Marshfield R-1 Alternative Methods of Instruction Packet

Grade 2

Day 1

Day 1 Reading

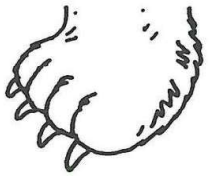
Variant Vowels
a, au, aw

Interactive Story

Name _____

Read the story. Then answer the questions.

Paws and Claws



How do animals get food? Some use their paws and claws.

A big cat uses its claws to catch food. Then the cat holds the food in its paws and tears it with its claws. A bear uses its big claws and paws in the same way.

A hawk carries small animals in its claws after it catches them. This keeps the animal meal from falling as the hawk flies away.

Sharp claws help some animals climb trees. A small cat can use its claws to climb a tree. So can a bear or a raccoon. A small cat can also walk softly on its small paws. A puppy can, too.

Long ago, even dinosaurs had claws. Talk about big claws!

What animals have you seen with paws and claws?

1. Circle all the words with *aw*.
2. Draw a box around the words that rhyme with *tall*.
3. Why do animals need claws? Write about it.

_____

_____

_____

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Day 1 Writing

After you have read Paws and Claws, write a paragraph with a topic sentence, three details, and a concluding sentence to tell why animals need claws. Be sure to include evidence from the passage.

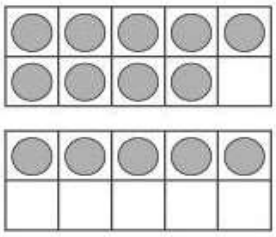
Day 1 Math

Name _____

Daily Review
1-5

1. Make a ten to find the sum.

$9 + 5 =$ ____



Ⓐ 9 Ⓒ 14

Ⓑ 10 Ⓓ 15

2. Which number makes the addition equation true?

$3 + 7 =$ ____ $+ 3$

Ⓐ 3

Ⓑ 4

Ⓒ 7

Ⓓ 10

3. Use fact patterns to complete each equation.

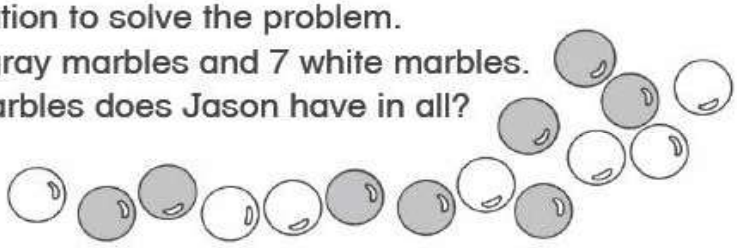
$6 +$ ____ $= 11$

$7 +$ ____ $= 11$

$8 +$ ____ $= 11$

____ $+ 2 = 11$

4. Write an equation to solve the problem.
Jason has 8 gray marbles and 7 white marbles.
How many marbles does Jason have in all?



____ $+$ ____ $=$ ____

____ marbles

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Day 1 Art

2nd and 3rd Grade Art

Mr. Ragsdale

Still life challenge:

Still life drawing is important because it serves as a foundational practice for artists, developing core skills in observation, form, light, and composition, which are essential for all art forms

Steps for Creating a Still Life

1. **Gather Inanimate Objects:**

   Collect a few everyday objects, such as fruit, flowers, pencils, or a vase, that are easy for children to handle and observe.

2. **Set Up the Composition:**

   Arrange the objects on a white piece of paper, which helps make the shadows more visible. Use a single light source, like a lamp, to create clear shadows and highlight the forms.

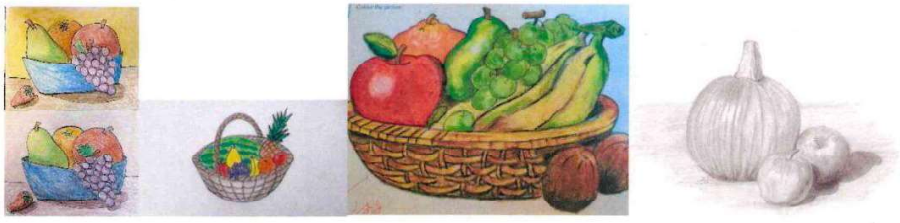
3. **Break Down Shapes:**

   Guide students to observe and identify the basic shapes (like circles, cylinders, and cones) within the objects.

4. **Draw the Outline:**

   Have students draw the objects using simple shapes, focusing on height and the spaces between items.

5. **Add Details and Shading:**

   Once the basic outlines are complete, encourage students to add details like patterns on a vase or features on the objects. They can also shade the objects to show the shadow and add dimension.

6. **Color and Finalize:**
   Finish the artwork by coloring the objects and adding any final touches to the background or accessories.
   Emphasize observing the objects closely to understand their forms and how they relate to each other in the arrangement.