

CONNECTIONS

task cards

2nd & 3rd GRADE

17. Making Connections

About 100 years ago, farmers in the South grew lots of cotton, but cotton plants wear out the soil. George Washington Carver taught them that peanut plants help the soil. The farmers began growing peanuts along with their cotton. Now what to do with all those peanuts? Of course, people ate them and made them into peanut butter. But Carver gave them more than 300 other ideas of how to use peanuts! He came up with peanut soap, milk, paper, and more.

Why did the farmers start growing peanut plants?

- a To help the worn-out soil
- b Because they wanted peanut soap
- c Because George Washington Carver paid them
- d So they wouldn't have too much cotton



18. Making Connections

In spring, the temperature rises, and daylight hours grow longer. Some areas get rainy weather. These changes result in many signs of spring. Many flowers, like daffodils and crocuses bloom in early spring. Butterflies and bumblebees appear in spring. Another effect of the changing season is that birds return from winter migration. Babies are born to ducks, deer, and other animals.

How are the ideas in this text connected?

- a Problem/Solution
- b Compare/Contrast
- c Cause/Effect
- d Sequential



Making Connections



19. Making Connections

In the forests of Africa lives a strange animal. Its legs look like a zebra, but its head looks like a giraffe. It's the okapi. The okapi is related to the giraffe. It has similar ears, and its tongue works in a similar way, but it is not tall like a giraffe. The okapi is less than three feet tall. The males have short horns. Some zoos in the US have okapis. Maybe you will get to see one someday!

Which of these is true about the okapi?



20. Making Connections

In snowy places, winter camouflage is white. Some animals live in snowy places all year long. Their fur and feathers do not change color. Polar bears and snowy owls are always white. They blend in with their snowy homes. Other animals only turn white in winter. This includes some hares, weasels, and foxes as well as some birds and one kind of caribou. These animals are brown most of the year. In winter, they turn white to blend in with their surroundings.



Ways to Use Task Cards

1. **Centers**
2. **Scoot:** Pass out one card for each student. Set a timer and say, “scoot!” when the timer goes off. Students move seats to the next card. They continue to rotate until they are back at their original seat.
3. **Scavenger Hunt:** Hide cards around the room. Students search for cards and answer them.
4. **Jenga:** Number Jenga blocks. Students stack the blocks, then take turns pulling blocks. Students answer the corresponding number card.
5. **Whole class practice:** Teacher displays card on the projector. Students answer on mini white boards.
6. **Exit Tickets:** Give each student a task card at the end of the lesson. Have them answer on a sticky note.

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18. In Some are spring. M Butterfli changing born to

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Why did the farmers start growing peanut plants?

Which How are they similar?
 a. To help the worn-out soil
 b. Because they wanted peanut soap
 c. Because George Washington Carver paid them
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Making Connections



30. Just follow

29. If you follow your life?

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How are polar bears and foxes similar?

Which of these
 a. One fur
 b. Several
 c. Several
 d. One of each and several effects

Which of these
 a. Their white fur is camouflage in snowy places
 b. Their fur changes color depending on the season
 c. They live in places that are snowy all year long
 d. Their fur is always the same color



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Which of these is true about the okapi?

- a It is related to the zebra
- b It has zebra-like legs
- c It is the size of a giraffe
- d It has a neck like a giraffe

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- b Their fur changes color depending on the season
- c They live in places that are snowy all year long
- d Their fur is always the same color

29. Making Connections

Are you making a resolution or trying to improve some area of your life? You can achieve your goals if they are SMART.

- 1 **Specific**, so you know exactly what you want to achieve.
- 2 **Measurable**, so it's something you can count or track.
- 3 **Achievable**, meaning your goal is realistic and within reach.
- 4 **Relevant**, meaning the goal should matter to you.
- 5 **Time-bound**, so your goal doesn't drag on forever.

If you follow these tips, the result will be achieving your goal.

Which of these best describes the text?

- a One problem and several solutions
- b Several problems and one solution
- c Several causes and one effect
- d One cause and several effects

Answer Sheet

Name: _____ Date: _____

Card #	Answer	Card #	Answer
1.	C	16.	D
2.	A	17.	A
3.	D	18.	C
4.	B	19.	B
5.	B	20.	A
6.	A	21.	B
7.	D	22.	B
8.	C	23.	C
9.	B	24.	A
10.	C	25.	D
11.	A	26.	B
12.	D	27.	A
13.	D	28.	C
14.	C	29.	C
15.	B	30.	D



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1. Making Connections

Labor Day is the first Monday in September. It is a special day to honor workers. The holiday began over 100 years ago. Back then, people celebrated with parades. They focused on the rights and importance of workers. Today, people still observe Labor Day. It has come to take on new meaning. Many see the holiday as the end of summer. They celebrate with picnics and back-to-school sales.

How is Labor Day different now than in the past?

- a. It is celebrated in September.
- b. It honors workers.
- c. It is seen as the end of summer.
- d. It is a day to go to work.



2. Making Connections

The Great Chicago Fire happened in 1871. It began in the O'Leary's barn, where a cow may have kicked over a lantern. Many factors caused the fire to spread quickly. Strong winds blew the fire to fields nearby, which were dry from a lack of rain. Firefighters were tired from working the night before, and their equipment was damaged. The city was crowded and had many buildings made of wood. Because of these factors, the fire burned for three days. It destroyed miles of the city.

What was one effect of crowded wooden buildings in Chicago?

- a. The fire was able to spread quickly.
- b. A cow may have kicked over a lantern.
- c. People didn't have bricks to build with.
- d. Firefighters had damaged equipment.



3. Making Connections

Thurgood Marshall was born in Maryland in 1908. At that time, blacks and whites were separated in schools and other public places. Marshall was a good student. He applied to law school, but the University of Maryland turned him down because he was black. He went to Howard University Law School instead. Marshall became a lawyer. He then sued the University of Maryland for turning down a black student. In 1967, he became a Justice on the U.S. Supreme Court.

What happened before Thurgood Marshall became a lawyer?

- a. He sued the University of Maryland.
- b. He became a Supreme Court Justice.
- c. He ended the separation of blacks and whites.
- d. He was turned down from law school.



4. Making Connections

In 1812, the United States was at war. A businessman named Sam Wilson sent barrels of beef to the US Army. The barrels were stamped "U.S." Soldiers called the meat "Uncle Sam's". Later, Uncle Sam started to show up in cartoons. He had a long white beard and an American flag top hat. In 1917, America fought World War I. Uncle Sam showed up on Army posters. A caption said, "I want YOU for the US Army." Uncle Sam became a famous symbol of the US government.

When did Uncle Sam show up in cartoons?

- a. In 1812
- b. Before World War I
- c. In 1917
- d. After World War I



Answer Sheet

Answer Sheet

Name: _____ Date: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Card #	Answer
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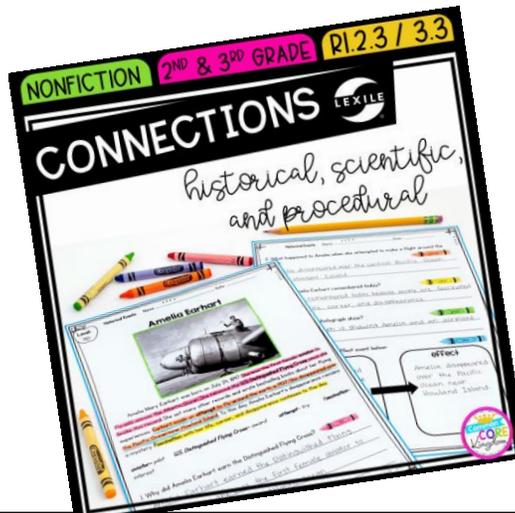


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