



PLANNED INSTRUCTION LESSON MATERIALS

2nd Grade; Mrs. D/ Mrs. Anderson

Mrs. Veronica Will, Principal 814 873-5158

Mr. Aubrey Favors, Interim CEO 814 812-3026

DUE DATE: FRIDAY, MAY 15TH

Please complete the following materials by the due date noted above.

Completed materials may be dropped off at the school (1006 West 10th Street) during food distribution Tuesdays and Fridays from 10:00am – 12:00noon, or turned in when the next week's materials are delivered to your home.

If you need assistance in completing the attached materials, please reach out to your classroom teacher via email, the school's website or Facebook page, or Class Dojo. You may also call the school directly Monday – Friday from 9:00am – 11:00am at 814-520-6468

The Art of Storytelling

J Y V I M U R J N M N B A D U
T O T A D N E M M P D N T N E
I Z K L T F V V U H S D H K P
N O U J O R O Q A W T A Y I C
F O Q E O I C T E S R Y L T F
C R H Y M E S R C M K S H N S
K S B U I N I X E A N C I R D
J D G K Q D D D I O R U T V I
K F Y T Y L L Z N N D T O W S
L J C T U Y C I N E C S S O M
U I A T R D B O R D K O S I U
F A S V C X Y R I A D N O N D
L D T T U N S C R E W I N W E
L N L F E B C X J J J H P T W
B F E H G N D K R S D R N D X

ANSWER

CASTLE

COULD

DISCOVER

DISTRACT

LISTEN

NONDAIRY

NONSLIP

RHINO

RHYME

RHYTHM

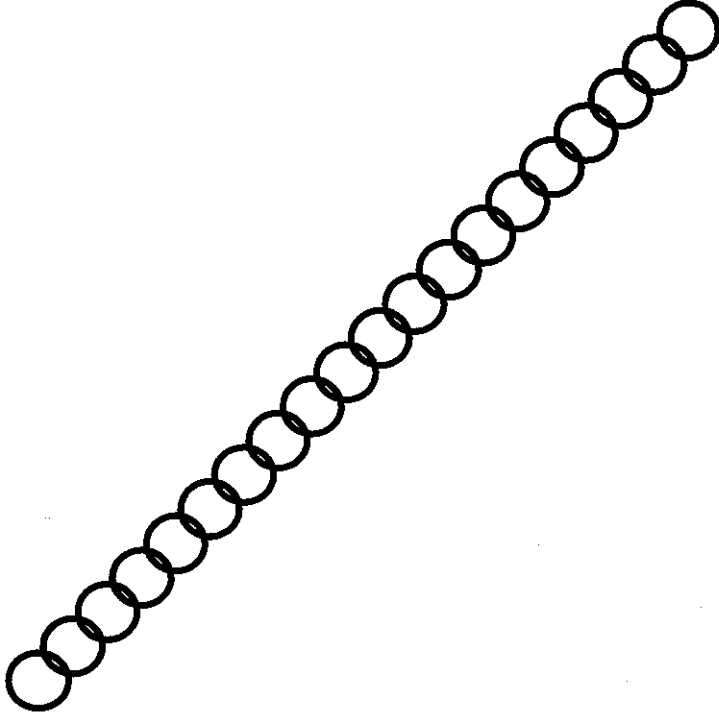
SCENIC

UNFRIENDLY

UNHARMED

UNSCREW





FOCUS Silent letters in a word are not heard when the word is read.

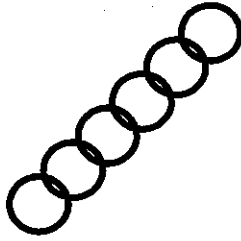
PRACTICE Read each word. Circle the letter or letters that are silent.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1. hour | 11. crumb |
| 2. doubt | 12. school |
| 3. rhyming | 13. adjust |
| 4. scene | 14. knuckles |
| 5. knit | 15. muscle |
| 6. wrench | 16. design |
| 7. lamb | 17. science |
| 8. island | 18. ache |
| 9. scent | 19. thistle |
| 10. listen | 20. autumn |

Use the circles to circle the SILENT letter in the words

APPLY Circle the correct word that completes each sentence.

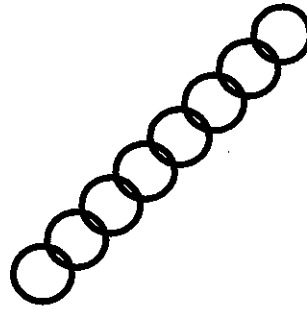
- 21. Martin ate (hafe, half) of the sandwich.
- 22. Can you (answer, anser) the math question?
- 23. The (shent, scent) of roses filled the air.
- 24. Did you (listen, lissen) to the band play?
- 25. Cara hit her (thumn, thumb) with a hammer.
- 26. The (scine, sign) tells us which road to take.



Use the circles to circle your answers!

Look at each pair of words with a silent-consonant spelling pattern. Underline the spelling pattern in each word. Write a third word with the same spelling pattern.

- 27. knee knot
- 28. climb numb
- 29. wrong wrist
- 30. gnat sign



Name _____ Date _____ Score _____

Phonics: Silent Letters

Type your answer on the line. Remember your answer is only ONE LETTER!

Read each word, [redacted]

Write the silent letter on the line.

1. island

Type your answer here

2. answer

Type your answer here

3. rhino

Type your answer here

4. build

Type your answer here

5. listen

Type your answer here

Word Analysis: Prefixes *dis-*, *un-*, *non-*

Choose one of the following prefixes to add to each base word. Write the meaning of the new word.

dis- un- non-

6. _____ comfort
Type your answer here

7. _____ happy
Type your answer here

8. _____ sense
Type your answer here

9. _____ toxic
Type your answer here

10. _____ fair
Type your answer here

My Haiku

By-

Remember

Three lines

First line 5 syllables

Second line 7 syllables

Third line 5 syllables

The Art of Storytelling

Answer the writers craft questions from page 381



Use the different sections of this letter to begin conversations with your child about what he or she is learning.

Big Idea: Why do you enjoy stories?

Ask your child how this week's reading selection helps him or her answer this question.

This week's reading selection: *The Art of Storytelling*

Summary: For years, people have told stories to express themselves and connect with others. Whether they are told through pictures, words, music, or movement, stories remind us of our past and help us celebrate the present.

Essential Questions: What are some different ways that people tell stories? Why do you think people choose to tell stories in unique ways?

► **DISCUSS** with your child some of his or her favorite songs that tell a story.

Vocabulary

Focus: The words below appear in this week's reading selection.

account	<i>noun</i>	a spoken or written statement; report
spark	<i>verb</i>	to move to action
impression	<i>noun</i>	an effect on the mind or feelings
tablets	<i>noun</i>	thin, flat slabs of wood or stone with writing on them
civilizations	<i>noun</i>	human societies with developed systems of farming, writing, government, art, and science
generation	<i>noun</i>	one step in line from a common ancestor
organizations	<i>noun</i>	groups of people joined together for a particular purpose
fond	<i>adjective</i>	liking or loving
founded	<i>verb</i>	started; brought into being
wonder	<i>noun</i>	a feeling caused by something unusual, surprising, or amazing
stir	<i>verb</i>	to affect or excite
styles	<i>noun</i>	particular ways of saying or doing something

► **READ** aloud a definition, and ask your child to identify the correct vocabulary word.

Spelling

Focus: Your child will spell words with silent letters and words with the prefix *dis-*, *un-*, or *non-*.

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. listen | 5. rhino | 9. could |
| 2. castle | 6. unscrew | 10. distract |
| 3. answer | 7. unharmed | |
| 4. nonslip | 8. nondairy | |

Challenge

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-----------|
| 1. discover | 3. rhyme | 5. rhythm |
| 2. scenic | 4. unfriendly | |

► **HAVE** your child practice spelling these words.

Language Arts

Writing: Your child will finish writing a haiku. He or she will then prewrite, draft, and revise a response to literature that focuses on plot analysis.

Grammar: Your child will review capitalization, complete and incomplete sentences, kinds of sentences, and end marks.

► **ASK** your child to summarize the plot of the story he or she is analyzing. Ask him or her to tell you about the main character and what this character does in the beginning, middle, and end of the story.

The Art of Storytelling

Complete the Writer's Craft on Page 381

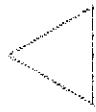
2.

3.

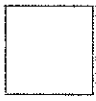
A two-dimensional shape is a shape with only length and width.



circle



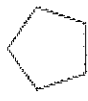
triangle



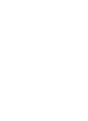
square



rectangle



pentagon



hexagon

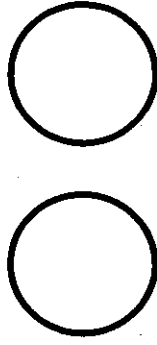


parallelogram



trapezoid

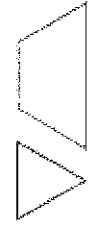
Use these red circles to "circle" your answer choice. You **MAY NOT** use all of the circles. I gave you a bunch just in case!



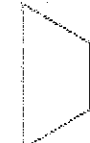
1. rectangle



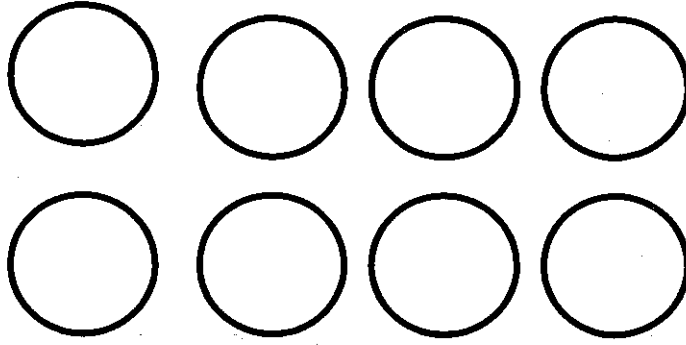
2. triangle



3. trapezoid



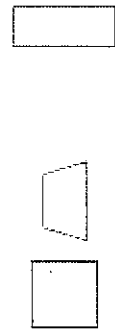
4. hexagon



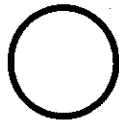
Practice

Circle the shapes that match the name.

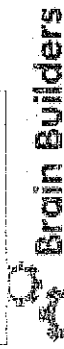
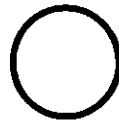
Write the name of the shape. Circle the shape that matches.



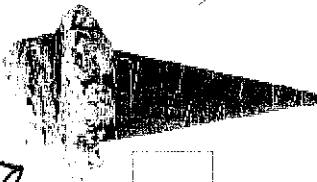
ANSWER



ANSWER



Mmm! Blueberry!



7. Jack cut out a shape to glue onto a picture. The shape looked like an ice cream cone. Jack says he cut out a square. Tell why he is wrong.

ANSWER

Vocabulary Check

8. Circle the hexagons.



Use the red circles to "circle" your answer choices!

Simple Pulleys

What is one way or one place the article stated where pulleys are used?

Check back in the article if you need to!

Type your answer on the line below.

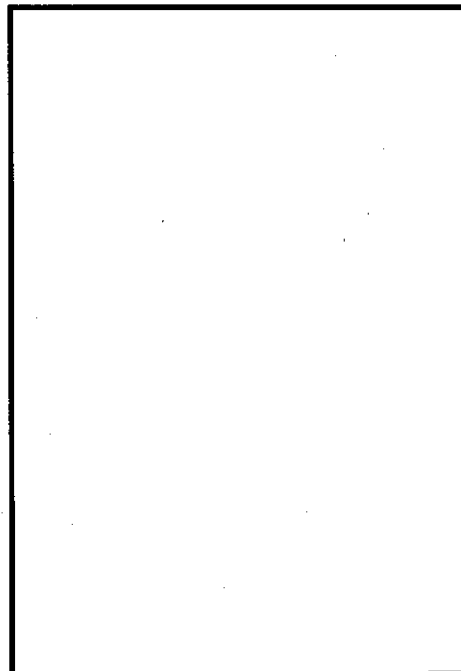
Lego Pulley Challenge

Pulleys can help us to lift something to or from a place that is unsafe or difficult to get to.

CHALLENGE: Build a pulley that helps a Lego minifigure lift something!

What does your design look like?

(Use the box to the right to draw your design.)



What object does your pulley lift?

Why does the Lego minifigure need the pulley to lift it?

How does your pulley work?

Pulleys

* Required

A pulley is an example of a ... *

- new toy
- simple machine
- bicycle

A pulley helps us to ... *

- learn how to roller skate
- balance on one foot
- lift heavy or not so heavy things

A pulley is used in... *

- elevators
- window blinds
- flag poles
- all of the above

Submit

This form was created inside of Erie Rise Academy. [Report Abuse](#)

Google Forms



Genre Information +
Essential Questions
What are some different ways that people tell stories? Why do you think people choose to tell stories in unique ways?

The Art of Storytelling

by Karen Hermosa



360

CHAPTER 1 Storyte

Storytelling is a part of everyone's life.

Children tell their parents stories when they get home from school. Friends who talk on the phone may tell the story of an important event. Two people at work share things that happen in their lives. A story is an account of something that has happened. Stories can be fact or fiction.



When you hear the word story, you might first think of books, but stories are all around us. Stories are on television, in plays, and in movies. Many people read stories in newspapers and magazines. Music, photographs, and movements tell stories.

Stories help people understand the world. Scientists found that hearing a story makes every part of a person's brain go to work. Our brains also use stories to remember things—our memories are a kind of story.

Movies and plays tell stories.





Old photographs can spark stories from long ago.

CHAPTER 2 Storytelling through Images

It is often said, "A picture is worth a thousand words." It is true that a painting or photograph can spark, or move to action, a feeling or create an impression without using any words. People have used paintings and illustrations to share ideas for thousands of years. Today, people can share images quickly through the Internet and social media. Many modern images are very different than those made long ago.

364

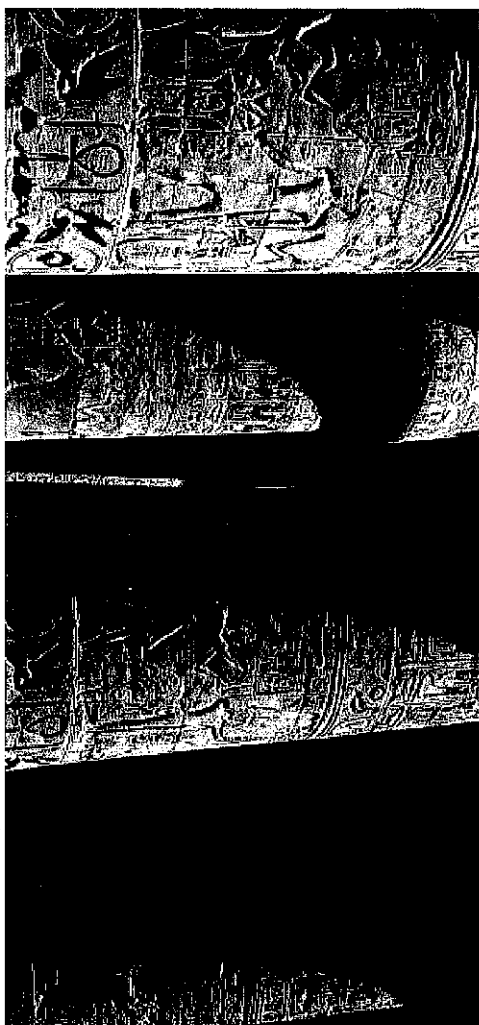
Early Storytelling through Images

In 1940, four boys and their dog found an underground cave in France. On its walls were huge paintings. People studied them and found out they were 20,000 years old! The early humans who made these painted their illustrations on rocks and cave walls. We can only guess at the stories these images told.

Early people told stories by painting on rocks and cave walls.



365



Ancient Egyptians used hieroglyphics to record their history and tell stories.

As time went on, people used images to spell words. People in Mesopotamia created symbols called *cuneiform* about 5,000 years ago. These symbols were the first alphabet. People pressed them into clay tablets. Ancient Egyptians created symbols called *hieroglyphics*. They painted them on the walls of palaces and pyramids. These symbols helped ancient civilizations record their histories.

People kept on using images to tell stories throughout history. Greek artists painted story images on vases. Artists in England sewed stories onto cloth tapestries. Chinese artists painted stories onto scrolls. Images passed down stories from generation to generation.

Enhancing Today's Story with Images
 Images still play an important role in storytelling today. Photographs help news organizations report stories in ways that get a reader's attention.

During a hurricane, a team of reporters might write, "Winds howled at over 100 miles per hour." These words tell the reader what happened, but do not fully show it. This is where a photograph can help. A photograph of a hurricane can show many details. It may show bent poles, flooded streets, or damaged buildings. Photos and words work together to tell as much information as possible.



News organizations use technology to get all needed information about important events.

When a man named Durrell invented the first photographs, people were very excited. What a wonderful, new way to tell stories! People began keeping photos in books called albums. Today, scrapbooks and albums may include photographs, stickers, captions, and decorations.

Some people use them to tell family stories. These books help people remember special events, such as a wedding or birth. They show how family members grow and change. Photographs help people keep fond memories alive.

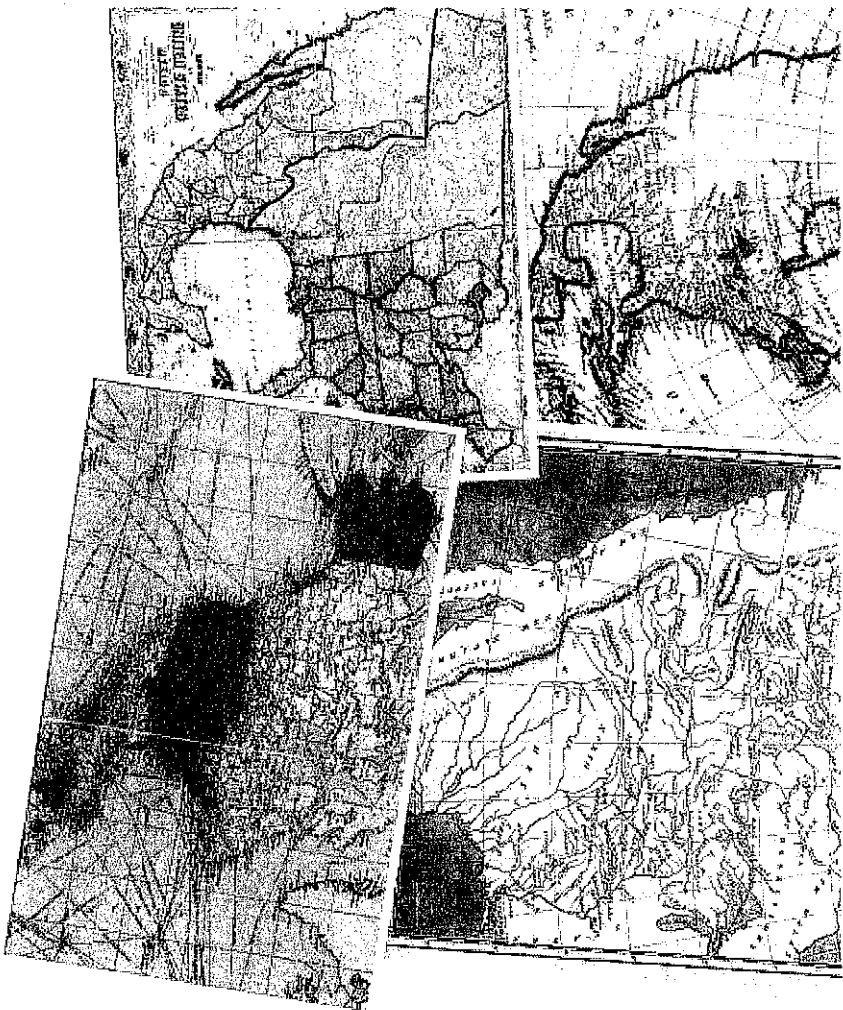
Some people use scrapbooks and photo albums to capture family memories.



Understanding Information through Images

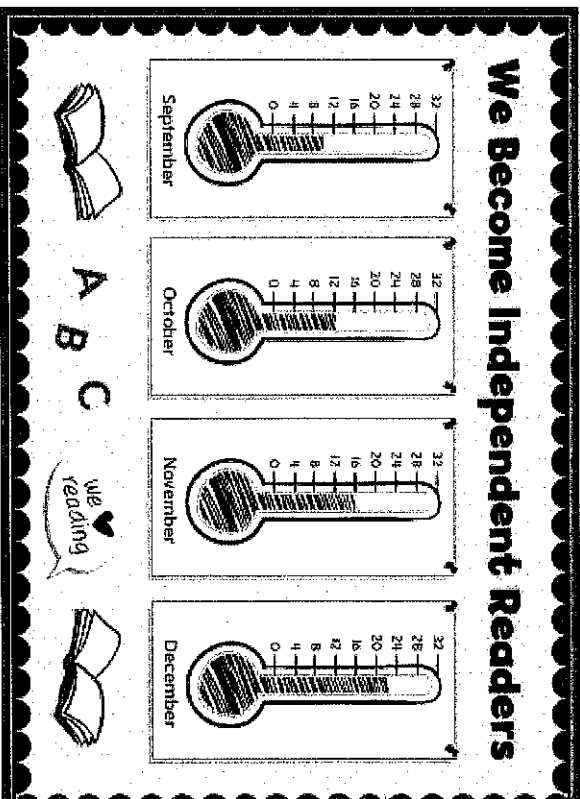
Maps, charts, and graphs are images that tell stories in special ways. Maps show locations. Charts and graphs turn bits of information into images that are easy to understand.

People have drawn maps for thousands of years. Maps can show how people move over time. They can also show how people lived. They may show bodies of water, landforms, settlements, and other features. All of these things are a part of people's stories.



The changing maps of United States show how maps can tell a story. When the nation was founded, citizens lived on the eastern coast. The land to the west had not yet become a part of the nation. The United States grew westward as time went on. Older maps of the United States show how it grew. The differences between these maps tell our nation's story.

Charts and graphs tell our stories by turning bits of information into shapes. People can then easily understand the information. For example, a teacher may use charts to show what students learn. As students learn more, the charts track their progress. Students can look at those charts and remember how they have changed. Those charts tell the story of how the class grew as learners.



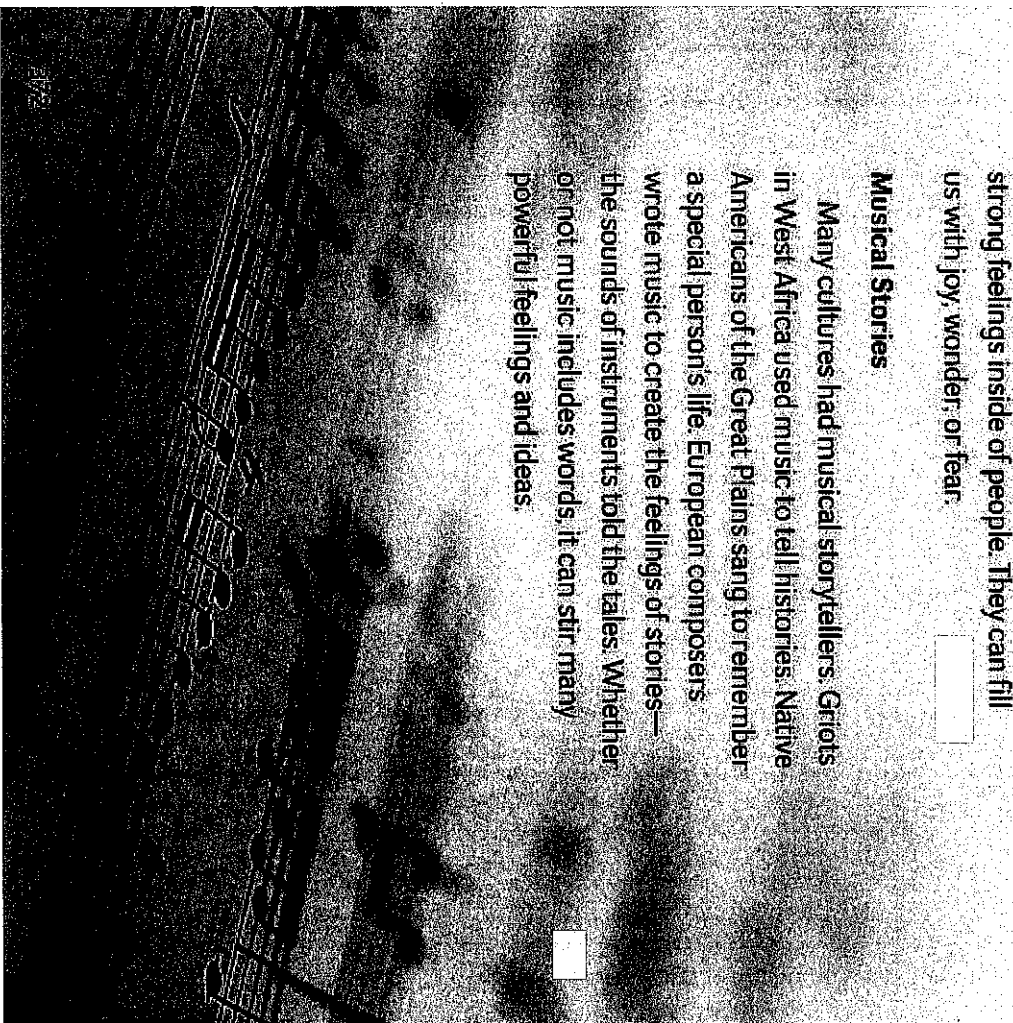
CHAPTER 3

Storytelling through Sound and Movement

Another ancient way of telling stories is through music and movement. Both create strong feelings inside of people. They can fill us with joy, wonder, or fear.

Musical Stories

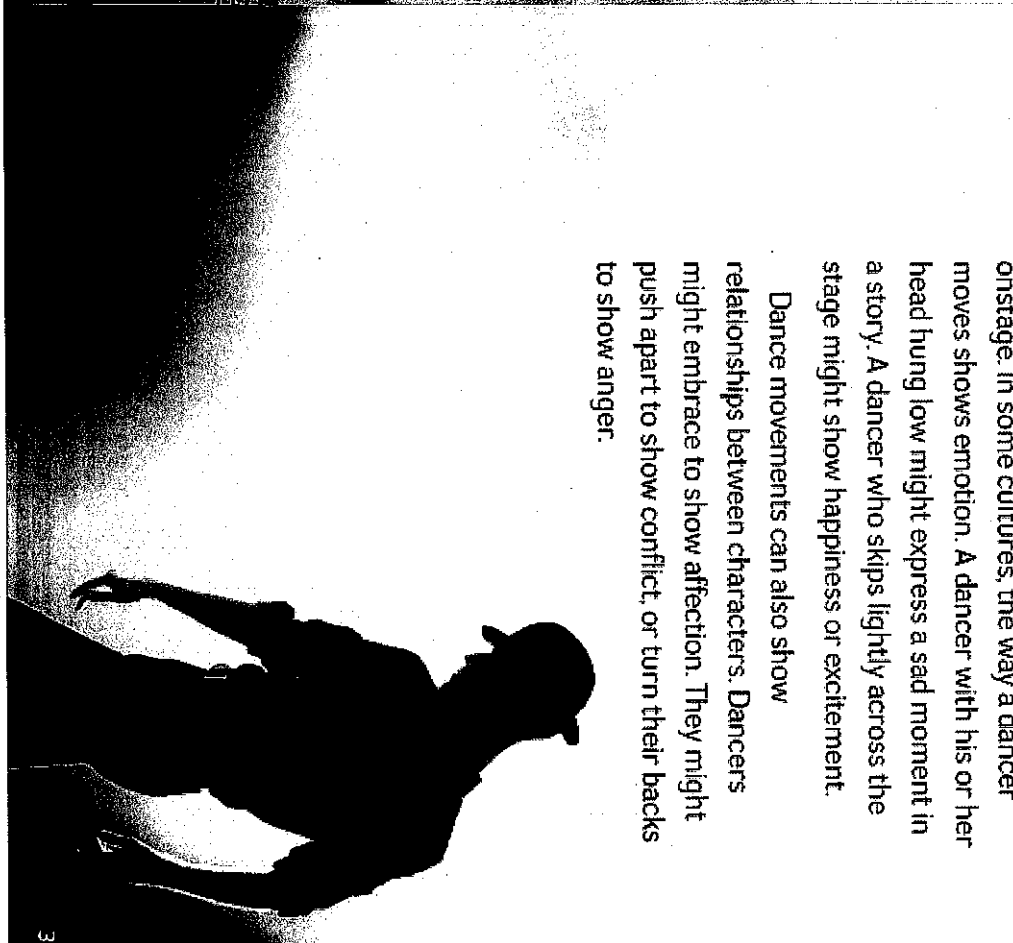
Many cultures had musical storytellers. Griots in West Africa used music to tell histories. Native Americans of the Great Plains sang to remember a special person's life. European composers wrote music to create the feelings of stories—the sounds of instruments told the tales. Whether or not music includes words, it can stir many powerful feelings and ideas.



Storytelling in Dance

Dance is another art form that tells stories. Dancers tell stories through their actions onstage. In some cultures, the way a dancer moves shows emotion. A dancer with his or her head hung low might express a sad moment in a story. A dancer who skips lightly across the stage might show happiness or excitement.

Dance movements can also show relationships between characters. Dancers might embrace to show affection. They might push apart to show conflict, or turn their backs to show anger.



Dance in the West

In Europe, one famous storytelling dance form is ballet. In one ballet, *Swan Lake*, dancers tell the folk tale of a woman who is turned into a swan. The dancers do not speak. Their wordless expressions and movements help the audience understand the story.

Other types of dance popular in the West can tell stories. From 1880s ballroom dancing, to 1920s jazz, to 1970s hip-hop, many new dances have appeared over the years. The music for each is different, but all of these styles can tell a story.

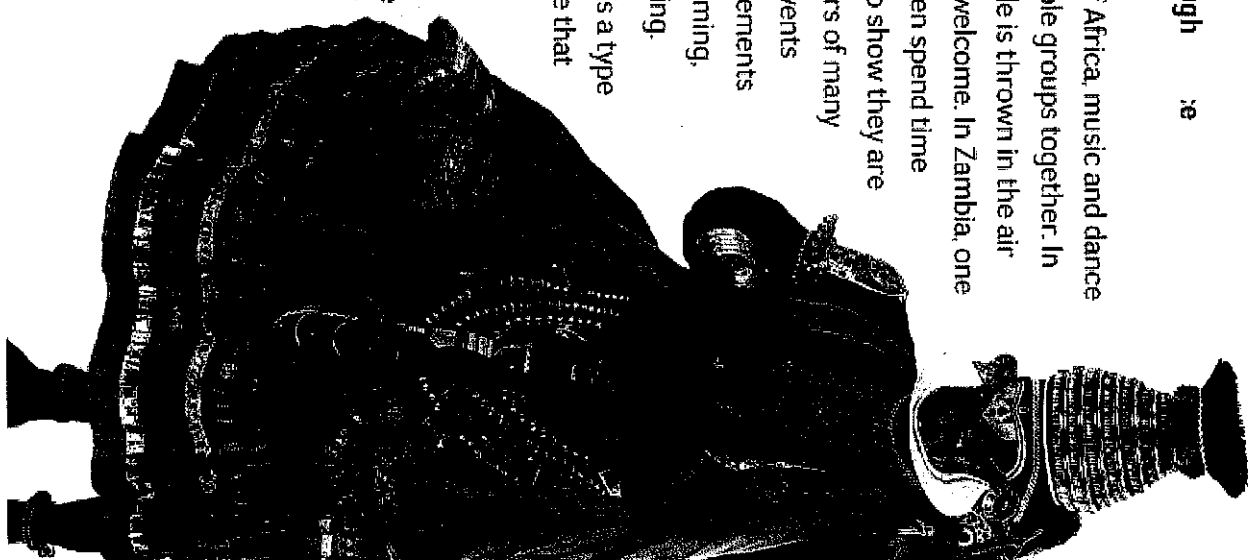


374

Storytelling through around the World

In many parts of Africa, music and dance have brought people groups together. In West Africa, a rattle is thrown in the air during a dance of welcome. In Zambia, one tribe's young women spend time learning a dance to show they are now adults. Dancers of many kinds tell of past events through their movements and through drumming, singing, and chanting.

In India, Kathak is a type of traditional dance that tells stories and entertains people. In fact the word Kathak means "the art of storytelling." Kathak dancers tell stories of ancient India through music and dance.



Latin American dance are their culture and traditions through dance. They often wear bright costumes and use lively or dramatic steps. Their dances relate to many important themes, including celebration, sorrow, and religious ideas.

In Hawaii, dancers tell stories using both the ancient and modern styles of hula dance. The dancers' movements express the themes. The stories may tell of sounds and sights in nature or events from the past.



Traditional dances often tell about important ideas or themes.



Conclusion

No matter when or where they lived, people have used stories to understand the world. All types of stories are a part of human history.

So the next time you listen to some music, page through a book of photographs, or see a person doing a new type of dance, remember—stories can come in all shapes and sizes.



People tell stories in many different ways!