

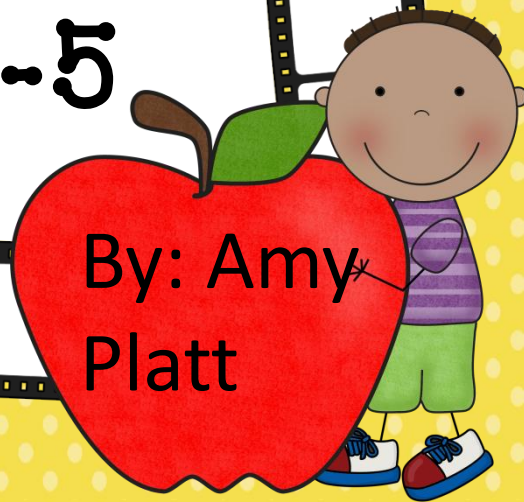
Wonders Reading

Grade 2

Newsletters
and/or
Study Guides

Unit 6
Weeks 1-5

By: Amy
Platt



These newsletters / study guides go along with the McGraw-Hill Wonders Reading program. These were designed to be sent home each week so that parents are well aware of what their child is learning. They can also be used by the student as a quick reference to the information to study.

*This product has been updated to Include black and white versions of each newsletter / study guide.

Each newsletter / study guide includes the Essential Question, the Genre, the Comprehension Strategy, the Comprehension Skill, Spelling words, High Frequency words, and the Vocabulary words covered each week.

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Genre:
Myth

Unit 6, Week 1

What do myths help us understand?

Strategy:

Reread: As you read, you may not understand a word, phrase, or explanation in a story. Stop and reread these parts to be sure you understand.

Skill:

Theme: The main message the author wants to tell the reader. To find the theme, think about what the characters say and do.

High Frequency Words:

door	front
order	probably
remember	someone
tomorrow	what's
worry	yesterday

Spelling List:

1. pencil
2. magnet
3. publish
4. supper
5. letter
6. lady
7. gravy
8. solo
9. open
10. odor
11. lead
12. touch
13. door
14. front
15. someone

Vocabulary:

appeared: it came into sight.

crops: large numbers of plants that are grown for food.

develop: to grow and change.

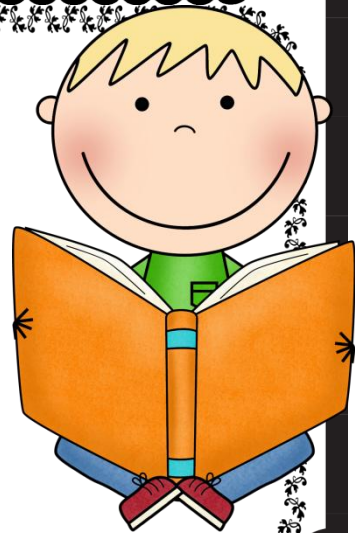
edge: the line or border where it ends.

golden: bright and yellow like gold.

rustled: made a soft crackling sound.

shining: giving out light.

stages: periods or parts of life that are different from one another.



Genre:
Expository
Text

Unit 6, Week 2

How do we use energy?

Strategy:

Reread: As you read, you may not understand a word, phrase, or explanation in a story. Stop and reread these parts to be sure you understand.

Skill:

Author's Purpose: Author's write to answer, explain, or describe. As you read, look for clues to the author's purpose.

High Frequency Words:

alone	became
beside	four
hello	large
notice	round
suppose	surprised

Spelling List:

1. state
2. replace
3. nine
4. ninety
5. side
6. sidewalk
7. face
8. outside
9. these
10. tadpole
11. letter
12. magnet
13. alone
14. beside
15. round

Vocabulary:

electricity: energy that flows through wires and makes lights and machines work.

energy: power from electricity and sun that can be used to heat things and make lights and machines work.

flows: moves in a steady stream.

haul: you carry something heavy.

power: any kind of energy that can be used to make lights and machines work.

silent: totally silent and makes no sound.

solar: caused by or related to the sun.

underground: beneath the surface of the earth.



Genre:
Expository
Text

Unit 6, Week 3

Why is teamwork important?

Strategy:

Summarize: To summarize what you read, use your own words to tell the most important parts of a selection.

Skill:

Main Idea and Key Details: The main idea is the most important point an author makes about a topic. Key details tell about and support the main idea.

High Frequency Words:

above	brother
follow	listen
month	soft
something	song
who's	wind

Spelling List:

1. lit
2. little
3. set
4. settle
5. rip
6. ripple
7. pad
8. paddle
9. middle
10. bubble
11. outside
12. replace
13. follow
14. listen
15. something

Vocabulary:

exploration: when people search to learn about new things.

important: something that matters a lot or is needed.

machines: a tool made of different parts that is used to do a kind of work.

prepare: to get ready for something.

repair: to fix something that is broken.

result: something that happened because of something else.

scientific: something that has to do with science.

teamwork: when people work together for a goal.



Genre:
Expository
Text

Unit 6, Week 4

How do we use money?

Strategy:

Summarize: To summarize a selection, you tell only the most important details of the selection. This helps you remember what you read.

Skill:

Problem and Solution: Some information in an informational text may be presented as a problem. The solution is how the problem is solved.

High Frequency Words:

complete	enough
anymore	river
against	terrible
sometimes	window
stranger	rough

Spelling List:

1. way
2. away
3. root
4. balloon
5. play
6. display
7. reach
8. enjoy
9. explain
10. meadow
11. little
12. middle
13. complete
14. enough
15. river

Vocabulary:

invented: to make something new.

money: the dollars and cents that you can use to buy things.

prices: how much you have to pay to buy things.

purchase: to get something by paying money.

record: facts written down about something.

system: a plan or set of rules for doing something.

value: how much something is worth.

worth: how much something cost to buy it.



Genre:
poetry

Unit 6, Week 5

Where can your imagination
take you?

Strategy:

Rhyming Poem: A rhyming poem has words with the same sound at the end of some lines. It has a regular, repeating rhythm and tells a poet's thoughts and feelings.

Skill:

Point of View: The way the speaker in a poem feels about something is his or her point of view.

High Frequency Words:

scientist	wherever
everything	ahead
somehow	pretended
afternoon	anyone
trouble	throughout

Spelling List:

1. jumper
2. higher
3. star
4. starry
5. garden
6. better
7. dinner
8. doctor
9. market
10. hairy
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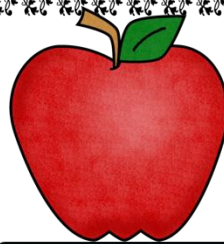
Vocabulary:

create: to make or invent something.

dazzling: something that is very bright.

imagination: to visualize ideas in your head.

seconds: time that is $1/60^{\text{th}}$ of a minute.



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Unit 6, Week 1

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Unit 6, Week 2
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Problem and Solution: Some information in an informational text may be presented as a problem. The solution is how the problem is solved.

High Frequency Words:

another	done
water	your
into	show
now	too
move	year

Spelling List:

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2. away
3. root
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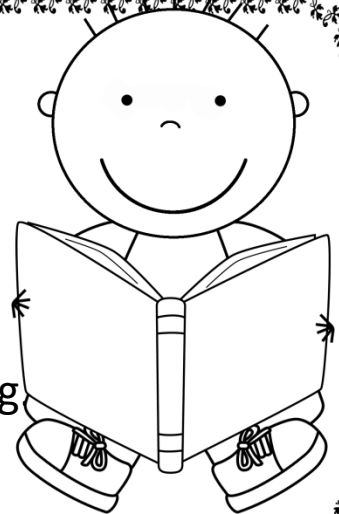
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