

2ND
GRADE

HISTORY OF PLANET EARTH

MAIN IDEA & DETAILS

WATER ON EARTH



KEEP SCROLLING TO SEE
WHAT'S INSIDE!

HISTORY OF THE EARTH
Main Idea & Details
Water on Earth

Bodies of Water on Earth
Earth looks blue from space. That's because water covers most of the Earth's surface. There are many different kinds of bodies of water. Oceans, lakes, rivers, and ponds are all bodies of water. Oceans are the biggest bodies of water on Earth. They cover about 71% of the Earth's surface. Lakes are smaller bodies of water. They are usually surrounded by land. Rivers are long bodies of water that flow from one place to another. Ponds are small bodies of water that are usually surrounded by land.

How Water Freezes
What Happens When Water Gets Cold
Water can freeze when it gets cold enough. This is why we see ice in the winter. Water freezes at 32 degrees Fahrenheit. When water freezes, it turns into ice. Ice is a solid, while water is a liquid. Ice is lighter than water, so it floats. This is why icebergs float in the ocean. Ice can also freeze in lakes and rivers. When the water in a lake or river freezes, it can form a solid layer of ice. This can be dangerous for people and animals who are walking on it.

Processes that Shape the Earth
What's the Big Idea
The Earth is shaped by many different processes. Some of these processes are erosion, weathering, and plate tectonics. Erosion is the process of wearing away the Earth's surface. Weathering is the process of breaking down rocks and minerals. Plate tectonics is the process of the Earth's plates moving around. These processes have shaped the Earth into the way we see it today.

PREVIEW

Main Idea
Details

Main Idea
Details

use different
kinds of paper
for writing

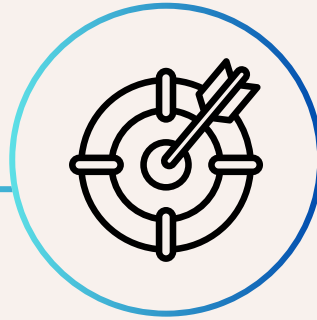
you might use
different kinds of
computers

YOU WILL LOVE THIS BECAUSE



Transform Your Earth Science Lessons

Make complex concepts simple and engaging for your second graders.



Aligned with NGSS

These lessons integrate science, reading, and language development and focus on using academic language with sequencing.



Scaffolded Activities

Vocabulary cards and structured exercises help English learners and struggling readers understand key concepts and improve their comprehension skills.

ACTIVITY OVERVIEW

HISTORY OF THE EARTH

Main Idea & Details

Water on Earth



Processes ⁰⁰⁰⁰ SHAPE the EARTH

Table of Contents

Teacher Notes
About the Leveled Passages
Oral Language Routines

ESS1.C: The History of Planet Earth: How the Earth Changes
Before Reading (Demonstrations, Vocabulary, Oral Language Development)
During Reading (Text Dependent Questions)
After Reading (Oral & Written Language Comprehension Activity)
Writing Prompt Assessment

ESS2.A: Earth Materials and Systems: Wind and Water Change the Land
Before Reading (Demonstrations, Vocabulary, Oral Language Development)
During Reading (Text Dependent Questions)
After Reading (Oral & Written Language Comprehension Activity)
Writing Prompt Assessment

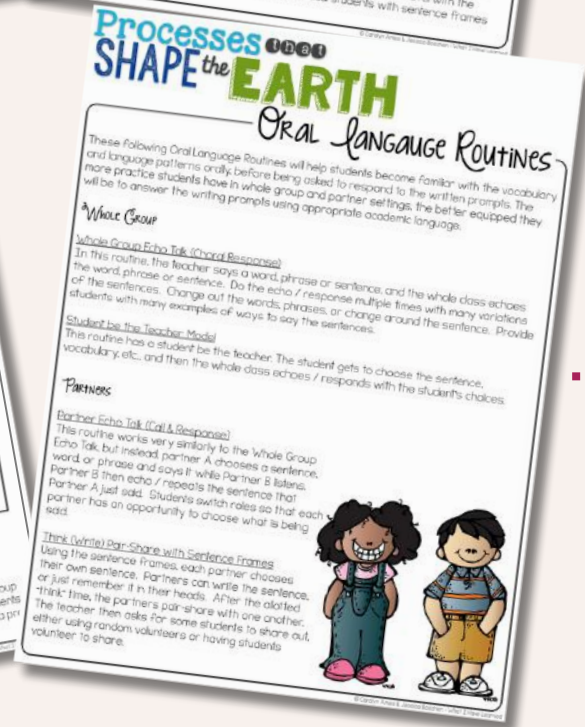
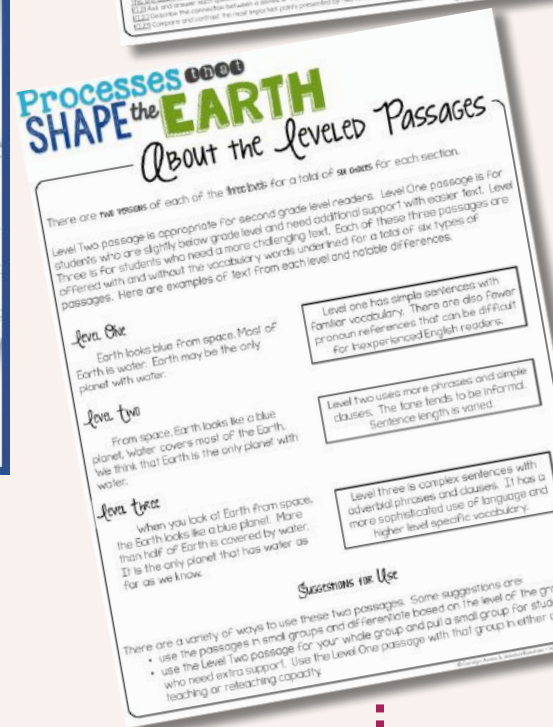
ESS2.B Plate Tectonics and Large-Scale System Interactions: Physical Maps
Before Reading (Demonstrations, Vocabulary, Oral Language Development)
During Reading (Text Dependent Questions)
After Reading (Oral & Written Language Comprehension Activity)
Writing Prompt Assessment

ESS2.C The Roles of Water in Earth's Surface Processes: Where is Water?
Before Reading (Demonstrations, Vocabulary, Oral Language Development)
During Reading (Text Dependent Questions)
After Reading (Oral & Written Language Comprehension Activity)
Writing Prompt Assessment



Table of Contents

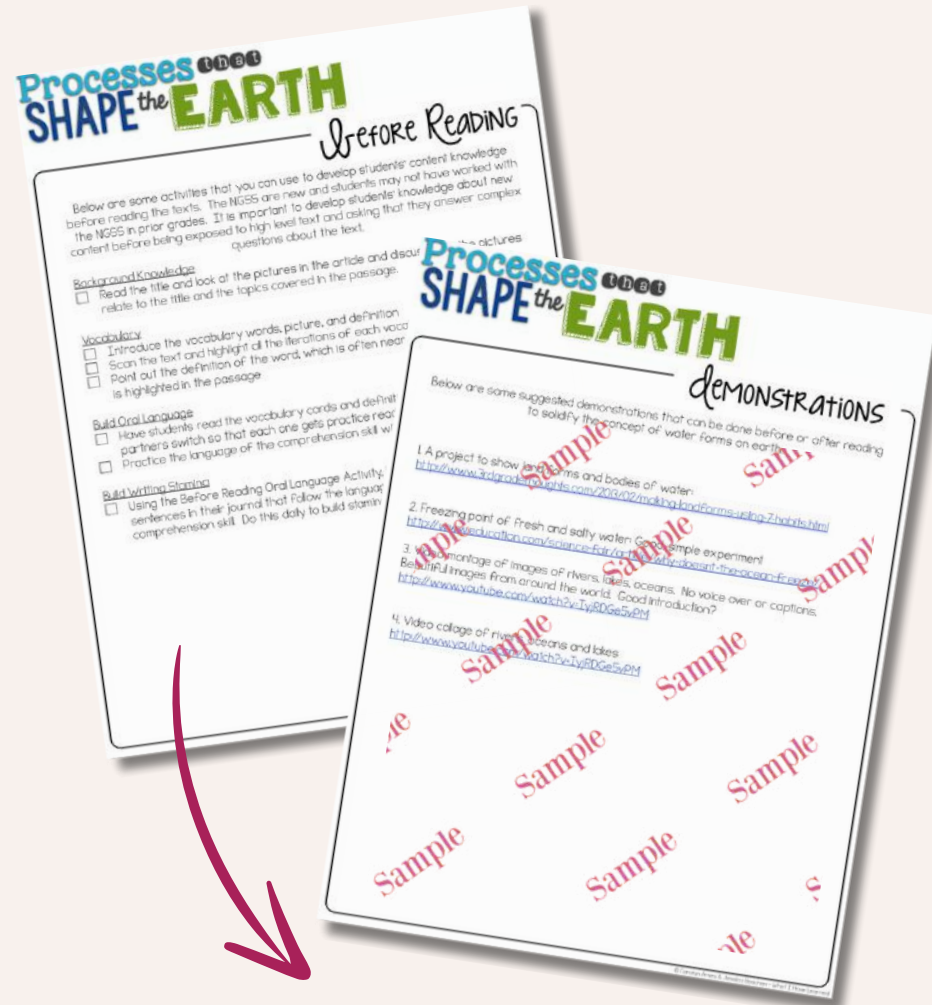
Teacher Notes



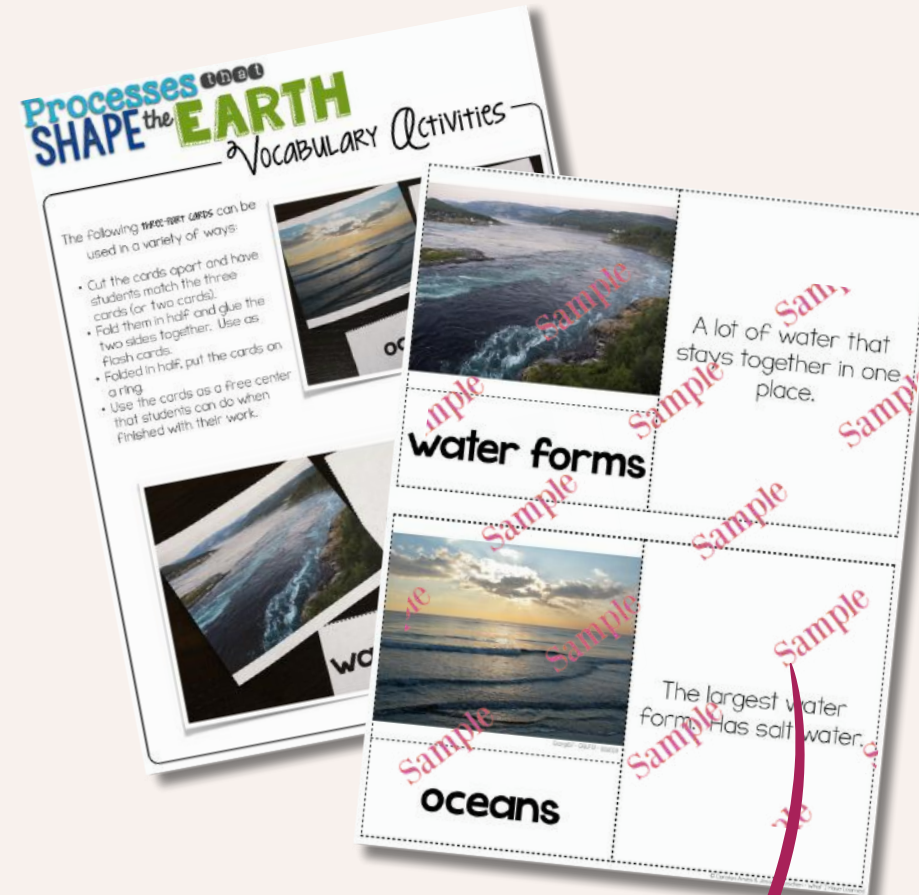
Oral Language Routines

About the Leveled Passages

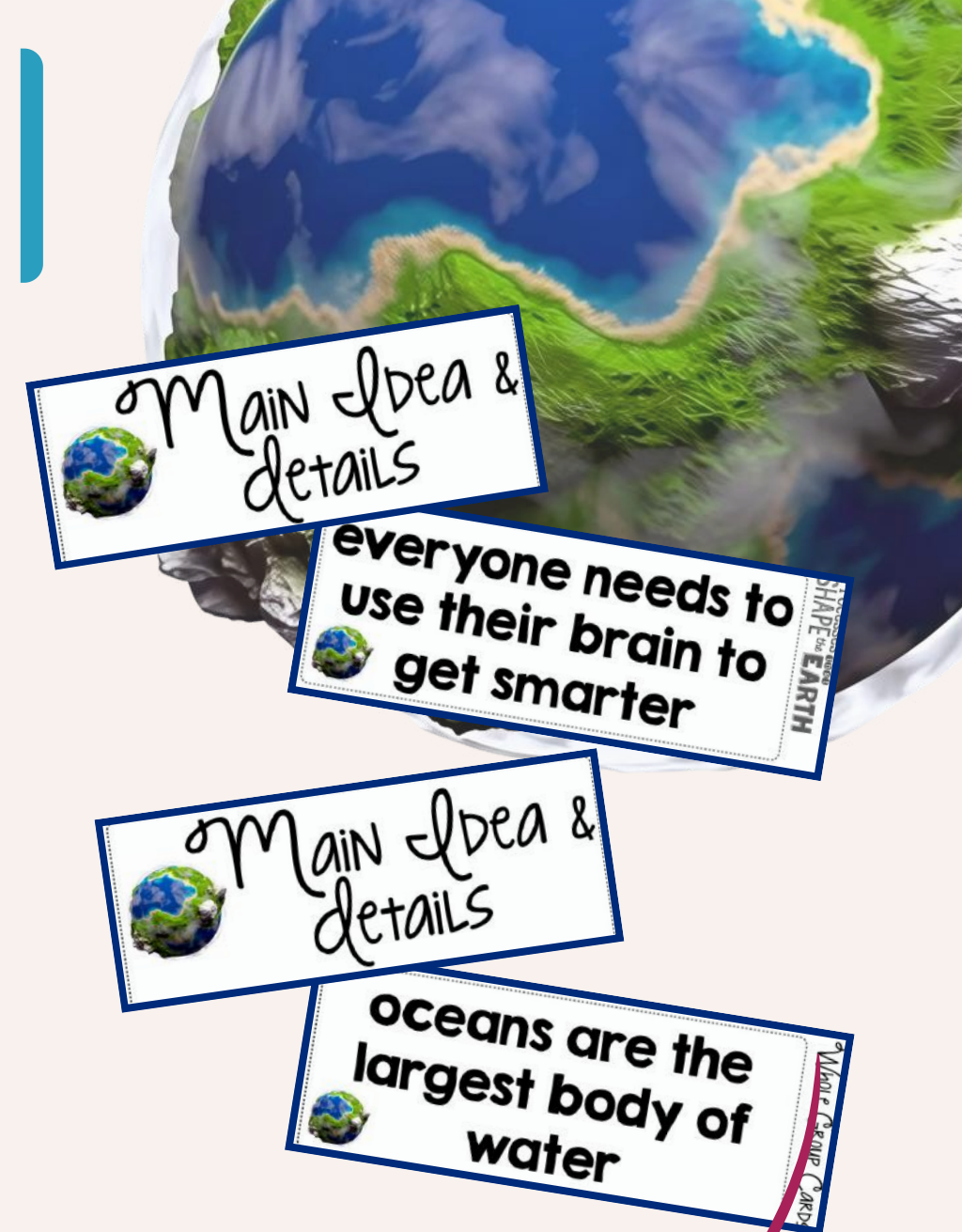
READINGS & ACTIVITIES



BEFORE READING AND DEMONSTRATIONS

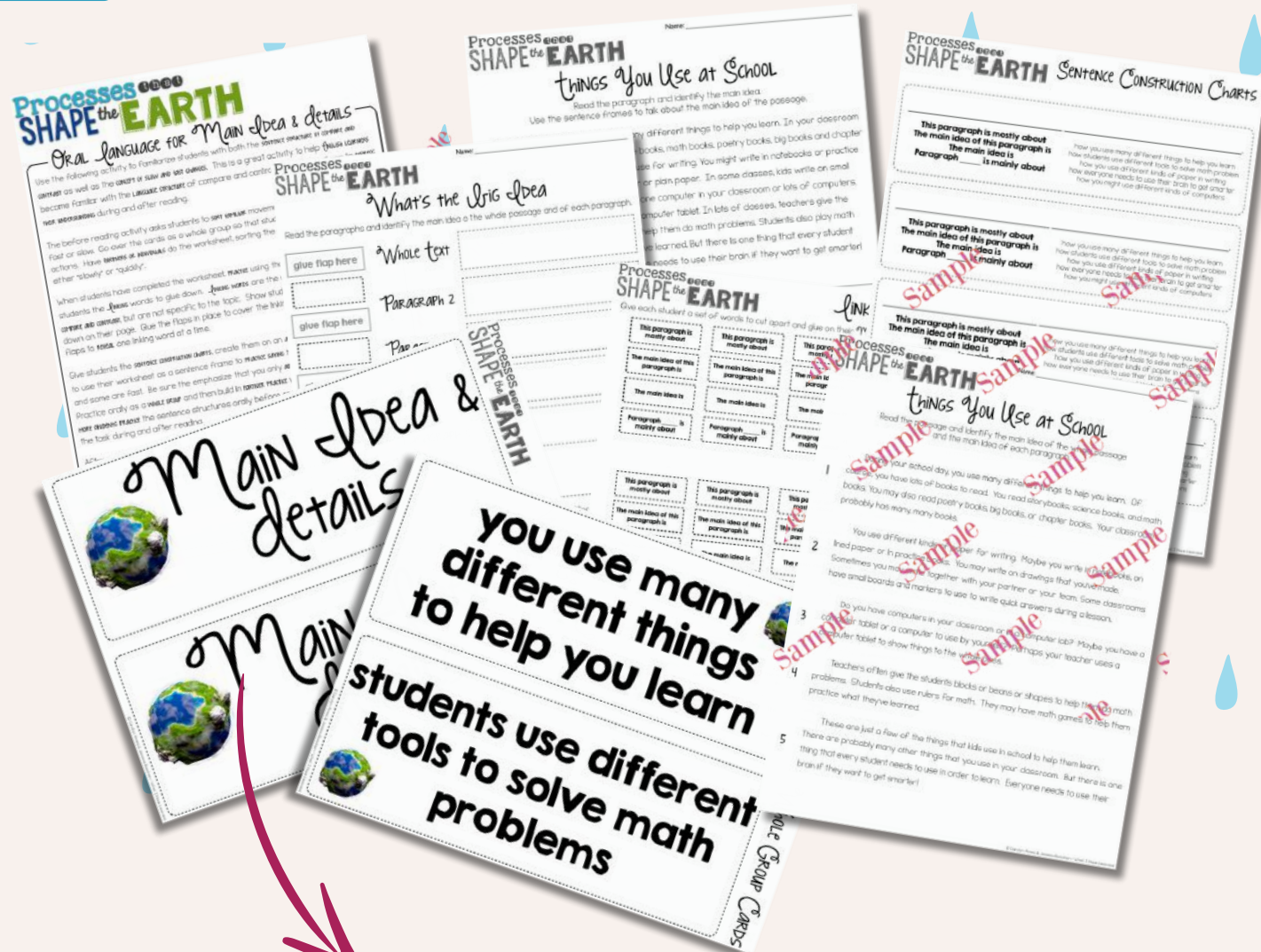


3 PART VOCABULARY CARDS



POCKET CHART CARDS

ORAL LANGUAGE PRACTICE & ACTIVITIES



BEFORE READING

Students learn the comprehension skill with easier content before reading then apply it to the more difficult science content after reading



AFTER READING

READING PASSAGE

LEVEL 1

LEVEL 2

LEVEL 3

2-ESS2.C

Bodies of Water on Earth

Earth looks blue from space. Most of Earth is water. Earth may be the only planet with water.



A body of water has a lot of water. You can always find it in a place. There are different kinds of bodies of water. Oceans, rivers, lakes and ponds are bodies of water. A puddle is not a body of water. A puddle dries up. Oceans, rivers, lakes and ponds are always there.

Oceans are the biggest bodies of water. Most of Earth's water is in oceans. Oceans have salt water. Ocean water tastes salty!



Rivers are another kind of body of water. The water in a river goes across the land. Rivers have fresh water. Fresh water doesn't have salt. A little water flows in a stream, a river, a lake, or a pond. These are all names for bodies of water.



Lakes are usually around small deep in plants and animals.



LEVEL 1

2-ESS2.C

Bodies of Water on Earth

From space, Earth looks like a blue planet. Water covers most of the Earth. We think that Earth is the only planet with water.



A body of water is lots of water that you can always find in a place. There are different kinds of bodies of water. Oceans, rivers, lakes and ponds are some of the bodies of water on earth. A puddle is not a body of water. It dries up after the rain stops. Oceans, rivers, lakes and ponds are always there.

Oceans are the biggest bodies of water. Most of Earth's water is in oceans. The water in oceans is salt water. Ocean water tastes salty.



Rivers are another kind of water. In a river, the water flows across the land. Rivers have fresh water. Rivers are usually short or long. Some rivers are very short. If there is only a little water across the land, we call it a brook or a creek. These are all names for a small river.



Lakes are bodies of land all around the water. Usually large. Ponds are smaller than lakes. The water is deeper than in ponds. Most plants grow in ponds. Plants usually don't grow in lakes. Lakes and ponds both have fresh water.



LEVEL 2

2-ESS2.C

Bodies of Water on Earth

When you look at Earth from space, the Earth looks like a blue planet. More than half of Earth is covered by water. It is the only planet that has water as far as we know.



There are different kinds of water on Earth. A lot of water that you can always find in a place is called a body of water. Oceans, rivers, lakes and ponds are some of the bodies of water on earth. A puddle is not a body of water because it dries up after the rain stops. Oceans, rivers, lakes and ponds are always there.

Oceans are the biggest bodies of water. Most of the water on Earth is in oceans. The water in oceans is salt water. If you taste ocean water, it is salty.



Lakes are bodies of water surrounded by land. Lakes are usually large. Ponds are smaller than lakes. The water in lakes is deeper than in ponds. Most plants grow in ponds. Plants usually don't grow in lakes. Lakes and ponds both have fresh water.



Rivers are bodies of water where the water flows across the land. Rivers have fresh water. There is no salty taste when you drink fresh water. Rivers can be short or long. Some rivers are very wide. If only a little water is moving across the land, we call it a stream, a brook or a creek. These are all names for a small river.



LEVEL 3

2-ESS2.C

How Water Freezes

What Happens When Water Gets Cold

Water can freeze when it is cold. Then it turns into ice. Ice floats on water. Think about a glass of lemonade with ice in it. The ice cubes float on the top!

Can water freeze in lakes, ponds, rivers and oceans? In rivers, lakes and ponds, the water can freeze. The water on top freezes.

They freeze more easily than rivers. It is harder for rivers and oceans to freeze. The water in rivers and oceans moves all the time.

The water on Earth comes in many beautiful forms. The bodies of water on Earth help plants, animals and people live. Water makes Earth a very special planet.



2-ESS2.C

How Water Freezes

What Happens When Water Gets Cold

When water gets cold enough, it freezes. Then it turns into ice. Ice floats on water. Think about a glass of lemonade with ice in it. The ice cubes float on the top!

If it gets cold, what happens in bodies of water? In rivers, lakes and ponds, the water can freeze. If the water freezes, it stays on the top of the body of water.

It is harder for rivers and oceans to freeze because the water in them moves all the time.

The water that covers most of the Earth comes in many beautiful forms. The bodies of water on Earth help plants, animals and people live. Water makes Earth a very special planet.



2-ESS2.C

How Water Freezes

What Happens When Water Gets Cold

When water gets cold enough, it freezes and turns into ice. Ice floats on top of water. Think about a glass of lemonade with ice in it. The ice cubes float on the top!

What happens in bodies of water when it gets cold? In rivers, lakes and ponds, the water can freeze. If the body of water.

Water freeze more easily than rivers. The constant movement of rivers and oceans makes it harder for them to freeze.

The water that covers most of the Earth comes in many beautiful forms. The bodies of water on Earth help plants, animals and people live. Water makes Earth a very special planet.



Look at the pictures. Can you tell which body of water is in each photo? What evidence in the photo shows you that?



LEVEL 3

COMPREHENSIVE QUESTION & ASSESSMENT

Processes **SHAPE the EARTH**

Name: _____

What's the Orig Idea

Cut out the cards at the bottom and tell the main idea of each paragraph.

glue flap here

This paragraph is mostly about

The main idea of this paragraph is

The main idea is

Paragraph _____ is mainly about

Whole text

Paragraph 3

Paragraph 4

Paragraph 5

Paragraph 8

This paragraph is mostly about

The main idea of this paragraph is

The main idea is

Paragraph _____ is mainly about

oceans freeze, but not everywhere

water comes in different forms on Earth

lakes and ponds are surrounded by land

Processes **SHAPE the EARTH**

Name: _____

Write About It

World's Oceans

Read the paragraph below and write the main idea below it.

Ocean water covers most of the Earth's surface. People have names to oceans in different parts of the world. The names of the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Arctic Ocean, the Antarctic Ocean. Really, though, all the oceans on Earth are one water called the world ocean. The ocean waters are all connected. Water from one ocean can flow into another ocean. On a boat, you can sail from one ocean to another. You need a map to see the different oceans are.

Processes **SHAPE the EARTH**

Name: _____

Write About It

World's Oceans

Read the paragraph below and write the main idea below.

Ocean water covers most of the Earth's surface. People have names to oceans in different parts of the world. The names of the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Arctic Ocean, the Antarctic Ocean. Really, though, all the oceans on Earth are one water called the world ocean. The ocean waters are all connected. Water from one ocean can flow into another ocean. On a boat, you can sail from one ocean to another. You need a map to see the different oceans are.

Processes **SHAPE the EARTH**

Name: _____

Writing RUBRIC

5	Student is able to respond to the topic in-depth with almost no support of the classroom anchor charts and sentence frames. May use charts for help with spelling.
4	Student is able to respond to the topic appropriately with little support of classroom anchor charts and sentence frames.
3	Student is able to produce on-topic response with the language of the comprehension skill, but requires heavy support from classroom anchor charts and sentence frames.
2	Student is able to produce on-topic sentences with some support. Sentences answer the prompt, but may not demonstrate understanding of how to use the language of the comprehension skill.
1	Student is not able to produce on-topic sentences without one-on-one support

FOCUS ON ACADEMIC LANGUAGE

ASSESSMENT AND RUBRIC

TEACHERS LOVE IT!



Loved this product! Such a great resource

Katelyn K.



Thank you so much for the time you put in to create this. I am going to incorporate this into my GLAD unit this spring!

Kathleen M.



My passion is making learning accessible to all students.
I love scaffolding learning, breaking down the concepts and
building them up so that students can see the connections.
I love figuring out the small components that build up to
the big ideas and helping students see it all.



What I have **LEARNED**