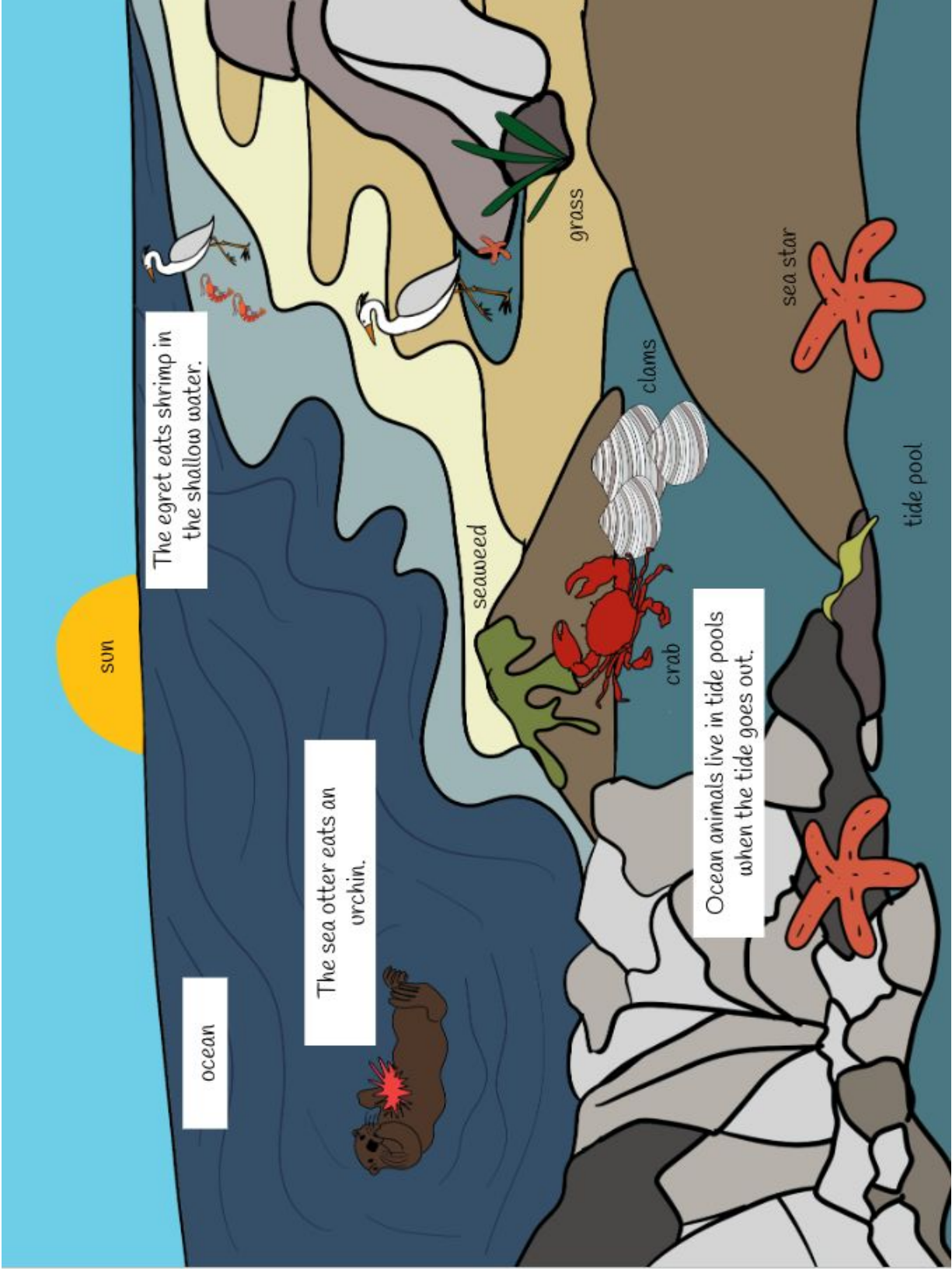
water

roots

The long roots of the cactus take in water.

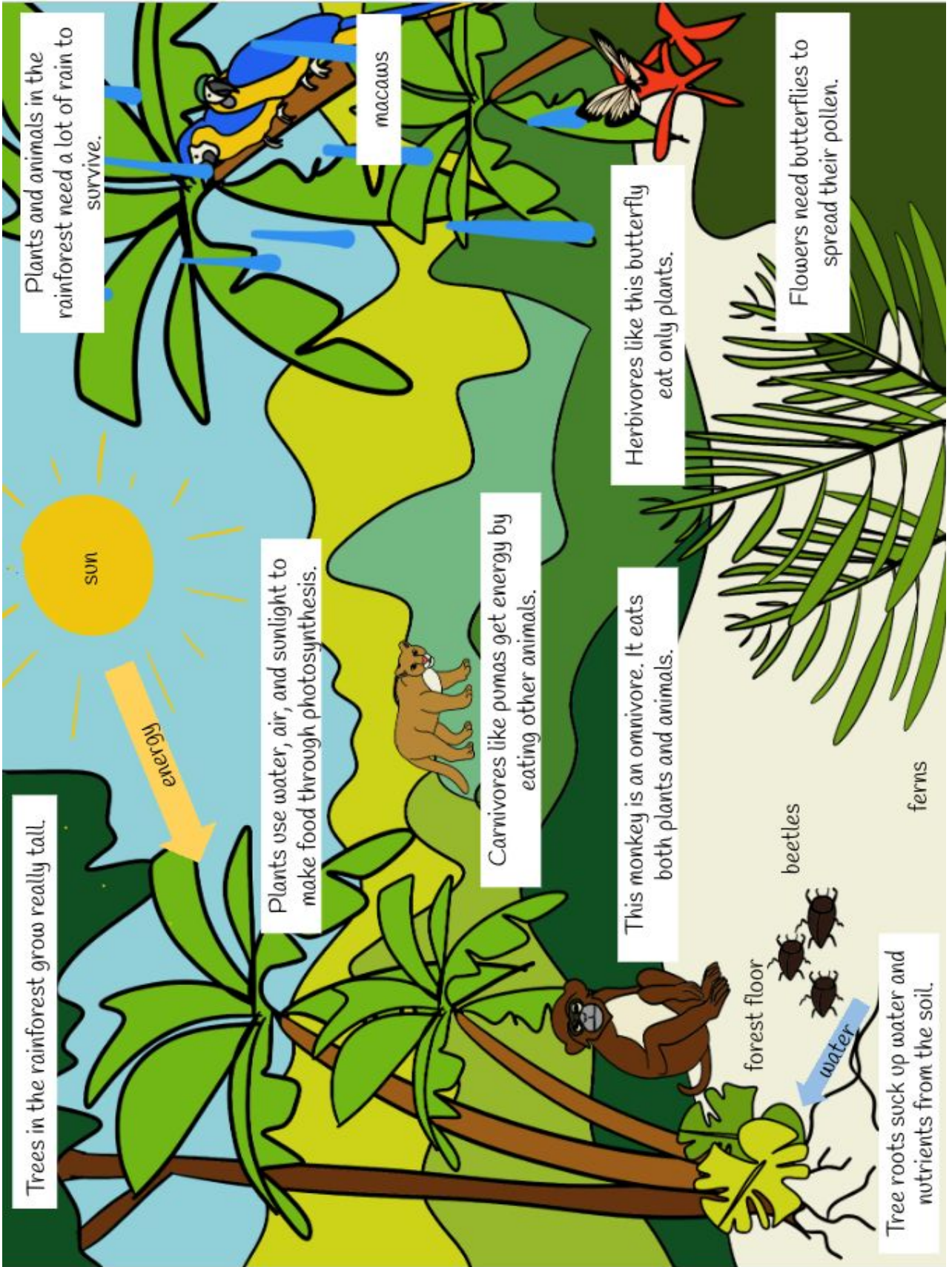
Life in a Desert Habitat

How do plants and animals depend on each other and their surroundings to survive in the harsh desert habitat? Cacti store water in their thick stems because it doesn't rain very much. Other plants have really long roots that drink up water when it does rain. Some animals, like the kangaroo rat, live in underground burrows to stay cool. Other animals depend on tall cactus plants to make their nests off the ground to stay safe. Like a big team, everything in the desert works together to survive a very tough place.



Working Together in the Tide Pool

In a tide pool habitat, plants and animals depend on their surroundings to survive when the tide goes out. Can you believe how much they need each other? For example, mussels use their strong threads to attach themselves to rocks so they don't get washed away by the waves. Crabs hide under the rocks to stay safe from predators. Sea stars need the water in the tide pool to stay wet because they cannot survive without it. Birds, like the egret, need the shallow water to help them catch food. Without the rocks, water, and each other, how would plants and animals survive? All the living things work together to stay alive in the tide pool!



Trees in the rainforest grow really tall.

Plants and animals in the rainforest need a lot of rain to survive.

sun

energy

Plants use water, air, and sunlight to make food through photosynthesis.

macaws

Carnivores like pumas get energy by eating other animals.

This monkey is an omnivore. It eats both plants and animals.

Herbivores like this butterfly eat only plants.

Flowers need butterflies to spread their pollen.

forest floor

beetles

ferns

water

Tree roots suck up water and nutrients from the soil.

Rainforest Survival

Plants and animals in the rainforest need their surroundings and other living things to survive! Did you know that trees give animals shelter and food? Many animals, like monkeys and birds, live in the trees to stay safe. They also eat nuts and seeds found there. Plants also need animals to help them. Some animals, like the butterfly, spread pollen to help plants grow. Rain is very important too! It gives plants and animals the water they need to stay alive. Isn't the rainforest amazing?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Single Paragraph Outline

Topic Sentence: _____

● Detail 1: _____

● Detail 2: _____

● Detail 3: _____

● Detail 4: _____

Concluding Sentence: _____

Main Idea and Detail Sentence Cards

Main idea: Ocean animals are unique because they have special features that help them live in the water.

Main idea: Plants that live in lake habitats have special ways to grow and thrive.

Main idea: In a river, many plants and animals depend on each other to live and grow.

Main idea: Swamps need protection because they are important for our environment.

Fish swim in the river and eat tiny insects that live on the surface of the water.

Swamps can be very quiet, with only the sounds of birds and insects.

The ocean covers more than 70% of the Earth's surface.

Reeds have long stems that help them stand tall and stay in place even when the water moves.

Sea turtles have hard shells that protect them and help them swim fast.

Bullfrogs are great swimmers and can be found in lake waters.

Birds, like eagles, dive into the river to catch fish for food.

Plants along the riverbank, like willows, provide shade and homes for small animals.

Algae grow in the lake water and provide food for tiny animals called zooplankton.

Swamps help clean the water by filtering out dirt and pollution.

During heavy rains, swamps can store water to prevent flooding.

Some fish, like clownfish, can hide in anemones to stay safe from predators.

Some rivers can be very wide and flow into the ocean.

Swamps provide homes for many animals, like alligators and frogs, that depend on the wetland.

Jellyfish have stinging tentacles that help them catch their food.

When animals, like beavers, build dams, they create pools that help other creatures live in the river.

Dolphins are smart and can communicate with each other using sounds.

Some plants, like water lilies, float on the surface of the lake and get sunlight from above.

River otters are very playful animals.

Some swamps have tall trees with roots that stick out of the water.

People sometimes go fishing in swamps to catch fish like catfish.

Main Idea and Detail Sentence Cards

Main idea: Ocean animals are unique because they have special features that help them live in the water.

Some fish, like clownfish, can hide in anemones to stay safe from predators.

Sea turtles have hard shells that protect them and help them swim fast.

Dolphins are smart and can communicate with each other using sounds.

Jellyfish have stinging tentacles that help them catch their food.

~~The ocean covers more than 70% of the Earth's surface.~~

Main idea: Plants that live in lake habitats have special ways to grow and thrive.

Some plants, like water lilies, float on the surface of the lake and get sunlight from above.

Algae grow in the lake water and provide food for tiny animals called zooplankton.

Reeds have long stems that help them stand tall and stay in place even when the water moves.

~~Bullfrogs are great swimmers and can be found in lake waters.~~

Main idea: In a river, many plants and animals depend on each other to live and grow.

Fish swim in the river and eat tiny insects that live on the surface of the water.

Birds, like eagles, dive into the river to catch fish for food.

Plants along the riverbank, like willows, provide shade and homes for small animals.

When animals, like beavers, build dams, they create pools that help other creatures live in the river.

~~Some rivers can be very wide and flow into the ocean.~~

~~River otters are very playful animals.~~

Main idea: Swamps need protection because they are important for our environment.

Swamps provide homes for many animals, like alligators and frogs, that depend on the wetland.

Swamps help clean the water by filtering out dirt and pollution.

During heavy rains, swamps can store water to prevent flooding.

Some swamps have tall trees with roots that stick out of the water.

~~Swamps can be very quiet, with only the sounds of birds and insects.~~

~~People sometimes go fishing in swamps to catch fish like catfish.~~

Single Paragraph Outline

Topic Sentence: In a tide pool habitat, plants and animals depend on their surroundings to survive when the tide goes out. Can you believe how much they need each other?

- Detail 1: mussels, rocks
- Detail 2: crabs hide
- Detail 3: sea stars stay wet
- Detail 4: birds hunt

Concluding Sentence: Without the rocks, water, and each other, how would plants and animals survive? All the living things work together to stay alive in the tide pool!

Name: _____ Date: _____

Single Paragraph Outline

Topic Sentence: _____

● Detail 1: _____

● Detail 2: _____

● Detail 3: _____

● Detail 4: _____

Concluding Sentence: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

1. Describe a **rainforest**.

2. What is the weather like in the **rainforest**?

3. What types of plants grow in the **rainforest**?

4. What types of animals live in the **rainforest**?

Name: _____

Date: _____

1. How do animals in the **rainforest** get energy?

2. Animals are well-suited for life in the **rainforest**. Do you agree? If so, give two examples.

3. How do animals in the **rainforest** stay safe?

Name: _____

Date: _____

How do animals in the **rainforest** survive?

forest floor

Name: _____

Date: _____

1. How does this [text feature] help you better understand or learn more about the topic? Why might the author have included it?

2. Read this paragraph fluently. How does reading fluently help you better understand the content?

Name: _____

Date: _____

How does the author use various text features to teach us about a **rainforest habitat**? Provide two details that support your answer.

Trees in the rainforest grow really tall.



Plants and animals in the rainforest need a lot of rain to survive.



Plants use water, air, and sunlight to make food through photosynthesis.

macaws



Carnivores like pumas get energy by eating other animals.

This monkey is an omnivore. It eats both plants and animals.

Herbivores like this butterfly eat only plants.



forest floor

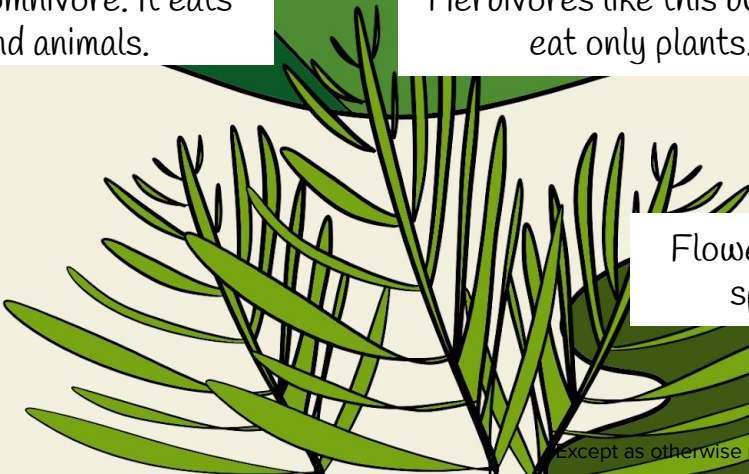
beetles



Flowers need butterflies to spread their pollen.

Tree roots suck up water and nutrients from the soil.

ferns



Name: _____ Date: _____

Single Paragraph Outline

Topic Sentence: _____

● Detail 1: _____

● Detail 2: _____

● Detail 3: _____

● Detail 4: _____

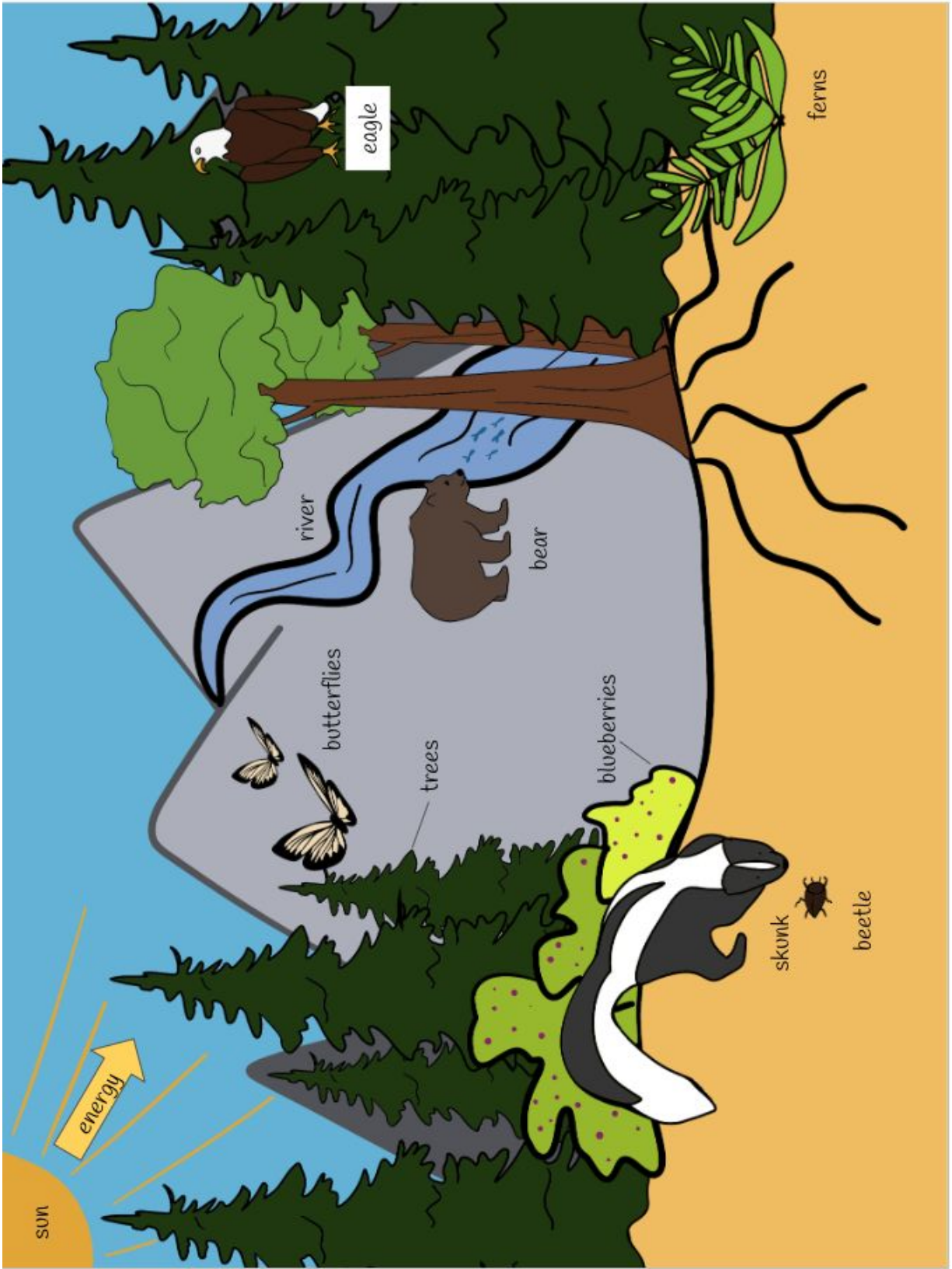
Concluding Sentence: _____

Exploring Habitats

by A. Class

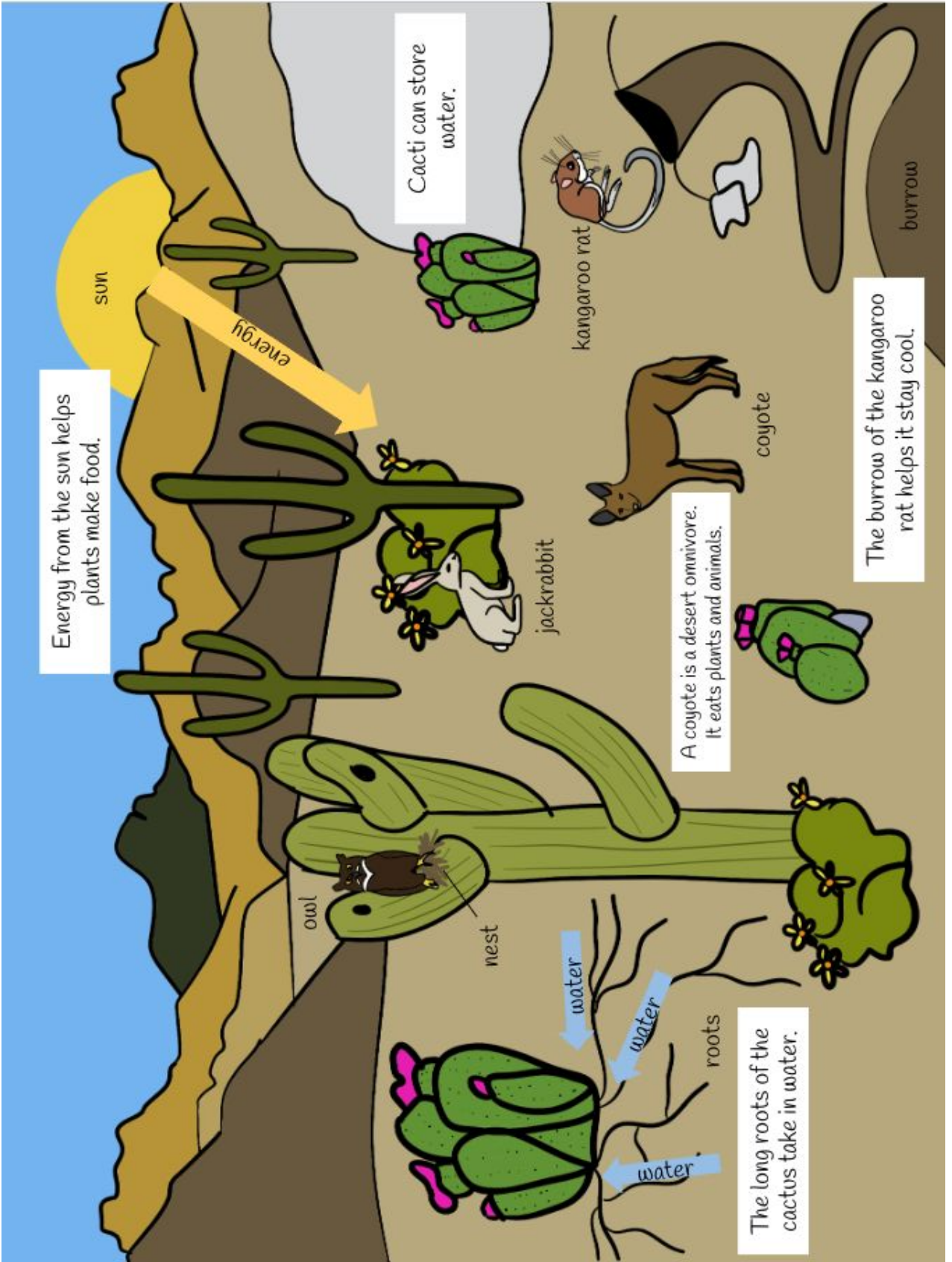
Table of Contents

| | |
|---|---|
| Forest Relationships | 2 |
| Life in a Desert Habitat | 4 |
| Working Together in the Tide Pool | 6 |
| Rainforest Survival | 8 |



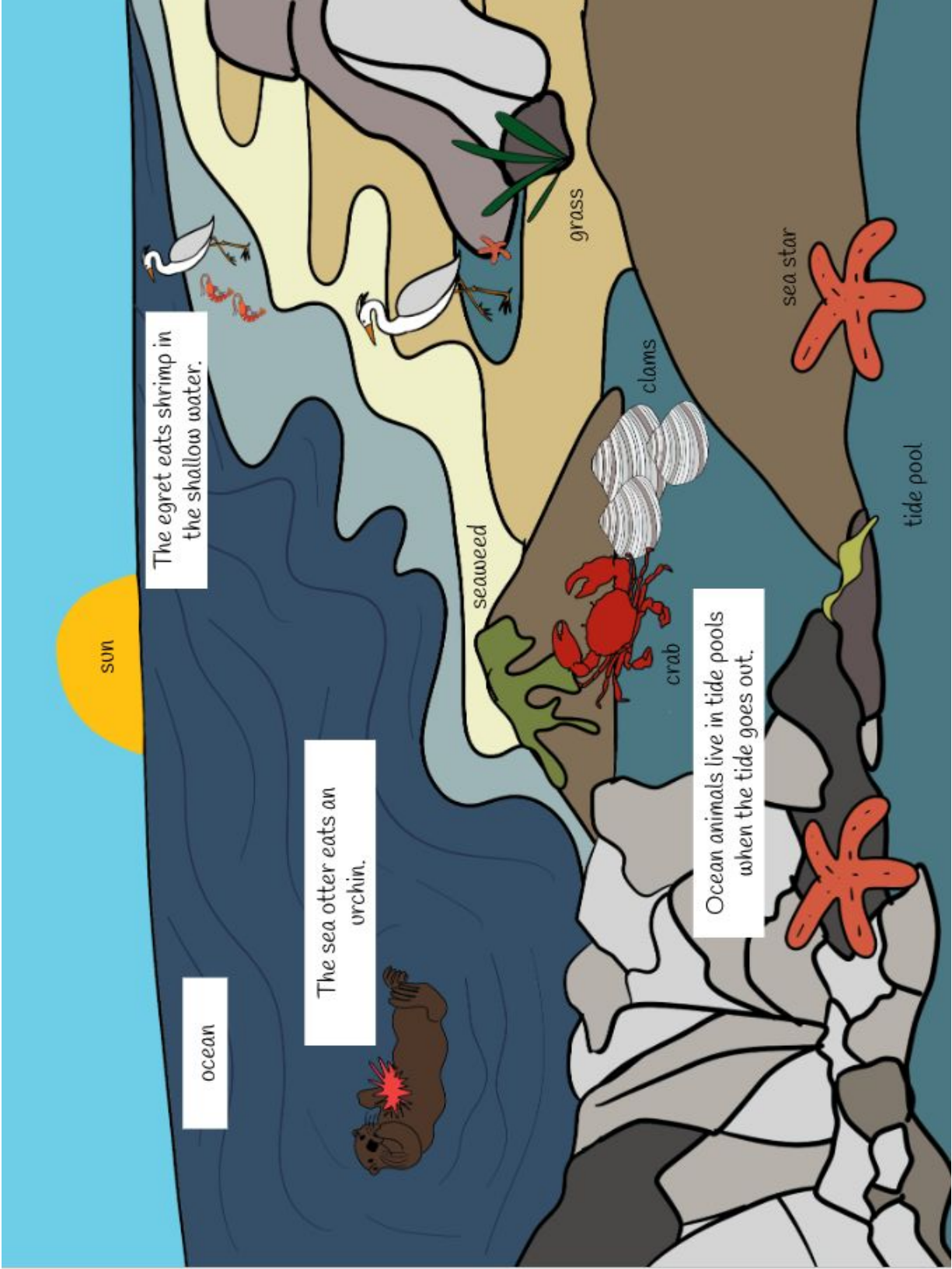
Forest Relationships

In a forest habitat, plants and animals depend on their surroundings and each other to survive. Trees and plants make their own food using energy from the sun, nutrients from the soil, air, and water. Some animals in the forest are herbivores. Animals like deer eat plants for food. Other animals, like bald eagles, need to hunt other animals to survive. These animals are called carnivores. Omnivores depend on both plants and animals for food! For example, bears eat berries and fish. In a forest, the plants, animals, and their environment all depend on each other to stay alive.



Life in a Desert Habitat

How do plants and animals depend on each other and their surroundings to survive in the harsh desert habitat? Cacti store water in their thick stems because it doesn't rain very much. Other plants have really long roots that drink up water when it does rain. Some animals, like the kangaroo rat, live in underground burrows to stay cool. Other animals depend on tall cactus plants to make their nests off the ground to stay safe. Like a big team, everything in the desert works together to survive a very tough place.



The egret eats shrimp in the shallow water.

The sea otter eats an urchin.

Ocean animals live in tide pools when the tide goes out.

sun

ocean

seaweed

grass

clams

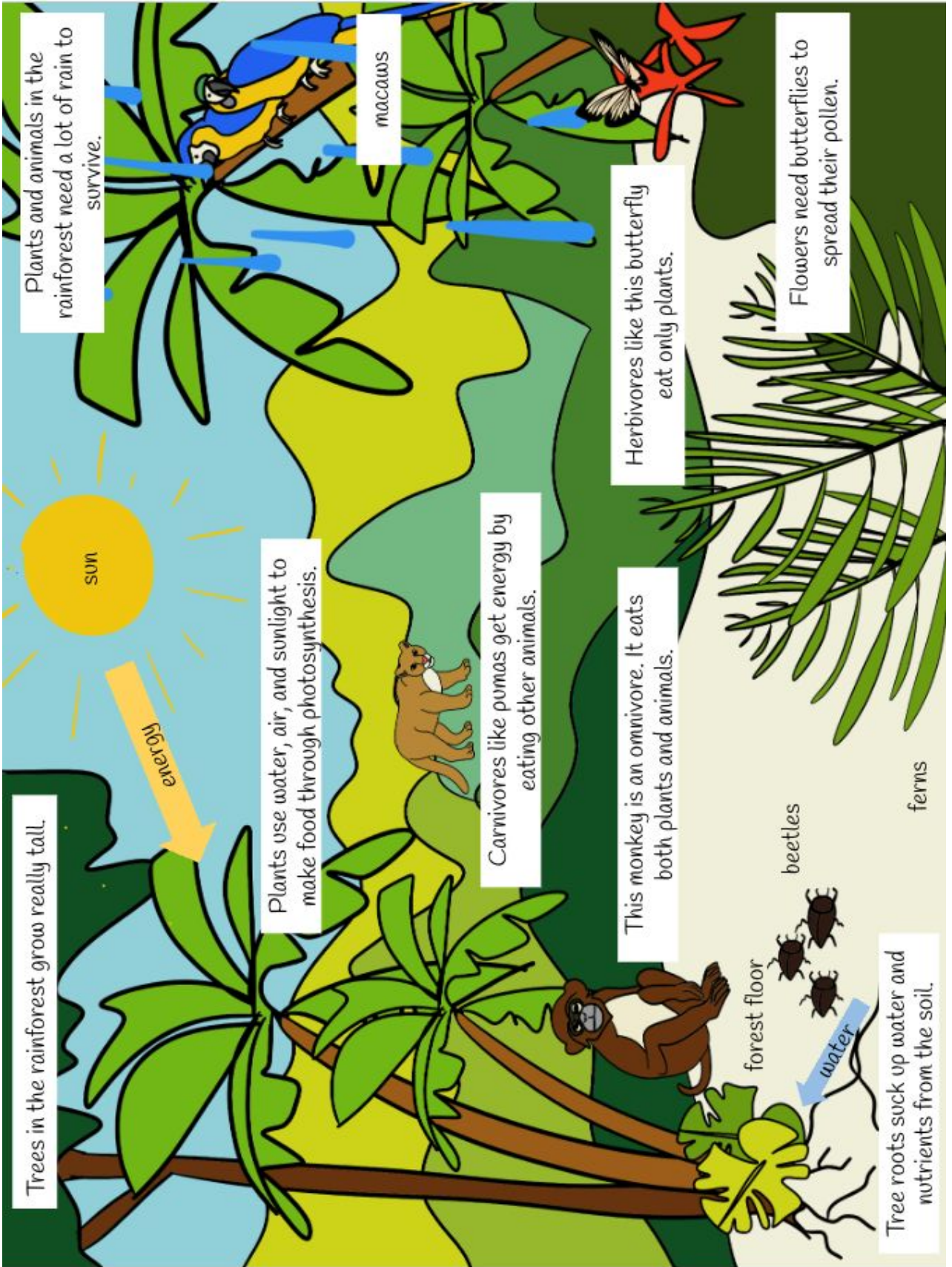
crab

sea star

tide pool

Working Together in the Tide Pool

In a tide pool habitat, plants and animals depend on their surroundings to survive when the tide goes out. Can you believe how much they need each other? For example, mussels use their strong threads to attach themselves to rocks so they don't get washed away by the waves. Crabs hide under the rocks to stay safe from predators. Sea stars need the water in the tide pool to stay wet because they cannot survive without it. Birds, like the egret, need the shallow water to help them catch food. Without the rocks, water, and each other, how would plants and animals survive? All the living things work together to stay alive in the tide pool!



Trees in the rainforest grow really tall.

Plants and animals in the rainforest need a lot of rain to survive.

Plants use water, air, and sunlight to make food through photosynthesis.

macaws

Carnivores like pumas get energy by eating other animals.

This monkey is an omnivore. It eats both plants and animals.

Herbivores like this butterfly eat only plants.

Flowers need butterflies to spread their pollen.

forest floor
beetles

ferns

Tree roots suck up water and nutrients from the soil.

Rainforest Survival

Plants and animals in the rainforest need their surroundings and other living things to survive! Did you know that trees give animals shelter and food? Many animals, like monkeys and birds, live in the trees to stay safe. They also eat nuts and seeds found there. Plants also need animals to help them. Some animals, like the butterfly, spread pollen to help plants grow. Rain is very important too! It gives plants and animals the water they need to stay alive. Isn't the rainforest amazing?

Name: _____

Date: _____

You have been asked to write an informational book all about how plants and animals in the different **habitats depend** on their surroundings and other **living things** to survive and thrive in the places they live.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Single Paragraph Outline

Topic Sentence: _____

● Detail 1: _____

● Detail 2: _____

● Detail 3: _____

● Detail 4: _____

Concluding Sentence: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Revision Sentences

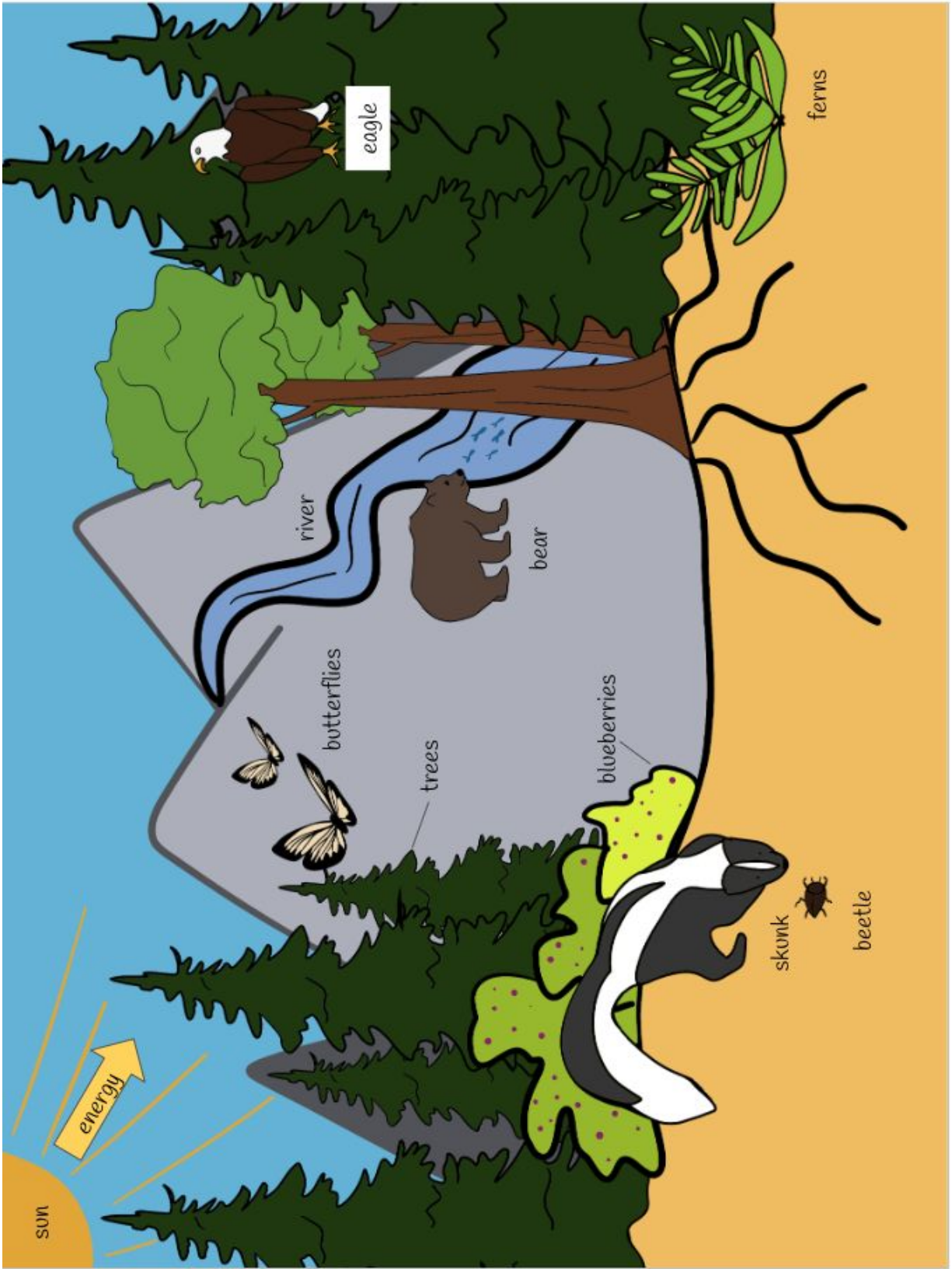
1. The very, very hot desert is really dry and hot, with lots and lots of sand everywhere.
2. The rainforest has lots and lots of tall, big trees that are very tall and have many branches.
3. In the ocean, the water is wet and full of many fish that swim around in the ocean water.
4. The large and big forest has many trees and lots of animals living in it.
5. The cold and chilly tundra is covered with lots and lots of snow and ice everywhere.

Exploring Habitats

by A. Class

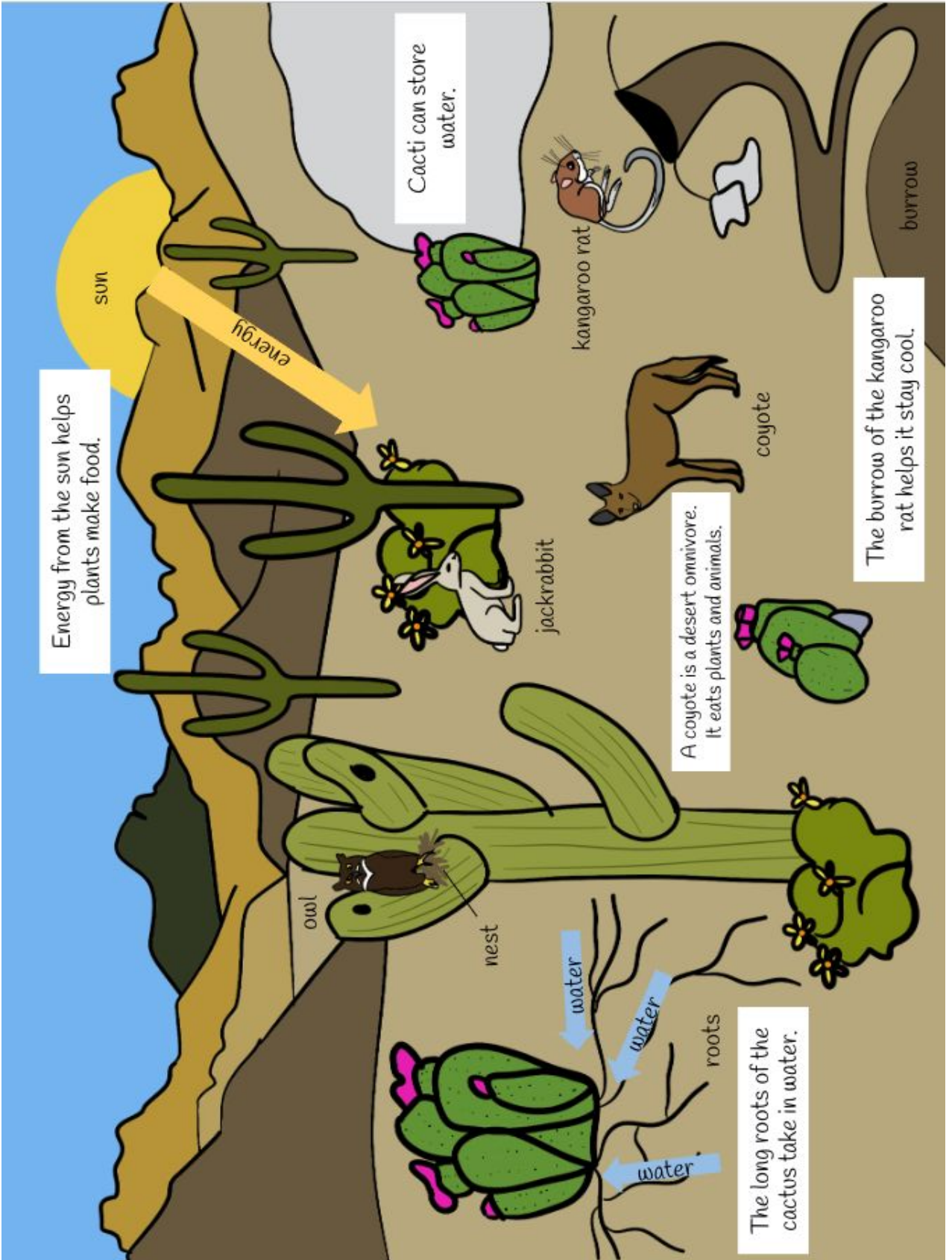
Table of Contents

| | |
|---|---|
| Forest Relationships | 2 |
| Life in a Desert Habitat | 4 |
| Working Together in the Tide Pool | 6 |
| Rainforest Survival | 8 |



Forest Relationships

In a forest habitat, plants and animals depend on their surroundings and each other to survive. Trees and plants make their own food using energy from the sun, nutrients from the soil, air, and water. Some animals in the forest are herbivores. Animals like deer eat plants for food. Other animals, like bald eagles, need to hunt other animals to survive. These animals are called carnivores. Omnivores depend on both plants and animals for food! For example, bears eat berries and fish. In a forest, the plants, animals, and their environment all depend on each other to stay alive.



Energy from the sun helps plants make food.

sun

energy

Cacti can store water.

kangaroo rat

burrow

coyote

A coyote is a desert omnivore. It eats plants and animals.

jackrabbit

owl

nest

roots

water

water

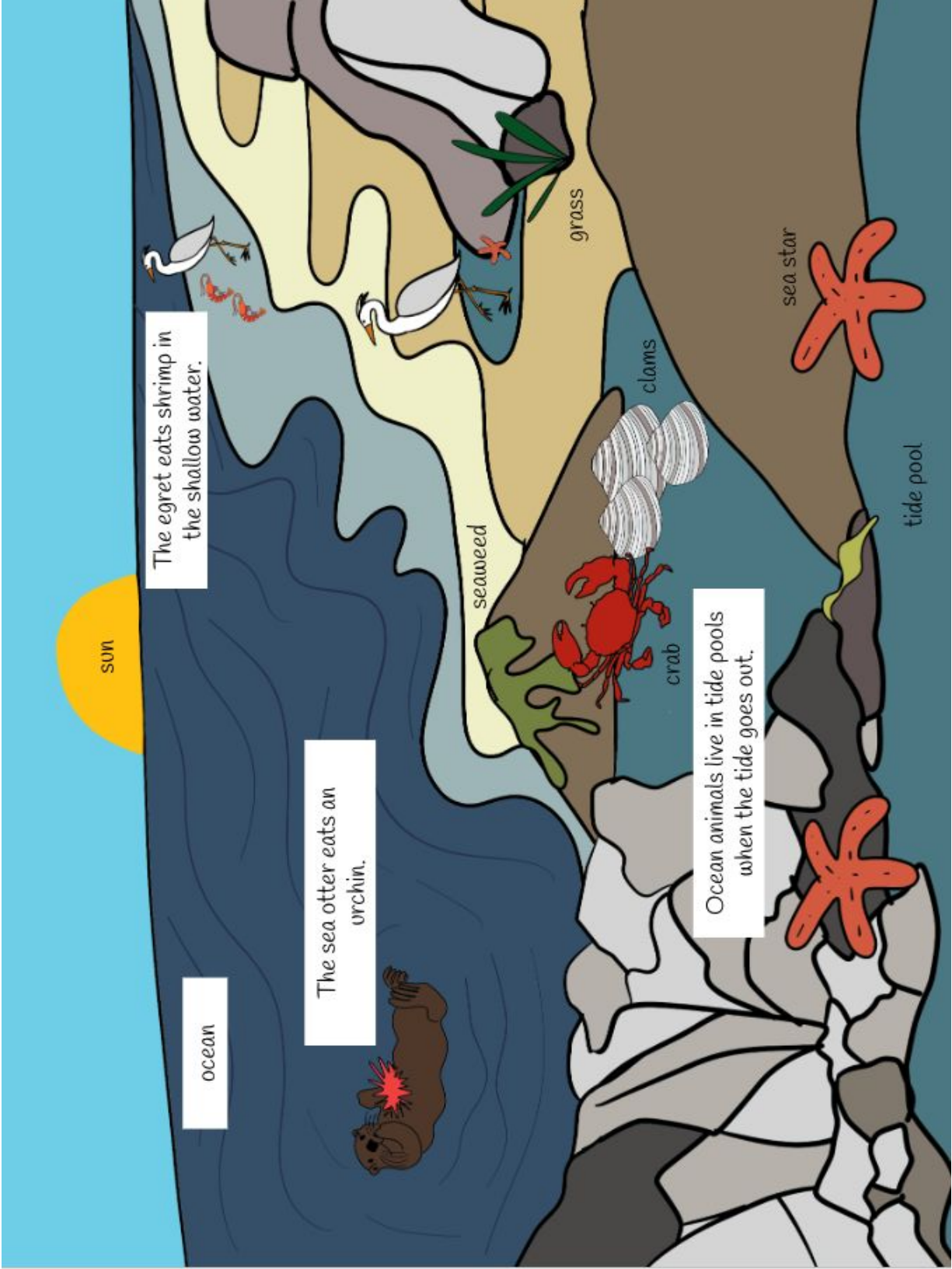
water

The long roots of the cactus take in water.

The burrow of the kangaroo rat helps it stay cool.

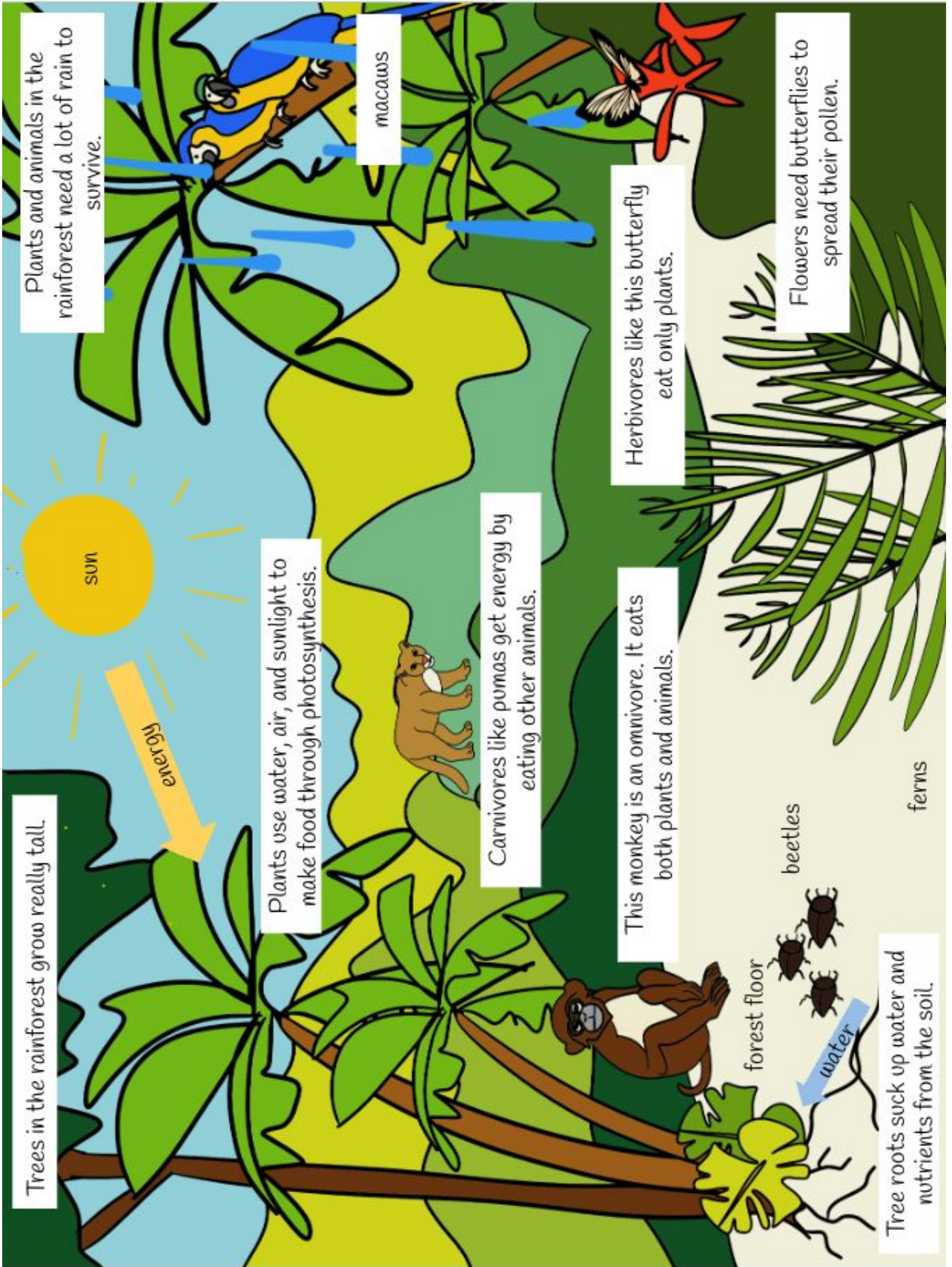
Life in a Desert Habitat

How do plants and animals depend on each other and their surroundings to survive in the harsh desert habitat? Cacti store water in their thick stems because it doesn't rain very much. Other plants have really long roots that drink up water when it does rain. Some animals, like the kangaroo rat, live in underground burrows to stay cool. Other animals depend on tall cactus plants to make their nests off the ground to stay safe. Like a big team, everything in the desert works together to survive a very tough place.



Working Together in the Tide Pool

In a tide pool habitat, plants and animals depend on their surroundings to survive when the tide goes out. Can you believe how much they need each other? For example, mussels use their strong threads to attach themselves to rocks so they don't get washed away by the waves. Crabs hide under the rocks to stay safe from predators. Sea stars need the water in the tide pool to stay wet because they cannot survive without it. Birds, like the egret, need the shallow water to help them catch food. Without the rocks, water, and each other, how would plants and animals survive? All the living things work together to stay alive in the tide pool!



Rainforest Survival

Plants and animals in the rainforest need their surroundings and other living things to survive! Did you know that trees give animals shelter and food? Many animals, like monkeys and birds, live in the trees to stay safe. They also eat nuts and seeds found there. Plants also need animals to help them. Some animals, like the butterfly, spread pollen to help plants grow. Rain is very important too! It gives plants and animals the water they need to stay alive. Isn't the rainforest amazing?

Name: _____

Date: _____

You have been asked to write an informational book all about how plants and animals in the different **habitats depend** on their surroundings and other **living things** to survive and thrive in the places they live.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Revision Sentences

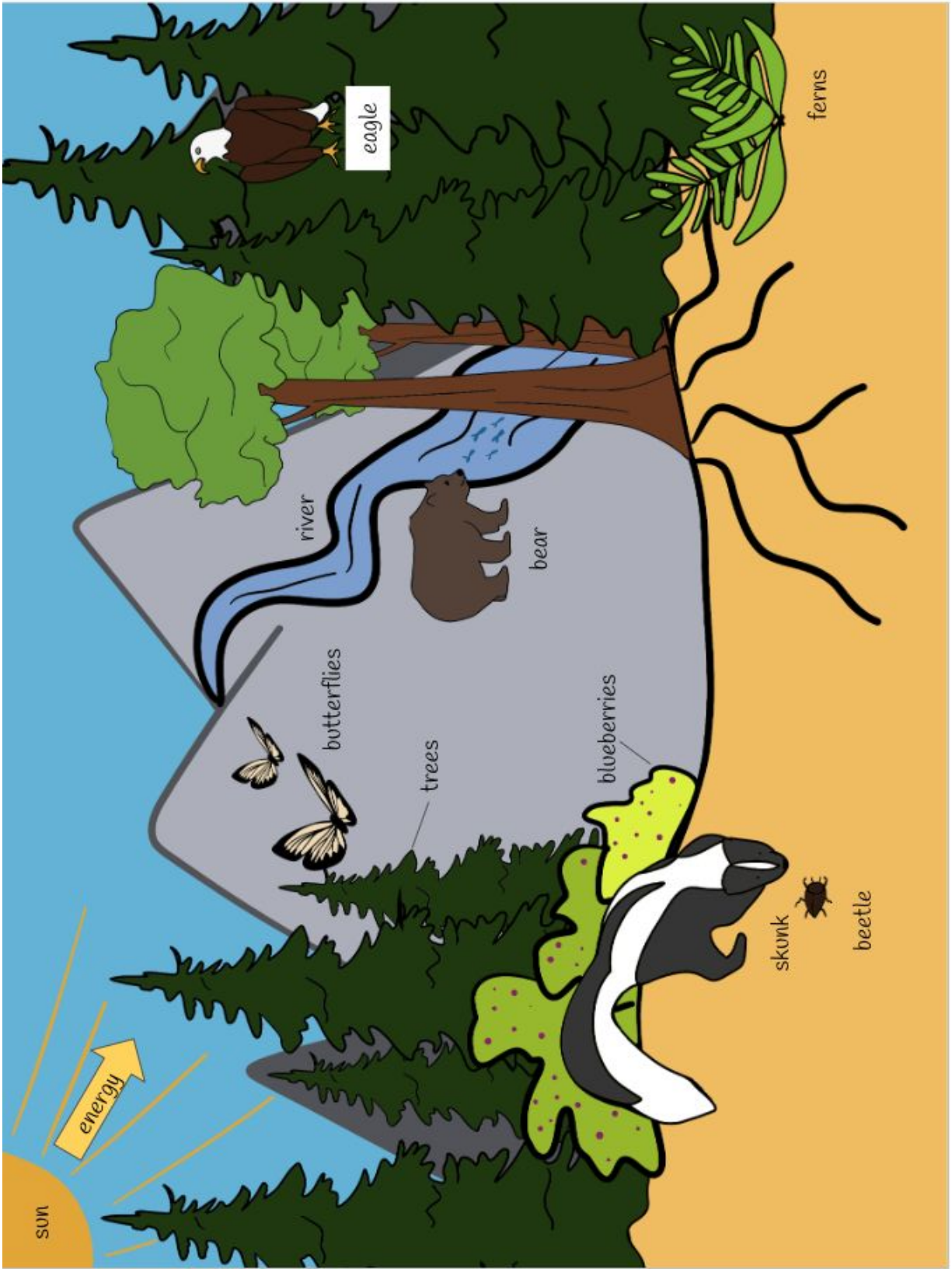
1. The very, very hot desert is really dry and hot, with lots and lots of sand everywhere.
2. The rainforest has lots and lots of tall, big trees that are very tall and have many branches.
3. In the ocean, the water is wet and full of many fish that swim around in the ocean water.
4. The large and big forest has many trees and lots of animals living in it.
5. The cold and chilly tundra is covered with lots and lots of snow and ice everywhere.

Exploring Habitats

by A. Class

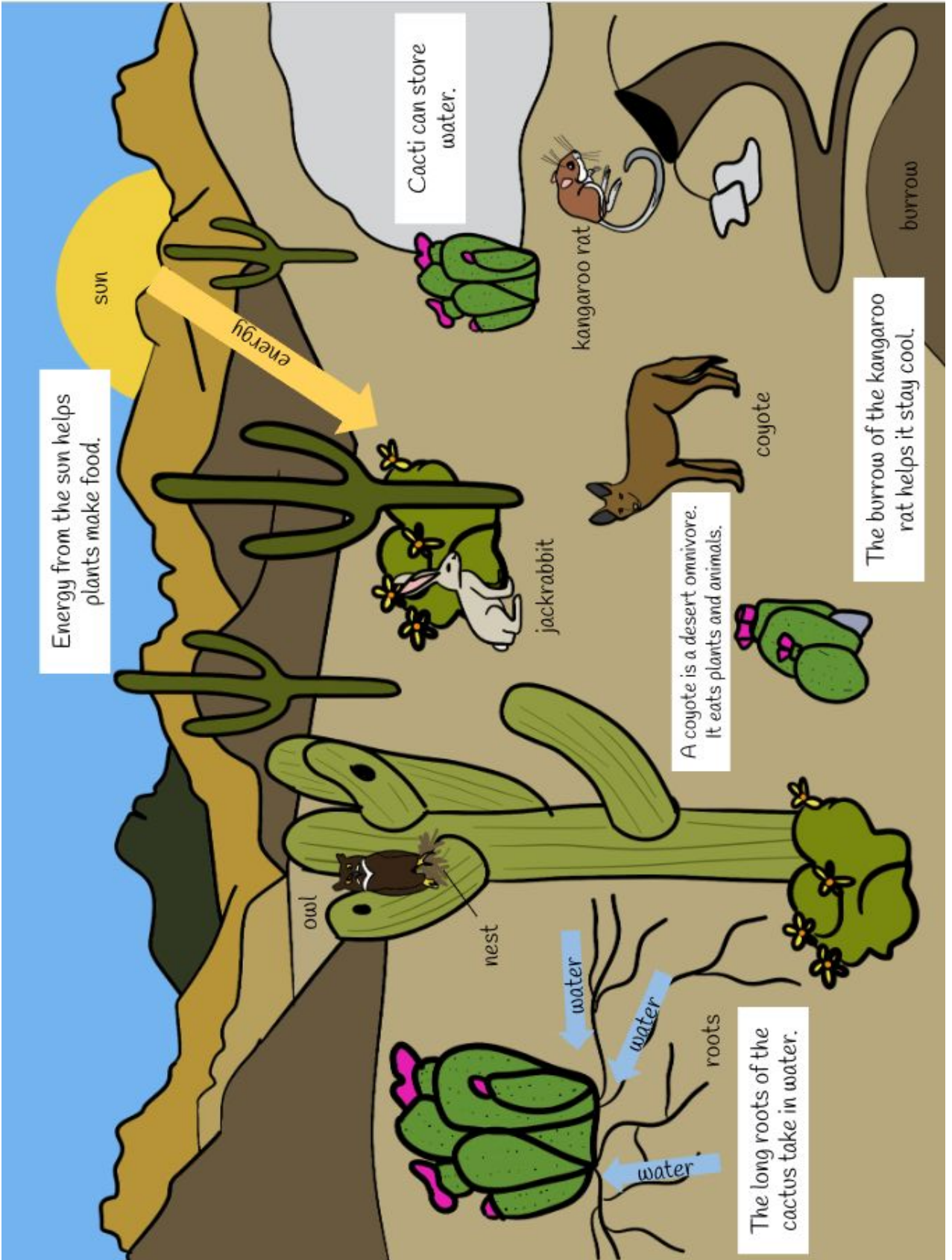
Table of Contents

| | |
|---|---|
| Forest Relationships | 2 |
| Life in a Desert Habitat | 4 |
| Working Together in the Tide Pool | 6 |
| Rainforest Survival | 8 |



Forest Relationships

In a forest habitat, plants and animals depend on their surroundings and each other to survive. Trees and plants make their own food using energy from the sun, nutrients from the soil, air, and water. Some animals in the forest are herbivores. Animals like deer eat plants for food. Other animals, like bald eagles, need to hunt other animals to survive. These animals are called carnivores. Omnivores depend on both plants and animals for food! For example, bears eat berries and fish. In a forest, the plants, animals, and their environment all depend on each other to stay alive.



Energy from the sun helps plants make food.

sun

energy

Cacti can store water.

kangaroo rat

burrow

coyote

A coyote is a desert omnivore. It eats plants and animals.

jackrabbit

owl

nest

roots

water

water

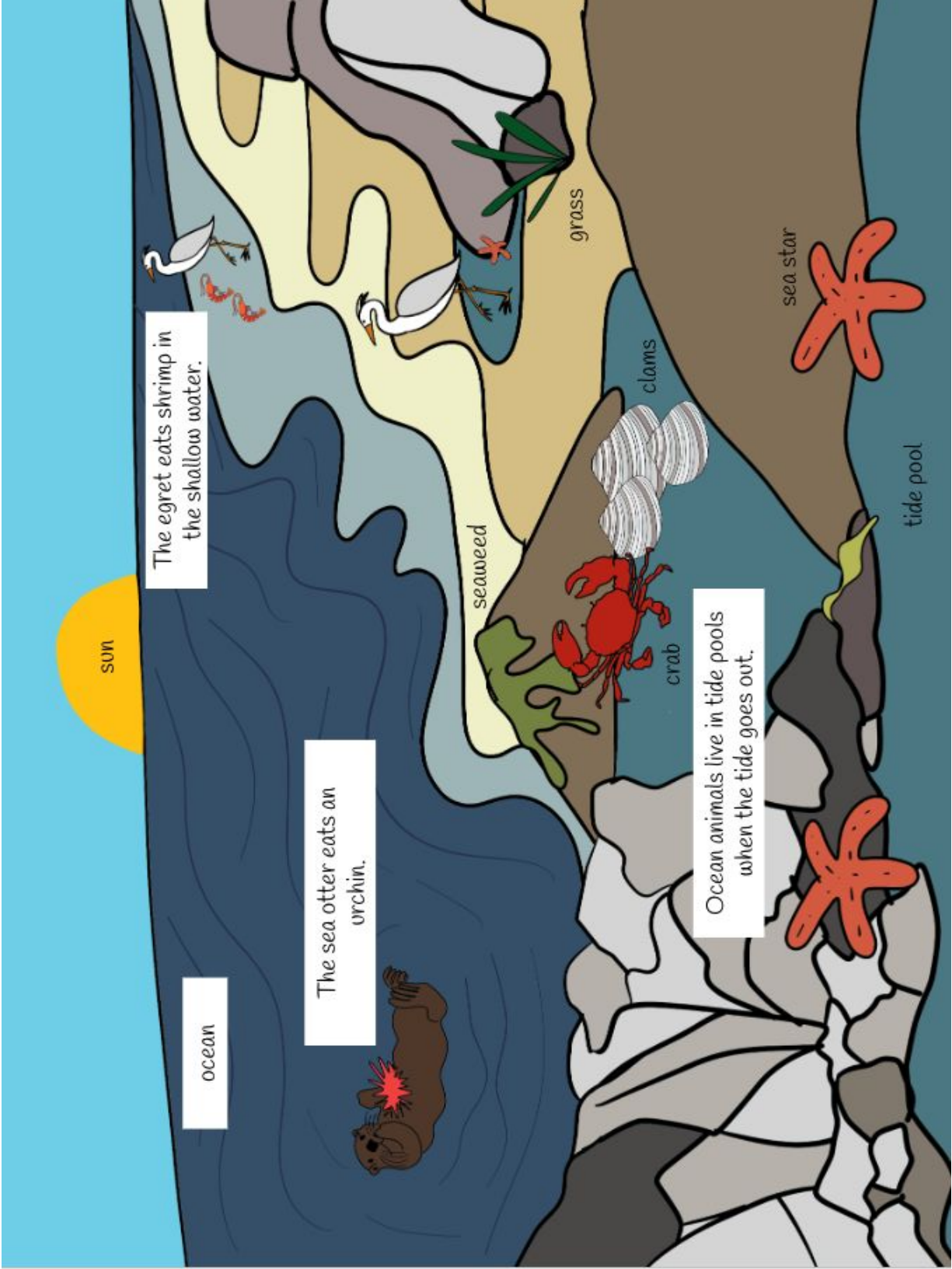
water

The long roots of the cactus take in water.

The burrow of the kangaroo rat helps it stay cool.

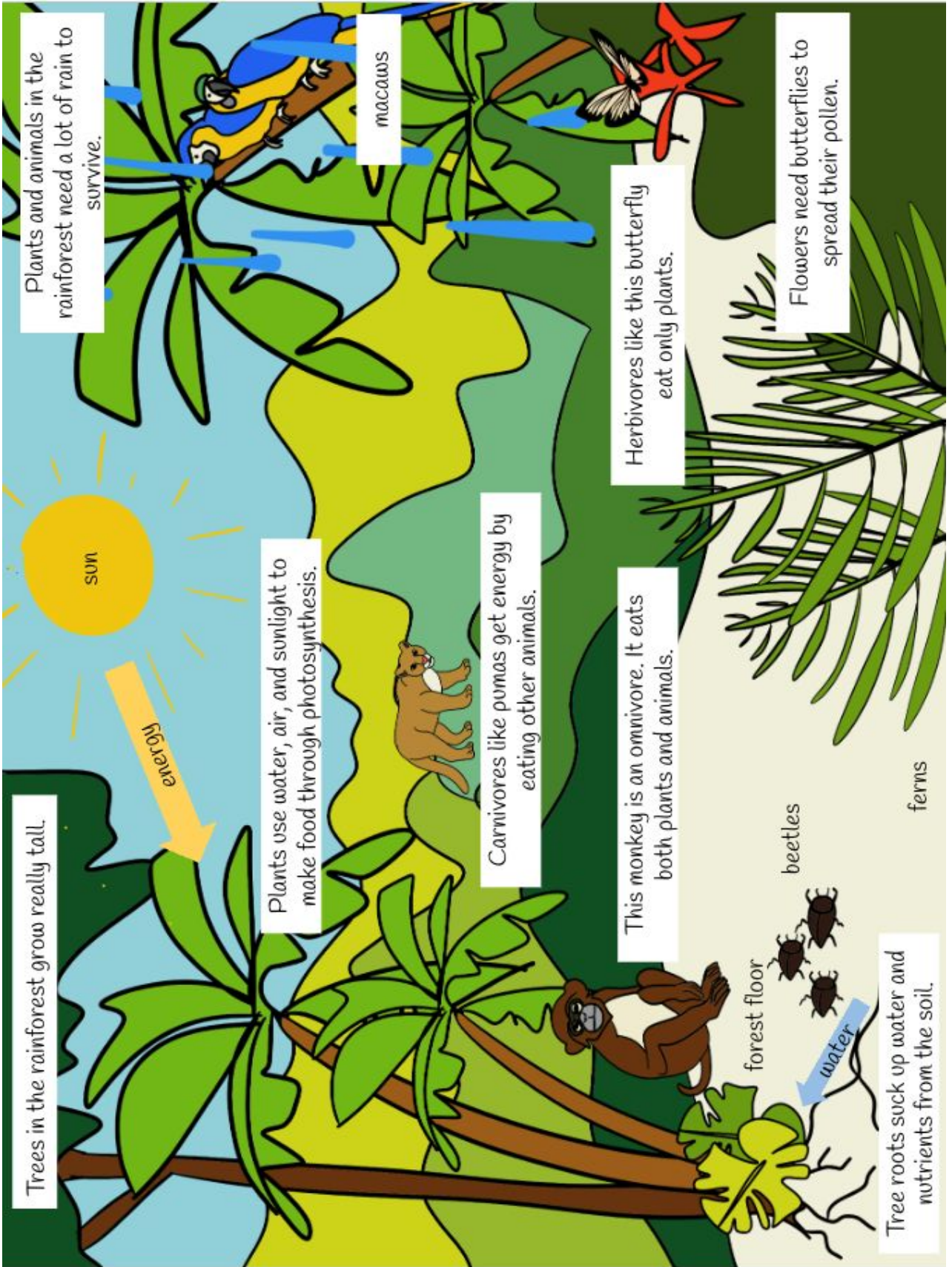
Life in a Desert Habitat

How do plants and animals depend on each other and their surroundings to survive in the harsh desert habitat? Cacti store water in their thick stems because it doesn't rain very much. Other plants have really long roots that drink up water when it does rain. Some animals, like the kangaroo rat, live in underground burrows to stay cool. Other animals depend on tall cactus plants to make their nests off the ground to stay safe. Like a big team, everything in the desert works together to survive a very tough place.



Working Together in the Tide Pool

In a tide pool habitat, plants and animals depend on their surroundings to survive when the tide goes out. Can you believe how much they need each other? For example, mussels use their strong threads to attach themselves to rocks so they don't get washed away by the waves. Crabs hide under the rocks to stay safe from predators. Sea stars need the water in the tide pool to stay wet because they cannot survive without it. Birds, like the egret, need the shallow water to help them catch food. Without the rocks, water, and each other, how would plants and animals survive? All the living things work together to stay alive in the tide pool!



Trees in the rainforest grow really tall.

Plants and animals in the rainforest need a lot of rain to survive.

sun

energy

Plants use water, air, and sunlight to make food through photosynthesis.

macaws

Carnivores like pumas get energy by eating other animals.

This monkey is an omnivore. It eats both plants and animals.

Herbivores like this butterfly eat only plants.

Flowers need butterflies to spread their pollen.

forest floor

beetles

ferns

Tree roots suck up water and nutrients from the soil.

water

Rainforest Survival

Plants and animals in the rainforest need their surroundings and other living things to survive! Did you know that trees give animals shelter and food? Many animals, like monkeys and birds, live in the trees to stay safe. They also eat nuts and seeds found there. Plants also need animals to help them. Some animals, like the butterfly, spread pollen to help plants grow. Rain is very important too! It gives plants and animals the water they need to stay alive. Isn't the rainforest amazing?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Single Paragraph Outline

Topic Sentence: _____

● Detail 1: _____

● Detail 2: _____

● Detail 3: _____

● Detail 4: _____

Concluding Sentence: _____

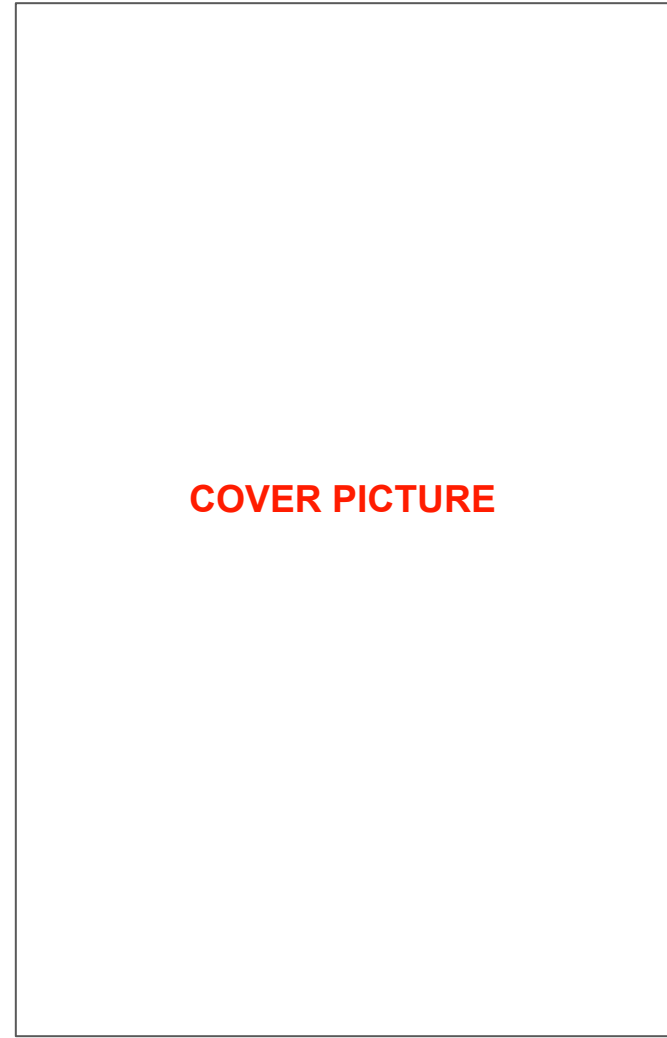
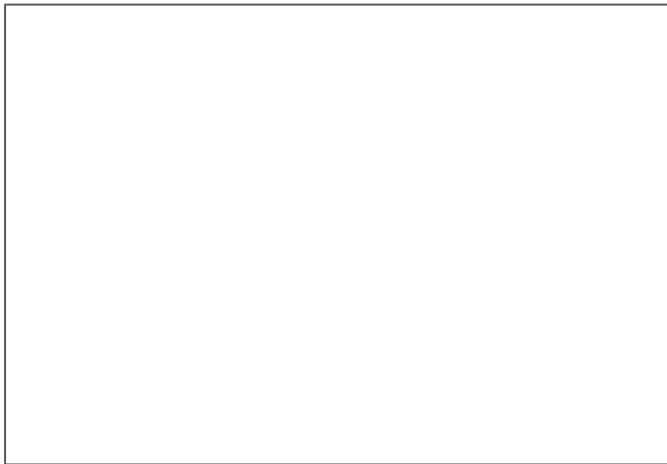
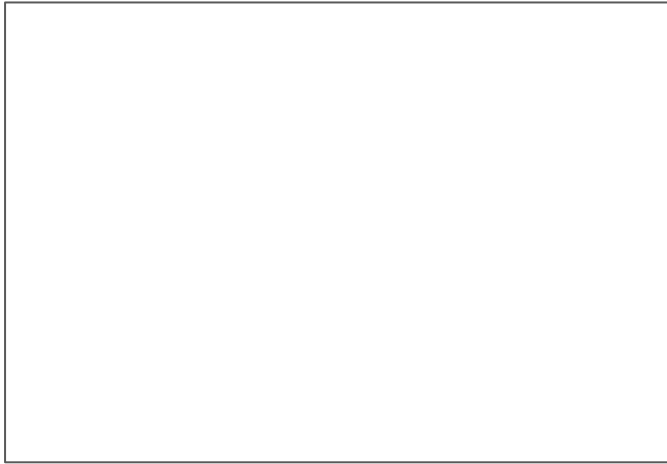
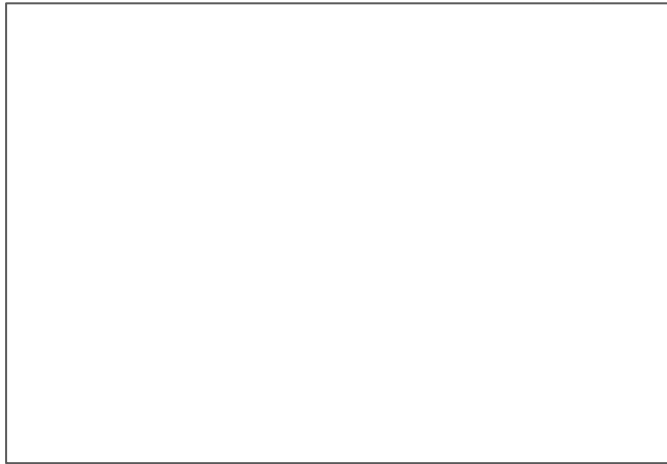
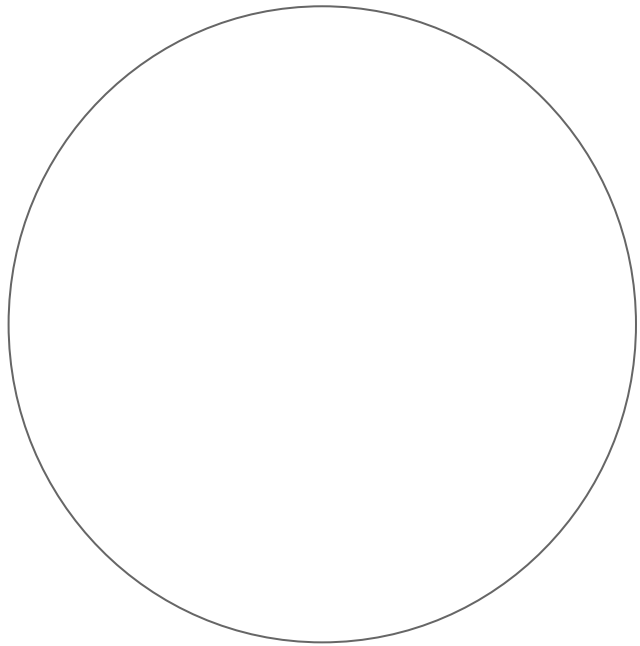
Plant Heading

Animal Heading

TITLE

COVER PICTURE

BY:



PICTURE

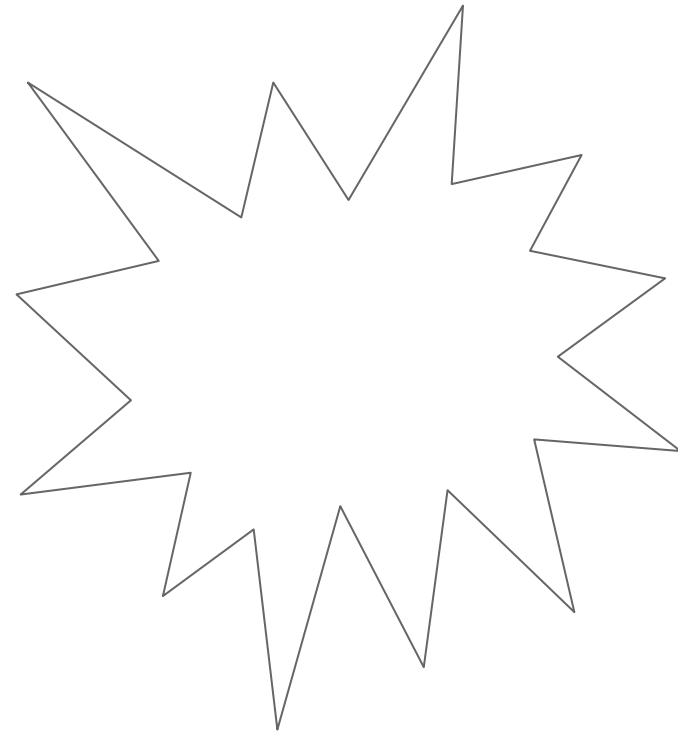
TEXT

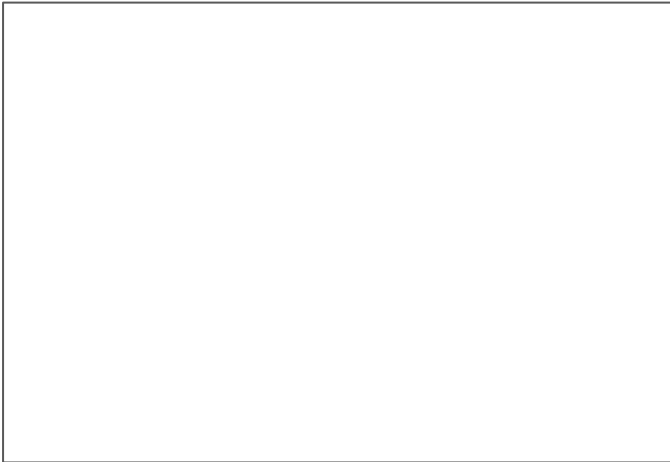
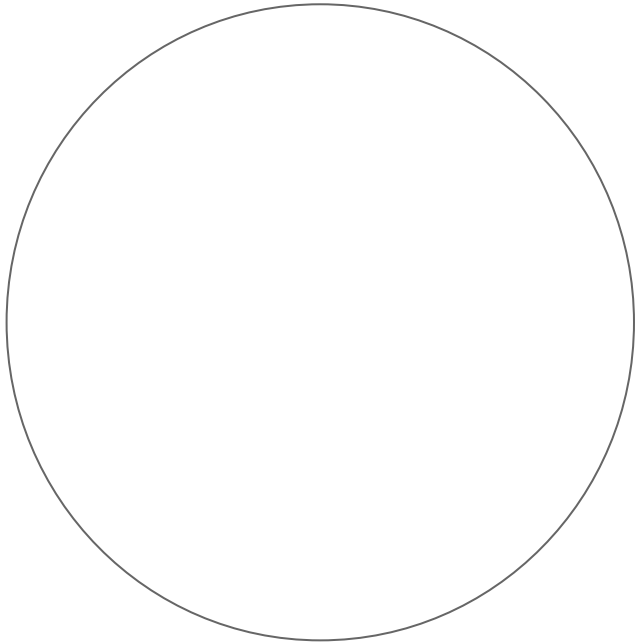
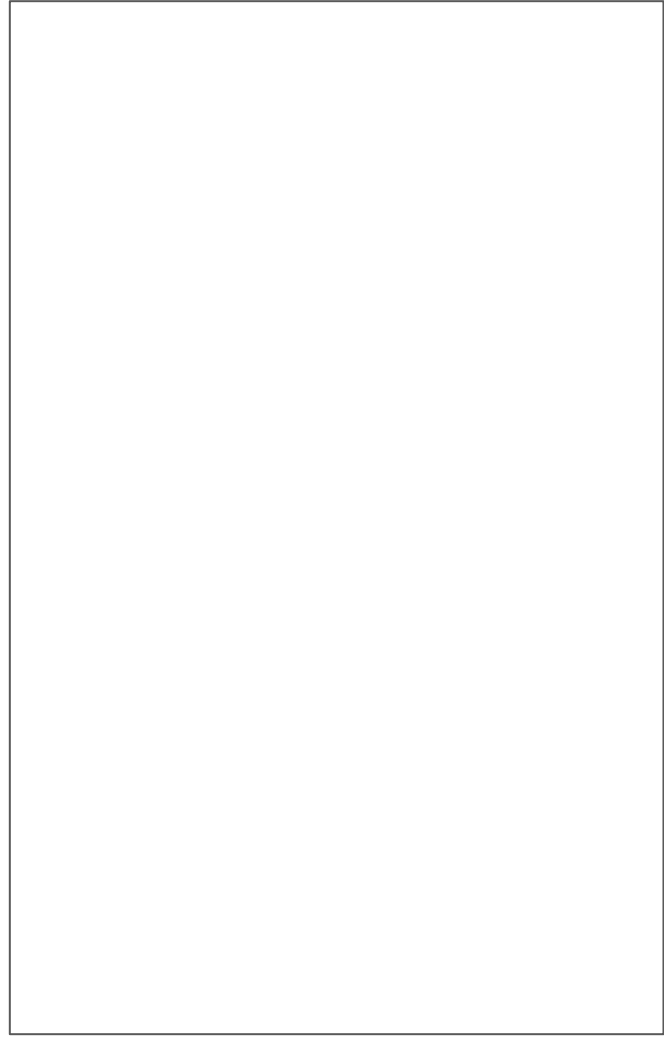
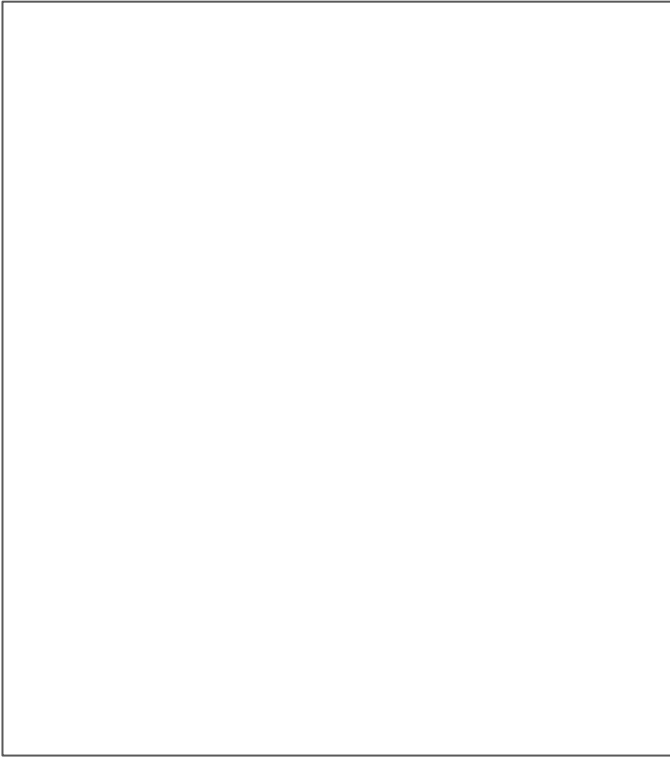
Did you know...

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____





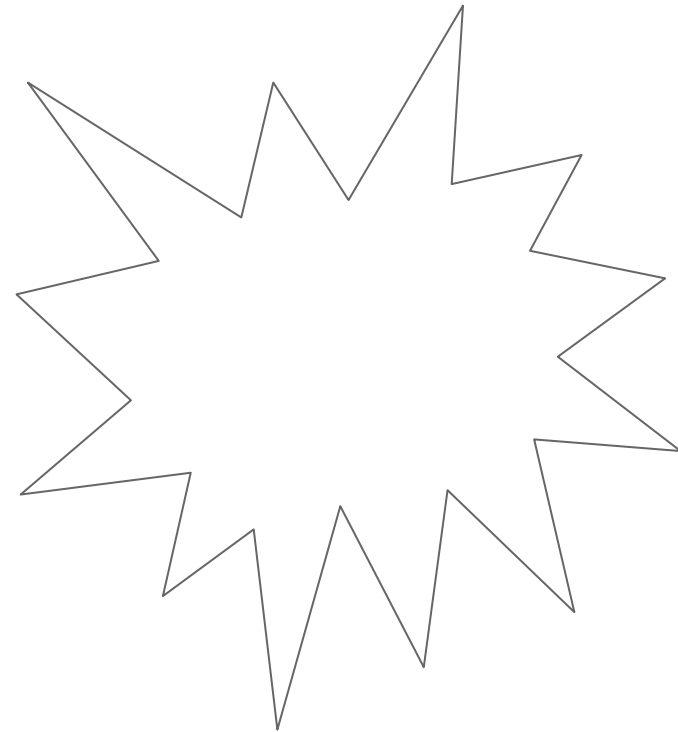
BY:

Did you know...

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____



Single Paragraph Outline

Topic Sentence: *Do you love being surrounded by water and wildlife? Personally, I believe the wetlands are the best place to visit!* _____

- Detail 1: *wetland, both land and water* _____
-

- Detail 2: *wetland animals, unique, water striders* _____
-

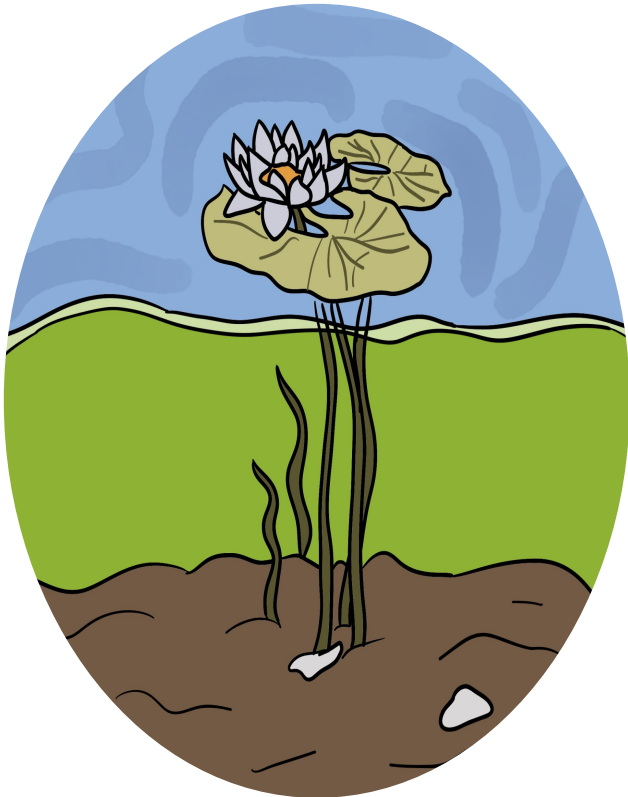
- Detail 3: *wetlands, changing habitat* _____
-

- Detail 4: *plants, grow, in water* _____
-

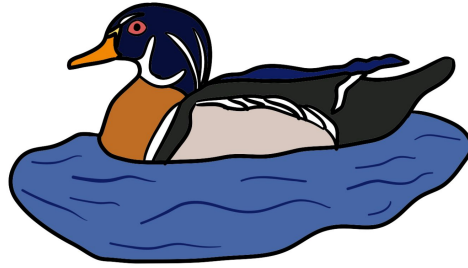
Concluding Sentence: *Whether you want to go watch animals or just enjoy the quiet beauty of this habitat, the wetlands have something for everyone.* _____

Wetland Plants

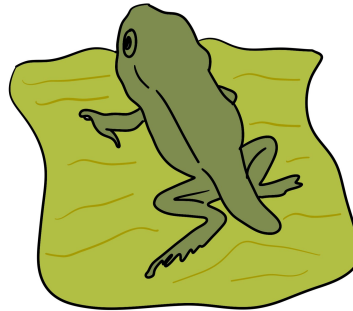
- Plants make their own food.
- Plants use sunlight, air, and water to make food through photosynthesis.
- Lily pads float on top of the water and soak up sunlight.
- Roots get water and nutrients from the soil.



Wetland Animals



Ducks have waterproof feathers to stay dry in the water.

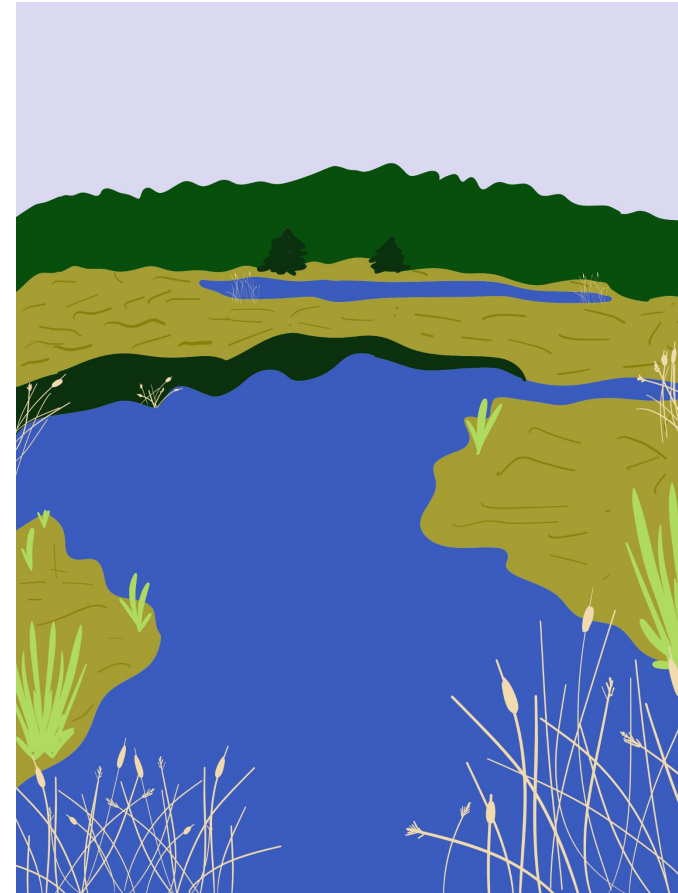


Tadpoles turn into frogs.



Herons use their long beaks to catch food.

Wonderful Wetlands!

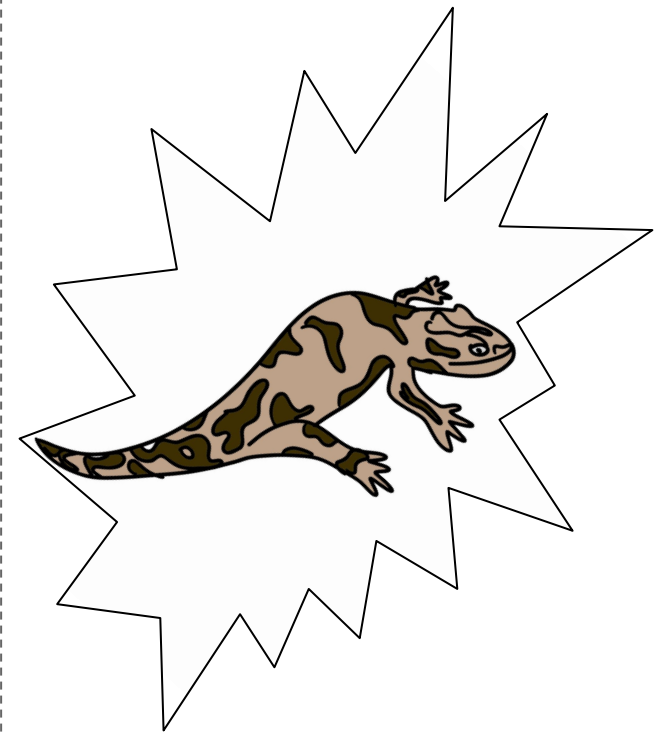


BY:

A. Class

Did you know...

1. wetlands can be freshwater or saltwater?
2. herbivores, carnivores, and omnivores live in the wetlands?
3. wetlands have a lot of different types of animals?



Do you love being surrounded by water and wildlife? Personally, I believe the wetlands are the best place to visit! Wetlands are a special type of habitat that is land covered by water. This environment is perfect for unique animals to thrive. For example, the water strider is an insect that can walk on water! It is never boring in the wetlands because the habitat is always changing. The water level may change depending on the time of year or even the time of day. Even the plants in the wetlands are interesting! They can grow in the water. Whether you want to go watch animals or just enjoy the quiet beauty of this habitat, the wetlands have something for everyone.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Revision Sentences

1. The very, very hot desert is really dry and hot, with lots and lots of sand everywhere.
2. The rainforest has lots and lots of tall, big trees that are very tall and have many branches.
3. In the ocean, the water is wet and full of many fish that swim around in the ocean water.
4. The large and big forest has many trees and lots of animals living in it.
5. The cold and chilly tundra is covered with lots and lots of snow and ice everywhere.

Name: _____

Date: _____

What are your ideal sights to see? Do you prefer towering redwoods in Muir Woods or colorful Sonoran sunsets? Will you spend your day tidepooling at the **shore** or spotting monkeys swinging from the **rainforest** canopy? These are the questions answered by Happy **Habitats** Travel Agency. You have been asked to produce a travel brochure to promote one **habitat**. Choose a habitat and explain why it is the best habitat to visit.

This brochure should include:

- an opinion paragraph stating why travelers should visit
- facts and information about the **living things** in the **habitat** type
- illustrations with labels

Use your experience as well as facts and information from the unit texts to support your writing.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Single Paragraph Outline

Topic Sentence: _____

● Detail 1: _____

● Detail 2: _____

● Detail 3: _____

● Detail 4: _____

Concluding Sentence: _____

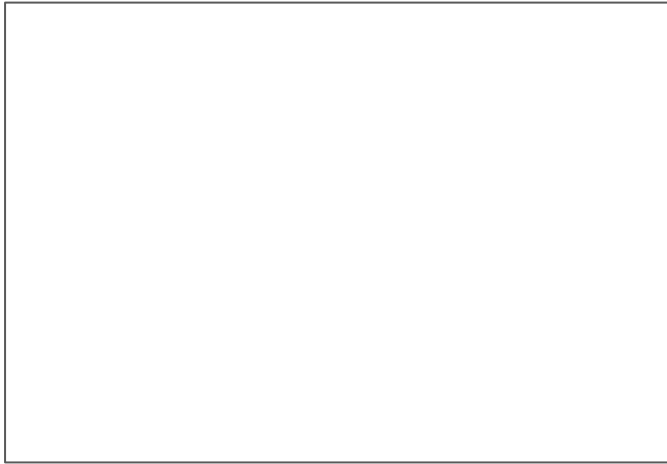
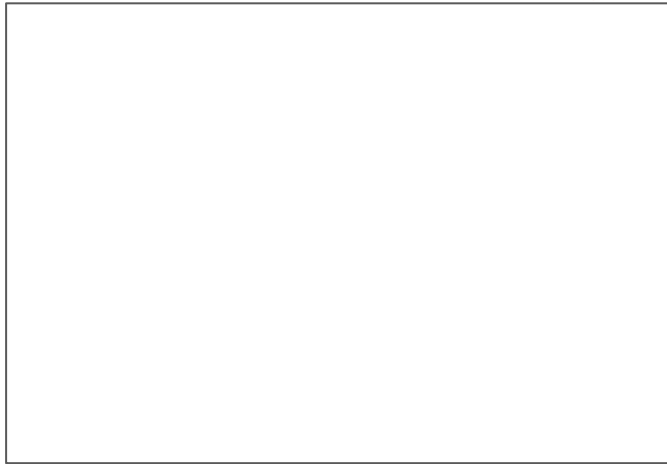
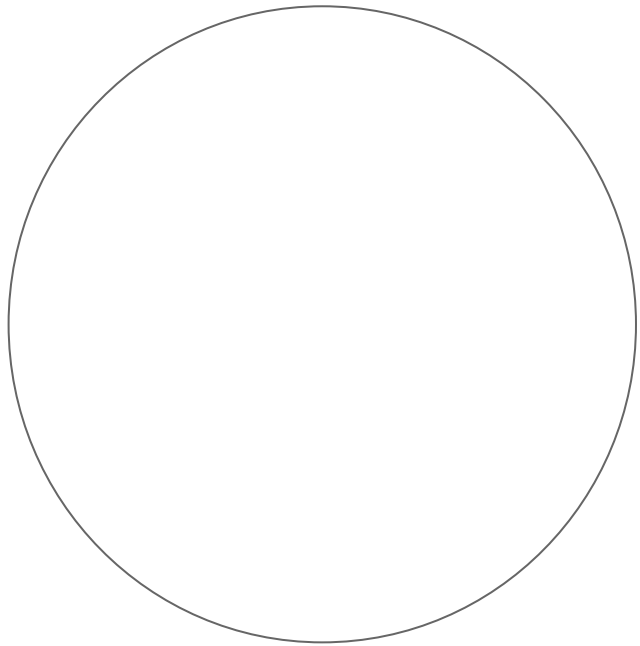
Plant Heading

Animal Heading

TITLE

COVER PICTURE

BY:



PICTURE

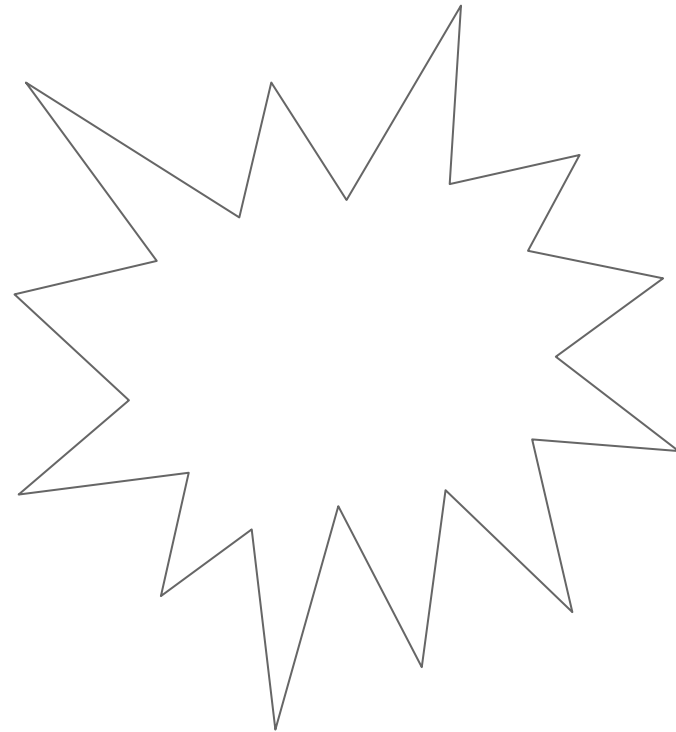
TEXT

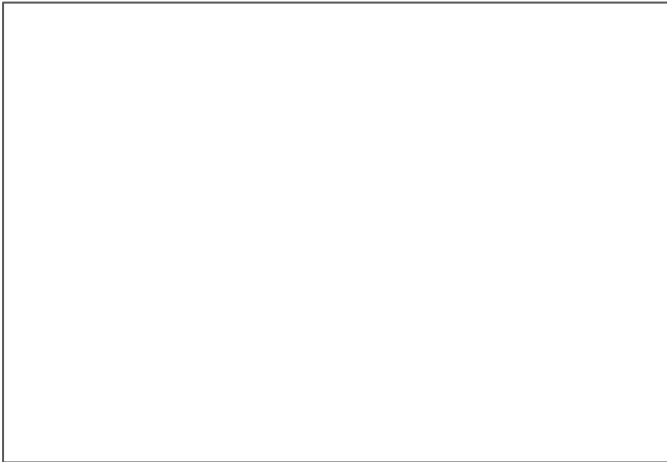
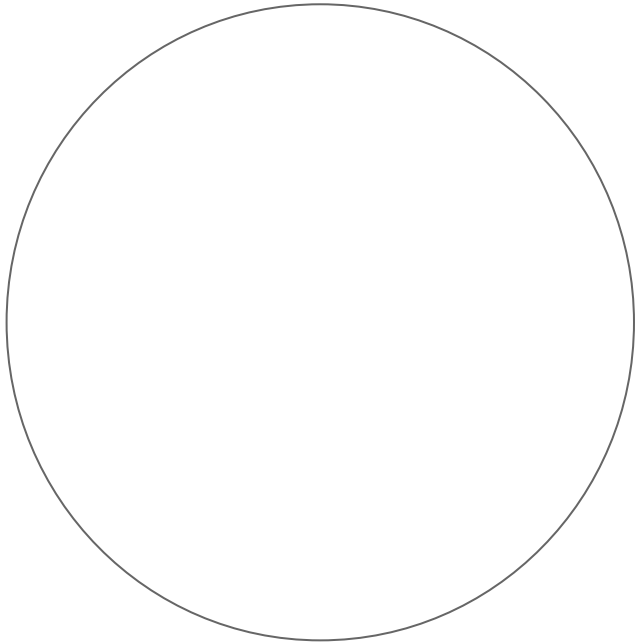
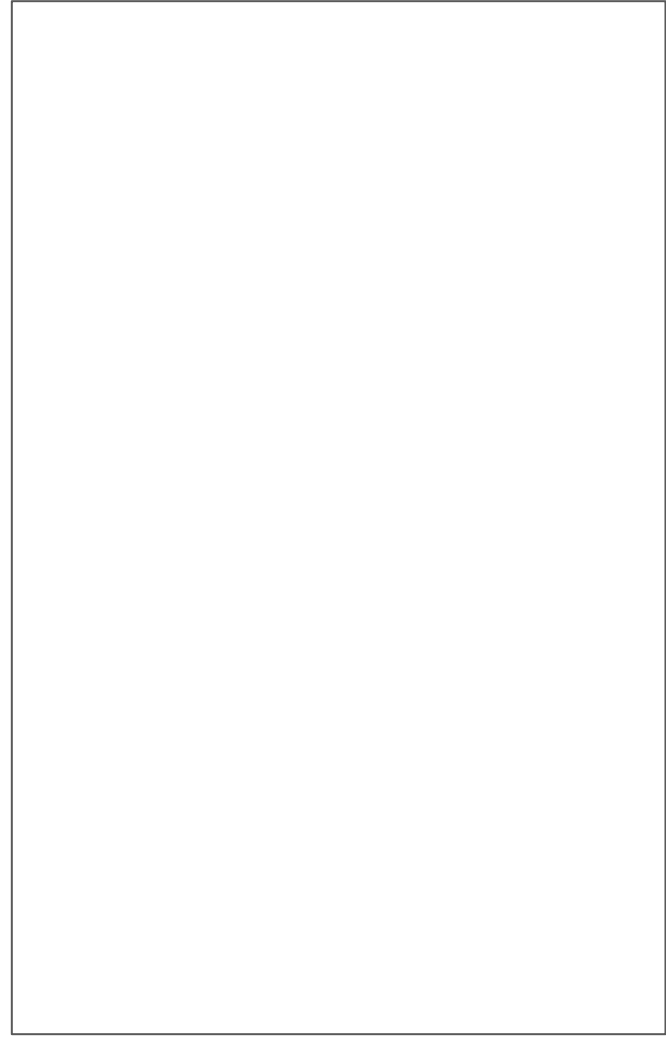
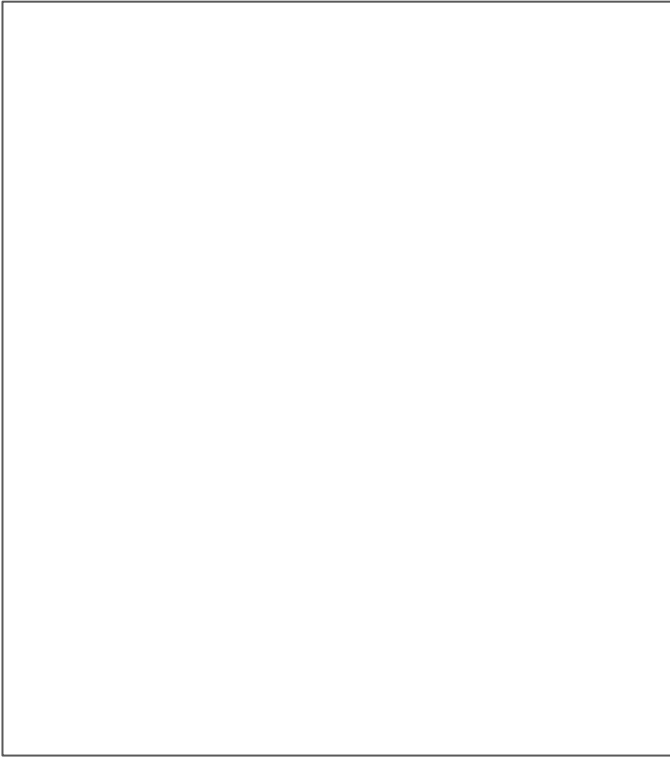
Did you know...

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____





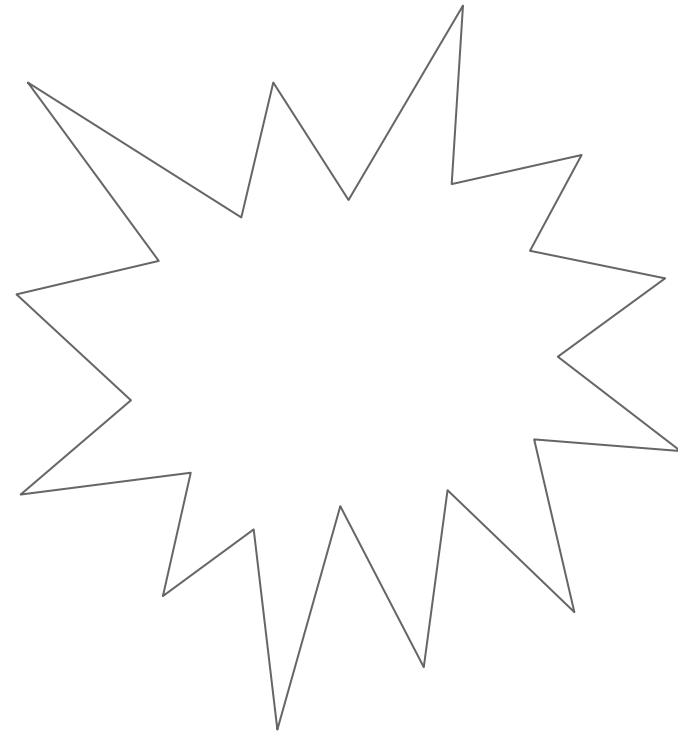
BY:

Did you know...

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____



Single Paragraph Outline

Topic Sentence: *Do you love being surrounded by water and wildlife? Personally, I believe the wetlands are the best place to visit!* _____

- Detail 1: *wetland, both land and water* _____
-

- Detail 2: *wetland animals, unique, water striders* _____
-

- Detail 3: *wetlands, changing habitat* _____
-

- Detail 4: *plants, grow, in water* _____
-

Concluding Sentence: *Whether you want to go watch animals or just enjoy the quiet beauty of this habitat, the wetlands have something for everyone.* _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Single Paragraph Outline

Topic Sentence: _____

● Detail 1: _____

● Detail 2: _____

● Detail 3: _____

● Detail 4: _____

Concluding Sentence: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Revision Sentences

1. The very, very hot desert is really dry and hot, with lots and lots of sand everywhere.
2. The rainforest has lots and lots of tall, big trees that are very tall and have many branches.
3. In the ocean, the water is wet and full of many fish that swim around in the ocean water.
4. The large and big forest has many trees and lots of animals living in it.
5. The cold and chilly tundra is covered with lots and lots of snow and ice everywhere.

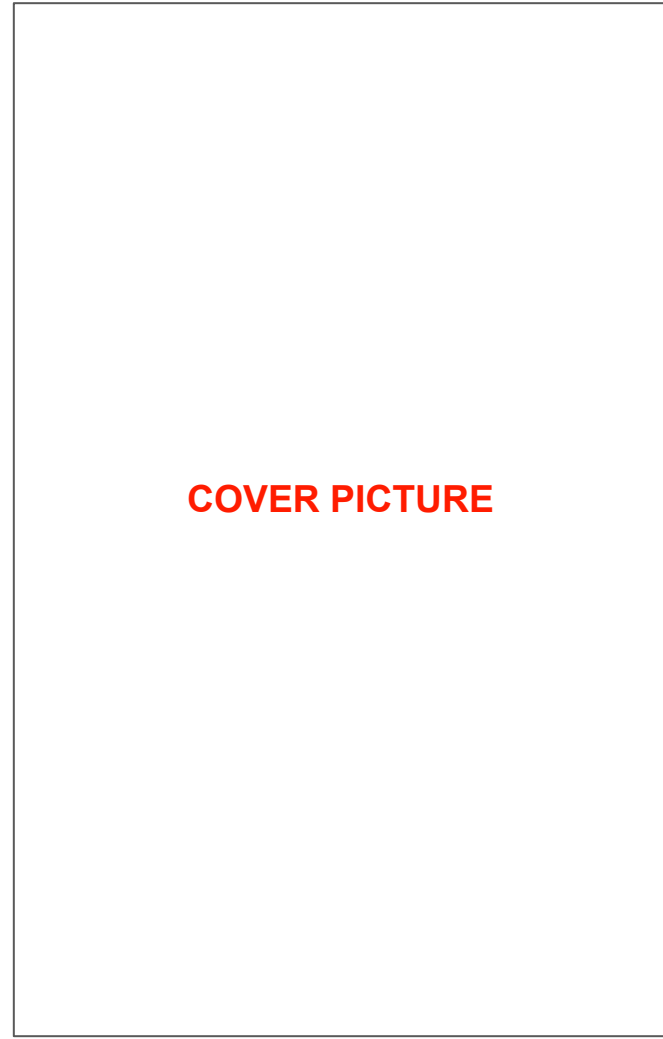
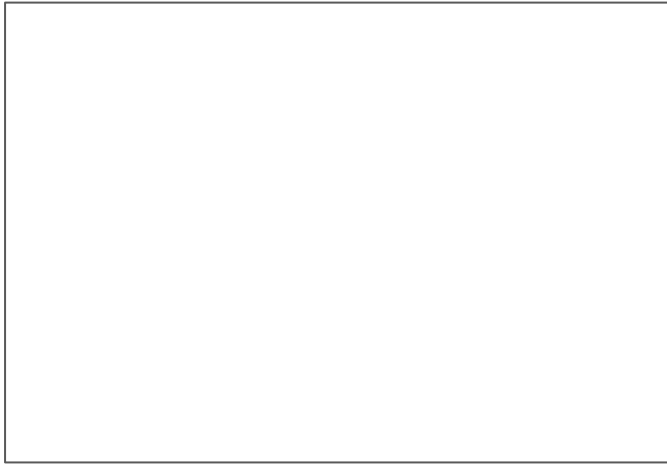
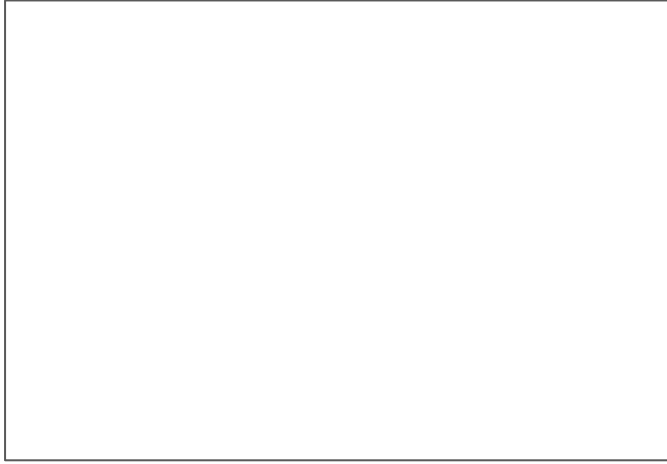
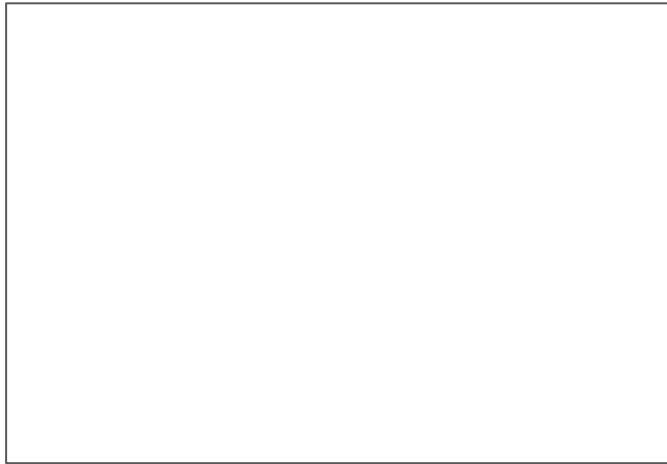
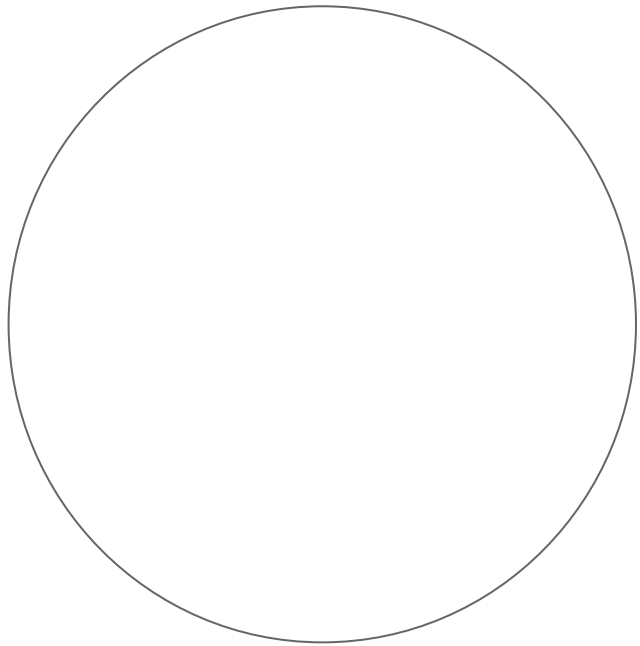
Plant Heading

Animal Heading

TITLE

COVER PICTURE

BY:



PICTURE

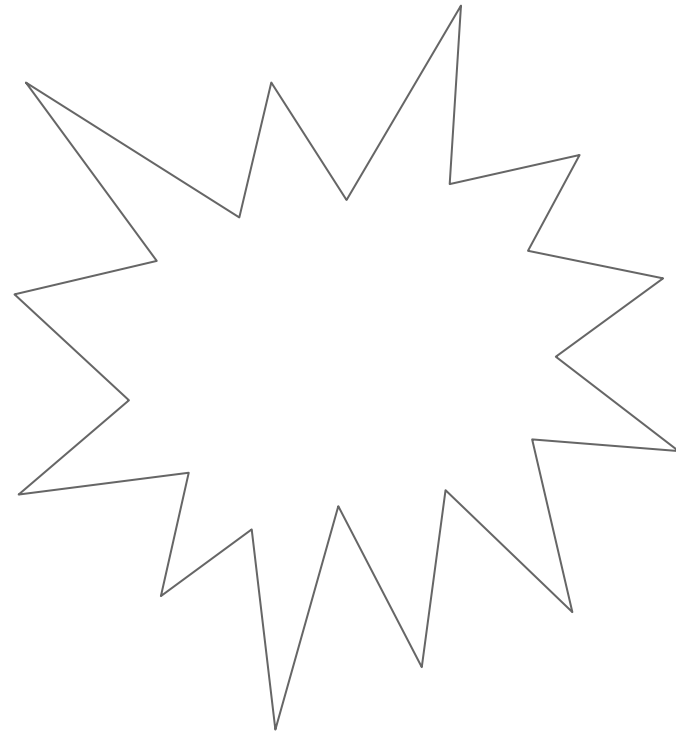
TEXT

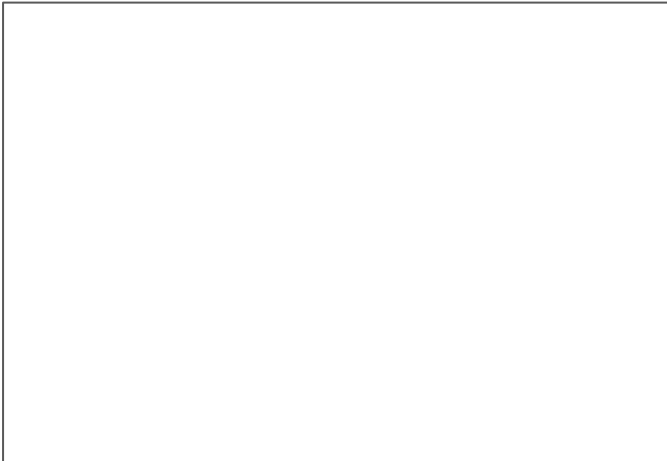
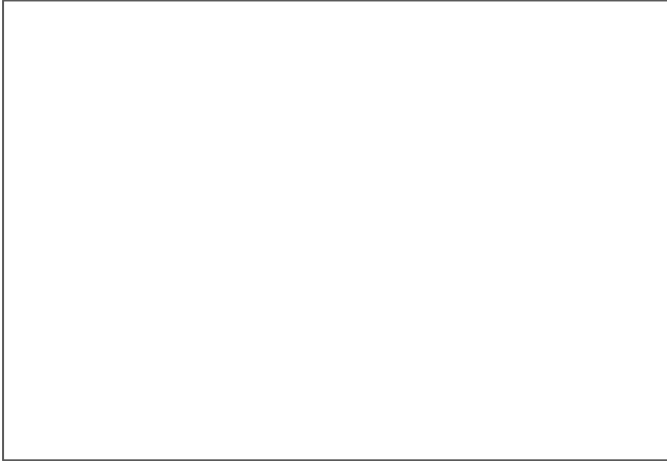
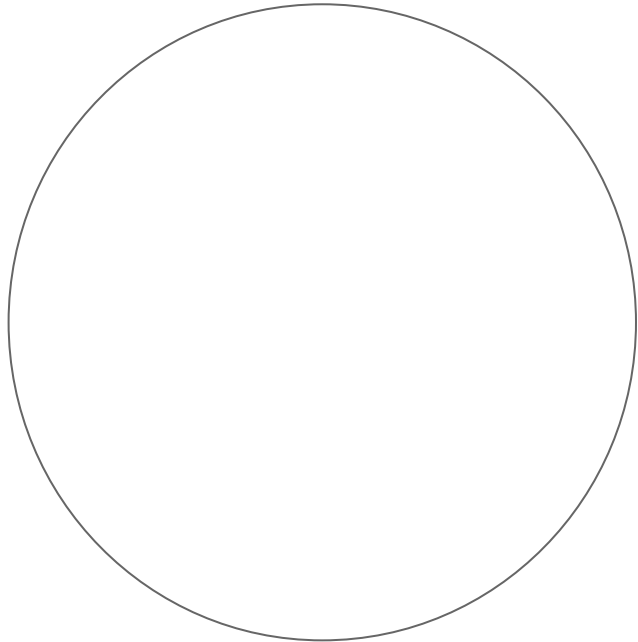
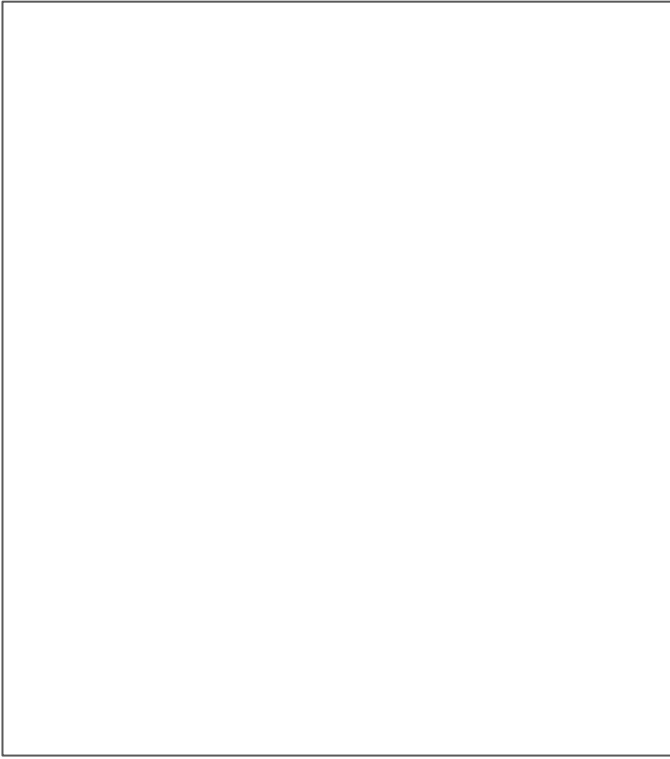
Did you know...

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____





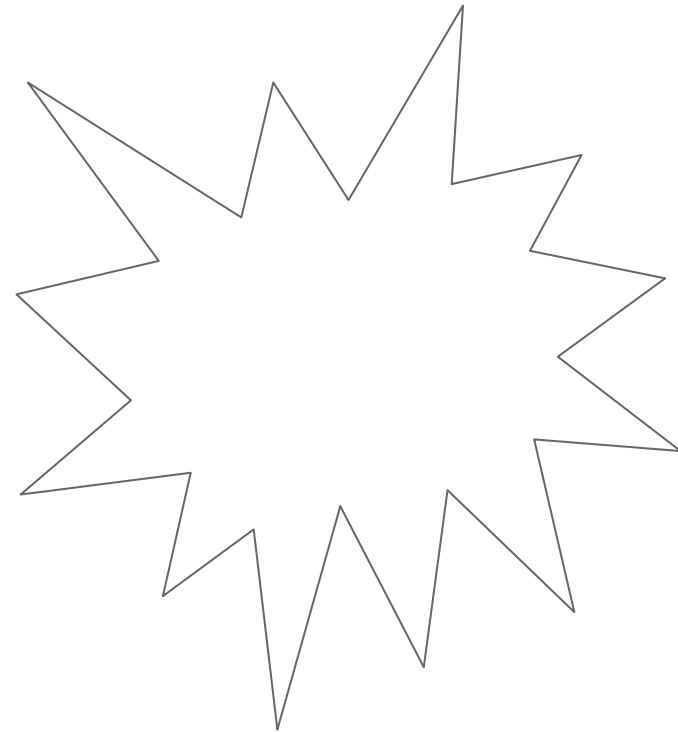
BY:

Did you know...

1. _____

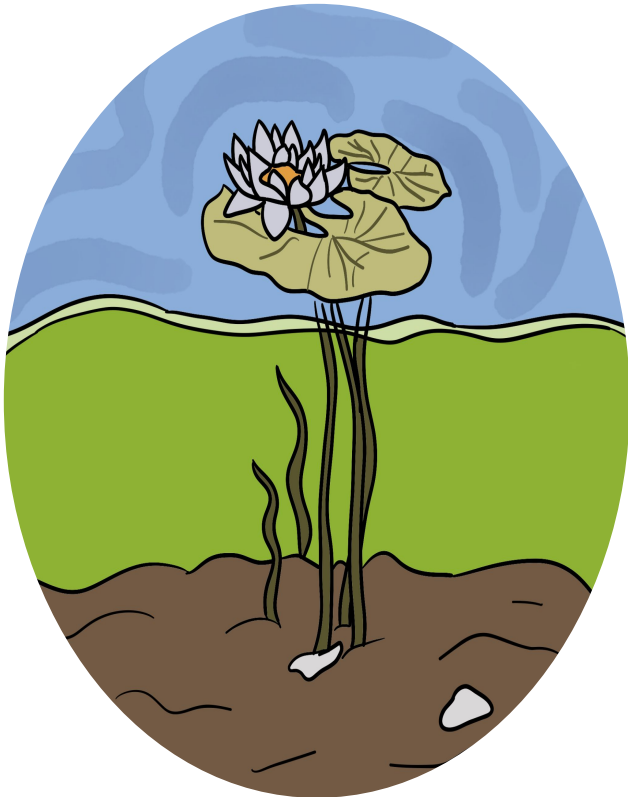
2. _____

3. _____



Wetland Plants

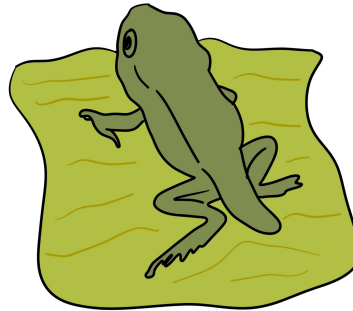
- Plants make their own food.
- Plants use sunlight, air, and water to make food through photosynthesis.
- Lily pads float on top of the water and soak up sunlight.
- Roots get water and nutrients from the soil.



Wetland Animals



Ducks have waterproof feathers to stay dry in the water.

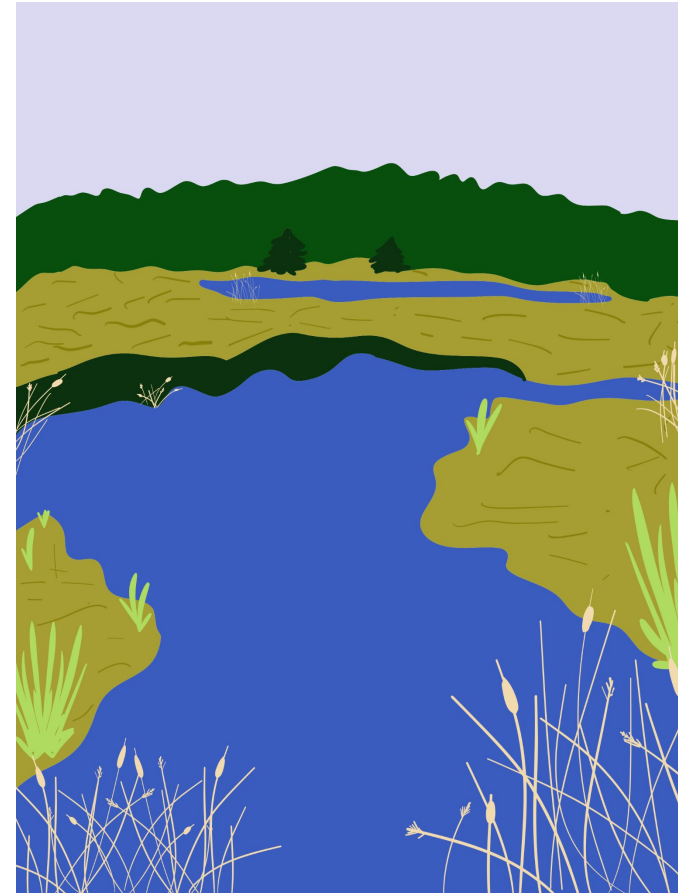


Tadpoles turn into frogs.



Herons use their long beaks to catch food.

Wonderful Wetlands!

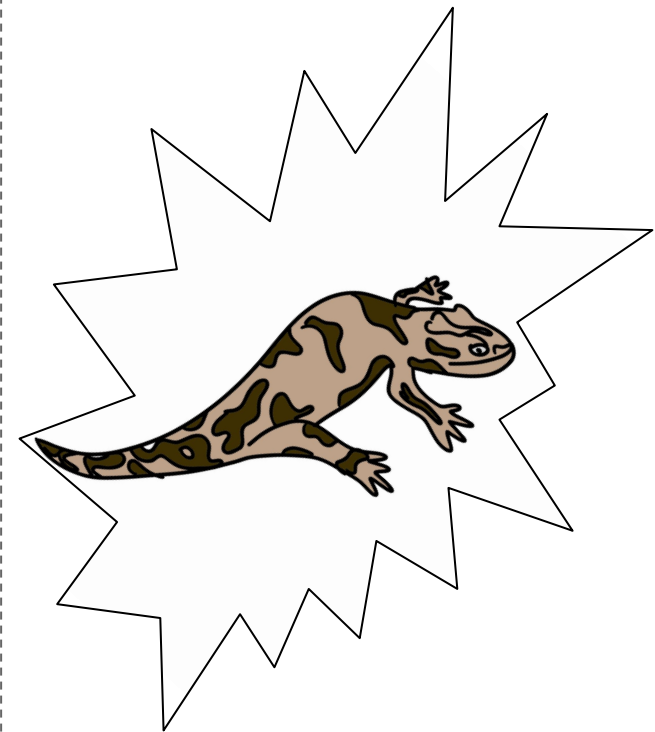


BY:

A. Class

Did you know...

1. wetlands can be freshwater or saltwater?
2. herbivores, carnivores, and omnivores live in the wetlands?
3. wetlands have a lot of different types of animals?



Do you love being surrounded by water and wildlife? Personally, I believe the wetlands are the best place to visit! Wetlands are a special type of habitat that is land covered by water. This environment is perfect for unique animals to thrive. For example, the water strider is an insect that can walk on water! It is never boring in the wetlands because the habitat is always changing. The water level may change depending on the time of year or even the time of day. Even the plants in the wetlands are interesting! They can grow in the water. Whether you want to go watch animals or just enjoy the quiet beauty of this habitat, the wetlands have something for everyone.



Vocabulary

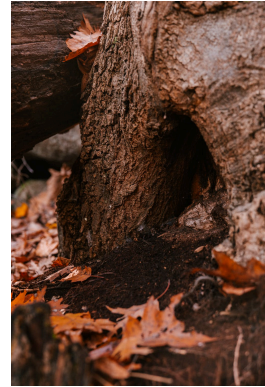
Name: _____

Date: _____

burrow

noun

cool, underground homes in the desert



carnivore

noun

an animal that eats other animals



coral reef

noun

a group of corals that lives in a warm ocean



depend

verb

to rely on



desert

noun

a very hot and dry habitat



energy

noun

what helps living things grow and move



forest

noun

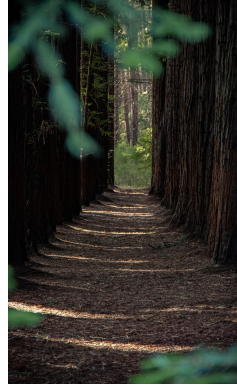
a **habitat** where many trees grow



forest floor

noun

the ground in the **rainforest**



fresh water

noun

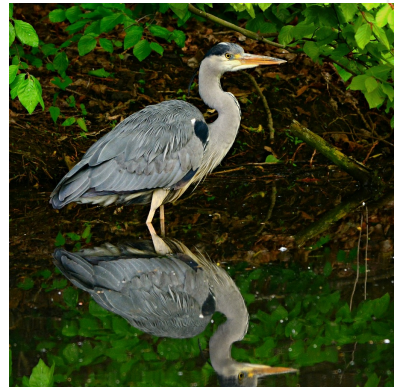
water that only has a little salt in it



habitat

noun

a place in nature where plants and animals live



herbivore

noun

an animal that eats plants



lake

noun

a large body of water surrounded by land on all sides



living thing

noun

something that is alive



nest

noun

a home above the ground



nonliving thing

noun

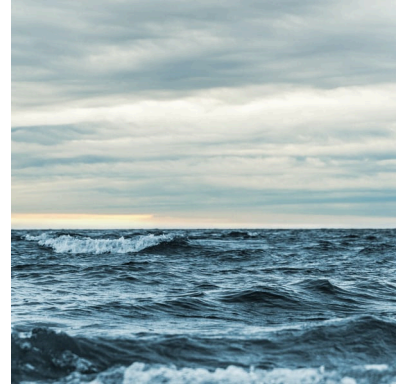
something that is not alive



ocean

noun

a huge saltwater habitat



omnivore

noun

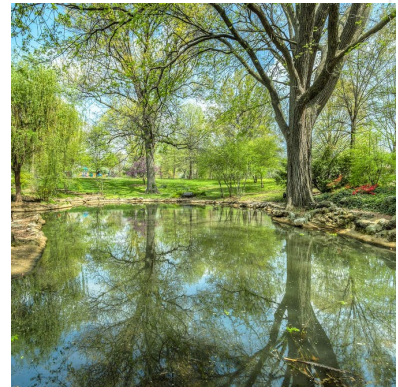
an animal that eats plants and animals



pond

noun

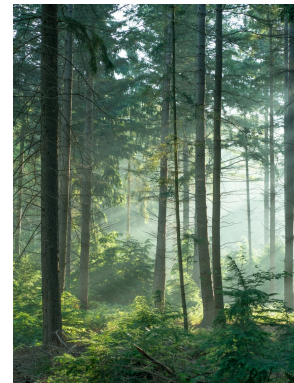
a **freshwater** habitat that is smaller than a lake



rainforest

noun

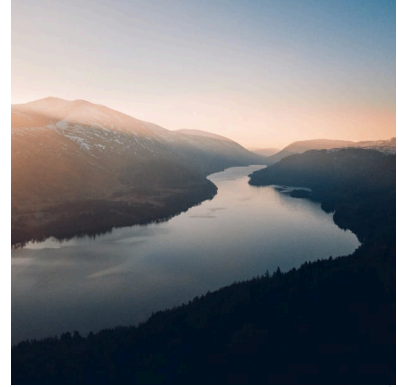
a **habitat** that gets a lot of rain and has many tall trees



river

noun

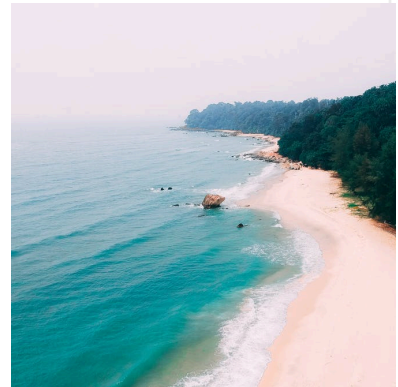
a **freshwater** habitat with flowing water



salt water

noun

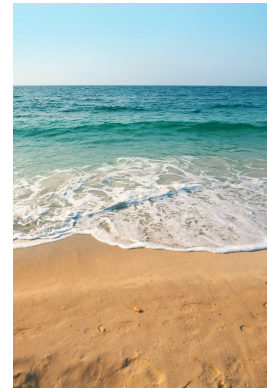
water that has a lot of salt in it



shore

noun

a water habitat where **ocean** water washes onto the land



swamp

noun

a water habitat with trees growing in the water



tide pool

noun

a small pool of water



waterproof

adjective

stays dry in the water





Unit Rubrics & Assessments

Informational Writing Rubric

2nd Grade English Language Arts

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| Rubric Scoring Key | Fully meets (4) All criteria present in the writing | Mostly meets (3) Most criteria present, with some misunderstandings | Partially meets (2) Criteria attempted, but major misunderstandings | Does not meet yet (1) Criteria are not attempted or not enough evidence to rate |
|---------------------------|---|---|---|---|

| Structure | Rubric Score | Notes |
|--|---------------------|--------------|
| Sections Writes a complete paragraph that includes a topic sentence, supporting sentences, and a concluding sentence | 4 3 2 1 | |
| Introduction Starts by introducing a topic and why it is important; Introduction <u>may</u> use a lead that captures the reader's interest, such as posing a question or presenting fascinating facts or details | 4 3 2 1 | |
| Conclusion Includes a concluding statement that provides a sense of closure; Restates the topic and re-emphasizes the main ideas | 4 3 2 1 | |

| Development | Rubric Score | Notes |
|--|---------------------|--------------|
| Details Includes 2–3 facts and details to develop and support the topic; Details tell more about each fact | 4 3 2 1 | |
| Text Features As called for by the task, uses 2–3 text features to reinforce main ideas, including a title, illustrations, headings, labels, or captions | 4 3 2 1 | |

| Language | Rubric Score | Notes |
|--|---------------------|--------------|
| Grammar Includes complete simple and compound sentences; varies sentence types Uses nouns correctly, including collective nouns, frequently occurring irregular plural nouns, reflexive pronouns Uses verbs correctly, including past tense of frequently occurring irregular verbs Uses adjectives and adverbs and can choose between them depending on what is to be modified | 4 3 2 1 | |
| Conventions Uses correct capitalization conventions, including beginning of a sentence, "I" pronoun, proper nouns Uses correct punctuation conventions, including end of a sentence, commas in greetings and closings of letters, apostrophe to form contractions and possessives | 4 3 2 1 | |

Opinion Writing Rubric

2nd Grade English Language Arts

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| Rubric Scoring Key | Fully meets (4) All criteria present in the writing | Mostly meets (3) Most criteria present, with some misunderstandings | Partially meets (2) Criteria attempted, but major misunderstandings | Does not meet yet (1) Criteria are not attempted or not enough evidence to rate |
|---------------------------|---|---|---|---|

| Structure | Rubric Score | Notes |
|--|---------------------|--------------|
| Organizational Structure Writes a complete paragraph that states their opinion, includes a topic sentence, lists the relevant reasons that support their opinion, and includes a concluding sentence | 4 3 2 1 | |
| Introduction Starts by clearly stating a topic and their opinion; Introduction <u>may</u> pose a question or start with a fact | 4 3 2 1 | |
| Conclusion Includes a concluding sentence that restates the opinion; Concluding sentence <u>may</u> ask a question or make a suggestion | 4 3 2 1 | |

| Development | Rubric Score | Notes |
|--|---------------------|--------------|
| Reasons Includes 2–3 reasons to support the opinion; reasons may be from personal experience, facts, or details; Uses linking words to connect opinion and reasons | 4 3 2 1 | |

| Language | Rubric Score | Notes |
|--|---------------------|--------------|
| Grammar Includes complete simple and compound sentences; Varies sentence types Uses nouns correctly, including collective nouns, frequently occurring irregular plural nouns, reflexive pronouns Uses verbs correctly, including past tense of frequently occurring irregular verbs Uses adjectives and adverbs and can choose between them depending on what is to be modified | 4 3 2 1 | |
| Conventions Uses correct capitalization conventions, including beginning of a sentence, "I" pronoun, proper nouns Uses correct punctuation conventions, including end of a sentence, commas in greetings and closings of letters, apostrophe to form contractions and possessives | 4 3 2 1 | |

Name: _____ Date: _____

Single Point Informational Writing Rubric

| | Areas for Growth What could I do to make my writing even stronger? How can I improve? | Criteria Expectations for my writing assignment. | Strengths What am I doing well already? What am I proud of? |
|----------------------|---|---|---|
| Details | | I include 2–3 facts to develop and support the topic. | |
| Sections | | I wrote a complete paragraph that includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A topic sentence• Supporting sentences• A concluding sentence | |
| Text Features | | I have included 1–2 text features when appropriate. The text features I used to reinforce ideas <u>may</u> include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Illustrations• Headings | |

Name: _____ Date: _____

Single Point Informational Writing Rubric

| | Areas for Growth What could I do to make my writing even stronger? How can I improve? | Criteria Expectations for my writing assignment. | Strengths What am I doing well already? What am I proud of? |
|---------------------|---|---|---|
| Details | | I include 2–3 facts to develop and support the topic. | |
| | | I include details that tell more about each fact. | |
| Sections | | I wrote a complete paragraph that includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A topic sentence • Supporting sentences • A concluding sentence | |
| Introduction | | I begin by introducing a topic and why it is important. | |

| | | | |
|----------------------|--|---|--|
| | | <p>I introduce my paragraph in a way that captures the reader's interest.</p> <p>My lead <u>may</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Pose a question ● Present fascinating facts or details | |
| Conclusion | | <p>I end my paragraph with a concluding statement that restates the topic and re-emphasizes the main ideas</p> | |
| Text Features | | <p>I have included 1–2 text features when appropriate.</p> <p>The text features I used to reinforce ideas <u>may</u> include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Illustrations ● Headings ● Labels | |

Name: _____ Date: _____

Single Point Informational Writing Rubric

| | Areas for Growth What could I do to make my writing even stronger? How can I improve? | Criteria Expectations for my writing assignment. | Strengths What am I doing well already? What am I proud of? |
|-----------------|---|---|---|
| Details | | I include 2–3 facts to develop and support the topic. | |
| | | I include details that tell more about each fact. | |
| Sections | | I wrote a complete paragraph that includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● A topic sentence● Supporting sentences● A concluding sentence | |

| | | | |
|----------------------|--|--|--|
| Introduction | | I begin by introducing a topic and why it is important. | |
| | | I introduce my paragraph in a way that captures the reader's interest. My lead <u>may</u> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Pose a question ● Present fascinating facts or details | |
| Conclusion | | I end my paragraph with a concluding statement that restates the topic and re-emphasizes the main ideas | |
| Text Features | | I have included 1–2 text features when appropriate. The text features I used to reinforce ideas <u>may</u> include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Illustrations ● Headings ● Labels ● Captions | |

Name: _____ Date: _____

Single Point Informational Writing Rubric

| | Areas for Growth What could I do to make my writing even stronger? How can I improve? | Criteria Expectations for my writing assignment. | Strengths What am I doing well already? What am I proud of? |
|---------------------|---|---|---|
| Details | | I include 2–3 facts to develop and support the topic. | |
| | | I include details that tell more about each fact. | |
| Sections | | I wrote a complete paragraph that includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A topic sentence • Supporting sentences • A concluding sentence | |
| Introduction | | I begin by introducing a topic and why it is important. | |

| | | | |
|----------------------|--|---|--|
| | | <p>I introduce my paragraph in a way that captures the reader's interest.</p> <p>My lead <u>may</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Pose a question ● Present fascinating facts or details | |
| Conclusion | | <p>I end my paragraph with a concluding statement that restates the topic and re-emphasizes the main ideas</p> | |
| Text Features | | <p>I have included 1–2 text features when appropriate.</p> <p>The text features I used to reinforce ideas <u>may</u> include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Illustrations ● Headings ● Labels ● Captions | |

Name: _____ Date: _____

Single Point Informational Writing Rubric

| | Areas for Growth What could I do to make my writing even stronger? How can I improve? | Criteria Expectations for my writing assignment. | Strengths What am I doing well already? What am I proud of? |
|---------------------|---|---|---|
| Details | | I include 2–3 facts to develop and support the topic. | |
| | | I include details that tell more about each fact. | |
| Sections | | I wrote a complete paragraph that includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A topic sentence • Supporting sentences • A concluding sentence | |
| Introduction | | I begin by introducing a topic and why it is important. | |

| | | | |
|----------------------|--|--|--|
| | | <p>I introduce my paragraph in a way that captures the reader's interest.</p> <p>My lead <u>may</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Pose a question ● Present fascinating facts or details | |
| Conclusion | | <p>I end my paragraph with a concluding statement that restates the topic and re-emphasizes the main ideas</p> | |
| Text Features | | <p>I have included 1–2 text features when appropriate.</p> <p>The text features I used to reinforce ideas <u>may</u> include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Title ● Illustrations ● Headings ● Labels ● Captions | |

Name: _____ Date: _____

Single Point Opinion Writing Rubric

| | Areas for Growth What could I do to make my writing even stronger? How can I improve? | Criteria Expectations for my writing assignment. | Strengths What am I doing well already? What am I proud of? |
|------------------|---|--|---|
| Reasons | | I include 2–3 relevant reasons to support my opinion. Reasons <u>may</u> be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Personal experience ● Facts or details | |
| | | I use linking words to connect opinions and reasons. | |
| Structure | | I wrote a paragraph that includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● my opinion ● a topic sentence ● relevant reasons ● a concluding sentence | |

| | | | |
|---------------------|--|---|--|
| Introduction | | I introduce my paragraph in a way that captures the reader's interest. My lead may: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Pose a question● Present fascinating facts or details | |
| Conclusion | | I end my paragraph with a concluding sentence that restates the opinion. Concluding sentences may: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Ask a question, or● Make a suggestion | |

Name: _____ Date: _____

Brochure Single Point Rubric

| Areas for Growth What could I do to make my visual even stronger? How can I improve? | Criteria Expectations for my visual representation. | Strengths What am I doing well already? What am I proud of? |
|--|--|---|
| | I have identified 2–3 types of plants from the habitat . | |
| | I have identified 2–3 types of animals from the habitat . | |
| | I have identified 2–3 ways to get food and energy . | |
| | The facts I have included are relevant or from the text. | |
| | My visuals relate to the content. | |
| | The colors I have used are mostly accurate. | |
| | The labels and captions included correctly identify content. | |
| | My visuals are clear and easy to read. | |
| | Visual explains how plants and animals depend on each other for survival. | |

Name: _____ Date: _____

Visual Representation Single Point Rubric

| Areas for Growth What could I do to make my visual even stronger? How can I improve? | Criteria Expectations for my visual representation. | Strengths What am I doing well already? What am I proud of? |
|--|--|---|
| | I have identified 2–3 types of plants from the habitat . | |
| | I have identified 2–3 types of animals from the habitat . | |
| | I have identified 2–3 ways to get food and energy . | |
| | The facts I have included are relevant or from the text. | |
| | My visuals relate to the content. | |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| | The colors I have used are mostly accurate. | |
| | The labels and captions included correctly identify content. | |
| | My visuals are clear and easy to read. | |
| | Visual explains how plants and animals depend on each other for survival. | |

Name: _____ Date: _____


Editing Checklist

| Language and Conventions Focus Area | ✓ |
|--|---|
| I use statements in my writing. | |
| I use questions in my writing. | |
| I use exclamatory sentences in my writing. | |
| I end all sentences with the correct punctuation mark. | |
| | |
| | |

My writing goal:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Editing Checklist

| Language and Conventions Focus Area |  |
|--|---|
| I use statements in my writing. | |
| I use questions in my writing. | |
| I use exclamatory sentences in my writing. | |
| I end all sentences with the correct punctuation mark. | |
| I correctly use regular plural nouns. | |
| I correctly use irregular plural nouns. | |

My writing goal:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Part 1: Vocabulary

1. What is an **ocean**?
 - a. a small body of **fresh water**
 - b. a huge body of **salt water**
 - c. a place where water washes onto land

2. Many **desert** animals live in homes under the ground called _____ to keep cool.
 - a. **burrows**
 - b. **forest floors**
 - c. **nests**

3. An animal that gets its food from flowers would most likely live in _____.
 - a. a **pond**
 - b. the **desert**
 - c. the **forest**

4. **Carnivores** eat _____.
 - a. other animals
 - b. both plants and animals
 - c. plants

5. What do all living things need to survive? Name three things.

- _____
- _____
- _____

Part 2: Content Knowledge

6. Answer the question below using what you learned from the unit:

Choose one habitat to write about:

(Circle one): forest desert rainforest water

Explain how at least two different living things depend on this habitat for survival.

Your answer should include:

- Details about the habitat you selected
- Two examples of living things from that habitat
- 3 or more vocabulary words from the unit:
habitat herbivore omnivore carnivore energy depend
- Complete sentences

Student: _____ Examiner: _____ Date: _____

Words Read Correctly: _____ Errors: _____

Excerpt from *A Wetland Habitat*

| | |
|--|-----|
| What is a wetland? | 4 |
| A wetland is a habitat. A wetland is a land that is covered with water. Some wetlands | 21 |
| are covered with water all year. Other wetlands are covered with water only | 34 |
| part of the year. | 38 |
| Wetlands called marshes | 41 |
| This book is about marshes . Marshes are a kind of wetland. Many plants and | 55 |
| animals live in marshes. This snapping turtle lives in a marsh. | 66 |
| Marshes | 67 |
| Marshes are covered with water all year. They are along the edges of lakes, | 81 |
| rivers, and ponds. These baby ducks find food in a marsh. They swim | 94 |
| in the water. | 97 |
| A freshwater marsh | 100 |
| Some marshes have salt water . Salt water has a lot of salt in it. Other marshes | 116 |
| have fresh water . Fresh water has only a little salt. This book is about | 130 |
| freshwater marshes. This deer is drinking water from a freshwater marsh. | 141 |

Kalman, Bobbie. *A Wetland Habitat*. Crabtree Publishing Company, 2012. Print. Pages 8–11.

Excerpt from *A Wetland Habitat*

What is a wetland?

A **wetland** is a habitat. A wetland is a land that is covered with water. Some wetlands are covered with water all year. Other wetlands are covered with water only part of the year.

Wetlands called marshes

This book is about **marshes**. Marshes are a kind of wetland. Many plants and animals live in marshes. This snapping turtle lives in a marsh.

Marshes

Marshes are covered with water all year. They are along the edges of lakes, rivers, and ponds. These baby ducks find food in a marsh. They swim in the water.

A freshwater marsh

Some marshes have **salt water**. Salt water has a lot of salt in it. Other marshes have **fresh water**. Fresh water has only a little salt. This book is about freshwater marshes. This deer is drinking water from a freshwater marsh.

Kalman, Bobbie. *A Wetland Habitat*. Crabtree Publishing Company, 2012. Print. Pages 8–11.



Texts & Supporting Readings



In addition to the materials in this document, students will engage with third party, copyrighted materials as part of this unit. To see a list of those texts and their authors please visit:

<https://www.fishtanklearning.org/curriculum/ela/2nd-grade/materials/>