

BSD 2nd Grade Remote Learning Packet 3 (English)

Dear Families, English

The packet is organized by:

 3-week calendar of activities	 Math Lesson (complete in one day)	 Reading Lesson (complete in one day)
 Social Studies Lesson (week-long)	 Science Lesson (week-long)	 Social Emotional Learning

★ Extra Activities

Estimadas Familias: Español

El paquete informativo está dividido de la siguiente manera:

 Calendario de actividades para 3 semanas	 Lección de Matemáticas (complete en un día)	 Lección de Lectura (complete en un día)
 Lección de Estudios Sociales (para una semana)	 Lección de Ciencias (para una semana)	 Aprendizaje Social y Emocional

★ Actividades Adicionales

Arabic اللغة العربية

العائلات الكرام

تم تنظيم الحزمة حسب الآتي

تقويم الأنشطة لمدة 3 أسابيع

درس رياضيات (أكمل في يوم واحد)

درس القراءة (أكمل في يوم واحد)

درس الدراسات الاجتماعية (لمدة أسبوع)

درس العلوم (لمدة أسبوع)

التعليم العاطفي الاجتماعي

★ الأنشطة الإضافية

Qoysaska Qaaliga ahow, Somali

Xirmada waxaa diyaariyay::

 Jadwalka howlaha 3-isbuuc	 Casharka Xisaabta (mid dhameey maalinti)	 Casharka Aqrinta (mid dhameey maalinti)
 Casharka Cilmiga Bulshada (Isbuucoo-dhan)	 Casharka Sayniska (Isbuucoo-dhan))	 Barashada shucuurta bulshada

★ Howlaha Dheeraad ah

Уважаемые родители, Russian

Этот пакет составлен:

 Календарь занятий на 3 недели	 Урок Математики (закончить за 1 день)	 Урок Чтения (закончить за 1 день)
 Общественные науки (на неделю)	 Естественные науки (на неделю)	 Социально-эмоциональное развитие

★ Дополнительные занятия

학부모님께, Korean

수업 및 활동들은 다음과 같이 짜여 있습니다:

 3주 동안 활동 캘린더	 수학 수업 (하루에 하나 완성)	 읽기 수업 (하루에 하나 완성)
 사회 수업 (일주 동안)	 과학 수업 (일주 동안)	 사회적 정서적 학습

★ 과외 활동

亲爱的学生家庭: Chinese

数据包包括:

 3周活动日历	 数学课程 (一天完成)	 阅读课程 (一天完成)
 社会学课程 (一周)	 科学课程 (一周)	 社会情感学习

★ 其他活动

保護者の皆様 Japanese

パッケージは以下のように分類されています:

 3週間のアクティビティ	 算数のレッスン(1日で完了)	 リーディングレッスン(1日で完了)
 社会科レッスン(一週間)	 理科レッスン(一週間)	 社会性/情動スキル教育

★ その他の活動

Thân gửi gia đình, Vietnamese

Tài liệu được chuẩn bị do:

 Lịch học cho 3-tuần	 Toán (cần làm trong ngày)	 Đọc (cần làm trong ngày)
 Khóa học xã hội (nguyên tuần)	 Khóa học (nguyên tuần)	 Học và áp dụng kỹ năng giao tiếp

★ Các hoạt động phụ trợ

Second Grade Calendar



June 1-12

Week 1		
	Activities from the packet	Other Activities
Day 1	Reading Activity Science: Mini-Project	Play a math or strategy game Read Aloud to your child for 20 minutes
Day 2	Continue Science Math Lesson 13 Social Emotional Learning Activity	Read 20 minutes
Day 3	Reading Activity from Day 1 Continue Science	Play a math or strategy game
Day 4	Health Math Lesson 14 Social Emotional Learning Activity	Read 20 minutes
Week 2		
	Activities from the packet	Other Activities
Day 5	Reading Activity from Day 1 Social Studies: Mini-Project	Play a math or strategy game Read Aloud to your child for 20 minutes
Day 6	Math Lesson 15 Social Emotional Learning Activity	Read 20 minutes
Day 7	Reading Activity from Day 1	Play a math or strategy game
Day 8	Math Lesson 16 Social Emotional Learning Activity	Read 20 minutes

Reading Activity

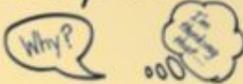
Hello Parents/Guardians,

An **Endangered Animals Mini Research Club** will be the focus for the next two weeks of learning. This kind of project requires a lot of access to books and resources. We have included some articles about endangered animals in this packet. In addition to the articles, you will find instructional resources for research below. If your child would like to do a mini research project using the articles and any other nonfiction animal books you have at home, feel free to use the resources to do a mini research project (or your child can just read). There is a fun culminating project at the end. ☆ Spend 20 minutes reading each day.

Instructional Resources for Research (for June 1-12):



To Research...

- Get ready...**
 - sequence 
 - read easy overview
 - search for subtopics
- Study 1 subtopic.**
 - ← Easy book first 
 - Tackle harder books to learn more about the topic 
- Synthesize (combine) information from across texts.** 
- Talk with others and take notes.** 
- Use the topic's special vocabulary.** 
- Think your own thoughts.** 
- Use text structures to organize your learning and notetaking.** 
- Think deeply about the choices the author made to grow ideas.** 
- Look across books at similar subsections to think about patterns and relationships.** 
- Ask questions, develop theories.** 
- Gather evidence that supports your theories.** 

*Researchers
Take Notes
that Follow the
Structure of Their
Texts*

BOXES and BULLETS

Main Idea or Subtopic

- Supporting detail
- Supporting detail
- Add more bullet points if your text includes them

SEQUENTIAL

Main Idea or Subtopic

1. First thing that happens
2. Second thing that happens
3. Add more steps if your text includes them

COMPARE & CONTRAST

Similarities between two things

- First similarity
- Second similarity
- Add more similarities if your text includes them

Differences between two things

- First difference
- Second difference
- Add more differences if your text includes them

CAUSE and EFFECT

An action that happens first; the reason something else happens

- detail about the action
- add more details if your text includes them

CAUSE and EFFECT

What happens as a result; the consequence of the first action

- One result of the action
- add more results of the action if your text includes them

PROBLEM and SOLUTION

A problem

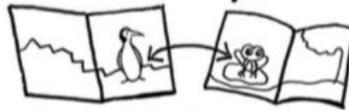
- detail about the problem
- detail about the problem
- add more details if your text includes them

PROBLEM and SOLUTION

A solution to the problem

- detail about the solution
- detail about the solution
- add more details if your text includes them

To grow big questions and ideas in a comparative study, readers will:



- Read about a subtopic across several kinds of animals.
- Find similarities and differences between those animals.
- Ask “Why?” and “Are others the same? What explains this?”
- Think about possible answers: “Could it be...?”
- Make plans for more reading, this time guided by questions and hunches.

To Research... Checklist

Grade 3	Not Yet	Starting to	Yes!
Get ready			
• Sequence texts, easy → hard			
• Read easy overview			
• Search for subtopics/key			
Study 1 subtopic			
• Easy book first			
• Tackle harder books to learn more about the topic			
Talk with others and take notes about what you're learning, thinking, wondering.			
Synthesize (combine) information from across texts.			
Use the topic's special vocabulary.			
Think your own thoughts.			
Use text structures to organize your learning and note-taking.			
Think deeply about the choices the author made to grow ideas.			
Look across books at similar subsections to think about patterns and relationships.			

Rev Up Your Mind Before Reading Nonfiction: Checklist

Grade 3	Not Yet	Starting to	Yes!
Think, "What sort of text is this?"			
Read text features and think, "What will this mostly be about? What parts, subtopics?"			
Recall prior knowledge and build expectations			
Identify, if the text is narrative nonfiction, whether it follows a familiar story template (achievement, disaster)			

To Learn from Expository Texts. . . Checklist

Grade 3	Not Yet	Starting to	Yes!
Pause after a chunk to grasp the main ideas, supporting details.			
If no subheads,			
Chunk the text yourself.			
Find main idea, perhaps in a pop out sentence.			
Teach others what you learn (emphasize main ideas, bring the text to life).			
Revise your idea of the text's main idea as you read on			
Let the Text Spark Conversations			

Culminating Project:

Some animals are getting sick or are dying in their current habitats. What might be the reasons why? What can we do to help these animals? Design a habitat for an endangered animal. You can either draw it or build one outside or imagine it! What would you include in the habitat? Why?

Science

Sit Spots and Field Journals

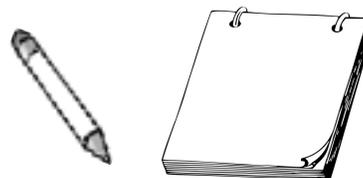
Scientists observe and ask questions. We keep our observations and questions in a science notebook or a field journal. Field journals can be created in many ways. Some scientists record observations in charts and lists. Others write long, detailed descriptions. Others draw what they see and label their drawings. Of course, field journals can be in whichever language you wish. Making observations leads to asking questions, which in turn leads to investigating and explaining. When observations are recorded, we can look back at them later to help explain what, how or why something happens.

1) Find a Sit Spot: Find a spot where you can sit and observe for 5 minutes each day or week. Ideally this spot will be outside. If going outside is not an option, you could look outside through a window or choose a spot in your home.

Field Journal - Day 1

2) Sit and observe:

- Go to your sit spot. Take a few deep breaths.
- Observe. What do you see? What do you hear? What do you smell? What do you feel?
- Record your observations in your field journal. You can draw or write.



Science

Field Journal - Day 2

Sit and observe:

- Go to your sit spot. Take a few deep breaths.
- Observe. What do you see? What do you hear? What do you smell? What do you feel?
- Record your observations in your field journal. You can draw or write.

3) Look at your observations and think about the following and talk about them with a family member:

- What has been the same? What has been different?
- Have you noticed any patterns?
- Can you make a prediction about the next time you visit your sit spot?

What new questions do you have?

Directions: Read aloud the problem below. You can cut out the fish if that helps you think of combinations. Write down your combinations in the box.

Hints: If your child needs a lower number, use 16 fish.

Challenge: Make Your own Pet Store

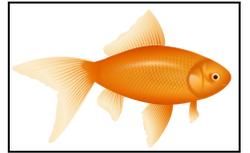
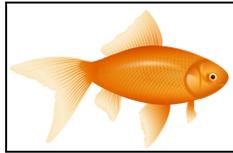
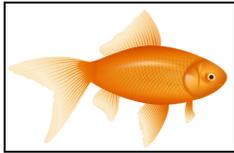
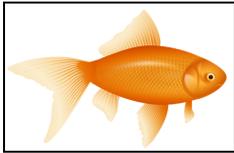
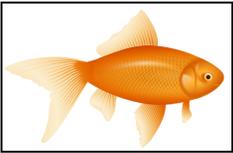
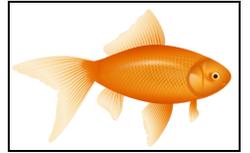
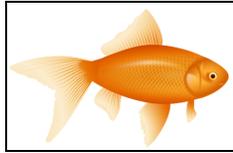
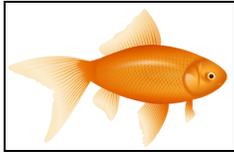
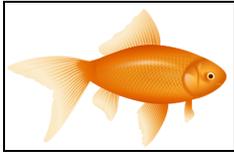
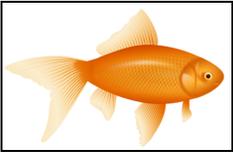
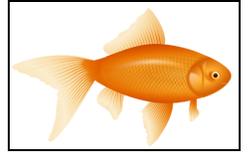
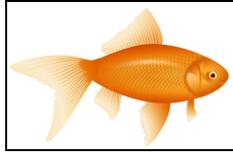
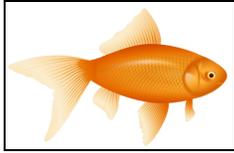
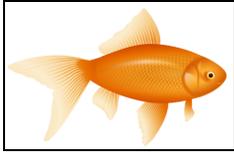
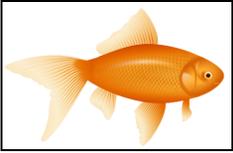
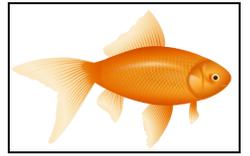
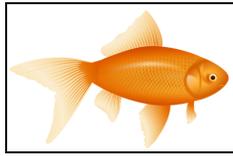
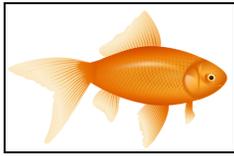
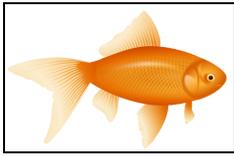
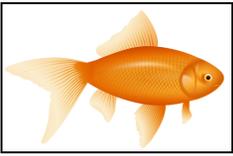
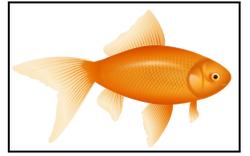
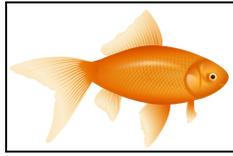
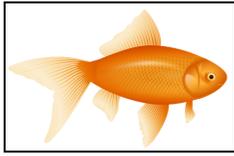
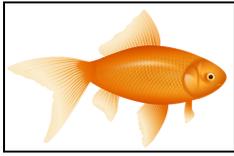
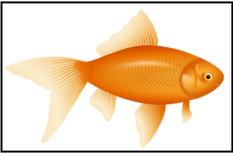
- What would you name your Pet Store?
- Create a sign for the front of your Pet Store that is colorful and welcoming

Parents: students will be able to work on creating their pet store over the next two weeks. Decide together if they will make a model out of a cardboard box, leggos, etc. (or they may want to set up their store to be life-sized so they can play "pet store.")



Your pet store got a delivery of 25 goldfish. You have 3 tanks in your pet store where you can put your fish. Each tank has enough space for 12 fish at the most. What are all the different combinations of how you could put the 25 fish into 3 tanks?

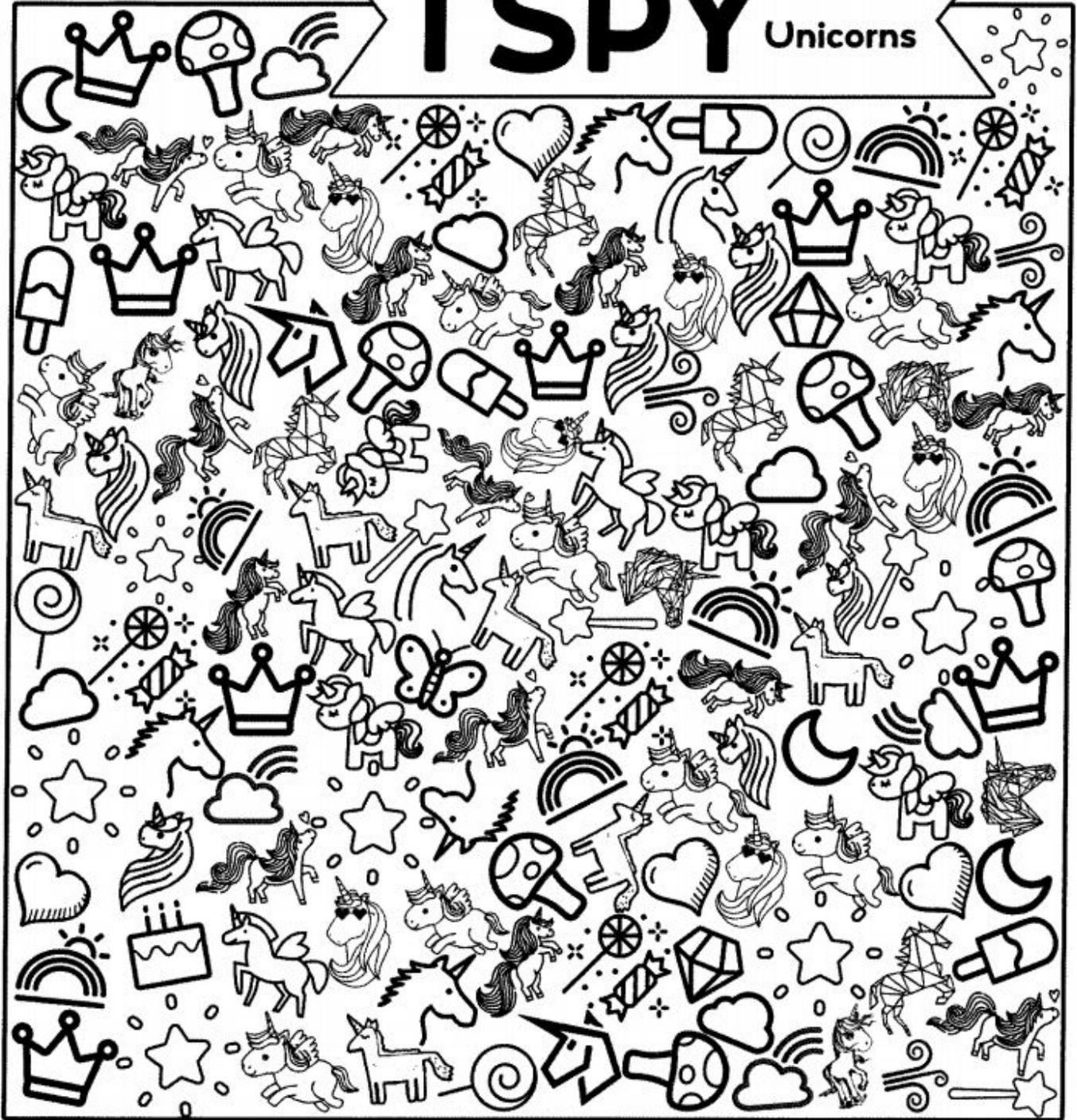




Combinations I made:

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I SPY Unicorns



- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|
| 2  | 4  | 4  | 2  | 4  | 5  | 7  | 4  | 6  | 5  |
| 1  | 2  | 7  | 1  | 3  | 6  | 7  | 4  | 7  | 4  |
| 3  | 6  | 4  | 6  | 2  | 7  | 3  | 9  | 6  | 3  |

Science 
Field Journal - Day 3

Choose 1 of the following for Day 3:

SOUND MAPPING

Put a dot in the middle of your journal page to represent yourself. Draw two or three circles around the dot. Listen carefully to what you hear surrounding you. When you hear something (wind, bird, airplane, etc.) mark on the map approximately where you heard it. Use symbols to represent what you heard.



BLIND CONTOUR DRAWING

Keep your eyes on what you are drawing and do not look at your hand as it draws on the paper. This challenges you to look very carefully at what you are drawing.



PRETEND YOU ARE...

Pretend that you are an object, plant or animal that you are observing (like a rock, tree, or frog). What do you see, feel, and hear? Draw or write about yourself.

Where the Germs Are

Name: _____

Date: _____

_____:

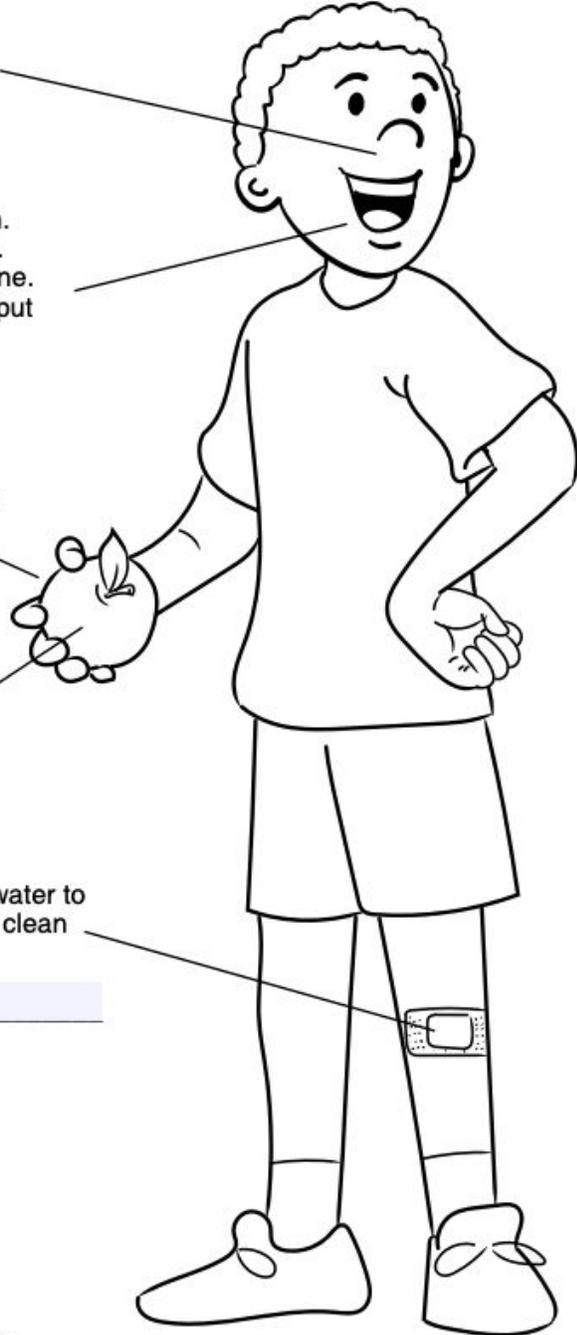
A sneeze will spread many germs through the air. When you sneeze you should

There are thousands of germs in my mouth. That's why I never share my drinking glass. And I never spit on the ground or bite anyone. When I drink from a water fountain, I don't put my mouth on the spout.

Hands have lots of germs on them, too. I wash mine before eating. I also wash them after I go to the bathroom.

I will wash the germs off of this apple before I take a bite. What other foods should you wash before eating?

When I cut myself, I used soap and warm water to wash the germs away. Why do you need a clean bandage on a cut?



Objective: To identify ways to keep germs out of your body

Directions: Read aloud the problem below. You may choose what kind of table or chart to create to show the number of each type of food.

Hints: Make a table that says "Dog Food" "Cat Food" and "Canned Food". You can:

- Draw a symbol for each one
- Use tallies
- Draw a bar graph

Challenge: Work on your Pet Store

Brainstorm a plan for your store:

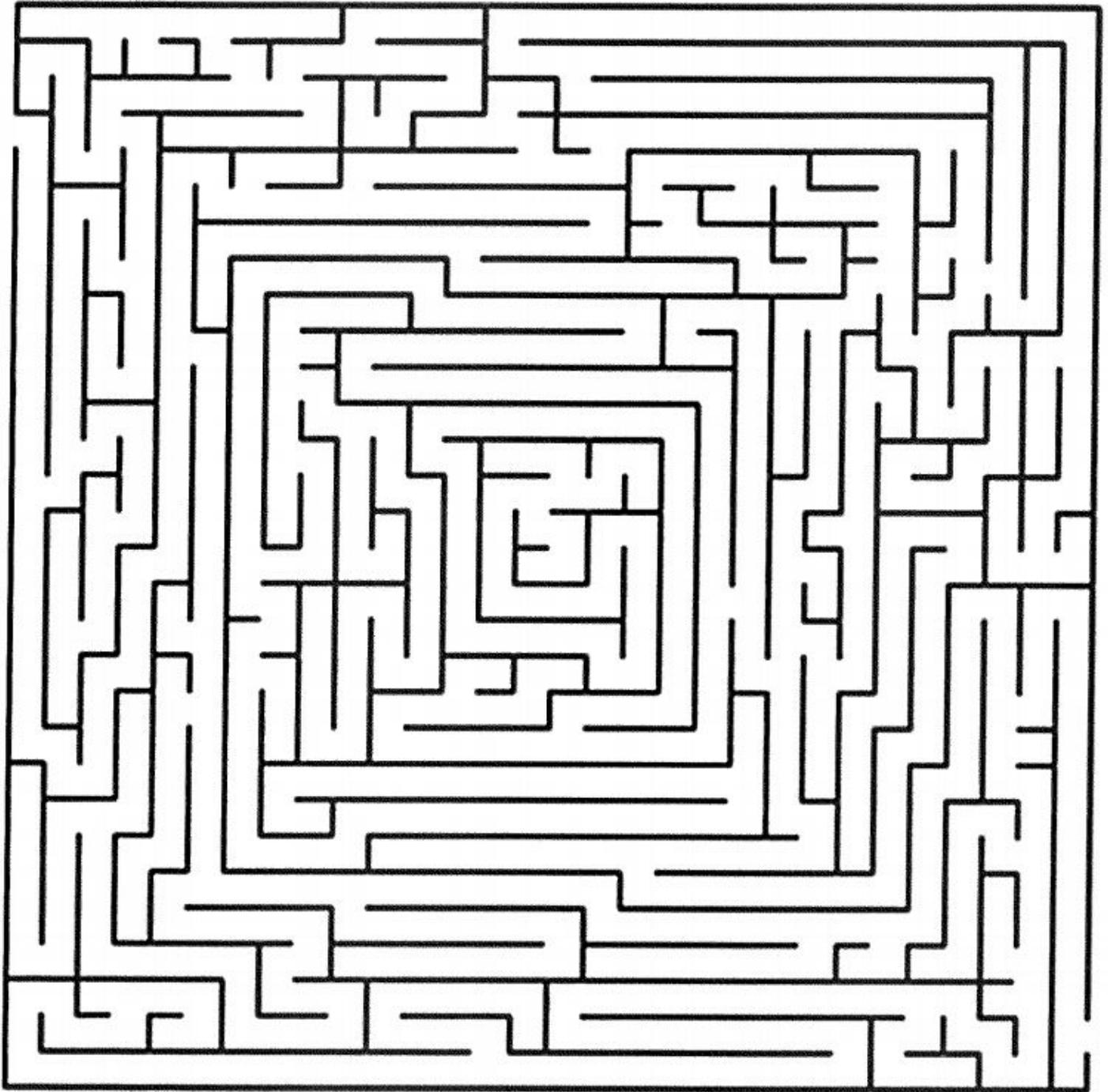
- Where will you put the shelves of dog and cat food?
- Where will the fish tanks go?
- Where will the counter and the cash register go so your customers can check out?
- What else will you need to include?



Your pet store got a delivery with the different pet foods below. You will be able to put these on a shelf to sell! Look at the different pet foods on the next page (dog food, cat food, and canned food) and create a table or graph for how many you have of each below:

 <p>Pedigree small dog</p>	 <p>Friskies TASTY TREASURES Paté</p> <p>Canned Food</p>	 <p>9lives Daily Essentials</p> <p>Cat Food</p>	 <p>Pedigree small dog</p>	 <p>9lives Daily Essentials</p>
	 <p>Pedigree small dog</p>	 <p>Pedigree small dog</p>	 <p>Pedigree small dog</p>	 <p>9lives Daily Essentials</p>
		 <p>Pedigree small dog</p>		 <p>9lives Daily Essentials</p>
 <p>9lives Daily Essentials</p>	 <p>9lives Daily Essentials</p>	 <p>Pedigree small dog</p>	 <p>Pedigree small dog</p>	 <p>9lives Daily Essentials</p>
		 <p>9lives Daily Essentials</p>	 <p>Pedigree small dog</p>	
 <p>Pedigree small dog</p>	 <p>Pedigree small dog</p>	 <p>9lives Daily Essentials</p>	 <p>9lives Daily Essentials</p>	 <p>Pedigree small dog</p>
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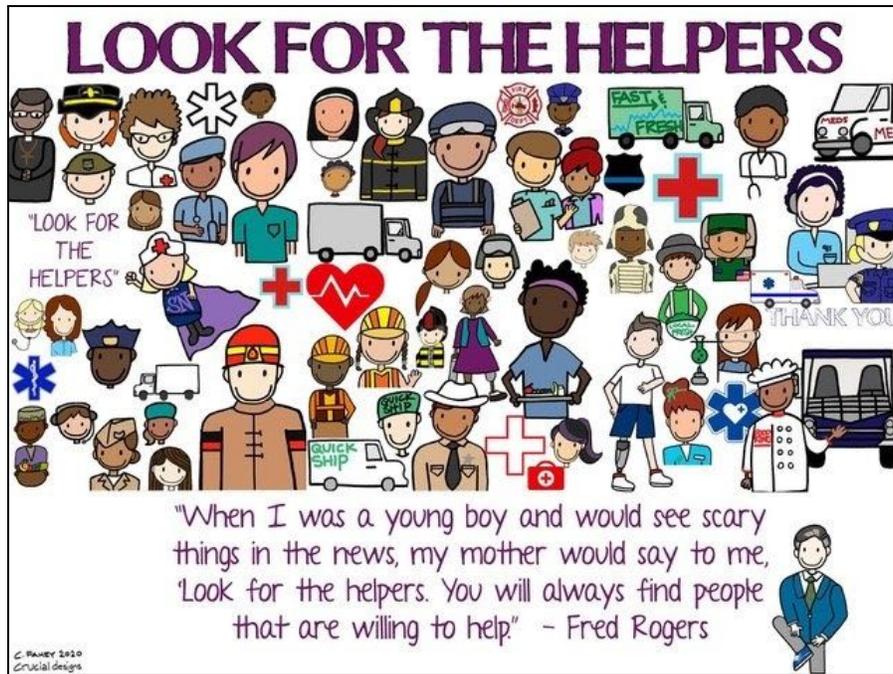


Social Studies

Even as many students, teachers, and families are staying home to stay safe, many people are still working to help others in the community during the COVID pandemic.

Look at the picture and quote below and talk about them with someone at home. Here are 3 questions to talk about:

1. What does it mean to be a helper?
2. How can we say thanks to our amazing community helpers?
3. How can **you** become a (better) community helper?



Pick some of the pictures above and start to draw or write a list of helpers in your community. List as many as you can (there are 4 ideas below in an example list to help get you started). Can you come up with 10? 20? Or more?!

Helpers in my community
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Family members taking care of each other at home2. Doctors and nurses3. Teachers4. Grocery store workers

Optional bonus!

- Draw a picture/collage and write a letter saying thanks to some community helpers!
- Come up with a list of ways you can be a better community helper.
- Think about the different ways that people, other living things, and the environment might be affected by COVID-19.
 - What are some ways that we can make sure everyone is safer and healthier?

Directions: Read the problem below and look at the chart on this page and the next one. Figure out how many toys are left at the end of the day.

Hints: As you read each row of the "Today's Sales" table, make an X through the toy that was sold in the chart.

Challenge: Work on your Pet Store

Build your Pet Store:

- Use your design plan to build a model or a life size version of a pet store using ideas from your brainstorm

For opening day, you have a graph with you of the different types of pet toys you have in your store. As customers buy the toys, you keep track of what they buy. How many of each toy do you have left at the end of the day?

At the Beginning of the Day

Type of Toy	Number in stock
Bone	
Ball	
Mouse	
Duck	
Dinosaur	

Today's Sales

8:00-10:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- 1 bone- 3 ducks- 2 dinosaurs
10:00-12:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- 1 ball- 1 mouse- 2 ducks- 1 dinosaur
12:00-2:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- 1 bone- 2 balls- 1 mouse- 1 duck
2:00-4:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- 1 mouse- 2 ducks- 1 dinosaur

How many are left of each type of toy? How do you know?



Directions: Read aloud the problem below.

Hints: It may help to cut out the bills and make piles of ten or draw on the page to make groups of ten. If you need a lower number, remove the \$10 bills.

Challenge: Work on your Pet Store

- What will you sell at your pet store? Add these to your model
- How much will each thing cost? Label how much things will cost

The bills you have in the cash register are on the next page. Use the bills to answer these questions:

How much money is in the cash register?

How many \$10 bills do you have?

How many \$1 bills do you have?

You take the money to the bank, and decide to trade in the \$1 bills for \$10 bills. You need ten \$1 bills to make a \$10 bill. How many trades can you make?

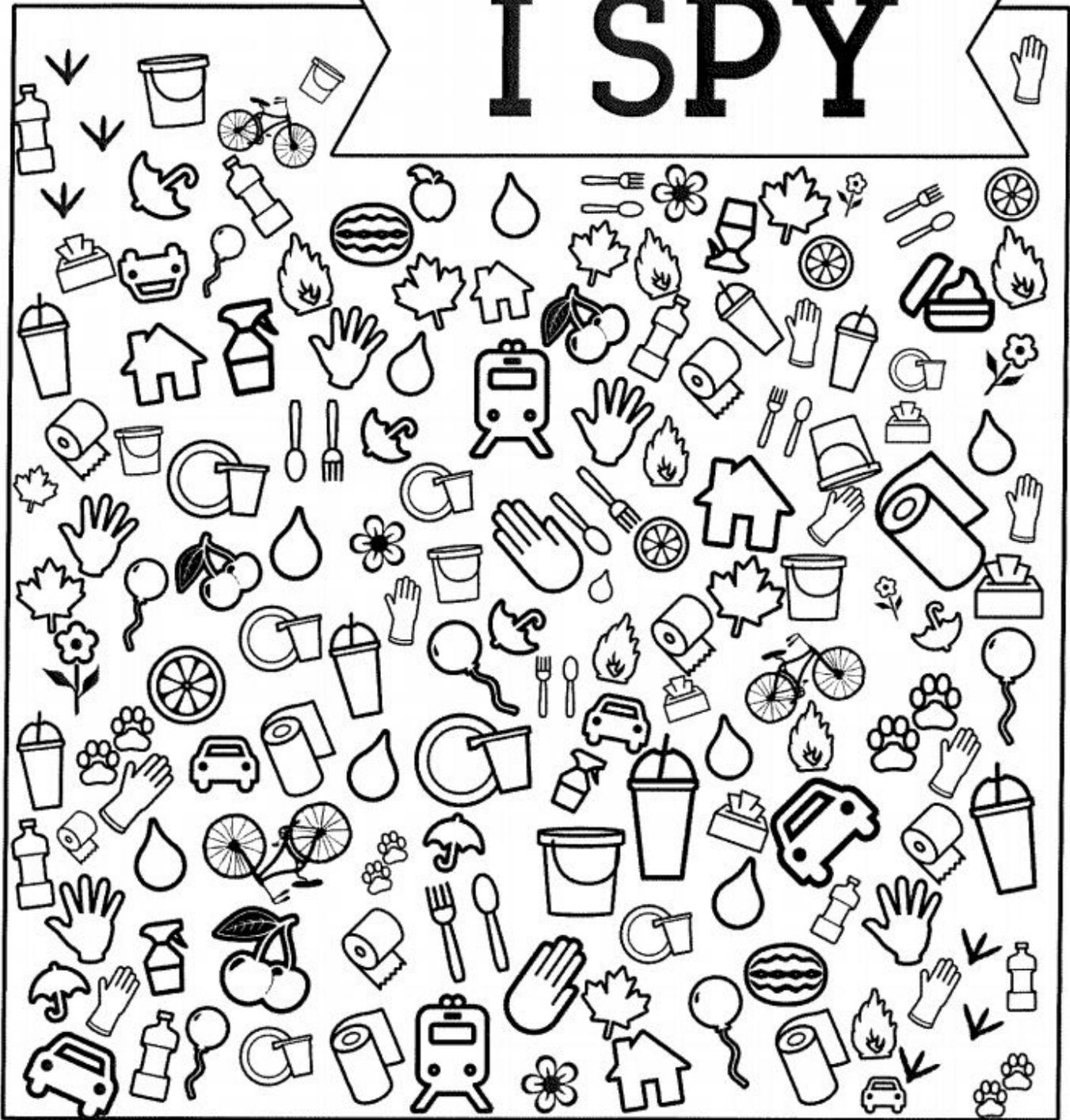


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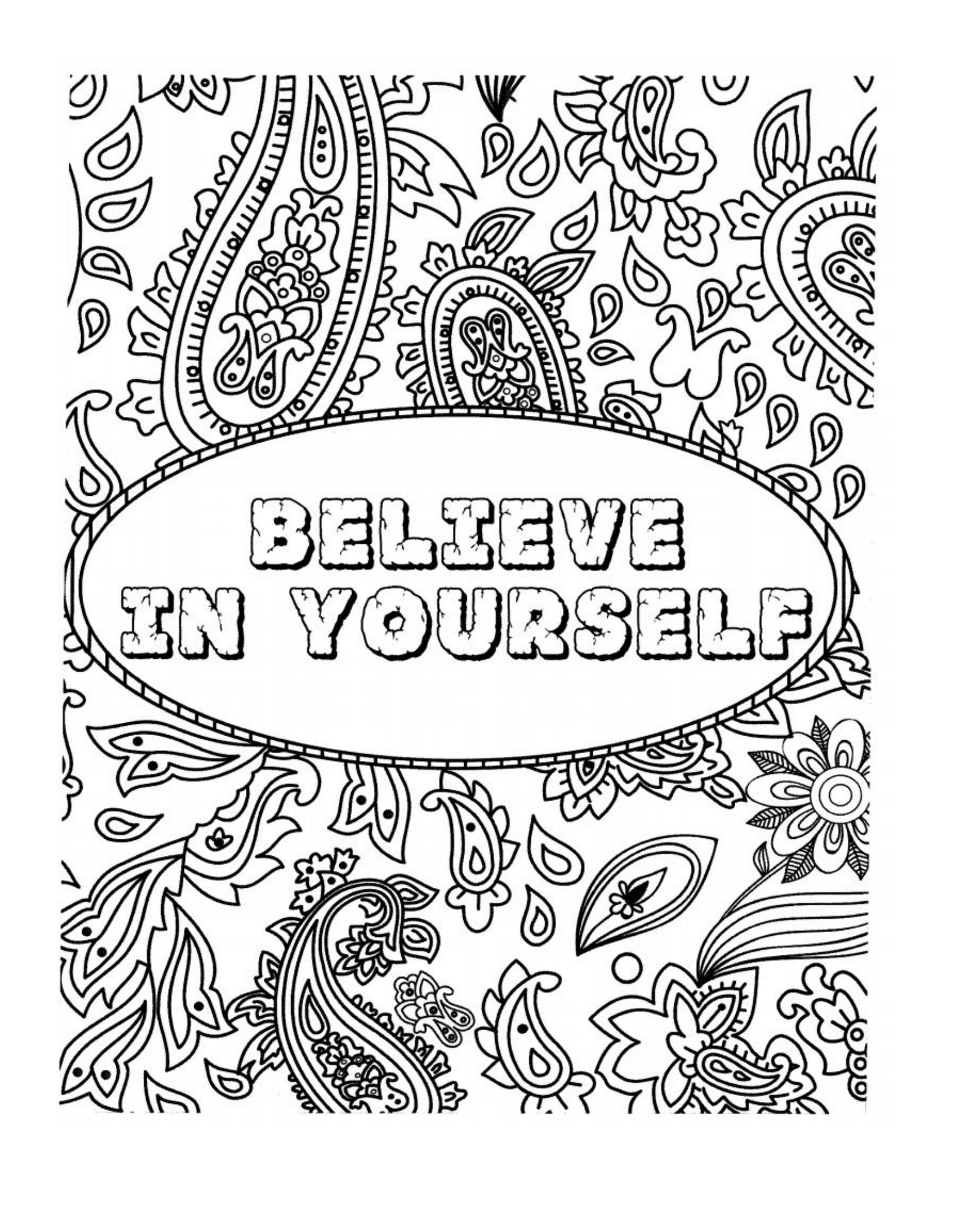
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**BELIEVE
IN YOURSELF**



Researchers measure a wild blue whale's heart rate for the first time

By Smithsonian, adapted by Newsela staff on 01.03.20

Word Count **472**

Level **400L**



Image 1. Tagging a wild blue whale to measure its heart rate. Photo by Goldbogen Lab/Duke Marine Robotics and Remote Sensing Lab/NMFS Permit 16111

Scientists recorded the heart rate of a blue whale. This was the first time this was done. At times, the whale's heart beat only two times in one minute. Heart rate is how many times a heart beats in one minute.

Blue whales are the biggest animals on Earth. They are about as big as an airplane. They can swim down very deep in the ocean.

Scientists wanted to record whales' heartbeats. To do so, they had to put tags on them. It was not easy. The tags had to stick to the whale. Blue whales have stretchy skin. It also has folds in it. The tags could easily fall off.

They hoped the tag would go to the right spot. It had to be near the whale's fin. That's where it could measure the heart rate.

Endangered Species: The marine otter

By Gale, Cengage Learning, adapted by Newsela staff on 04.20.18

Word Count 436

Level 400L



Image 1. Marine otters are sometimes called "sea cats." Photo from Wikimedia Commons.

Have you ever seen a sea otter? You might have spotted one in the ocean or at a zoo. Sea otters are one kind of otter. The marine otter is another kind.

The marine otter lives in South America. It lives along the west coast. That is where the land touches the Pacific Ocean.

This otter is sometimes called a sea cat. It is about the size of a cat. It has a long body. Its head is flat. The marine otter has tiny ears and long whiskers. It has short legs and webbed feet. This makes the otter a great swimmer.

The otters feed on sea animals. They like crabs and oysters. They swim on their backs to eat. The otters put their catch on their chests. Then they grab a rock. They use it to crack open the hard shells.



Marine Otter

Scientific Name: *Lontra felina*

Range: Coasts off of Argentina, Chile and Peru in South America

Type: Mammal

Length: 22 to 31 inches

Weight: 7 to 31 pounds

Diet: Carnivore (mainly shellfish)

Status: Endangered

Fun Fact: The scientific name means "otter cat", and in Spanish, the marine otter is also often referred to as "gato marino," which means "marine cat"



Habitat And Population

It is hard to count marine otters. They like to live alone. So they are not usually seen in big groups. Scientists think there are not many left. They do not know the exact number. But they think there might be only 2,000 marine otters in the wild today.

Sea otters live in water all the time. Marine otters are different. They live on land. They always live in rocky places close to water, though. Sometimes they live in caves by the sea. Sometimes they move into old boats!

The otters like it best where rivers run into the ocean. They make short trips into the water for food. Sometimes they find food in the ocean. Other times they swim up the river.

History And Conservation

There used to be many marine otters. That changed about 100 years ago. People started hunting the otters. They wanted otter fur. Hunters killed many otters. They killed almost all of them.

Now the marine otter is on a protected list. It is against the law to hunt them. Not everyone follows the law, though. Some hunting continues.

The otter faces other dangers, too. People are building where otters live. They are building cities on the coast. That means less land for the otters.

The otters look for fish and oysters. So do people who fish for a living. People and otters go fishing in the same places. So sometimes the otters get caught in fishing nets. They can die this way.

Water pollution is another problem. Factories and cities put pollution into the water. This is not good for the otters.



What we lose when animals become extinct

By National Geographic, adapted by Newsela staff on 01.28.20

Word Count **745**

Level **450L**



Image 1. An Asian elephant eating a watermelon at the Melbourne Zoo in Australia. Elephants are endangered because of habitat loss and poaching. Photo: Fir0002/Wikimedia

Life on our planet is in danger. Plant and animal species are disappearing. A species is a group of organisms. They are very closely related. They are able to have babies with one another.

More than 31,000 species of plants and animals are facing extinction in 2020. This warning is from the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). The actual number of species in danger could be much higher. One report says that extinction threatens one million animal and plant species.

The Biggest Threat: Humans

Habitat loss is the biggest threat facing most animals. It is caused by humans. We cut down forests. We build houses and cities. We dig up the land for farms. We also hunt and fish animals.

Sometimes, people destroy animals' habitats. Other times, they change the habitat completely. Animals cannot always survive. Fences can change their habitats. They keep animals from moving for food.

Other threats are more widespread. Trade can spread disease around the world. Another threat is climate change. It will affect every species on Earth. All of these threats lead back to humans as the cause.

Threat: Disease

Since the 1980s, a fungal disease has hurt amphibians. These include frogs. The disease attacks the frog's skin. It stops its heart. This leads to death.

The disease spread worldwide. It spread through human food. It also spread through pet trading networks. More than 500 amphibian species were affected. Of these, 90 species may be extinct.

Threat: Invasive Species

An invasive species can be a plant or animal. It is not natural to a certain place. It comes from a different place. Invasive species can harm the local animals in their habitat.

Let's look at an example. The kagu is a bird. It is about the size of a chicken. It lives on an island in the South Pacific. In the 1700s, Europeans came to the island. They brought animals, like pigs, cats and rats. These were invasive species. They preyed on the kagus. Today, fewer than a thousand kagus survive.



Threat: Fragmentation

Fragmentation is the breaking up of large forests. They are broken into smaller forests. These small forests can be separated by roads. Fragmented land can change an animal's habitat.

One example is the dama gazelle. It lives in the western Sahara in Africa. It was once widespread. Now there are fewer than 300. Their range is broken up by grazing lands for farm animals.

Threat: Habitat Loss

Butterflies can fly long distances. They feed on many types of flowers. But earlier in their lives, they are caterpillars. They eat the plants that they hatch on. The plants are lost to buildings or farming. As a result, butterflies disappear.

Threat: Poaching

Poaching is illegal hunting. Elephants are a poaching target. In the early 1900s, about 100,000 elephants lived in Asia. Poaching cut the number of elephants in half. Elephants are killed for their ivory tusks. They are killed for meat and skin, too.

Threat: Deforestation

Deforestation means cutting away forest. Lemurs live in trees. For them, there's no life without the forest. There's also no life without Madagascar. It's their only home.

But Madagascar has lost 80 percent of its trees. This is due to human development. Thirty-eight lemur species are endangered.

On The Brink

More than 200 mammals are endangered today. Some reptiles, fish and insects are also at risk of extinction. Scientists say we're on the brink of a mass extinction. This is when many species are wiped out.

The last mass extinction was 66 million years ago. It killed off the dinosaurs. An asteroid hit Earth. Today the cause of extinction is human activity.

What's Lost?

Here is a way to think of a species. A species as an answer to a puzzle. The puzzle is how to live on planet Earth. A species's genome is the answer. A genome is all of its DNA. It is like a book of instructions. It tells the animal how to look and grow. When the species dies, that book is lost. We are, in a way, destroying the library of life.

Can we recognize this? If so, we could do something differently. Maybe we can save the wonderful diversity of life.

Where do the turtles go?

By Highlights for Children, adapted by Newsela staff on 12.03.19

Word Count **545**

Level **480L**



Image 1. Adult green sea turtles eat mostly plants. But baby green sea turtles are meat eaters. Photo by: Alexander Vasenin via Wikimedia Commons

There are very few green sea turtles in the world. They are endangered. That means they might disappear forever. So they need to be kept safe.

Every summer, thousands of these turtles climb onto beaches. Mother turtles dig holes. Each mother lays 100 or more eggs. Next, they cover their nests. Then the mother turtles swim away.

Two months later, the eggs open. Baby turtles crawl out. They are only 2 inches long. The babies go into the sea. They do not return until they are as large as dinner plates. No one knew where they went to grow up.

Baby Turtles Like To Eat Seagrass

Kim Reich says we need to know where these little turtles go. Then we can keep them safe. Ms. Reich studies sea animals. She wants to find out where the baby turtles go when they swim into the ocean.

Karen Bjorndal is Ms. Reich's teacher. She studies turtles. She works near a large island in the Bahamas. Lots of seagrass grows near the island. Many young sea turtles go there. They eat and live there.

Green turtles are the only sea turtles that eat plants. Their name might come from what they eat. The turtle's shells are yellow and brown. But underneath, the turtles have green fat. They eat green water plants. This might turn their fat green.

Scientists Read The Turtles' Shells

Every year, Ms. Bjorndal and Alan Bolten go to the Bahamas. Mr. Bolten is another sea turtle scientist. They catch turtles. They count them. Then, they send them back into the ocean.

Between 2002 and 2004, the two scientists caught 44 green sea turtles. They cut off a small part of their shell coverings. The covering is called a scute.

After a turtle's scute forms, it does not change. Scientists can "read" what the scute is made of. That tells them what kinds of food an animal ate as each part grew.

Reich tested the scute samples. She found that baby green sea turtles eat other animals. They eat animals from the open ocean. This is the part of the ocean not near the shore. It is huge.

But Where Do They Eat Meat?

There are seven types of sea turtles. Only one type eats meat as a young turtle. These are called loggerhead turtles. Very young loggerheads eat jellyfish. They also eat other small sea animals. They do this in the open ocean. Scientists were not sure where the green sea turtles ate meat.

"We knew where the little loggerheads were," Ms. Reich says. She looked at bits of green-turtle scute. Ms. Reich looked at pieces of loggerhead scute. They had the same makeup. This means the baby turtles were doing the same kind of things. They were in the same kind of places.

Finding A Way To Keep Green Sea Turtles Safe

The plant-eating green sea turtles were not eating plants. They were eating animals. They were in the open sea. Later, the green sea turtles switched to eating plants.

We now know baby green sea turtles are in the open ocean. But the open ocean is a big place. Ms. Reich's work might help scientists to see where baby green sea turtles live. Then we can keep them safe.

Pennsylvania sanctuary for wolves is a howling success

By Washington Post, adapted by Newsela staff on 02.26.20

Word Count **467**

Level **410L**



Image 1. Akira (left) and Kodie live at the Wolf Sanctuary of Pennsylvania, a 40-acre space for rescued wolves and wolfdogs in Lititz, Pennsylvania. Photo by: Anthony Celona/Wolf Sanctuary of PA

Some people keep wolves or wolfdogs as pets. This is against the law in most states. A wolfdog is a mix. It is part wolf and part dog. The Wolf Sanctuary of PA is a sanctuary. A sanctuary is a safe place. This sanctuary rescues wolves and wolfdogs. It is in Lititz, Pennsylvania.

Sophie is a wolfdog. She lives at the Wolf Sanctuary. She was rescued from New York City. She was being kept in an apartment there.

Mandy Wagner volunteers at the Wolf Sanctuary. She has volunteered for 15 years. A volunteer is someone who gives their time to help. They do not get paid. Ms. Wagner gives tours. She said Sophie has a beautiful wolf howl. Ms. Wagner pet Sophie. Sophie wagged her tail.

Pure wolves have straighter tails. Their tails have a black spot on them.

Live In Groups

Wolves mostly prefer living in groups. A group of wolves is called a pack. The sanctuary tries to group wolves together. First, they have to see which wolves get along. They give the wolves "playdates" with each other.

Fifty-four wolves and wolfdogs live at the sanctuary. They have all been rescued. They come from across the country. There are gray wolves. There are also timber wolves.

Many wolves are not healthy when they arrive. They have not been fed correctly. Some have been treated badly.

A hundred years ago, more wild gray wolves lived in part of the United States. Now, no wild wolves live there.

In 1995, humans brought gray wolves back into Yellowstone National Park. Yellowstone is a big park in Wyoming, Montana and Idaho. Wolf packs now live in nine states.

In 1978, gray wolves were endangered. An animal is endangered if it is close to dying off. The government protects endangered animals. In 2019, the government said it might take away those protections.



Rescuing Wolves

Bill and Barbara Darlington started the sanctuary. They began rescuing wolves in the 1980s.

The wolves eat uncooked meat. Restaurants, groceries and hunters give the sanctuary meat.

Wolves have strong jaws. They can chew bones easily. Wolves are fed six times a week. Wolves eat less in the wild. They may eat once a week.

Wolves in the wild live four to eight years. At the sanctuary, some of the wolves live longer. Swayze is 17 years old. He is a pure wolf.

Many people think that wolves howl at the moon. This is not true. Wolves have a really good sense of smell. They can smell small animals from miles away. They can see fine. Under a full moon, they see better. There is more light. They are better able to catch animals.

Two zoos are saving African animals

By Associated Press, adapted by Newsela staff on 08.06.18

Word Count 378

Level 380L



Image 1. A mother giraffe walks with young giraffes at the Audubon Species Survival Center in New Orleans, Louisiana, June 20, 2018. About a year after moving into spacious new digs in New Orleans, African animals are doing just what officials from two zoos had hoped: being fruitful and multiplying. Photo: AP Photo/Gerald Herbert

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana — In Louisiana, a program is saving African animals. Last year, it gave the animals a new home. Now, there is a baby boom! The animals are having babies — and lots of them. Three baby giraffes have been born. There are also seven baby antelopes. Another antelope will have a calf soon.

The animals are living at the Species Survival Center. It is at the Audubon Nature Institute. The center is in New Orleans. It is trying to save endangered animals.

More Quiet Than A Zoo

The area is closed to visitors. It is a lot quieter than a zoo. The animals also have a lot more room, said Michelle Hatwood. She is in charge of the center.

The first baby animals were born last year. There are seven baby antelope. Two are sand-colored. They are sable antelope. Two others are shy eland. And, another two are striped. Those are bongo antelope. There is also one yellow-backed duiker.

Another sable antelope will have a baby soon.

Three Baby Giraffes

Three giraffes have also had babies. All of them are boys.

The two older boys hang out. Sometimes, they huddle closely together. The youngest giraffe tags after the big kids.



Only one species did not have a baby yet. The animal is called the okapi. It has black and white striped legs. The okapi is the giraffe's only living relative, said Ms. Hatwood.

Both sable babies are males. Right now, they are tan. When they grow up, they will be black. Their faces will be white with a black stripe. They will also have long horns and a mane.

The eland hide out in the trees. They blend into the branches.

Keeping Bongo Alive

The bongos are the Eastern bongo. They are very endangered. The animals had died out in the wild. Zoos kept them alive. Now, 100 Eastern bongo live in Kenya, Ms. Hatwood said. Kenya is a country in Africa.

The Audubon Center is lucky, Ms. Hatfield said. It has plenty of space. There is room for many different kinds of animals.

At Home Activities

Use the following chart for ideas for activities that you can try at home. Pick five different exercises to complete, once you have done all five repeat them for three rounds. Be sure to start with a warm-up to get your muscles ready for movement and end with a cool down and stretches to avoid soreness. Once you're done, think about all the activities you did. Circle the activities you enjoyed and star the activities that were challenging. Be sure to try all the activities before repeating.

<p>Vertical Jump Jump as high as you can for 30 seconds. Repeat.</p>	<p>Fitness Intervals 10 squats 10 broad jumps 10 second sprints 10 pushups 10 sit-ups</p>	<p>Cardio Day 10 Jump rope 10 Mountain climbers 10 Boxing punches (use both arms) 10 Step-ups</p>	<p>Balance Stand on your right leg and lift your left knee at a 90 degree angle. Touch your toe without falling repeat 10 times then switch sides</p>	<p>Core Challenge Plank 10 seconds 10 crunches 10 sit ups Repeat 5 times with no rest!</p>	<p>Frog Sit-Ups Sit down with your knees bent and soles of your feet touching with knees spread. Do a sit-up touching your heels and lower back down.</p>	<p>Ragdoll Pose Hold Ragdoll Pose for 30 seconds. Repeat.</p> 
<p>Reverse Lunges to Front Kicks Do a reverse lunge and transition into a front kick with the same leg. 10 then switch. Do at a good pace.</p>	<p>Boat Pose Hold Boat Pose three times for 15 seconds</p> 	<p>10 Chair Squats Stand about six inches in front of a chair. Squat until your buttocks barely touches the chair and stand back up.</p>	<p>Jab, Jab, Cross Jab twice with your right fist then punch across your body with your left. Complete 10 times then switch sides.</p>	<p>Abs! 10 knee to elbow planks 10 crunches 10 superman poses</p>	<p>Fish Pose Hold fish pose for 60 seconds. Take a break and hold for another 60 seconds.</p> 	<p>Wild Arms As fast as you can complete: 10 Arm Circles front & back 10 Forward punches 10 Raise the Roofs Repeat 3x</p>
<p>Kick City 10 side kicks 10 front kicks 10 back kicks</p>	<p>Scissor Jacks As you jump, scissor your legs each time. When your right leg is in front, raise left arm. Left leg in front, raise right arm. 4 sets of 10</p>	<p>Paper Plate Planks In plank position with paper plates under your feet. Complete 30s each: -mountain climbers -in and out feet -knees to chest</p>	<p>10 Squat Kicks Complete a normal squat, as you are standing kick your right leg forward. Repeat on the left leg</p>	<p>Yogi Squat Pose Hold for 30 seconds rest and repeat.</p> 	<p>10 Star Jumps Jump up with your arms and legs spread out like a star. Rest and repeat.</p>	<p>Shuffle, Cross Shuffle three times to your right then punch across your body with your left hand. Repeat in the opposite direction. Repeat 10x.</p>
<p>Flutter Kicks Lie on your stomach. Keeping your legs straight kick them up and down while holding your glutes tight.</p>	<p>Bridge Pose Lie on your back; place your hands and feet on the ground. Push your stomach up towards the sky.</p> 	<p>10 Shuffle Squat Take 4 shuffle steps to your right and squat, then take 4 shuffle steps to your left and squat.</p>	<p>10 Lunges with a Hook Complete a side lunge with a cross-hook punch. Do 10 on each side.</p>	<p>Power Knees Bring hands over your head and have your hands and left knee meet in the middle as fast as you can. Repeat 10 times on each leg.</p>	<p>Plank Jacks In plank position move your feet in and out like when performing a jumping jack for 30 seconds. Repeat 10 times.</p>	<p>10 Half Burpees Start in a push-up position; jump both feet forward into a squatting position and jump back out into pushup position.</p>
<p>Walk Down Superman Walk your hands down to your feet and out until you're flat on your stomach then complete a superman. Walk your hands back to your feet & repeat 10 times.</p>	<p>Crane Pose Here's a challenge! Put your hands on the ground, lean forward & balance your knees on your elbows.</p> 	<p>Tabata Jump squats 20 seconds of work 10 seconds of rest 8 rounds</p>	<p>10 Fly Jacks Done like a normal jumping jack except bring your arms to the side to form a T. Open & close your arms in front as you move your feet.</p>	<p>10 High Knee Twists Bring your knee to your opposite elbow and switch. For a challenge add a hop when switching sides.</p>	<p>Happy Baby Pose Straighten your legs for an added challenge.</p> 	<p>Wall Sit Find an empty space on the wall and pretend to be sitting in a chair. Hold for 30 seconds. Repeat two more times.</p>