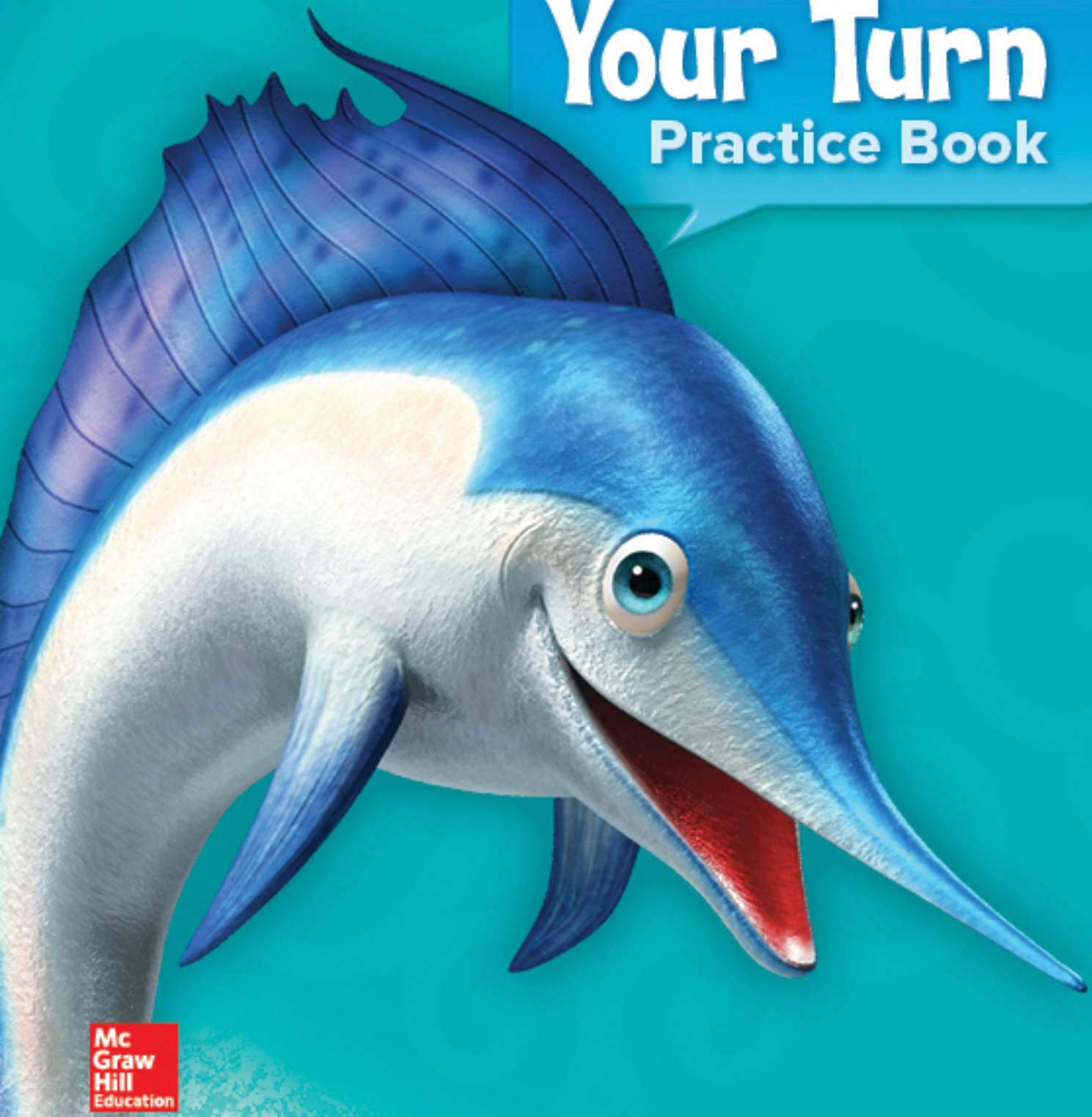
Wonders

Grade 2

Your Turn Practice Book



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eerie	growth	layers	lively
location	region	seasons	temperate

Choose the word from the box that makes sense in each blank. Then write the word on the line.

1. This high area of the country is the mountain _____.
2. A _____ of wildflowers fills the meadow.
3. Our class had a _____ party at the end of the year.
4. The weather is different in the winter and summer _____.
5. The empty house gave us an _____ feeling.
6. The gardener digs down through _____ of sand and dirt.
7. It is not too hot or cold in a _____ climate.
8. Where is the _____ of your town on the map?

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In some letter pairs, one of the letters is silent.

In ***wr***, the ***w*** is silent as in ***wrong***.

In ***kn***, the ***k*** is silent as in ***know***.

In ***gn***, the ***g*** is silent as in ***gnat***.

A. Choose two words from the box that have the same silent letter as each of the words below. Write the words on the line.

wrap	gnu	knife	wrist	knock	gnome

1. write _____ _____

2. knot _____ _____

3. gnaw _____ _____

- The prefix ***re-*** means "again."
- The prefixes ***un-*** and ***dis-*** mean "not" or "opposite of."
- The suffix ***-ful*** means "full of", ***-less*** means "without."

B. Read each word. Write its meaning.

4. playful _____

5. unsafe _____

6. resend _____

7. dishonest _____

8. sleepless _____

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Read the passage. Use the reread strategy to check your understanding of new information or difficult facts.

In a Redwood Forest

A forest is a large area of land covered by trees
11 growing close together. There are different kinds of
19 forests. Some have hardwoods. These forests have trees
27 that lose their leaves each year. Some forests have
36 evergreen trees with needles. One of the most amazing
45 kinds of forests is the redwood forest.

52 **What Is a Redwood Tree?**

57 In a redwood forest, you will find some of the tallest
68 trees in the world. A redwood tree can grow over
78 300 feet tall. That's as tall as a 35-story skyscraper, a
90 building found in big cities.

95 Redwoods are some of the oldest trees in the world.
105 A redwood tree can live to be 2,000 years old. One
116 reason is these trees can survive fire. Their thick bark
126 keeps them from burning.

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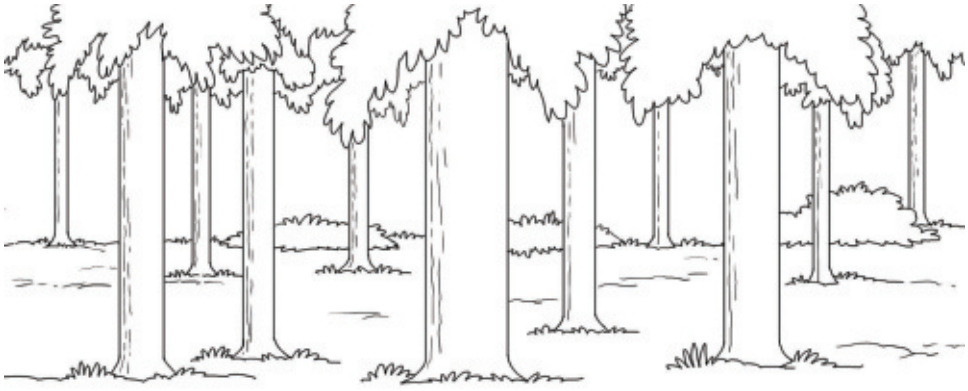

130 **Where Are Redwoods Found?**

134 Redwood forests are not found everywhere. California
141 is the only place where they grow in nature. Redwoods
151 need a wet climate to grow. The coast of California is a
163 good spot.

165 There is fog almost every day. The fog keeps the soil
176 moist. It also helps the redwood trees get water. They
186 soak up water from the fog right into their leaves.

196 In the past, people cut down many redwood trees.
205 These big trees would have disappeared. Now most of
214 them are protected in parks. They can't be destroyed
223 anymore. People can visit the parks to see these special
233 forests.

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A. Reread the passage and answer the questions.

1. How are some forests different from others?

_____

_____

2. How is a redwood tree like a 35-story skyscraper?

_____

_____

3. How was the past different for redwood trees than today?

_____

_____

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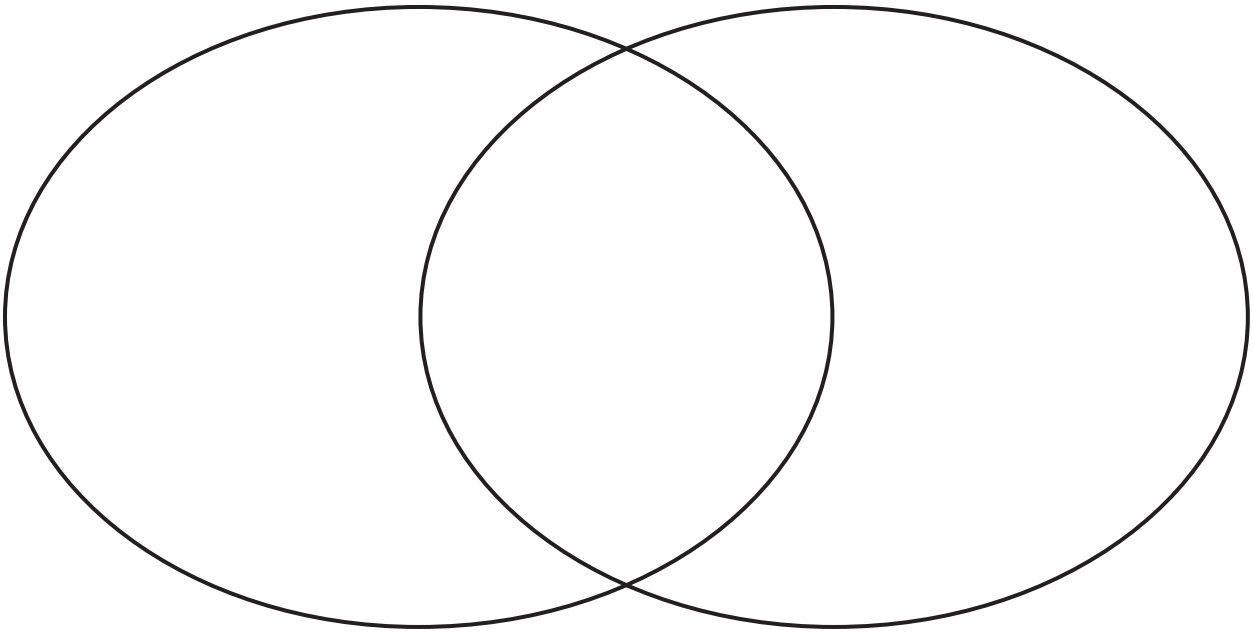
B. Work with a partner. Read the passage aloud. Pay attention to pronunciation. Stop after one minute. Fill out the chart.

	Words Read	–	Number of Errors	=	Words Correct Score
First Read		–		=	
Second Read		–		=	

Name _____

Read the selection. Complete the Compare and Contrast chart.



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The Oasis of Mara

The Oasis of Mara is a place with water in the dry Mojave Desert. The water comes from underground. Plants can grow there. Native Americans once lived there.

Answer the questions about the text.

1. How do you know this is expository text?

_____

_____

2. What is the Oasis of Mara?

_____

_____

3. What does the map show you?

_____

_____

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A **compound word** is a word made of two smaller words.

Read each sentence. Write the compound word and draw a line between the two smaller words. Then write the meaning of the compound word.

1. Some have hardwoods. _____

_____

2. Some forests have evergreen trees with needles. _____

_____

3. One of the most amazing kinds of forest is the redwood forest. _____

_____

4. That's as tall as a 35-story skyscraper. _____

_____

5. These forests are not found everywhere. _____

_____

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A. Read the draft model. Use the questions that follow the draft to help you think about the topic and ideas connected to it.

Draft Model

Some animals here in New Mexico are different from those in Alaska. We don't have moose or caribou, but we do have black bears and elk. The temperature is very hot in the summer. The weather in the winter can be much cooler.

1. What is the topic of the writing?

2. Which ideas connect to the topic?

3. Which ideas do not tell about the topic?

B. Now revise the draft by deleting sentences that do not connect to the topic. Add a new sentence that does connect to the topic.

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Ángela used text evidence to answer the prompt: *How are rain forests similar to and different from African savannas?*

Rain forests and African savannas are similar and different. They are similar because of where they are on Earth and their temperature. In "Rain Forests," I read that most rain forests grow in hot places near the equator. I learned that African savannas are also very warm, and they are near the equator. Both rain forests and African savannas have many different types of animals and insects.

But rain forests and African savannas are also different. I read that rain forests have many trees and they are close together. African savannas also have trees, but they are spread out. I also learned that rain forests are very wet because it rains there all year long. African savannas only have a few hours of rain each day in the rainy season. Then there may not rain at all in the dry season.

Rain forests and savannas share some of the same features, but they both have unique features too.

Reread the passage. Follow the directions below.

1. Rain forests and savannas are very different places. **Circle** the topic sentence that tells how.
2. **Underline** a fact about rain forests and a fact about savannas.
3. **Draw a box** around the sentence that sums up the answer to the prompt.
4. **Write** an example of a linking verb that Ángela used in the model.

_____

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