

Second Grade Science Distance Learning Opportunities

	Observe and Measure Plants
Activity	TASK:
59	 Using pictures, house plants or plants outside your house to obser and compare two plants.
	Make a chart to observe and measure details, such as height, colo number of leaves and other details you choose.
)## **	3. Summarize how the two plants are alike and different.
	Plan an Investigation
Activity	Question: How can you move a ball without touching it with your body?
<u> </u>	TASK:
1	1. Plan an investigation to demonstrate your answer to the question Write a sentence for each step you do.
	Be sure to use words such as motion, push, pull, and force as you plan your investigation.
	Play Ball
Activity	TASK: BE SURE TO GET PARENT/GUARDIAN PERMISSION
O'	Go outside with a soccer ball or kick ball with a parent or sibling.
**	2. Take turns throwing and kicking the ball.
ज	3. Identify each motion as with a push or pull.

_				75 00000
М	00	n P	ha'	ses

Name	
Naiiic	

Directions: You have practiced scientific observation to look for patterns in nature. What pattern did you discover about the appearance of the moon's shape over time? Use the 4 boxes to draw an example of that pattern. Write an explanation of the pattern on the lines. Use notebook paper if you need more writing space.

1		2
3		4
e e		
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
l		
3)	8	

Can	60	20
Sea	30	113

Name	9	

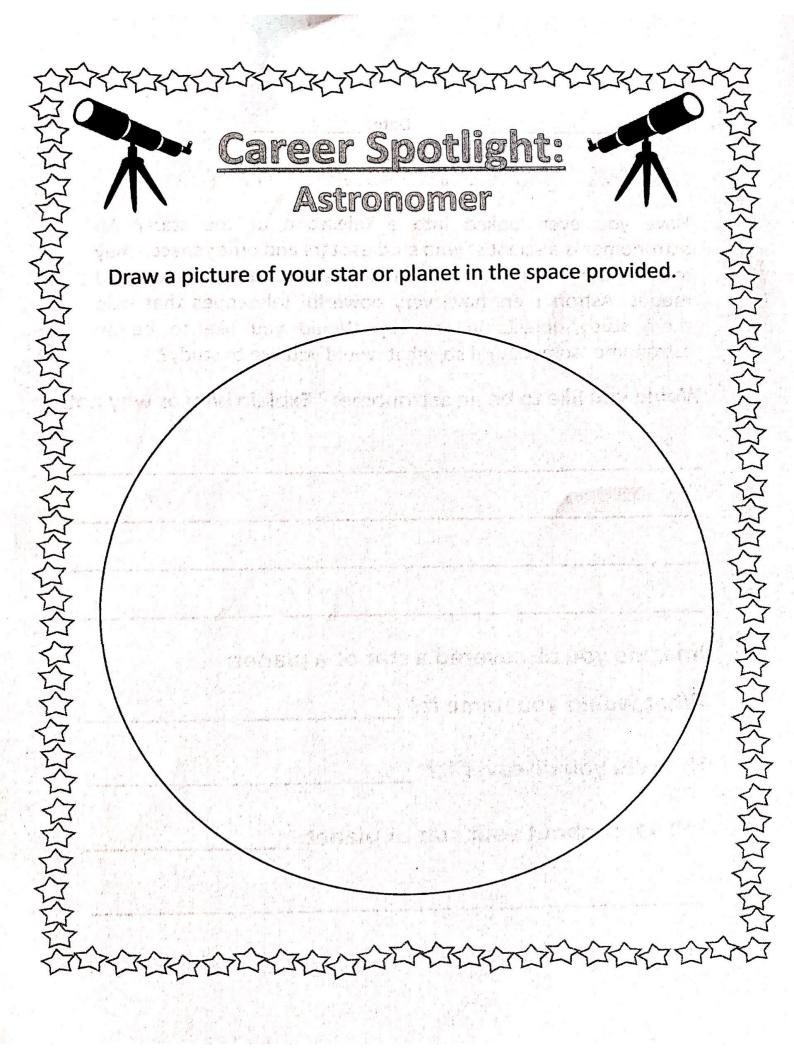
Directions: You have practiced scientific observation to look for patterns in nature. What pattern did you discover about the length of day and seasons? Use the 4 boxes to draw an example of that pattern. Write an explanation of the pattern on the lines. Use notebook paper if you need more writing space.

1		9	2
			# ± 5
		x	, ,
8		- 60	
.e.		× ×	
- 1		8	a a a
(201)			*
200			
65 °		i h	
2 · ·		8	
7			
1			
3		y	4
		ec 1963	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		. 18	
		8 8	*
		5.0x	
		e ^e	
6			2 a 27 k 1
0 2			6 1 de
			t the state of the
			S
*			
	<i>t</i>		
Α**	# 10 ² 2	1 2 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
			*
			x
	62.		g ⁰
		7	
	,		
11 11	-	d	
	4	32	
	3 1		

Name:	Date:	
	n: Our Clo	sest Star
All of the star very far away one of those different. In factors the Sun. The Sclosest star. The that when Early When the Early stars in the sky can't see stars	from us and scattered stars was very close of there is a star that is un is 93 million miles for the Sun is actually a starth is facing the Sun, the sun is facing the Sun, because our Sun isn't	ight sky look tiny. They are all throughout the galaxy. If to us it would look very close to Earth and we call it rom the Earth and is Earth's it, but we are so close to it it lights up the entire sky. In, we can see many other in the way. The reason we because our Sun is too big, any stars behind it.
	Read and F	Respond:
1) What do	we call Earth's clos	sest star?
2) How far av	way is the Sun fron	n Earth?
3) Why can't	we see stars durin	g the daytime?
W SAN		
4 4 4 4 7 7	2. 16. 12. 12. 14. 12. 2. 2. 2. 2. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12	

Nam	ie:	D)ate:		
				_ \	A.
		Const	ellatio	ns	N. W.
all! Tall or than then patte patte were stars cons	re are so many There are simple ver the sky in the others and the n. These patte ern of stars in the skerns were those tooked at as the tellations are pius and Tauru	y too many to no neat ordeney seem to rns are called the sky. Pe y since the lought to be go hey were the big dippose.	count. Althour, some of the create a patt constellation beginning of being who had being punish	ugh they are em are much ern when when when when when when when whe	e scattered th brighten we look at llation is a about stan e of these re. Others ced in the famous
1)	Could you e	ever count a	all the stars	in the sky	/?
2) V	Vhat is a cor	nstellation?			
3) N	lame three 1	amous con	stellations.		
	ζ.				

	3057070707070707070707070707070707070707	公
Name:	Date:	S
Care	er Spotlight: Astronomer	\ \ \ \
Have vo	ou ever looked into a telescope at the stars? An	1 1
look for	ner is a scientist who studies stars and outer space. They comets and meteors and they also study planets and	Y.
moons.	Astronomers have very powerful telescopes that help tudy objects in the sky. Would you like to be an	2
, them si , astronoi	mer someday? If so, what would you like to study?	Y
Would y	ou like to be an astronomer? Explain why or why no	ot.
>		7
? ——— ?		—
		— <u>7</u>
		- {
} ——		_
The limaging in the limit of th	ne you discovered a star or a planet:	7
What	would you name it?	- <
Y How	did you discover it?	•
	you alsootel it.	_
$\stackrel{\textstyle >}{\gtrsim}$ Tell a	fact about your star or planet:	– ,
		~
2	A . A - A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	_
WWS Sputtight.	Astronomer Activity after lesson 3	3 22



Could a statue's shadow move?

Mystery Science Activity Link: https://mysteryscience.com/sky/mystery-1/sun-shadows-daily-patterns/82?code=NzMyODM1NjI&t=student

After watching the video, complete the gnome shadow activity. Please see instructions below.

Gnome Shadow Activity:

- 1. Cut out the paper gnomes. Fold on the solid lines at his feet and the tip of his hat.
- 2. Overlap the flaps at the gnome's feet and tape him to the rectangle on the Shadow Pattern.
- 3. Tape the Shadow Pattern down to a table or desk.
- 4. Put a flashlight beside the gnome.

Your goal is to figure out how to make the gnome's shadow move to align with the different shadow patterns on the print out. You cannot move the gnome or the paper. Make sure you go in order of the shadows on the page.

Questions (Please answer on a sheet of notebook paper):

- 1. What causes a shadow?
- 2. How did you make the shadow move and change?
- 3. How does the position of the sun in the sky affect shadows?

