

**2<sup>nd</sup> Grade**

**Week 7: May 11-15**

**ELA**



## Week 7: May 11-15 ELA Directions

**Monday:** Today begin by practicing your vocabulary words. Read your vocabulary cards. Read the words and their definitions. Use the pictures to help you understand what the word means. Share your sentences with a family member. As an introduction to our story, read page 485 to become familiar with the topic. Read the story on pages 486-503. If your child has difficulty have them use the text and illustrations to help with understanding.

**Lunes:** comience hoy practicando sus palabras de vocabulario. Lee tus tarjetas de vocabulario. Lee las palabras y sus definiciones. Use las imágenes para entender lo que significa la palabra. Comparte tus oraciones con un miembro de la familia. Como introducción a nuestra historia, lea la página 485 para familiarizarse con el tema. Lea la historia en las páginas 486-503. Si su hijo tiene dificultades, haga que usen el texto y las ilustraciones para ayudarlo a comprender.

**Tuesday:** Review the vocabulary cards from the previous lesson. You can challenge your child by having them write the definition in their own words. Reread Two of Everything on pages 486-503. Read about understanding characters on page 504. Make a chart on a piece of paper like the one on this page. You will have 3 columns: One for the Character (you will use the Haktaks), one for What Happens (briefly tell what the character did/what happened), and one for words, actions, and thoughts (you can write what the character said, did, or thought). One example of how you could fill it out is as follows: Character: Mr. Haktak – What happened: He found the pot and took it home – Thought: He wants to use it for something. Good luck!

**Martes:** Repase las tarjetas de vocabulario de la lección anterior. Puede desafiar a su hijo haciendo que escriba la definición en sus propias palabras. Vuelva a leer Two of Everything en las páginas 486-503. Lea sobre la comprensión de los personajes en la página 504. Haga un cuadro en una hoja de papel como la de esta página. Tendrá 3 columnas: una para el personaje (usará los Haktaks), una para lo que sucede (diga brevemente qué hizo el personaje / qué sucedió) y otra para palabras, acciones y pensamientos (puede escribir lo que el personaje dicho, hecho o pensado). Un ejemplo de cómo podría llenarlo es el siguiente: Carácter: Sr. Haktak - Qué sucedió: Encontró la olla y se la llevó a casa - Pensamiento: Quiere usarla para algo. ¡Buena suerte!

**Wednesday:** Review vocabulary cards for the story. Your child can practice the words by using them in a sentence. Have your child read, Reader's Theater: Stone Soup, on pages 508-510. This is meant to be read like a play so feel free to choose a part and have fun reading this with your child! Complete pages 202-206 of the Readers Notebook.

**Miércoles:** Revise las tarjetas de vocabulario para la historia. Su hijo puede practicar las palabras usándolas en una oración. Haga que su hijo lea, Reader's Theatre: Stone Soup, en las páginas 508-510. ¡Está destinado a leerse como una obra de teatro, así que siéntase libre de elegir una parte y diviértase leyendo esto con su hijo! Complete las páginas 202-206 del Cuaderno de lectores.

**Thursday:** Today your child will practice reading passages and answering questions. Please have them read the passage twice and refer back to the text to answer their questions! First, they will read 'Gecko Fun Facts' and answer the questions 1-5. Then, they will read 'A Rainbow' and answer the questions 1-5.

**Jueves:** Hoy su hijo practicará leer pasajes y responder preguntas. ¡Pídale que lean el pasaje dos veces y vuelvan a consultar el texto para responder sus preguntas! Primero, leerán "Datos divertidos de Gecko" y responderán las preguntas 1-5. Luego, leerán "A Rainbow" y responderán las preguntas 1-5.

**Friday:** Today is catch up day. Complete any assignments that you have not finished. If you have questions call your teacher. If you have extra time remember to sharpen your saw!

**Viernes:** Hoy es el día para ponerse al día. Completa cualquier tarea que no hayas terminado. Si tienes preguntas llama a tu maestro. ¡Si tiene tiempo extra, recuerde afilar su sierra!



## TARGET VOCABULARY

- search
- contained
- startled
- odd
- leaned
- tossed
- grateful
- village



Vocabulary Reader



Context Cards


1.2.6 Use words and phrases acquired through conversations, reading and being read to, and responding to texts



## Vocabulary in Context

- Study each **Context Card**.
- Place the Vocabulary words in alphabetical order.

1 **search**  
It is fun to **search** for buried treasure. You never know what you will find!




2 **contained**  
This old box **contained** jewels, coins, and other treasures.



3 **startled**  
The diver was **startled** to find treasure at the bottom of the ocean.




5 **leaned**  
The woman **leaned** over to get a better view of the whale near the ship.



7 **grateful**  
The museum was very **grateful**, or thankful, to get the old statues.



4 **odd**  
Do you think it is **odd**, or strange, to look for buried treasure?



6 **tossed**  
They **tossed** the supplies into the trunk to pack for their vacation.



8 **village**  
This **village** is near the ocean. People find coins buried on the beach.




Lesson 29



Page 5

 **PREVIEW THE TOPIC** **Traditional Stories**

Traditional stories have been told for many years. Long ago, stories were told aloud and then retold. Now most stories are written down. People everywhere can read them. Traditional stories often are told to teach a lesson.

In *Two of Everything*, the characters learn an important lesson.



# ANCHOR TEXT



### TARGET SKILL

#### Understanding

Characters Tell more about characters.

--	--	--

### GENRE

A **folktale** is a story that is often told by people of a country. As you read, look for:

- ▶ a simple plot that teaches a lesson
- ▶ events that could not happen in real life

**COMMON CORE STATE STANDARDS**  
**ELA** **L.2.3** describe how characters respond to events and challenges; **L.2.6** acknowledge differences in points of view or character; **RL.2.10** read and comprehend literature



### MEET THE AUTHOR AND ILLUSTRATOR

#### Lily Toy Hong

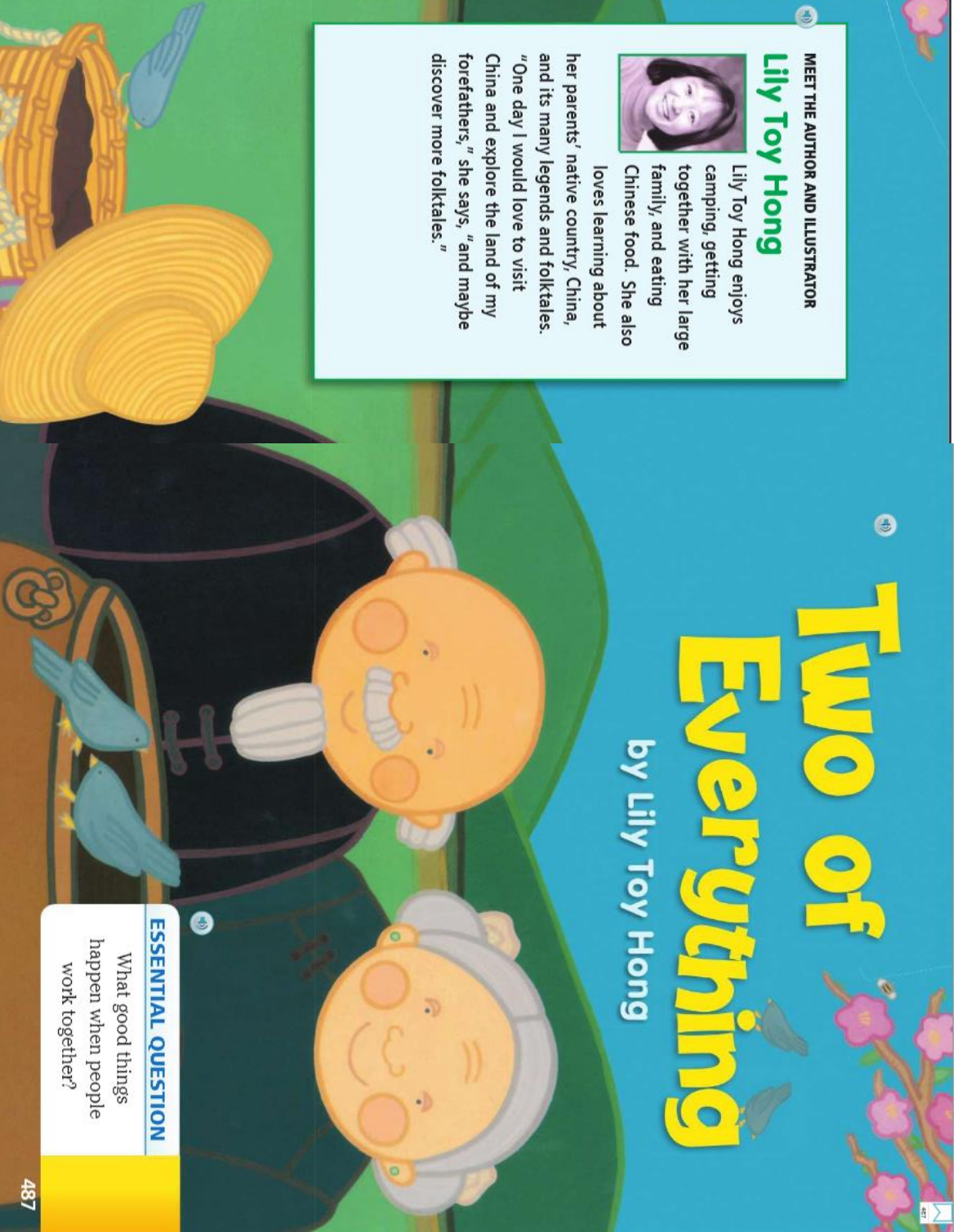


Lily Toy Hong enjoys camping, getting together with her large family, and eating Chinese food. She also loves learning about

her parents' native country, China, and its many legends and folktales. "One day I would love to visit China and explore the land of my forefathers," she says, "and maybe discover more folktales."

# Two of Everything

by Lily Toy Hong



### ESSENTIAL QUESTION

What good things happen when people work together?

Once long ago, in a humble little hut, lived Mr. Haktak and his wife, Mrs. Haktak. They were old and very poor. What little they ate came from their tiny garden.

In a lucky year when the harvest was plentiful, Mr. Haktak had a little extra to take to the village. There he traded turnips, potatoes, and other vegetables for clothing, lamp oil, and fresh seeds.



488

489



One spring morning when Mr. Haktak was digging in his garden, his shovel struck something hard. Puzzled, he dug deeper into the dark ground until he came upon an ancient pot made of brass.

“How odd,” said Mr. Haktak to himself. “To think that I have been digging here all these years and never came upon this pot before! I will take it home. Maybe Mrs. Haktak can find some use for it.”



490



The pot was big and heavy for old Mr. Haktak. As he stumbled along, his purse, which contained his last five gold coins, fell to the ground. He tossed it into the pot for safekeeping and staggered home.

His wife greeted him at the door. “Dear husband, what a strange pot!” Mr. Haktak explained how he found the pot. “I wonder what we can do with it,” said Mrs. Haktak. “It looks too large to cook in and too small to bathe in.”

491

48 As Mrs. Haktak **leaned** over to peer into the pot, her hairpin—the only one she owned—fell in. She felt around in the pot, and suddenly her eyes grew round with surprise. “Look!” she shouted. “I’ve pulled out TWO hairpins, exactly alike, and TWO purses, too!” Sure enough, the purses were identical, and so were the hairpins. Inside each purse were five gold coins!



49 Mr. Haktak was so excited he jumped up and down. “Let’s put my winter coat inside the pot. If we are lucky again the pot will make two coats, and then we will both stay warm.” So into the pot went one coat—and out came TWO coats.

They began to **search** the house and quickly put more things into the magical pot. “If only we had some meat,” wished Mr. Haktak, “or fresh fruit, or one delicious sweet cake.”



40 Mrs. Haktak smiled. “I know how we can get anything we want,” she said. She put their ten coins into one purse, then threw it into the pot. She pulled out two purses with ten coins in each.

“What a clever wife I have!” cried Mr. Haktak. “Each time we do this we will have twice as much money as before!”

The Haktaks worked late into the night, filling and emptying the pot until the floor was covered with coins.

41 **ANALYZE THE TEXT**

**Understanding Characters** Do you agree with Mr. Haktak that his wife is clever? Explain.

42

Morning came, and off went Mr. Haktak with a long list of things to buy in the village. Instead of vegetables, his basket was full of gold coins.

Mrs. Haktak finished all of her chores and sat down to enjoy a cup of tea. She sipped her tea and admired the brass pot. Then with a grateful heart, she knelt and embraced it. “Dear pot, I do not know where you came from, but you are my best friend.” She stooped over the pot to look inside.





- 496 At that very moment, Mr. Haktak returned. His arms were so full of packages that he had to kick the door open. Bang! Mrs. Haktak was so startled that she lost her balance and fell headfirst into the pot!
- Mr. Haktak ran over and grabbed his wife's legs. He pulled and tugged until she slid out onto the floor. But when he looked at the pot again, he gasped. Two more legs were sticking straight out of it! Naturally, he took hold of the ankles and pulled. Out came a second person! She looked exactly like his wife.

- 497 The new Mrs. Haktak sat silently on the floor looking lost. But the first Mrs. Haktak cried, "I am your one and only wife! Put that woman back into the pot right now!"
- Mr. Haktak yelled, "No! If I put her back we will not have two women but THREE. One wife is enough for me!"
- He backed away from his angry wife, and tripped and fell headfirst into the pot himself!



497 **ANALYZE THE TEXT**

**Point of View** What story details do you learn from the person telling the story? Which details do you learn from what Mr. Haktak says?



40 Both Mrs. Haktaks rushed to rescue him. Each grasped an ankle, and together they pulled him out. There were two more legs in the pot. So they pulled out the other Mr. Haktak, too.

40 “Just what use does one Mr. Haktak have for another!” Mr. Haktak cried angrily. “This pot is not as wonderful as we thought it to be. Now even our troubles are beginning to double.”  
But his wife had been thinking while he was yelling.



“Calm down,” she said. “It is good that the other Mrs. Haktak has her own Mr. Haktak. Perhaps we will become best of friends. After all, we are so alike he will be a brother to you and she a sister to me. With our pot we can make two of everything, so there will be plenty to go around.”

And that is what they did. The Haktaks built two fine new homes. Each house had identical teapots, rice bowls, silk embroideries, and bamboo furniture. From the outside, the houses looked exactly alike, but there was one difference. Hidden in one house was a big brass pot. Of course, the Haktaks were always very careful not to fall into it again!



➔ The new Haktaks and the old Haktaks did become good friends. The neighbors thought that the Haktaks had grown so rich that they decided to have two of everything—even themselves!



1

## search

It is fun to **search** for buried treasure. You never know what you will find!



225B

## search

### What Does It Mean?

If you **search** for someone or something, you look carefully for that person or thing.

### Think About It.

When did you **search** for something? What was it? Where did you find it?

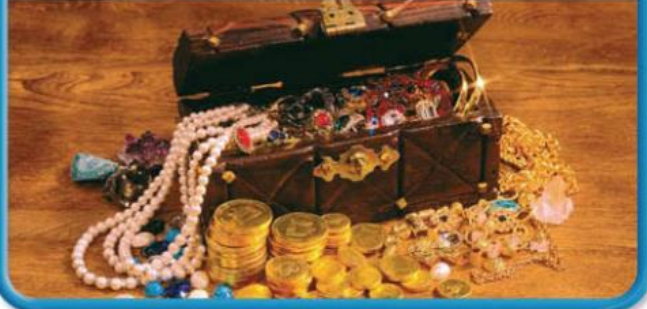
### Talk It Over.

If you ask friends to help you **search** for something, what will they need to know to be helpful? Discuss this question with a partner. List your answers on a sheet of paper.

2

## contained

This old box **contained** jewels, coins, and other treasures.



226B

## contained

### What Does It Mean?

Something that is **contained** is held or kept inside.

Spanish cognate: contener

### Think About It.

What is **contained** in your school bag?

### Talk It Over.

How are these food items usually **contained**? Copy the lists onto another sheet of paper and match as many that fit.

jam	carton
vegetables	bottle
ketchup	can
breakfast cereal	bag
milk	box
soup	jar



3

## startled

The diver was **startled** to find treasure at the bottom of the ocean.



## startled

### What Does It Mean?

A person is **startled** when he or she is shocked or surprised by something that happens suddenly.

### Think About It.

Think about a time when you were **startled**. How did you feel? What did you do?

### Talk It Over.

Read these sentences. Tell why **startled** does or does not make sense in each sentence.

- A fire alarm **startled** us while we were listening to the teacher.
- I was **startled** when it slowly grew dark after the sun went down.
- A clap of thunder **startled** the boy as he was reading.
- The gentle breeze **startled** the children during the race.

4

## odd

Do you think it is **odd**, or strange, to look for buried treasure?



## odd

### What Does It Mean?

Something that is **odd** is strange or unusual.

### Think About It.

What animal do you think is **odd**? Why do you think so?

### Talk It Over.

Which of these items are ordinary, and which are **odd**? Copy the chart onto a separate sheet of paper, and fill it in.

a bus	a car that flies
an animal that talks	a cheese sandwich
a purple cow	a boat that floats

Ordinary	Odd

COMPREHENSION



# Dig Deeper

## How to Analyze the Text

Use these pages to learn about Understanding Characters and Point of View. Then read *Two of Everything* again. Use what you learn to understand it better.

### Understanding Characters

*Two of Everything* tells how the Haktaks' pot creates a problem. Think about what the characters do and say and how they respond to events in the story. This can help you understand what they are like. For example, on page 490, Mr. Haktak finds the pot and takes it home. This shows that he wants it to be used for something.

Use the chart below to list text evidence about what happens and how the characters react.

Character	What Happens	Words, Actions, Thoughts

**COMMON CORE** **RL.2.3** describe how characters respond to events and challenges; **RL.2.6** acknowledge differences in points of view of characters



5

## leaned

The woman **leaned** over to get a better view of the whale near the ship.



229B

## leaned

### What Does It Mean?

When you **leaned** in a direction, you bent your body in that direction.

### Think About It.

Have you ever **leaned** so far in one direction that you fell over?

### Talk It Over.

Read these sentences. Which sentences would make sense if you added the word **leaned** to them? Copy those sentences on another sheet of paper.

- I \_\_\_\_\_ against a tree while I rested.
- The toddler \_\_\_\_\_ how to walk.
- Lennie \_\_\_\_\_ to the right and then to the left.
- Max \_\_\_\_\_ forward to get a better view.

6

## tossed

They **tossed** the supplies into the trunk to pack for their vacation.



230A

## tossed

### What Does It Mean?

If you **tossed** something, you threw it lightly.

### Think About It.

What kinds of foods have ingredients that are **tossed** together?

### Talk It Over.

Which of these items could be **tossed**? Discuss your answers with a partner. List them on a separate sheet of paper.

an oak tree	a tennis ball	a plastic disk
a fire hydrant	a coin	a sock
a sofa	a moose	

7

## grateful

The museum was very **grateful**, or thankful, to get the old statues.



### grateful

#### What Does It Mean?

When you are **grateful** for something good that has happened, you feel pleased and thankful.

#### Think About It.

How can people show that they are **grateful**?

#### Talk It Over.

What do you feel **grateful** for? Copy the diagram onto another sheet of paper, and fill in the ovals. Explain your answers.



8

## village

This **village** is near the ocean. People find coins buried on the beach.



### village

#### What Does It Mean?

A **village** is a group of houses and buildings in a country area.

#### Think About It.

Do you live in a **village**? Do you live in a place with more people than a **village** has, or in a place with fewer people than a **village** has?

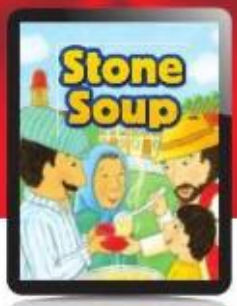
#### Talk It Over.

Put these places in order by how many people live in each one. Discuss your answers.

- village
- house
- city
- town

# Lesson 29

## TRADITIONAL TALE



### GENRE

**Traditional tales** are stories that have been told for many years.

### TEXT FOCUS

A **folktale** is a story passed down to explain or entertain.

**COMMON CORE** **RL.2.2** recount stories and determine their message, lesson, or moral; **RL.2.10** read and comprehend literature



# Readers' Theater



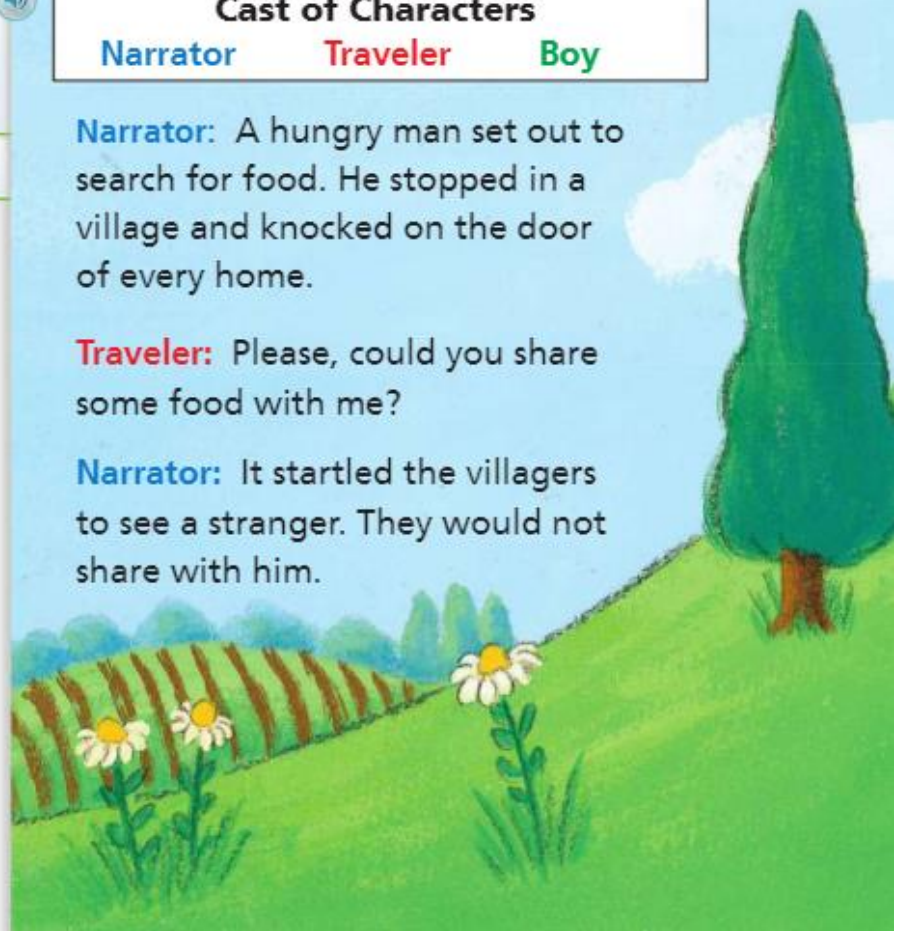
### Cast of Characters

**Narrator**     **Traveler**     **Boy**

**Narrator:** A hungry man set out to search for food. He stopped in a village and knocked on the door of every home.

**Traveler:** Please, could you share some food with me?

**Narrator:** It startled the villagers to see a stranger. They would not share with him.





**Narrator:** The man leaned against a well. He took a pot out of his sack and filled it with water.

**Boy:** What are you doing?

**Traveler:** I've tossed a stone into my pot so I can make stone soup.

**Boy:** That's odd. Is stone soup good?

**Traveler:** It is. But the soup would be better if I had a carrot.

**Boy:** Grandma grows carrots. I'll ask her for one.

**Traveler:** Thank you. Please, ask her to join us for soup.



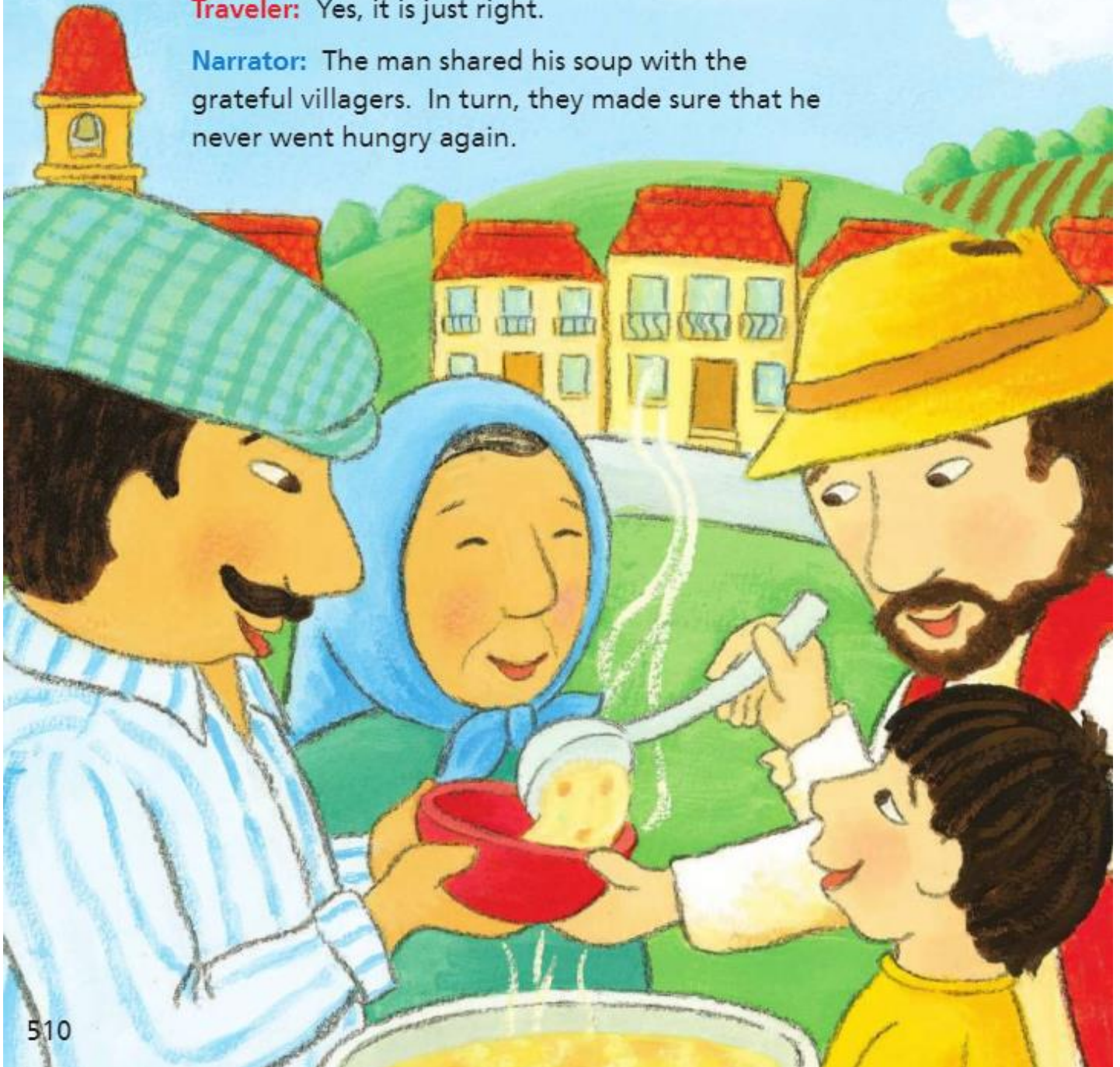


**Narrator:** The boy stopped at all the villagers' homes. He gathered food to put into the pot. Soon the soup contained carrots, green beans, potatoes, and more.

**Boy:** Is the soup ready?

**Traveler:** Yes, it is just right.

**Narrator:** The man shared his soup with the grateful villagers. In turn, they made sure that he never went hungry again.



# Reading Longer Words: Long Vowels *a* and *i*

**Two of Everything**  
Phonics: Reading Longer Words:  
Long Vowels *a* and *i*

Write a word from the box to complete each sentence.

**Word Bank**

frightened

pasted

kindly

racecar

higher

explained

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ woman likes to help her neighbors.
2. Dale's \_\_\_\_\_ was speeding around the track.
3. Dad \_\_\_\_\_ the problem in a way I could understand.
4. Were you \_\_\_\_\_ by the strange sounds in the middle of the night?
5. We watched the hot air balloon rise \_\_\_\_\_ in the sky.
6. Gina \_\_\_\_\_ the photos into her scrapbook.

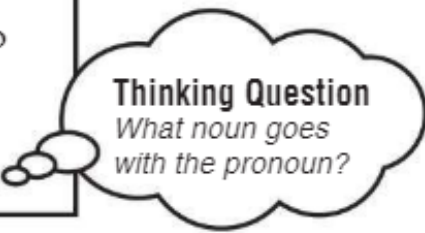


# Pronouns and Ownership

**Two of Everything**  
Grammar: Possessive Pronouns

- A **possessive pronoun** shows that a person or animal owns or has something.
- *My, your, his, and her* come before a noun to show that someone has or owns something.

**My** mom gets two gifts.



### Thinking Question

*What noun goes with the pronoun?*



**Underline the possessive pronoun in each sentence.**

**Circle the noun that goes with it.**

1. His presents are on the table.
2. Mom also sees gifts from her children.
3. Her daughter gives two books.
4. Her son gives two flowers.
5. Mom opens your gifts, too.
6. My mom has a good birthday.
7. Her sister called this morning.
8. My dad will take her out to dinner tomorrow.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Lesson 29**  
 READER'S NOTEBOOK

**Two of Everything**  
 Phonics: Reading Longer Words:  
 Long Vowels *a* and *i*

# Reading Longer Words: Long Vowels *a* and *i*

Read each clue. Choose the answer from the word pair below.

1. Doing something to have fun \_\_\_\_\_

Water coming down from the sky \_\_\_\_\_

raining                  playing

2. Talk about things that trouble you \_\_\_\_\_

Tell what something means \_\_\_\_\_

explain                  complain

3. Flashes of light during a storm \_\_\_\_\_

Above something else \_\_\_\_\_

lightning                  higher

4. A track that trains run on \_\_\_\_\_

A thing that plays music \_\_\_\_\_

railway                  radio

5. Bright and glowing \_\_\_\_\_

Moving through the sky with wings \_\_\_\_\_

flying                  shining

# Words with *ai, ay, igh, y*

Sort the Spelling Words by the spelling patterns.

## Long *a* Sound

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_

## Long *i* Sound

10. \_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_
12. \_\_\_\_\_
13. \_\_\_\_\_
14. \_\_\_\_\_

Underline the letters in each word that stand for the long *a* or long *i* sound.

## Spelling Words

### Basic Words

1. aim
2. snail
3. bay
4. braid
5. ray
6. always
7. gain
8. sly
9. chain
10. shy
11. bright
12. fright

### Review Words

13. tray
14. try

# More Pronouns and Ownership

**Two of Everything**  
Grammar: Possessive Pronouns

- Some **possessive pronouns** stand alone. They are usually at the end of a sentence.
- *Mine, yours, his, and hers* are possessive pronouns.

Which coins are **yours**?



**Thinking Question**

*Which word shows that someone has or owns something?*



**Underline the possessive pronoun. Circle the noun that shows what is owned.**

1. The pennies are mine.
2. The dimes are hers.
3. The quarters are his.
4. The nickels are yours.
5. The money is mine.
6. Which bank is yours?
7. That wallet is his.
8. The purse is hers.
9. The dollar is mine.
10. The coins are yours.

## "Gecko Fun Facts"

Geckos are a group of lizards. They have soft skins. They eat insects. Their bodies are short and thick. They have large heads. Their legs are thin. They have suction cups on their feet. In Tucson, you can see geckos outside of your house. At night, they crawl around the windows and eat the insects. The insects like the light coming out of your windows. The geckos like the insects!

### "Gecko Facts"

<b>average length</b>	<b>3 1/2 inches</b>
<b>life span</b>	<b>2-30 years</b>

Assessment Technology, Inc. 2005

---

1) from "Gecko Fun Facts"

What do geckos eat?

- A) lizards
- B) mice
- C) fruit
- D) insects

2) from "Gecko Fun Facts"

What does a gecko's body look like?

- A) large and thin
- B) short and thick
- C) soft and long
- D) hard and big

3) from "Gecko Fun Facts"

Why do geckos find insects around windows?

- A) because insects like the light from the windows
- B) because geckos have suction cups on their feet
- C) because geckos live near windows
- D) because insects are looking for food

4) from "Gecko Fun Facts"

Which of these main ideas is in "Gecko Fun Facts"?

- A) Geckos are lizards.
- B) Geckos eat fruit.
- C) Geckos have small heads.
- D) Geckos can fly.

---

5) from "Gecko Fun Facts"

Which of these main ideas is in "Gecko Fun Facts"?

- A) Geckos run fast.
- B) Geckos eat insects.
- C) Insects like light and the nighttime.
- D) Tucson is home to many animals.

## "A Rainbow"

A rainbow is pretty. It is full of colors. When the sun shines on the rain, the rain makes the rainbow.

You can only see a rainbow if the sun is shining. The sun must be behind you as you look at the falling rain.

The colors of the rainbow are:

red  
orange  
yellow  
green  
blue

1) from "A Rainbow"

Where does the sun have to be in order for you to see a rainbow?

- A) above you
- B) behind you
- C) in front of you

2) from "A Rainbow"

What is the title of this text?

- A) A Rainbow
- B) sun shines
- C) The colors of the rainbow are
- D) the rain makes a rainbow

3) from "A Rainbow"

What is the main topic of "A Rainbow"?

- A) rainbows
  - B) colors
  - C) the sun
  - D) the rain
- 

4) from "A Rainbow"

Which of these main ideas is in "A Rainbow"?

- A) Rainbows are not found in the city, only in the country.
- B) Rainbows are magical.
- C) Rainbows are not pretty.
- D) Rainbows are made when the sun shines on the rain.

5) from "A Rainbow"

Which of these main ideas is in "A Rainbow"?

- A) Rainbows are boring.
- B) The sun shines a lot.
- C) Rainbows have many colors.
- D) The rain falls a lot.