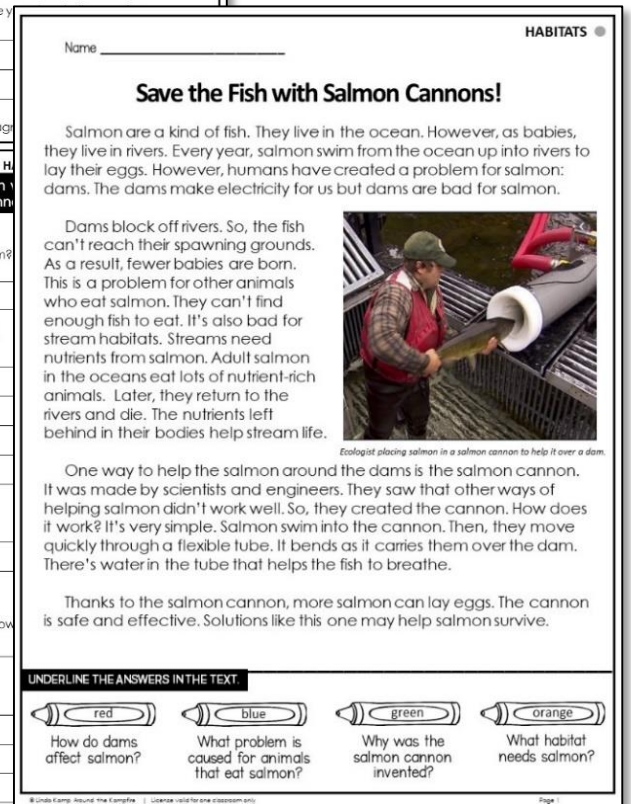
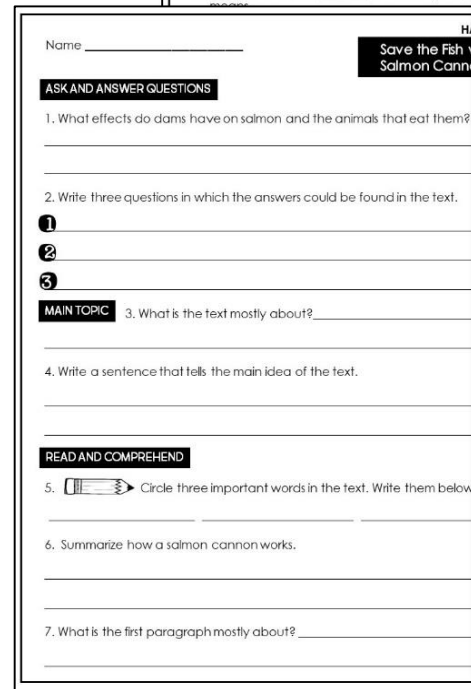
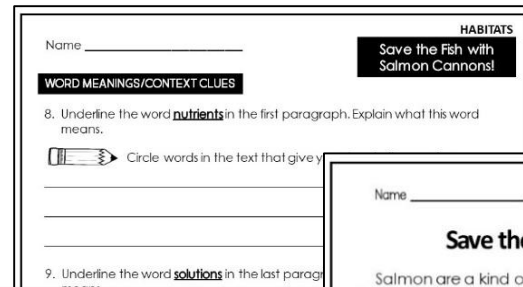
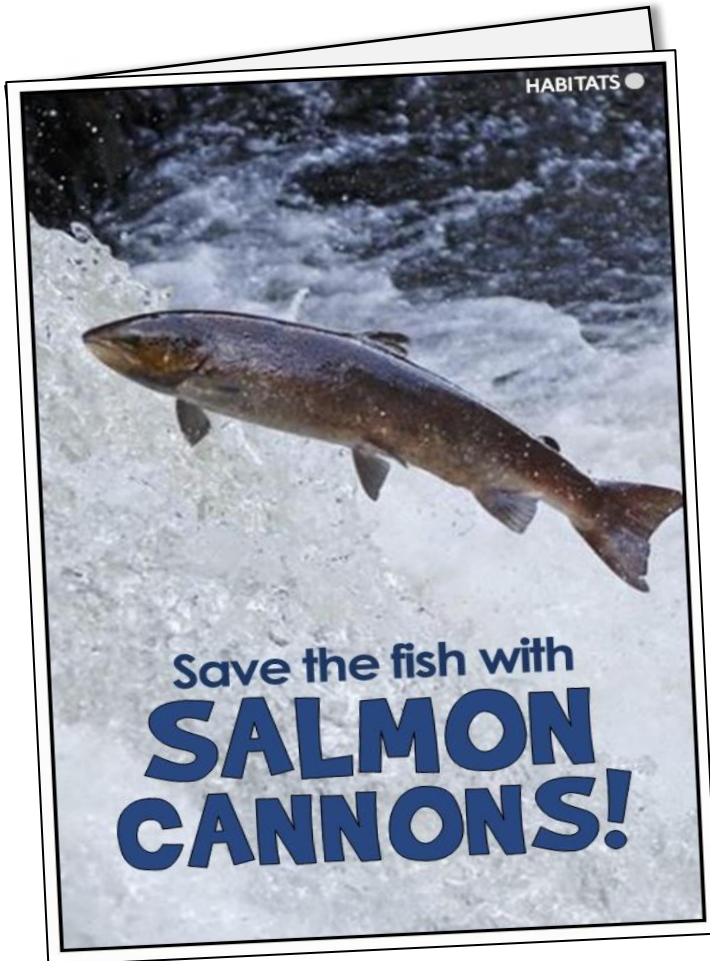
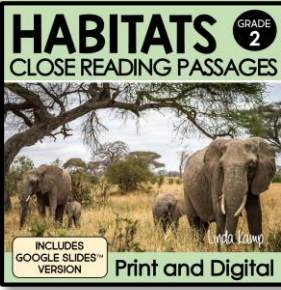


# 24 LEVELED RESOURCES

SAME CONTENT  
IN 2 FORMATS

12 LEVELED PASSAGES  
12 LEVELED READERS





# EASiLY DiFFERENTiATE

## READING LEVEL RANGES:

- 400-500L
- ▲ 500-600L
- ◆ 600-700L

Name \_\_\_\_\_

**HABITATS ●**

### Save the Fish with Salmon Cannons!

Salmon are a kind of fish. They live in the ocean. However, as babies, they live in rivers. They lay their eggs in rivers behind dams. The dams block off rivers. So, salmon can't reach the areas of the river where they lay their eggs. That means fewer baby salmon are born. This is a problem for other animals, such as bears and orcas, who eat salmon. It's also bad for streams. Streams need nutrients from salmon. When adult salmon are in the ocean, they eat lots of nitrogen-rich nutrients. Later, when they return to the rivers and then die, they leave the nutrients behind.

One solution to help the fish get around the dams is the salmon cannon. This machine helps salmon get to their spawning grounds. The salmon cannon was created by scientists and engineers. They saw that other methods for helping salmon cross dams didn't work well. So, they created the cannon. How does it work? Salmon swim into the cannon. Then, they move quickly through a flexible tube that bends as it carries them over the dam. The cannon works due to a difference in pressure behind and in front of the fish. In the tube, water mists the salmon to help the fish breathe.

Thanks to the salmon cannon, more salmon are able to reach their spawning grounds.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

**HABITATS ▲**

### Save the Fish with Salmon Cannons!

Every year, salmon swim from the ocean up into rivers. In this amazing journey, the fish swim upstream in rivers to lay their eggs. This journey is called the salmon run. However, humans have created a problem for salmon: dams. The dams make electricity for us. Unfortunately, the dams are bad for salmon.

Dams block off rivers. So, salmon can't reach the areas of the river where they lay their eggs. That means fewer baby salmon are born. This is a problem for other animals, such as bears and orcas, who eat salmon. It's also bad for streams. Streams need nutrients from salmon. When adult salmon are in the ocean, they eat lots of nitrogen-rich nutrients. Later, when they return to the rivers and then die, they leave the nutrients behind.

One solution to help the fish get around the dams is the salmon cannon. This machine helps salmon get to their spawning grounds. The salmon cannon was created by scientists and engineers. They saw that other methods for helping salmon cross dams didn't work well. So, they created the cannon. How does it work? Salmon swim into the cannon. Then, they move quickly through a flexible tube that bends as it carries them over the dam. The cannon works due to a difference in pressure behind and in front of the fish. In the tube, water mists the salmon to help the fish breathe.

Thanks to the salmon cannon, more salmon are able to reach their spawning grounds.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

**HABITATS ◆**

### Save the Fish with Salmon Cannons!

Every year, salmon swim from the ocean to their breeding grounds in rivers. In an amazing journey, the fish swim upstream in rivers to lay their eggs. This journey is called the salmon run. However, humans have created a problem for salmon: dams. The dams make electricity for us. Unfortunately, the dams are bad for salmon.

Dams block off rivers. So, salmon can't reach the areas of the river where they lay their eggs. That means fewer baby salmon are born. This is a problem for other animals, such as bears and orcas, who eat salmon. It's also bad for streams. Streams need nutrients from salmon. When adult salmon are in the ocean, they eat lots of nitrogen-rich nutrients. Later, when they return to the rivers and then die, they leave the nutrients behind.

One solution to help the fish get around the dams is the salmon cannon. This machine helps salmon get to their spawning grounds. The salmon cannon was created by scientists and engineers. They saw that other methods for helping salmon cross dams didn't work well. So, they created the cannon. How does it work? Salmon swim into the cannon. Then, they move quickly through a flexible tube that bends as it carries them over the dam. The cannon works due to a difference in pressure behind and in front of the fish. In the tube, water mists the salmon to help the fish breathe.

Thanks to the salmon cannon, more salmon are able to reach their spawning grounds.

### Reading Levels Conversion Chart

**Reading level ranges:** The passages are written in reading levels that range from beginning of the year 2<sup>nd</sup> grade to mid-year 3<sup>rd</sup> grade and are comparable to the following leveling systems:

Grade level	Lexile	Fountas & Pinnell	DRA
1st	80-450	I	16
1 <sup>st</sup> - 2 <sup>nd</sup>	80-459	J	18
2 <sup>nd</sup>	501-550	K	20
2 <sup>nd</sup>	551-600	L	24
2 <sup>nd</sup>	551-650	M	28
3 <sup>rd</sup>	520-730	N	30
3 <sup>rd</sup>	520-770	O	34



*Ecologist placing salmon in a salmon cannon to help it over a dam.*

UNDERLINE THE




How do d affect salm

© Linda Kemp around the K

UNDERLINE THI



**HABITATS** GRADE 2  
CLOSE READING PASSAGES



INCLUDES GOOGLE SLIDES™ VERSION  
Print and Digital

# FLEXIBLE OPTIONS

USE THE READERS FOR SMALL GROUPS OR LITERACY CENTERS

**THE PLANT ALL INSECTS FEAR**



**CORAL FARMING**  
Restoring Our Reefs




HABITATS 410L Word Count 233

Name \_\_\_\_\_ HABITATS

**Save the Fish with Salmon Cannons!**

Salmon are a kind of fish. They live in the ocean. However, as babies, they live in rivers. Every year, salmon swim from the ocean up into rivers to lay their eggs. However, humans have created a problem for salmon: dams. The dams make electricity for us but dams are bad for salmon.

Dams block off rivers. So, the fish can't reach their spawning grounds. As a result, fewer babies are born.



ing salmon in a salmon cannon to help it over a dam.  
ms is the salmon cannon.  
aw that other ways of  
ed the cannon. How does  
annon. Then, they move  
ries them over the dam.  
reathe.  
can lay eggs. The cannon  
help salmon survive.

green orange  
was the cannon  
ented? What habitat  
needs salmon?

Page \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_ HABITATS


**How Animals Survive in Extreme Habitats**

What if you had to live outside in the freezing cold? Or under the burning sun with little or no water? Not many plants and animals can live like that. However, some can. To live in these places, plants and animals need special adaptations.

One extreme habitat is the desert. In deserts, there is very little water. However, animals like the kangaroo rat don't mind. This small animal lives in deserts in the USA. It doesn't need to drink water to stay alive. Instead, it gets water from the seeds that it eats. The kangaroo rat doesn't sweat either. That way, it doesn't lose more water. Instead, it hides in tunnels under the ground. There, it can stay cool.

The tundra is another harsh place. Trees can't even grow there because it's so cold. Instead, there are only small plants. You can find tundras in the arctic north and Antarctica. Other tundras are high up in the mountains. The brown bear lives there. It has a special way of living through the cold. Before winter, it digs a den in the ground. There, the bear can stay warm. Then, the bear sleeps or hibernates until spring.

These harsh habitats are less diverse than other habitats. Why? Fewer plants can live there. There's only a little water. It's either too hot or too cold. This makes it harder for plants to grow. Fewer plants mean there is less food for animals. Plants and animals are only able to survive thanks to their adaptations.



Kangaroo rat

**UNDERLINE THE ANSWERS IN THE TEXT.**

red blue green orange  
How does a kangaroo rat get water? Why can't trees grow in a tundra? How does the brown bear survive the cold? How does a kangaroo rat stay cool?

Page \_\_\_\_\_

USE THE ARTICLES FOR WHOLE GROUP CLOSE READING LESSONS

# INCLUDES 24 GOOGLE SLIDE VERSIONS

**HABITATS**


## How Animals Survive in Harsh Habitats

What if you had to live outside in the freezing cold? Or under the burning sun with little or no water? Not many plants and animals can live like that. However, some can. To live in these places, plants and animals need special adaptations.

One extreme habitat is the desert. In deserts, there is very little water. However, animals like the kangaroo rat don't mind. This small animal lives in deserts in the USA. It doesn't need to drink water to stay alive. Instead, it gets water from the seeds that it eats. The kangaroo rat doesn't sweat either. That way, it doesn't lose more water. Instead, it hides in tunnels under the ground. There, it can stay cool.

The tundra is another harsh place. Trees can't even grow there because it's so cold. Instead, there are only small plants. You can find tundras in the arctic north and Antarctica. Other tundras are high up in the mountains. The brown bear lives there. It has a special way of living through the cold. Before winter, it digs a den in the ground. There, the bear can stay warm. Then, the bear sleeps or hibernates until spring.

These harsh habitats are less diverse than other habitats. Why? Fewer plants can live there. There's only a little water. It's either too hot or too cold. This makes it harder for plants to grow. Fewer plants mean there is less food for animals. Plants and animals are only able to survive thanks to their adaptations.



**DRAG AND POINT TO THE ANSWERS IN THE TEXT**

← How does a kangaroo rat get water?   ← Why can't trees grow in a tundra?   ← How does the brown bear survive the cold?   ← How does a kangaroo rat stay cool?

**How Animals Survive in Harsh Habitats** **HABITATS**

**TEXT PURPOSE**

1. Why do you think the author wrote this text?

to explain something  
 to answer a question  
 to describe something

**ASK AND ANSWER QUESTIONS**

2. Why are harsh habitats less diverse than other habitats?  
[Click here to type.](#)

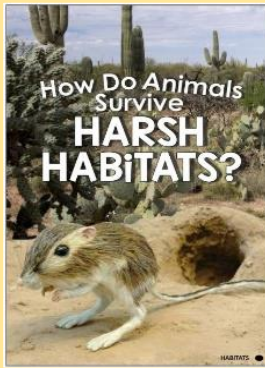
3. Write three questions in which the answers could be found in the text.  
① [Click here to type.](#)  
② [Click here to type.](#)  
③ [Click here to type.](#)

**MAIN TOPIC**

4. What is the 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph mostly about?  
[Click here to type.](#)

5. Write a sentence that tells the main idea of the text.  
[Click here to type.](#)

## How Do Animals Survive HARSH HABITATS?



**Word Bank**

Use context clues to help you write the meaning.

diverse [Click here to type.](#)

adaptations [Click here to type.](#)

hibernate [Click here to type.](#)

Find and write the answers from the text.


[Click here to type.](#) How does a kangaroo rat get water?  
[Click here to type.](#)

[Click here to type.](#) Why can't trees grow in a tundra?  
[Click here to type.](#)


[Click here to type.](#) How does the brown bear survive the cold winters?  
[Click here to type.](#)

What if you had to live outside in the freezing cold? Or under the burning sun with little or no water? Not many plants and animals can live like that. However, some can. To live in these places, plants and animals need special adaptations.

One extreme habitat is the desert. In deserts, there is very little water. However, animals like the kangaroo rat don't mind. This small animal lives in deserts in the USA. It doesn't need to drink water to stay alive. Instead, it gets water from the seeds that it eats. The kangaroo rat doesn't sweat either. That way, it doesn't lose more water. Instead, it hides in tunnels under the ground. There, it can stay cool.



The tundra is another harsh place. Trees can't even grow there because it's so cold. Instead, there are only small plants. You can find tundras in the arctic north and Antarctica. Other tundras are high up in the mountains. The brown bear lives there. It has a special way of living through the cold. Before winter, it digs a den in the ground. There, the bear sleeps or hibernates until spring.



These harsh habitats are less diverse than other habitats. Why? Fewer plants can live there. There's only a little water. It's either too hot or too cold. This makes it harder for plants to grow. Fewer plants mean there is less food for animals. Plants and animals are only able to survive thanks to their adaptations.

# REINFORCE SCIENCE CONTENT


## STUDENTS COLOR CODE TEXT EVIDENCE

HABITATS ▲

Name \_\_\_\_\_

### Coral Farming: Restoring Our Reefs

Coral reefs are full of life. They are home to clownfish and many other animals. Unfortunately, many of the world's coral reefs are dying. They are dying because of humans. However, many people are working to save them. One way to help is with coral farming. Also, we can change our behavior.



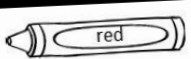
Marine biologists caring for new coral

There are many reasons corals are dying. Most of them are because of people. For example, chemicals from farms and factories end up in the ocean. This pollution hurts reefs. Also, warming oceans are bad for corals. When coral reefs die, this affects other animals. For example, many fish lay eggs in reefs. Without these areas, many fish couldn't survive or lay their eggs. Coral reefs play an important role in the oceans in general. Without healthy reefs, we can't have healthy oceans.

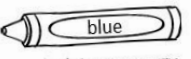
One way scientists are trying to save the reefs is through coral farming. They do this in different ways. For example, scientists try to make corals grow faster. Usually, corals grow very slowly. However, scientists can speed things up. Another idea is to make new corals. Hopefully, these new corals will be able to live in warmer waters. With coral farming, scientists hope they can help the reefs.

We need more than coral farming. We also all need to change our habits. This way we can slow climate change. For example, we can drive less. Plus, we can try to use less electricity. We can also use green energy like solar and wind power. Together, we can all help save the coral reefs.


**UNDERLINE THE ANSWERS IN THE TEXT.**



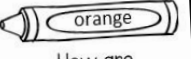
What is happening to coral reefs?



What is one way to help save coral reefs?



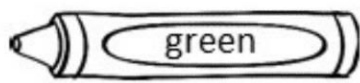
How long can it take coral to grow?



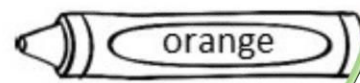
How are scientists trying to help reefs?

...all need to change our habits. For example, we can drive less. Plus, we can also use green energy like solar and wind power. Together, we can all help save the coral reefs.

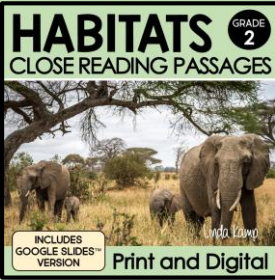
---



How long can it take coral to grow?



How are scientists trying to help reefs?



# PRACTICE READING SKILLS

## INFORMATIONAL TEXT LEARNING TARGETS

- Ask & answer questions
- Read & comprehend informational text
- Main Topic
- Text features
- Text purpose
- Word meanings
- Context clues
- Cause & effect

**HABITATS**  
The Plant All Insects Fear

Name \_\_\_\_\_

**NONFICTION TEXT FEATURES**

8. Highlight the section where the Venus Flytrap closes its trap.

9. Highlight a part of the Venus Flytrap diagram.

10. How does the diagram help you understand the text?

\_\_\_\_\_

**WORD MEANINGS/CONTEXT CLUES**

11. Underline the word digests in the text. What does it mean?

\_\_\_\_\_

12. Underline the words in the text that describe the Venus Flytrap.

\_\_\_\_\_

**ASK AND ANSWER QUESTIONS**

1. What does the Venus Flytrap do?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Write two questions in your own words.

① \_\_\_\_\_

② \_\_\_\_\_

**MAIN TOPIC**

3. Write a sentence that tells the main topic of the text.

\_\_\_\_\_

**The Plant All Insects Fear**

When you think of a predator, you probably think of a wolf, a shark, or a lion. However, did you know that there are plant predators too? The Venus Flytrap is one of several meat-eating plants. Its moving parts and the unique way it traps its food make it a very special plant.

The Venus Flytrap's name is misleading and its diet is quite different. This plant actually eats more spiders than flies. Flying insects only make up a small percent of its diet. In any case, the Venus Flytrap is perfectly adapted to catching its prey.

The Venus Flytrap has special leaves that grow together and are connected as if with a hinge. On the inside of the leaf are sensor hairs or bristles. When an insect walks onto the leaf, it touches a hair. After a second touch to the hair, a signal is sent to the brain of the plant that causes the leaves to close tightly. This traps the insect, as the teeth block the exit. Small insects can escape, but larger insects cannot. The leaves close tighter and tighter. Then, the plant's digestive enzymes fill the sealed leaves. The plant digests all of the soft parts of the insect. When it's done eating, the plant opens the leaves again. The hard skeleton of the insect is left.

The Venus Flytrap can make its own food, so why does it need to catch insects? The Venus Flytrap lives in areas with very poor soil. There aren't many nutrients in the soil there. The plant adapted to get nutrients in the soil by catching insects. If you ever find a Venus Flytrap, watch it for a while to see if you can see how it catches its food.

**IN THE TEXT**

blue      green      orange

How does the Venus Flytrap trap insects?

Where does the Venus Flytrap live and grow?

Why is the name of this plant not really true?

**Venus Flytrap**

teeth

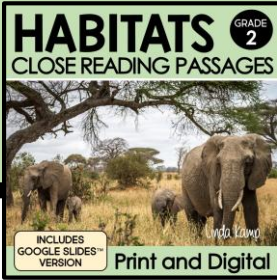
sensor hairs send signals

paired leaves

**HABITATS**

**THE PLANT ALL INSECTS FEAR**

**HABITATS**



# TEACHER NOTES

## Teacher's Notes

This resource includes 4 habitats related passages in 2 formats using the exact same content. Included is an article format and a reader/book format. Each are provided in 3 reading levels, giving you 12 leveled passages in 2 formats, for 24 choices in all. These passages provide ready-to-use comprehension and close reading practice for your students.

The same questions pages are intended to be used with both formats. Answer keys follow each set of questions pages. Readers are located in File 2 of your download.

**NOTE:** the photographs in the passages were left in color for two reasons. 1) to retain their clarity and detail when you print or copy them in black and white. Xerox copying originals with black & white photos often results in fuzzy images. 2) color photos are more interesting to students when projected for whole group use or when uploading the PDF to your devices for individual use.

**EASILY DIFFERENTIATED:** Each passage comes in 3 different reading levels ranging from beginning 2<sup>nd</sup> grade to beginning 3<sup>rd</sup> grade. The passages can be used by a whole group or in guided reading groups. Reading levels are marked with the following symbols:

**READING LEVEL RANGES**  
 ● 400-500L    ▲ 500-600L    ◆ 600-700L

Passages are comparable to the following leveling systems:

Lexile: 400-700    Fountas & Pinnell: J-N    DRA: 18-30

**COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS:** The text dependent questions at the bottom of each passage and the additional page of comprehension questions are identical for each level. This allows you to use the passages whole group if you wish and to discuss the questions all together, even if students are using different reading levels.

**PROCEDURE:** The passages are intended to be used for at least two readings.

- **First read:** Students read the passage and answer text dependent comprehension questions color coding the text evidence.

INCLUDED PROCEDURES MAKE PLANNING EASY!

## OVERVIEW & STANDARDS ALIGNMENT

### Learning Targets & Standards Addressed

Each passage and reader addresses a combination of the following learning targets:

**ASK AND ANSWER QUESTIONS RI.2.2**

Ask and answer questions such as who, what, where, when, why, and how to demonstrate understanding of key details in text.

**MAIN TOPIC RI.2.2**

Identify the main topic of a multi-paragraph text, as well as focus on specific paragraphs within the text.

**TEXT FEATURES RI.2.5**

Know and use a variety of text features to locate key facts or information in a text efficiently.

**WORD MEANINGS RI.2.4**

Determine the meaning of words and phrases in a text relevant to a grade 2 topic or subject area.

**TEXT PURPOSE RI.2.6**

Identify the main purpose of a text, including what the author wants to answer, explain, or describe.

**READ AND COMPREHEND RI.2.10**

Read and comprehend informational text, including history/social studies, science, and technical texts, in the grades 2-3 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.

# TEACHER NOTES

## DISCRETE LEVELING

Passages are marked for easy teacher planning

## IDENTICAL QUESTIONS


Identical questions for each level allow you to discuss the questions all together even when students are using passages in different reading levels.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

**HABITATS**

**Coral Farming: Restoring Our Reefs**

Coral reefs are full of life. Many animals live there. Sadly, these beautiful places are dying. However, many people are working to save them. One way to help is with coral farming. Also, we can all make changes. Together, we can help reefs.



Marine biologists care...

However, so help. Many of changes in our we can drive c use green ener coral reefs.

**UNDERLINE THE ANSWER**

red


What is happening to coral reefs?

Name \_\_\_\_\_

**HABITATS**

**Coral Farming: Restoring Our Reefs**

Coral reefs are full of life. They are home to clownfish and many other animals. Unfortunately, many of the world's coral reefs are dying. They are dying because of humans. However, many people are working to save them. One way to help is with coral farming. Also, we can change our behavior.



Marine biologists caring for new coral

There are many reasons corals are dying. Most of them are because of people. For example, chemicals from farms and factories end up in the ocean. This pollution hurts reefs. Also, warming oceans are bad for corals. When coral reefs die, this affects other animals. For example, many fish lay eggs in reefs. Without these areas, many fish couldn't survive or lay their eggs. Coral reefs play an important role in the oceans in general. Without healthy reefs, we can't have healthy oceans.

One way scientists are trying to save the reefs is through coral farming. They do this in different ways. For example, scientists try to make corals grow faster. Usually, corals grow very slowly. However, scientists can speed things up. Another idea is to make new corals. Hopefully, these new corals will be able to live in warmer waters. With coral farming, scientists hope they can help the reefs.

We need more than coral farming. We also all need to change our habits. This way we can slow climate change. For example, we can drive less. Plus, we can try to use less electricity. We can also use green energy like solar and wind power. Together, we can all help save the coral reefs.

**UNDERLINE THE ANSWERS IN THE TEXT.**

red      blue      green      orange

What is happening to coral reefs?      What is one way to help save coral reefs?      How long can it take coral to grow?      How are scientists trying to help reefs?

Name \_\_\_\_\_

**HABITATS**

**Coral Farming: Restoring Our Reefs**

...d gorgeous corals make for a colorful underwater ... of the world's coral reefs are dying. However, ... to save our coral reefs. One way to save them is ... on, we can change our behavior.

...e dying. Most example, ... nicals that ... ng oceans ... eaching. It's ... corals. When ... nimals. For ... ets. Without ... rvive or lay ... portant role in ... althy reefs.

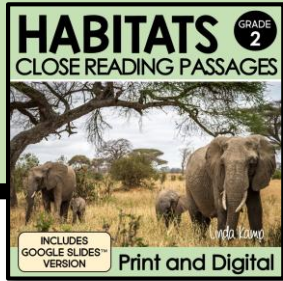
... save the ... y do this in ... ts try to ... corals grow ... ea is to make ... er waters. ... er.

... ge our habits. ... ve less and try ... ke solar and

**orange**

How are scientists trying to help reefs?

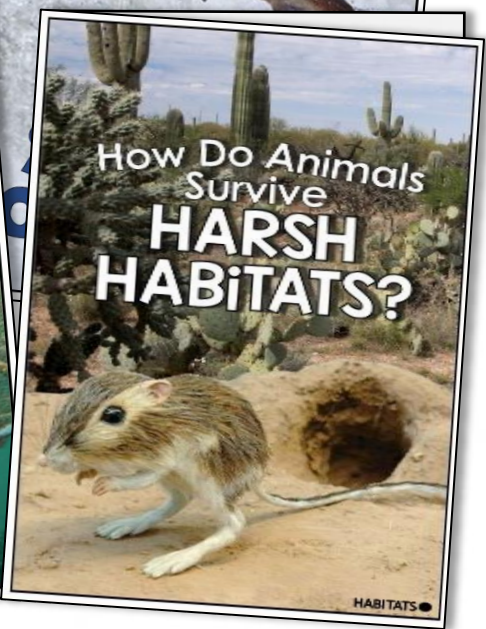




# PROJECT OR PRINT

## VIVID COLOR PHOTOS

Retain quality & detail when you print or copy in black and white.



HABITATS

Name \_\_\_\_\_

### Coral Farming: Restoring Our Reefs

Coral reefs are full of life. They are home to clownfish and many other animals. Unfortunately, many of the world's coral reefs are dying. They are dying because of humans. However, many people are working to save them. One way to help is with coral farming. Also, we can change our behavior.



There are many reasons corals are dying. Most of them are because of people. For example, chemicals from farms and factories end up in the ocean. This pollution hurts reefs. Also, warming oceans are bad for corals. When coral reefs die, this affects other animals. For example, many fish lay eggs in reefs. Without these areas, many fish couldn't survive. Scientists are working to help reefs. They play an important role in the ocean.

HABITATS

Name \_\_\_\_\_


### How Animals Survive in Extreme Habitats

What if you had to live outside in the freezing cold? Or under the burning sun with little or no water? Not many plants and animals can live like that. However, some can. To live in these places, plants and animals need special adaptations.

One extreme habitat is the desert. In deserts, there is very little water. However, animals like the kangaroo rat don't mind. This small animal lives in deserts in the USA. It doesn't need to drink water to stay alive. Instead, it gets water from the seeds that it eats. The kangaroo rat doesn't sweat either. That way, it doesn't lose more water. Instead, it hides in tunnels under the ground. There, it can stay cool.

The tundra is another harsh place. Trees can't even grow there because it's so cold. Instead, there are only small plants. You can find tundras in the arctic north and Antarctica. Other tundras are high up in the mountains. The brown bear lives there. It has a special way of living through the cold. Before winter, it digs a den in the ground. There, the bear can stay warm. Then, the bear sleeps or hibernates until spring.

These harsh habitats are less diverse than other habitats. Why? Fewer plants can live there. There's only a little water. It's either too hot or too cold. This makes it harder for plants to grow. Fewer plants mean there is less food for animals. Plants and animals are only able to survive thanks to their adaptations.



**UNDERLINE THE ANSWERS IN THE TEXT.**

red How does a kangaroo rat get water?

blue Why can't trees grow in a tundra?

green How does the brown bear survive the cold?

orange How does a kangaroo rat stay cool?

HABITATS

Name \_\_\_\_\_


### Save the Fish with Salmon Cannons!

Salmon are a kind of fish. They live in the ocean. However, as babies, they live in rivers. Every year, salmon swim from the ocean up into rivers to lay their eggs. However, humans have created a problem for salmon: dams. The dams make electricity for us but dams are bad for salmon.

Dams block off rivers. So, the fish can't reach their spawning grounds. As a result, fewer babies are born. This is a problem for other animals who eat salmon. They can't find enough fish to eat. It's also bad for stream habitats. Streams need nutrients from salmon. Adult salmon in the oceans eat lots of nutrient-rich animals. Later, they return to the rivers and die. The nutrients left behind in their bodies help stream life.

One way to help the salmon around the dams is the salmon cannon. It was made by scientists and engineers. They saw that other ways of helping salmon didn't work well. So, they created the cannon. How does it work? It's very simple. Salmon swim into the cannon. Then, they move quickly through a flexible tube. It bends as it carries them over the dam. The water in the tube that helps the fish to breathe.

Thanks to the salmon cannon, more salmon can lay eggs. The cannon is safe and effective. Solutions like this one may help salmon survive.



**UNDERLINE THE ANSWERS IN THE TEXT.**

red How do dams affect salmon?

blue What problem is caused for animals that eat salmon?

green Why was the salmon cannon invented?

orange What habitat needs salmon?

# LITERACY THROUGH SCIENCE

## HABITATS

GRADE 2

### CLOSE READING PASSAGES



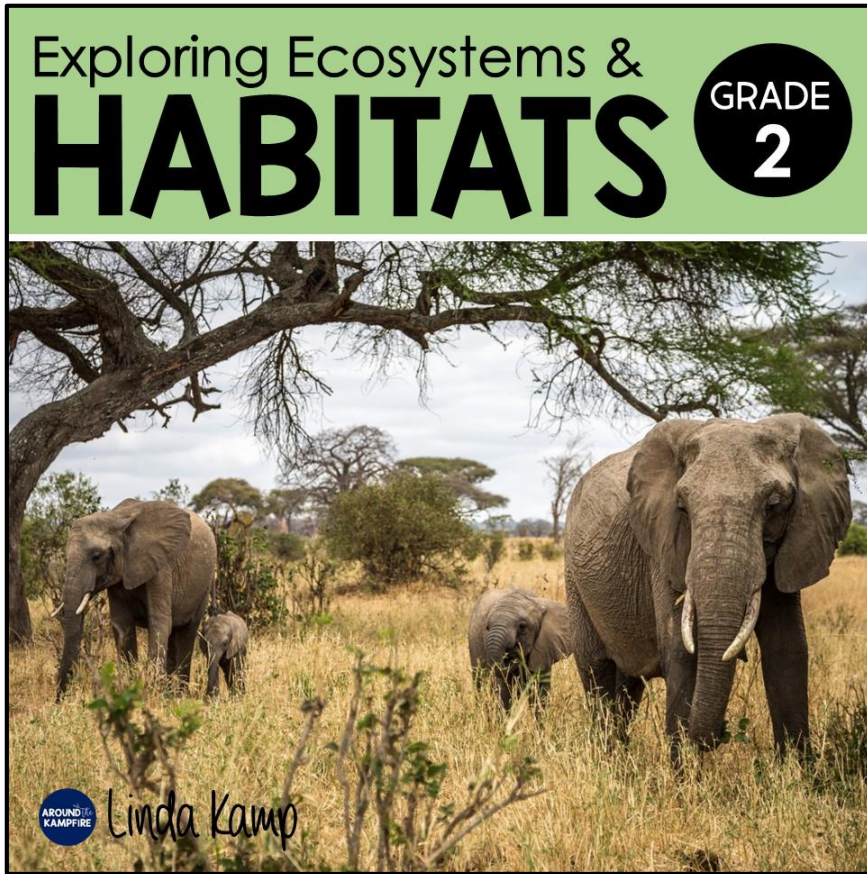
INCLUDES  
GOOGLE SLIDES™  
VERSION

Print and Digital

Ready-to-use  
**COMPREHENSION**  
&  
**CLOSE READING**  
practice for  
your students



# COMBINE WITH THESE RESOURCES



Digital version of the lessons, centers, journal activities, and assessments

[Click here](#)

[Click here](#)

A complete science unit with lessons, experiments, videos, assessments & PowerPoint

