Grade 2 Reading
Student At-Home Activity Packet 1

This At-Home Activity Packet includes two parts, Section 1 and Section 2, each with approximately 10 lessons in it. We recommend that your student complete one lesson each day.

Most lessons can be completed independently. However, there are some lessons that would benefit from the support of an adult. If there is not an adult available to help, don’t worry! Just skip those lessons.

Encourage your student to do the best they can with this content. The most important thing is that they continue to work on their reading!
Almost everybody knows about Pecos Bill. He was born in Texas a long time ago. He grew up with a pack of coyotes. He was one of the toughest cowboys in the West.

Pecos Bill had a horse named Flash. He treated Flash like his best friend. But Bill didn’t just ride horses. He could ride anything that came along.

One day, Bill was riding Flash through the mountains. A giant mountain lion jumped out in front of them. The big cat growled and showed its sharp teeth. Bill jumped off Flash and sent him home so he was safe.

Was Bill scared? Of course not! He grabbed a rattlesnake and made it into a lasso. Then he threw the lasso over the mountain lion and pulled it in. The cat knew it was no match for big Bill, so it gave up. Quickly, Bill jumped onto its back. Then he rode the mountain lion all the way home.
Think

1. Which sentence tells something that happens in the middle of the story?
   A. Bill grew up with a pack of coyotes.
   B. Bill was born in Texas a long time ago.
   C. Bill sends Flash home to keep him safe.
   D. Bill rides the giant mountain lion back home.

2. Why does Bill grab the rattlesnake?
   A. to use it like a rope to catch the mountain lion
   B. to save it from being hurt by the mountain lion
   C. to stop it from scaring his horse, Flash
   D. to try to scare away the mountain lion with it

Talk

3. What does Bill do when the mountain lion jumps in front of him? Recount these events to your partner in your own words.

Write

4. Short Response  Recount the end of the story. Tell the most important events in order, using your own words. Write your answer in the space on page 20.
Write  Use the space below to write your answer to the question on page 19.

PECOS BILL
and the Mountain Lion

4 Short Response  Recount the end of the story. Tell the most important events in order, using your own words.

Hint  Reread paragraph 4 to find out what Pecos Bill does with the mountain lion.

Check Your Writing
☐ Did you read the question carefully?
☐ Can you say the question in your own words?
☐ Did you use proof from the text in your answer?
☐ Are your ideas in a good, clear order?
☐ Did you answer in full sentences?
☐ Did you check your spelling, capital letters, and periods?
Lesson 18
Using Context Clues

Introduction When you see a word you don’t know, look at the other words in the sentence. They can give you clues about what the word means.

- Sometimes other words in a sentence tell the definition, or meaning, of the word.
  
  The tops of trees in rain forests form a canopy, or covering of leaves.

- Sometimes other words in a sentence give an example that helps explain what the word means.
  
  The forest canopy is like a really big sun hat.

Guided Practice Look at the underlined word in each sentence. Circle the other words that help you understand what the word means.

Hint Look for the words or, like, and such as. They often come before clues that help you figure out what a word means.

1. Many creatures, or animals, live in the rain forest.

2. Big flocks, or groups, of birds dive through the sky.

3. Mammals, like tigers and monkeys, climb on high branches.

4. Bright blue butterflies flutter, or fly, between tall trees.

5. Tiny amphibians such as frogs hide in the leaves.

6. Enormous snakes can be 30 feet long.
Independent Practice

Read the sentence below. Then answer the questions.

Big and small nocturnal animals only come out at night.

1. What do nocturnal animals do?
   A. stay asleep all the time
   B. come out when it gets dark
   C. stay inside all the time
   D. come out only during the day

2. Which words help you know what nocturnal means?
   A. animals only
   B. Big and small
   C. only come out at night
   D. small nocturnal

Read the sentence below. Then answer the questions.

Wild cats hunt for prey, or food, after dark.

3. What does the word “prey” mean?
   A. where wild cats live
   B. when wild cats sleep
   C. what wild cats look like
   D. what wild cats eat

4. Which word helps you know what the word “prey” means?
   A. cats
   B. food
   C. dark
   D. Wild
The Wolf in Sheep’s Clothing
an Aesop fable

1. Once there was a wolf who wanted nothing more than to eat one of the sheep that lived in the meadow. But the shepherd kept a close watch over the sheep. Every time he saw the wolf, he chased him back into the forest.

2. Then one night, the wolf found a sheep’s fluffy, white fleece. The shepherd had forgotten it. “Aha!” cried the wolf. “I think this fleece might solve my problem.”

3. With a tug and a pull, the wolf dressed himself in the fleece. Now he looked just like a sheep.
4 The wolf trotted into the meadow wearing the fleece. He walked among the sheep. And this time, the shepherd didn’t chase him away.

5 That very night, the wolf carried off a large sheep to have for his dinner.

6 The next day, the wolf wore the fleece again and strolled freely among the sheep. But this time, the shepherd did notice the wolf. He said to himself, “That looks like a fine sheep for my stew tonight.”

7 Before the wolf could leap away, the shepherd grabbed him. And that night, the shepherd enjoyed a delicious stew.
Think Use what you learned by reading “The Wolf in Sheep’s Clothing” to respond to the following questions.

1 Read this sentence from the story.

   Every time he saw the wolf, he chased him back into the forest.

   Why is this event important to the beginning of the story?

   A It tells why the wolf can’t get near the sheep.
   B It tells why the sheep are not afraid of the wolf.
   C It tells why the wolf wanted to eat the sheep.
   D It tells why the shepherd forgot the fleece.

2 This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then answer Part B.

Part A
How did the wolf fool the shepherd?

   A He made a noise like a sheep.
   B He hid in the forest.
   C He waited until the shepherd left.
   D He wore the fleece of a sheep.

Part B
Write the sentence from the text that explains why the wolf’s trick worked.
3. Look at the chart. It tells the order of some of the events in the story.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The wolf puts on a sheep’s fluffy, white fleece.</td>
<td></td>
<td>The wolf carries off a sheep for his dinner.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which sentence belongs in the empty box?

A. The shepherd chases the wolf into the forest.
B. The wolf walks into the herd of sheep.
C. The shepherd notices the wolf.
D. The shepherd cooks a delicious stew.

4. Which choice *best* shows what “strolled” means in the following sentence?

*The next day, the wolf wore the fleece again and strolled freely among the sheep.*

A. He ran through the herd of sheep.
B. He walked slowly among the sheep.
C. He stayed away from the sheep.
D. He chased the sheep in the meadow.
Write  What happens in this story?

Plan Your Response  List important events from the beginning, middle, and end of the story.

Short Response  Recount the whole story. Be sure to use your own words. Tell what happens at the beginning, middle, and end of the story. Use the events from your list.