

Primary

60 Engaging Passages
with Text-Dependent Questions

Text Time

Print and Go!

In a Deep, Dark Cave

Some kinds of animals live their whole lives deep inside a cave. They are born inside a cave and never leave it. These animals are called troglodites.

Troglodites are blind. Some kinds of troglodites do not even have eyes. Since it is always dark inside a cave, they do not need to see. Troglodites have long legs or antennae to help them find food.

Troglodites have thin skin. The smallest troglodites are insects, spiders, crayfish, and shrimp. They become food for bigger troglodites, such as cave fish and blind salamanders.

•• 27 Vocabulary, key details, inference

Name _____

Color the text to show how you know.

TEXT TIME 26

1. What is a troglodite?

- a) An animal that is blind.
- b) An animal that has antennae.
- c) An animal that lives in a cave.

2. How is a troglodite different from a spider that lives outside a cave?

3. What do you think a troglodite is like if it was blind? Tell why you think so.



Text Time Created by Rachel Lynette

Castle Battlements

The top part of a castle is called the **battlement**. Battlements were built to protect soldiers. The square parts are called **merlons**. Soldiers hid behind the merlons to keep from being hit by arrows. The spaces between the merlons are called **crenels**. The soldiers shot their arrows through the crenels.



•• 27 Main idea, vocabulary, text feature (labeled photo)

Name _____

Color the text to show how you know.

TEXT TIME 13

1. Why do castles have battlements?

2. What were the merlons used for?

- a) to hide behind.
- b) to stand on top of.
- c) to shoot arrows between.

3. How does the picture help you understand the text?



Text Time Created by Rachel Lynette

3 Reading Levels

Rachel Lynette



Text Time Primary: Teacher Information

1

These Text Time passages were created for comprehension and close reading practice. There are 60 passages, each presented at three reading levels for a total of 180 passages. The passages are a mix of high-interest and curriculum-based topics and include informational text and literature. The included text-dependent questions address a variety of close reading skills. Please read the following points carefully so that you will know how best to use these passages with your students.

- I have provided 3 reading levels for easy differentiation since student ability varies and changes a so much in the primary grades. You may need to use all three levels within a single class. The easiest passages are marked with a single **◆** in the lower left. The mid-range passages have a double **◆◆**, and the most difficult passages have triple **◆◆◆**. Please note that all three levels are identified with the same Text Time (TT) number in the upper right hand corner.
- The Text-dependent questions on the right are identical for both reading levels. This allows you to discuss the passages all together, even if you have students using different levels. Just be aware that the harder passages include more information, which, while not needed for the questions, might add to your discussions. Each page includes 3 questions. Most of the questions are paired with a crayon graphic. Students should color the crayon and then use that color to highlight the text where they find the relevant information.
- The passages are sequenced in cycles of three as follows:
 1. IT: Informational Text (nonfiction) with an illustration such as a map, chart, graph, diagram etc.
 2. IT: A longer Informational Text passage.
 3. L: Literature (fiction)

Breakdown by type: 2/3 Informational Text, 1/3 Literature.
- Within the 60 passages, there are six sets of paired passages. The paired passages appear adjacent to each other and address a similar topic for comparing and contrasting. Three additional printables are included to use with these paired passages. These passages will also work as stand alone activities if you do not want to use them together.
- I left the images in every third passage in color in case you want to display them for the class. However, they will print out fine in gray-scale for student copies.

Text Time: Teacher Information (continued)

2

- The skills addressed in each passage are written in small print at the bottom on the left hand side. The skills address most of the RI and RL Common Core Standards and include: reading for key details, vocabulary/context clues, main idea, sequence of events, making inferences and predictions, character, plot, setting, moral/lesson, retelling, genre, and interpreting an illustration (map, chart, diagram, table, or photo), analysis, and evaluation. They are also listed in the Table of Contents.
- Most of the passages can be used at any time during the school year. A few of them are themed around a season. I have tried to place them chronologically; however, school years and teacher usage vary.
- Full-page answer keys are provided. Because the questions are the same for all three reading levels, I have used the middle version for the answer keys. When checking the text highlighting, note that it will vary a bit for the easier and the harder versions. Answers will also vary somewhat for short answer questions.

Suggestions for Use

- If you would like consistent practice all year long, use two Text Time pages per week, perhaps on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Another option is to use them three times a week, possibly Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, which will get you through most of the school year. A third possibility is to go ala carte, selecting passages for their subjects or the skills addressed as needed.
- You will most likely need to work through some of the pages together, especially if close reading is a new skill. As skills improve, students should be able to complete the questions independently. Another option is to allow students to work in partners.
- Ideally students should read the passages through once and then read the questions and highlight the relevant parts of the text (2nd read). Finally, they can use the highlighted parts to answer the questions.
- Students will benefit more if there is time to discuss the questions and answers. Because answers will sometimes vary, this is an excellent opportunity for students to justify their responses. This will also help struggling students as the skills repeat throughout the resource.
- These passages could be used for bell work, at a center or station, as part of a reading packet, with a small group, as homework, as enrichment for younger, highly capable students, as remediation for struggling students, or as test prep.

About...

3

About the Author:

All of these passages were written by me, Rachel Lynette. I am a published author of over 120 nonfiction books for children on a variety of subjects. I have written for publishers such as Harcourt, Thompson–Gale, Rosen, Children’s Press, Evan–Moor, and several others. You can find my books on [Amazon here](#) (I also write under the names: Lynette Robbins and Tori Miller). These passages are no different than those you might find in any nonfiction book written for the school and library market.

About Lexile Levels:

These passages are not leveled for two reasons: First, publishing Lexile results obtained from the Lexile site is a violation of the Lexile site’s terms of use. Doing so is not only illegal, but can result in an inaccurate score. Obtaining official Lexile scores is both cost prohibitive and time–consuming. Second, I have found that a Lexile score can be thrown off by a few good vocabulary words. I use challenging words to help kids practice using context clues (so important!). I also think it is exciting and motivating for kids to learn to read and understand difficult words. If a student cannot figure out a word, then it is the perfect time for some real–life dictionary practice! Being able to use a more varied vocabulary also keeps the passages interesting.

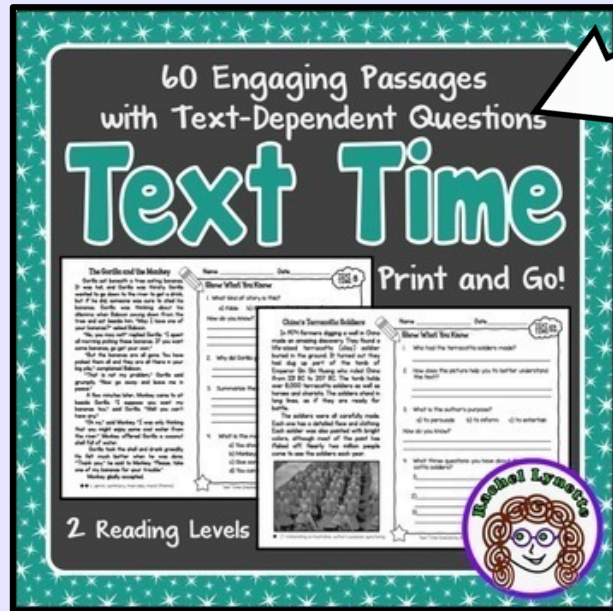
About the Common Core:

Most of the Common Core Standards for Reading Literature (RL) and Reading Informational Text (RI) for grades 1–3 are addressed multiple times in this resource. There are a few standards that are beyond the reach of this kind of practice that could not be included. In addition, the Fluency standards for Reading Foundations (RF) are also covered. I chose not to include the specific standards because many schools, both inside and outside of the US do not use Common Core. Instead, I have listed the skills themselves in hopes that you know your grade level standards well enough to align them appropriately.

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Need harder passages? Try
Text Time for grades 3-6!



60 Engaging Passages
with Text-Dependent Questions

Text Time

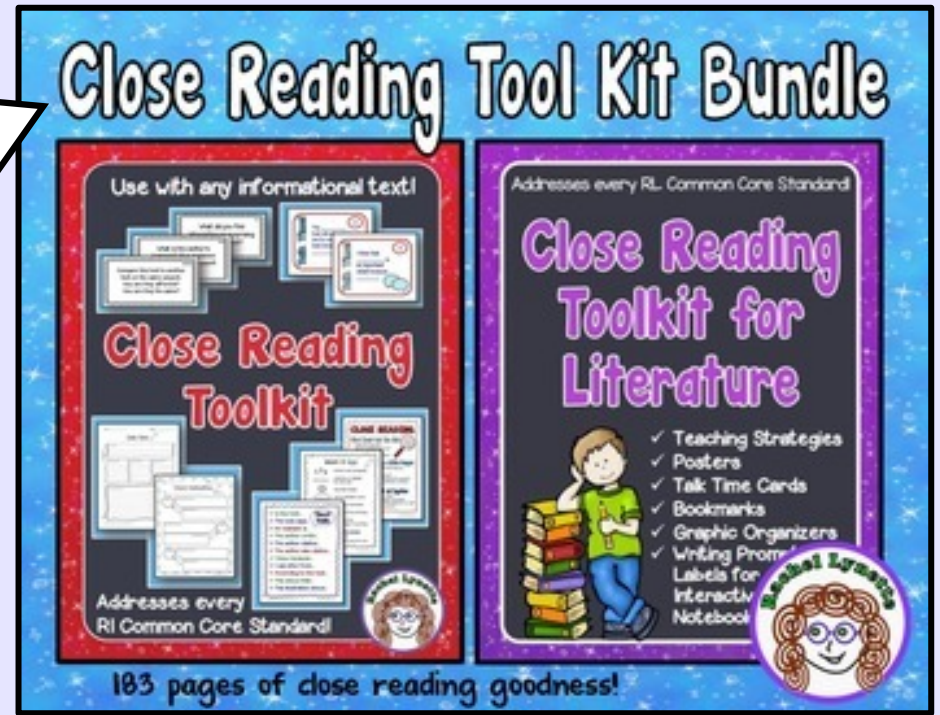
Print and Go!

2 Reading Levels

Reachel Lynette

This resource includes two sample pages. The first page is titled 'The Gordons and the Monkey' and includes a short passage and several text-dependent questions. The second page is titled 'Oliver's Terrestrial Billflies' and also includes a passage and questions. Both pages have a 'Print and Go!' label and a small 'Reachel Lynette' logo in the bottom right corner.

Want to use
your own
text? These
Close Reading
Toolkits will
make it easy!



Close Reading Tool Kit Bundle

Use with any informational text!

Close Reading Toolkit

Addresses every RI Common Core Standard!

Addresses every RL Common Core Standard!

Close Reading Toolkit for Literature

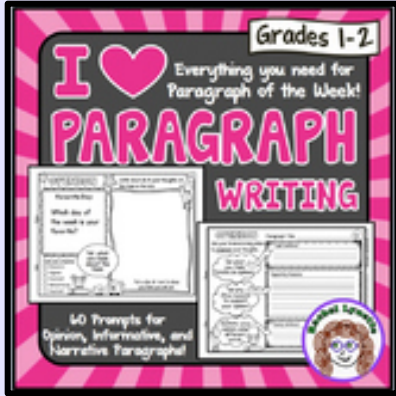
- ✓ Teaching Strategies
- ✓ Posters
- ✓ Talk Time Cards
- ✓ Bookmarks
- ✓ Graphic Organizers
- ✓ Writing Prompts
- ✓ Labels for Interactive Notebook

183 pages of close reading goodness!

Reachel Lynette

This bundle cover features two main sections. The left section is for informational text, showing various toolkits and stating it addresses every RI Common Core Standard. The right section is for literature, listing various resources like teaching strategies, posters, and writing prompts, and stating it addresses every RL Common Core Standard. The total page count is 183 pages.

More great resources:



I ♥ PARAGRAPH WRITING

Grades 1-2

Everything you need for Paragraph of the Week!

50 Prompts for Descriptive, Informative, and Narrative Paragraphs!

Reachel Lynette

This cover features a pink and white striped background. It includes a sample 'Paragraph of the Week' form and a list of 50 prompts for different types of paragraphs.



60 Brain Break Cards

Quick and Fun!

Reachel Lynette

This cover shows a stack of white cards with colorful illustrations. The cards are designed to be used as quick brain breaks during lessons.

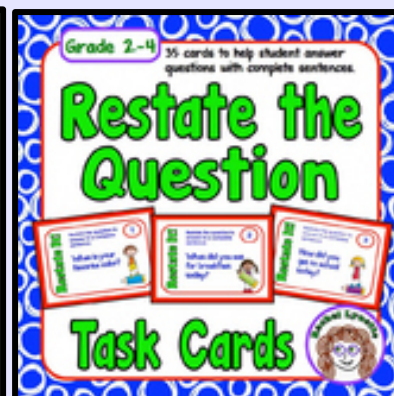


I ♥ COLORING 10 Posters!

Growth Mindset vs. Fixed Mindset Posters

Reachel Lynette

This cover features colorful, intricate coloring pages. One poster shows a person saying 'It's not good enough' and another says 'Try thinking, Is this really my best work?'. The text 'Growth Mindset vs. Fixed Mindset Posters' is prominently displayed.



Restate the Question Task Cards

Grade 2-4

35 cards to help student answer questions with complete sentences.

Reachel Lynette

This cover has a blue and white patterned background. It shows several task cards with questions and a space for the student to write their answer.



BEGINNING INFERENCE Task Cards

Grades 1-2

24 Cards each with a short story and inference question.

Reachel Lynette

This cover has a brown and white patterned background. It shows task cards that include a short story followed by an inference question.

Find Me on
TEACHERS PAY TEACHERS



Table of Contents (1 of 3)

Use this Table of contents as a printing guide.
Passages with an image are marked with an *.

TT#	Title	Type	Type and Skills Addressed	◆	◆◆	◆◆◆
1	Capyparas	IT*	Context clues, key details, text feature (photo).	9	10	11
2	The Tallest Trees	IT	Main idea, context clues, inference.	12	13	14
3	Luna and the Leaves	L	Problem–solution, character traits.	15	16	17
4	Your Sense of Taste	IT*	Key details, context clues, text feature (diagram).	18	19	20
5	What Does a Mayor Do?	IT	Key details, context clues, fact/opinion.	21	22	23
6	Shia and the Unicorn	L	Genre, key details/plot, prediction	24	25	26
7	The Water Cycle	IT*	Main idea, vocabulary, text feature (diagram)	27	28	29
8	The California Gold Rush	IT	Key details, context clues, main idea.	30	31	32
9	Panning for Gold	L	Key details, retelling, inference.	33	34	35
10	What is Erosion?	IT*	Context clues, main idea, text feature (photo/caption).	36	37	38
11	Vampire Bats	IT	Key details.	39	40	41
12	Planting Pumpkins	L	Inference, sequence of events.	42	43	44
13	Castle Battlements	IT*	Main idea, vocabulary, text feature (labeled photo)	45	46	47
14	A “Waterfall” of Lava	IT	Key details/cause and effect, evaluation.	48	49	50
15	At the Store	L	Problem–solution, inference.	51	52	53
16	The Sahara Desert	IT*	Main idea, key details, text feature (map).	54	55	56
17	What is an Immigrant?	IT	Vocabulary, main idea, key details.	57	58	59
18	Rima’s Story	L	Key details, inference.	60	61	62
19	Tiny, Mighty Ants	IT*	Synonyms, key details, text feature (photo/caption)	63	64	65
20	What is Hibernation?	IT	Key details, main idea.	66	67	68



Table of Contents (2 of 3)

Use this Table of contents as a printing guide.
Passages with an image are marked with an *.

TT#	Title	Type	Type and Skills Addressed	◆	◆◆	◆◆◆
21	A Snowman for Sasha	L	Key details, sequence of events, character traits	69	70	71
22	Your Lungs	IT*	Sequencing, vocabulary, text feature (illustration)..	72	73	74
23	What is Asthma?					
24	The Seal and the Seagull	L	Characters, key details, moral/theme.	78	79	80
25	Sea Stars	IT*	Vocabulary, main idea, text feature (photo)/inference	81	82	83
26	In a Deep, Dark Cave	IT	Vocabulary, key details, inference.	84	85	86
27	Sledding with Caleb	L	Plot, key details, retelling.	87	88	89
28	What is Braille?	IT*	Key details, inference, text feature (chart)	90	91	92
29	Louis Braille					
30	At Grandma's House	L	Key details, contrasting, inference.	96	97	98
31	In a Tropical Rain Forest	IT*	Description/key details, context clues, inference.	99	100	101
32	Ruby Bridges	IT	Main idea, key details, character traits/inference.	102	103	104
33	After the Fall	L	Inference/POV, context clues, visualizing.	105	106	107
34	Time for a New Toothbrush	IT*	Context clues, key details, text feature (photo).	108	109	110
35	Snow Leopards	IT	Key details, main idea.	111	112	113
36	New Home, New Friends	L	Inference, key details,	114	115	116
37	What is a Family Tree?	IT*	Vocabulary, text features (diagram), contrasting.	117	118	119
38	The Magic Balancing Box	IT	Author's purpose, sequence, inference/analysis.	120	121	122
39	Three Best Friends	L	Key details, character, title analysis.	123	124	125
40	Why the Wind Blows	IT*	Key details, main idea.	126	127	128
41	Hurricanes					

Table of Contents (3 of 3)

Use this Table of contents as a printing guide.
Passages with an image are marked with an *.

TT#	Title	Type	Type and Skills Addressed	◆	◆◆	◆◆◆
42	Keenan's Kite	L	Problem-solution, summarizing/sequence.	132	133	134
43	International Symbols	IT*	Key details, problem-solution, text feature (chart).	135	136	137
44	Terrific Tree Frogs!	IT	Vocabulary, main idea, key details.	138	139	140
45	Claire and the Spider	L	Problem-solution, inferences/analysis.	141	142	143
46	The Moon	IT*	Key details, context clues, text feature (photo).	144	145	146
47	What is a Coral Reef?	IT	Vocabulary, paraphrasing, key details.	147	148	149
48	The Reef is my Home		L	Fantasy vs. realism, character, evaluation.	150	151
49	Seeds	IT*	Key details, vocabulary, text feature (diagram).	153	154	155
50	Why Rabbits have Long Ears	IT	Key details, author's purpose, main idea.	156	157	158
51	Pitching Practice	L	Key details, lesson/theme.	159	160	161
52	What are Petroglyphs	IT*	Vocabulary, key details, inference/text feature.	162	163	164
53	What Does a Pediatrician Do?	IT	Vocabulary, key details, author's purpose.	165	166	167
54	Deer Morning	L	Setting, key details, mood/tone/inference.	168	169	170
55	Hummingbirds in Flight	IT*	Contrasting, context clues, text feature (photo).	171	172	173
56	Hummingbirds		IT	Inference, key details, main idea.	174	175
57	Abby's Ice Cream	L	Key details, sequence of events, theme/lesson.	177	178	179
58	National Parks	IT*	Vocabulary, key details, text features (map).	180	181	182
59	Ice Cream at the World's Fair	IT	Problem-solution, context clues.	183	184	185
60	Dear Goldilocks...	L	Inference, key details, predicting.	186	187	188

Paired Passages Compare and Contrast Printables	189-191
Answer Keys	192-254

Capybaras

Not all rodents are small like rats and mice. Capybaras are much bigger. The capybara is the biggest rodent on Earth. A capybara is about the size of a large dog!

Capybaras spend most of their time in the water. The water keeps them cool. They also eat plants that grow in the water.



◆ IT: Context clues, key details, text feature (photo).

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 1

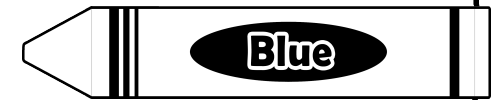
Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is a rodent?



- a) a kind of dog.
- b) a kind of animal that is usually small.
- c) a place in South America.

2. What are 2 reasons that capybaras



spend so much time in the water?

1) _____

2) _____

3. What is one thing you can learn from the picture that you can't learn from the text?

Capybaras

Not all rodents are small like rats and mice. Capybaras are much bigger. The capybara is the biggest rodent on Earth. A capybara is about the size of a large dog!

Capybaras live in South America. Capybaras spend most of their time in the water. The water keeps them cool. They also eat plants that grow in the water. A capybara can stay underwater for five minutes!



◆◆ IT: Context clues, key details, text feature (photo).

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 1

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is a rodent?

- a) a kind of dog.
- b) a kind of animal that is usually small.
- c) a place in South America.



2. What are 2 reasons that capybaras

spend so much time in the water?

1) _____

2) _____

3. What is one thing you can learn from the picture that you can't learn from the text?

Capybaras

Not all rodents are small like squirrels and mice. Capybaras are much larger. In fact, the capybara is the largest rodent on Earth. An adult capybara weighs around 110 pounds (50 Kg), which is about the size of a large dog!

Capybaras live in South America. They live together in herds. Capybaras spend most of their time in the water. The water keeps them cool in the hot sun. They also eat plants that grow in the water. A capybara can stay underwater for up to five minutes!



◆◆◆ IT: Context clues, key details, text feature (photo).

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 1

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is a rodent?

- a) a kind of dog.
- b) a kind of animal that is usually small.
- c) a place in South America.



2. What are 2 reasons that capybaras

spend so much time in the water?

1) _____

2) _____

3. What is one thing you can learn from the picture that you can't learn from the text?

The Tallest Trees

The tallest trees are redwood trees. Some redwoods are more than 300 feet tall (91 meters). That is about as tall as the Statue of Liberty! Most redwood trees live for 500 to 700 years.

The tallest tree in the world is named Hyperion. Forest **ecologist**, Stephen Sillette measured Hyperion. It was 379.7 feet tall (115.7 meters). Sillette thinks Hyperion is about 600 years old. It will probably grow even taller!

Name _____

TEXT TIME 2

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?



2. What do you think a forest ecologist does?



- a) Works with, and studies trees.
- b) Measures all kinds of things.
- c) Works on the Statue of Liberty.

3. Why is Hyperion likely to grow even taller?



The Tallest Trees

The world's tallest trees are redwood trees in California. Some redwoods are more than 300 feet tall (91 meters). That is about as tall as the Statue of Liberty! Most redwood trees live for 500 to 700 years. They never stop growing. Some redwoods have lived as long as 2,000 years!

The tallest tree in the world is a redwood named Hyperion. Forest **ecologist** Stephen Sillette measured Hyperion. It was 379.7 feet tall (115.7 meters). Sillette thinks Hyperion is about 600 years old. It will probably grow even taller!

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 2

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?

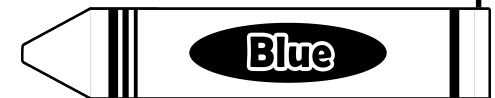


2. What do you think a forest ecologist does?



- a) Works with, and studies trees.
- b) Measures all kinds of things.
- c) Works on the Statue of Liberty.

3. Why is Hyperion likely to grow even taller?



The Tallest Trees

The world's tallest trees are redwood trees in California. Some of these trees are more than 300 feet tall (91 meters). That means they are about the same height as the Statue of Liberty! Redwoods have a lot of time to grow because they usually live for 500 to 700 years. Some redwoods have lived as long as 2,000 years!

The tallest tree in the world was discovered deep in the redwood forest in 2006. The tree was named Hyperion. Forest ecologist Stephen Sillette measured Hyperion and found that it was 379.7 feet tall (115.7 meters). Sillette thinks Hyperion is about 600 years old, so it will probably grow even taller!

Name _____

TEXT TIME 2

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?



2. What do you think a forest ecologist does?



- a) Works with, and studies trees.
- b) Measures all kinds of things.
- c) Works on the Statue of Liberty.

3. Why is Hyperion likely to grow even taller?



Luna and the Leaves

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 3

Color the text to show how you know.

It is fall. A lot of leaves have fallen into our yard. It is my job to rake them up. I had trouble raking the leaves. I had trouble because of Luna.

Luna is our dog. She is a big dog. Luna loves to run. I raked all the leaves into a big pile. Then Luna ran right into my pile of leaves!

I had to start all over again. This time, I made Luna go into the house. I got all the leaves raked. I put them into the bin. Then I let Luna out again.

1. What problem did the narrator have?



2. How did the narrator solve the problem?

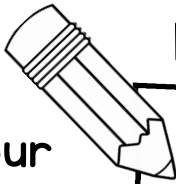


3. What are two things you know about Luna?



1) _____
2) _____

Luna and the Leaves



Name _____

TEXT
TIME 3

We have a lot of trees in our yard. In the fall, they all lose their leaves. It is my job to rake them up. This year, I had trouble raking the leaves. I had trouble because of Luna.

Luna is our dog. She is only a puppy, but she is a big puppy! Luna loves to run. I raked all the leaves into a big pile. Then came Luna. She ran right into my pile of leaves!

I had to start all over again. This time, I made Luna go into the house. After I got all the leaves raked and into the bin, I let Luna out again. We played fetch in the clean yard.

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What problem did the narrator have?



2. How did the narrator solve the problem?



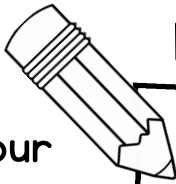
3. What are two things you know about Luna?



1) _____
2) _____



Luna and the Leaves



Name _____

TEXT
TIME 3

We have a lot of trees in our yard. In the fall, they all lose their leaves. It is my job to rake them up and put them into the yard-waste bin. This year, I had trouble raking the leaves and that trouble was named Luna!

Luna is our dog. She is really only a puppy, but she is a big puppy! Luna loves to run. She ran around the yard while I was raking the leaves. I worked hard and got all the leaves raked into a big pile. Then came Luna. She charged right into my pile! Leaves flew everywhere.

I had to start all over again, but this time, I made Luna go into the house. After I got all the leaves into the bin, I let Luna out and we played fetch in the clean yard.

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What problem did the narrator have?



2. How did the narrator solve the problem?



3. What are two things you know about Luna?



1) _____
2) _____



Your Sense of Taste

You have many tiny bumps on your tongue. Your taste buds are in those bumps. Your taste buds tell you if food is sweet, salty, sour, or bitter.

Your taste buds get help from your nose. While you chew, the smells from your food go into your nose. Your taste buds and those smells tell you the **flavor** of the food you are eating.

Your nose plays an important part in your sense of taste.



Name _____

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Where are your taste buds located?



2. What does the word **flavor** mean?



- a) Tasting sweet, salty, sour or bitter.
- b) The smell of the food being chewed.
- c) The blend of taste and smell.

3. How does the photo relate to the text?

Your Sense of Taste

Your tongue is covered with tiny bumps. Your taste buds are inside those bumps. Your taste buds tell you whether the food you eat is sweet, salty, sour, or bitter.

Your taste buds get help from your nose. While you are chewing, the smells from your food drift up to your nose. Your taste buds and those smells tell you the **flavor** of the food you are eating.

Your nose plays an important part in your sense of taste.



◆◆ IT: Key details, context clues, text feature (photo).

Name _____

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Where are your taste buds located?



2. What does the word **flavor** mean?



- a) Tasting sweet, salty, sour or bitter.
- b) The smell of the food being chewed.
- c) The blend of taste and smell.

3. How does the photo relate to the text?

Your Sense of Taste

If you look at your tongue, you will see that it is covered with tiny bumps. Your taste buds are located inside those bumps. You have about 10,000 taste buds! Your taste buds can tell you whether the food you eat is sweet, salty, sour, or bitter.

Your taste buds do not do all of the work by themselves. They get help from your nose. While you are chewing, the smells from your food drift up to your nose. Those smells, along with the taste buds on your tongue, tell you the **flavor** of the food you are eating.

Your nose plays an important part in your sense of taste.



◆ IT: Key details, context clues, text feature (photo).

Name _____

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Where are your taste buds located?



2. What does the word **flavor** mean?



- a) Tasting sweet, salty, sour or bitter.
- b) The smell of the food being chewed.
- c) The blend of taste and smell.

3. How does the photo relate to the text?

What Does a Mayor Do?

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 5

Color the text to show how you know.

Most cities have a mayor. The mayor is elected. That means the people who live in the city vote for him or her to get the job.

The mayor's job is to make sure that the city runs smoothly. The mayor **oversees** city departments like the fire department and the police. He or she makes sure that the people who are in charge are doing a good job. The mayor also runs city meetings. The mayor has an important job!

1. How does a person become a mayor?



2. What does the word **oversee** mean?

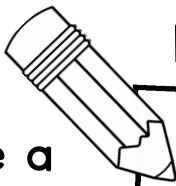


- a) To run a meeting.
b) To make sure things are done correctly.
c) To vote someone into office.

3. Which sentence in the second paragraph is an opinion?



What Does a Mayor Do?



Name _____

TEXT
TIME 5

Most cities and towns have a mayor. The mayor is elected. That means that he or she is voted into office by the people who live in the city.

The mayor's job is to make sure that the city runs smoothly. He or she **oversees** city departments like the fire department and the police. He or she makes sure that the people who are in charge are doing a good job. The mayor also runs city meetings. At the meetings, people can tell the mayor what they think about what is happening in their city. The mayor has an important job!

Color the text to show how you know.

1. How does a person become a mayor?



2. What does the word **oversee** mean?



- a) To run a meeting.
- b) To make sure things are done correctly.
- c) To vote someone into office.

3. Which sentence in the second paragraph is an opinion?





What Does a Mayor Do?

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 5

If you live in a city or a town, you have a mayor. A mayor is elected, which means that he or she is voted into office by the people who live in the city.

The mayor's job is to make sure that the city runs smoothly and that it is a safe place to live. He or she **oversees** city departments such as the fire department, transportation, and the police. He or she makes sure that the people who are running those departments are doing a good job. The mayor also signs new laws. In addition, the mayor runs city meetings. Citizens can attend city meetings to make suggestions and voice their concerns. The mayor has an important job!

Color the text to show how you know.

1. How does a person become a mayor?



2. What does the word **oversee** mean?

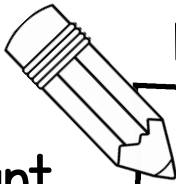


- a) To run a meeting.
b) To make sure things are done correctly.
c) To vote someone into office.

3. Which sentence in the second paragraph is an opinion?



Shia and the Unicorn



Name _____

TEXT
TIME 6

Princess Shia did not want to run away, but she had no choice. She was to be wedded to Prince Horat. The prince was spoiled and unkind. He would take her far away to the cold north.

Shia waited until after midnight. The castle doors were all locked. Shia knew about a secret tunnel. No one saw her leave the castle.

The unicorn was waiting for her in the forest. They were friends. The unicorn led her to a nearby stump.

Color the text to show how you know.

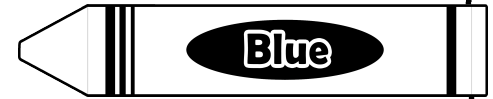
1. From what genre is this passage?

- a) biography b) mystery c) fairytale

How do you know?



2. Why is Shia running away?



3. What do you think will happen next?



Shia and the Unicorn

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 6

Color the text to show how you know.

1. From what genre is this passage?

- a) biography b) mystery c) fairytale

How do you know?



2. Why is Shia running away?



3. What do you think will happen next?

Princess Shia did not want to run away, but she had no choice. She was to be wedded to Prince Horat. The prince was spoiled and unkind. He would take her far away to the cold north.

Shia waited until after midnight. The castle doors were all guarded. Luckily, Shia knew about a secret tunnel. No one saw her leave the castle.

The unicorn was waiting for her in the forest. She had found him months ago. The two had become friends. The unicorn led her to a nearby stump.

Shia and the Unicorn

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 6

Princess Shia did not want to run away, but tomorrow, everything would change. Tomorrow, she was to be wedded to Prince Horat. The prince was spoiled and unkind. He would take her far away to the cold north.

It was long past midnight when the princess made her escape. The castle doors were all guarded. Luckily, Shia knew of a secret tunnel. Dressed in clothes she had taken from one of the servants, Shia left the castle, perhaps for the last time.

The unicorn was waiting for her in the forest. She had found him months ago and the two had become friends. The unicorn led her to a nearby stump.

Color the text to show how you know.

1. From what genre is this passage?

- a) biography b) mystery c) fairytale

How do you know?



2. Why is Shia running away?



3. What do you think will happen next?

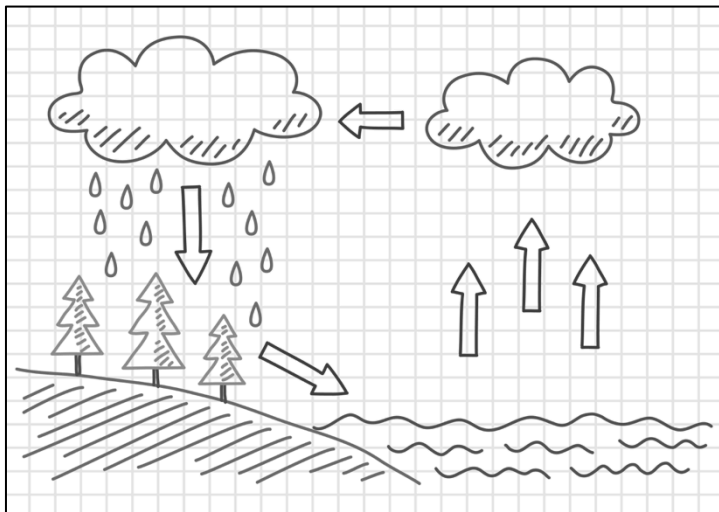
The Water Cycle

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 7

All living things need water. Plants need water to grow. People and animals need water to drink.

Rain water flows into lakes, and oceans. Some of the water **evaporates**. It turns into vapor or steam. Then it rains again. This is called the water cycle.



Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?



2. What does the word **evaporate** mean?
- a) To flow into rivers, lakes, and oceans.
 - b) To turn into vapor or steam.
 - c) To rain down.



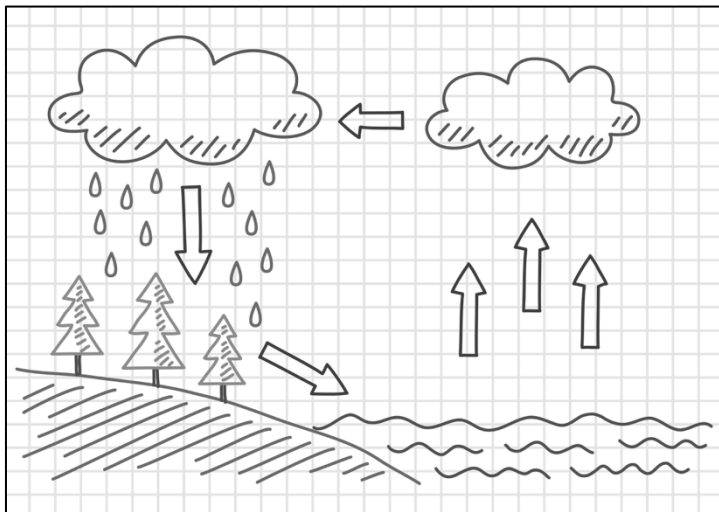
Color the part of the picture that shows **evaporation**.

3. How does the picture help you to better understand the text?

The Water Cycle

All living things need water. Plants need water to grow. People and animals need water to drink.

Clouds are made of water. When it rains, the water flows into lakes, and oceans. Some of the water **evaporates**. It turns into vapor or steam that forms clouds. Then it rains again. This is called the water cycle.



◆◆ IT: Main idea, vocabulary, text feature (diagram).

Name _____

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?



2. What does the word **evaporate** mean?
- a) To flow into rivers, lakes, and oceans.
 - b) To turn into vapor or steam.
 - c) To rain down.



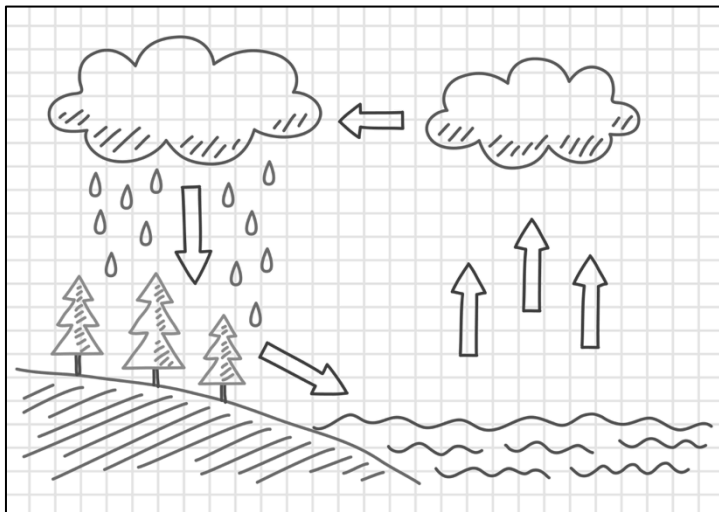
Color the part of the picture that shows **evaporation**.

3. How does the picture help you to better understand the text?

The Water Cycle

All living things need water. Plants need water to grow. People and animals need water to drink.

Water is all around us. The clouds are made of water. When it rains, the water flows into rivers, lakes, and oceans. Some of that water **evaporates** into the air. It turns into vapor or steam that forms clouds. Then it rains again. The journey that water takes is called the water cycle.



◆◆◆ IT: Main idea, vocabulary, text feature (diagram).

Name _____

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?



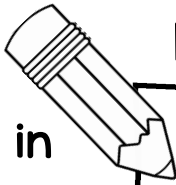
2. What does the word **evaporate** mean?
 - a) To flow into rivers, lakes, and oceans.
 - b) To turn into vapor or steam.
 - c) To rain down.



Color the part of the picture that shows **evaporation**.

3. How does the picture help you to better understand the text?

The California Gold Rush



In 1848, gold was found in California. Many people came to California. They hoped to get rich by finding gold.

Prospectors used pans to look for gold. They put sand from the bottom of a stream into a pan. They moved the pan back and forth. The sand and water washed over the edge. The gold stayed in the pan.

Most prospectors did not find much gold. Some found no gold at all. A few lucky prospectors got rich. By 1853, most of the gold was gone.

◆ IT: Key details, context clues, main idea.

Name _____

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Why did so many people come to California?



2. What is a prospector?



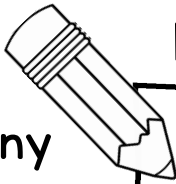
- a) A pan used for finding gold
- b) A person who is looking for gold.
- c) A stream where gold is found.

3. What is the main idea of the last paragraph?





The California Gold Rush



In the early 1800s, not many settlers lived in California. In 1848, gold was found. Thousands of people came to California. They hoped to get rich by finding gold.

Prospectors used pans to look for gold. They put sand from the bottom of a stream into a pan. Then they swished it around. The sand and water washed over the edge. The heavy gold stayed in the pan.

Most prospectors did not find much gold. Some found no gold at all. A few lucky prospectors found large chunks. By 1853, most of the gold was gone.

Name _____

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Why did so many people come to California?



2. What is a prospector?



- a) A pan used for finding gold
- b) A person who is looking for gold.
- c) A stream where gold is found.

3. What is the main idea of the last paragraph?





The California Gold Rush

In the early 1800s, not many American settlers lived in California. Like the rest of the west, the area was growing slowly. Then, in 1848, gold was discovered. Over the next five years, thousands of people came to California. They hoped to find enough gold to make themselves rich.

Prospectors looked for gold by panning for it. They put sand from the streambed into a pan and swished it around. The sand and water washed over the edge. The heavier gold stayed in the pan.

Most prospectors did not find much gold. They found flakes or a few small nuggets. Some found no gold at all. A few lucky prospectors found large chunks. By 1853, most of the gold had been found.

◆◆◆ IT: Key details, context clues, main idea.

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 8

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Why did so many people come to California?



2. What is a prospector?



- a) A pan used for finding gold
b) A person who is looking for gold.
c) A stream where gold is found.

3. What is the main idea of the last paragraph?



Panning for Gold

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 9

Color the text to show how you know.

When I was sixteen years old, my Pa and I went California. It was a long trip.

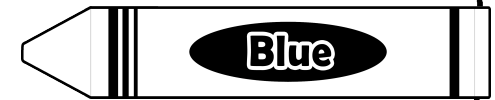
We had heard that there was a lot of gold in California. People were getting rich! Pa said we could get rich too.

The gold was not easy to find. It was in the river. We spent hours in the cold water looking for gold. We did not find very much. We had to use all of the gold we found to pay for food. I was glad when Pa said we could go back to Virginia.

1. Why did the narrator go to California?



2. What did the narrator do in California?



3. Why was the narrator glad when he could go back to Virginia?



◆ L: Key details, retelling, inference.

Panning for Gold

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 9

Color the text to show how you know.

When I was sixteen years old, my Pa and I went from Virginia to California. We went by boat. It was a long trip.

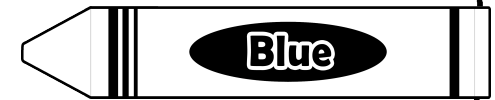
We had heard that there was a lot of gold in California. People were getting rich! Pa said we could get rich too.

The gold was not easy to find. It was on the bottom of the river. Everyday, we spent hours in the cold water panning for gold. We did not find very much. We had to use all of the gold we found to pay for food and supplies. I was glad when Pa said we could go back home to Virginia.

1. Why did the narrator go to California?



2. What did the narrator do in California?



3. Why was the narrator glad when he could go back to Virginia?



Panning for Gold

When I was sixteen years old, my Pa and I travelled to California. We went by boat, which took a long time. I got seasick, but that is another story.

Back in Virginia, we'd heard that there was gold in California and all you had to do was pick it up off the ground. People were getting rich! My Pa said we would find some of that gold in no time.

As it turned out, the gold was not on the ground, it was in the river. We spent hours each day in the cold water, scooping sand into our pans. We mostly found gold flakes, sometimes a small nugget. We had to use all of the gold we found to pay for food and supplies. I was glad when Pa said we could go back home to Virginia.

◆◆◆: Key details, retelling, inference.

Name _____

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Why did the narrator go to California?



2. What did the narrator do in California?



3. Why was the narrator glad when he could go back to Virginia?



What is Erosion?

Erosion shapes the earth by wearing it down. Water, ice, and wind all cause erosion.

Rivers cause erosion. The running water breaks up rocks in the river. The water moves the small rocks downstream. Over many years, valleys and canyons are formed.



The Grand Canyon was formed by erosion.

◆ IT: Context clues, main idea, text feature (photo/caption).

Name _____

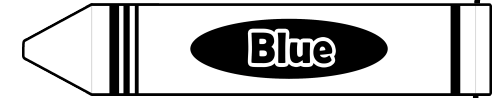
TEXT
TIME 10

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is erosion?



2. What is this passage mostly about?



- a) How the Grand Canyon was formed.
- b) How rivers cause erosion.
- d) How wind causes erosion.

3. How does the picture relate to the text?



What is Erosion?

Erosion is a powerful force! Erosion shapes the earth by wearing it down. Water, ice, and wind all cause erosion.

Rivers cause erosion. The running water breaks up rocks in the river. The rock pieces are carried downstream. This makes the river deeper and wider. Over many years, valleys and canyons are formed.



The Grand Canyon was formed by erosion.

◆◆ IT: Context clues, main idea, text feature (photo/caption).

Name _____

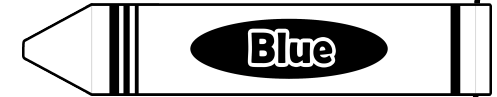
TEXT
TIME 10

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is erosion?



2. What is this passage mostly about?



- a) How the Grand Canyon was formed.
- b) How rivers cause erosion.
- d) How wind causes erosion.

3. How does the picture relate to the text?



What is Erosion?

Erosion is a powerful force of nature! Erosion shapes the earth by wearing it down. Water, ice, and wind all cause erosion.

Rivers cause erosion when the running water breaks up rocks along the edges and bottom of the river. The rock pieces are carried downstream. This makes the river deeper and wider. Over many years, the erosion forms valleys and canyons.



The Grand Canyon was formed by erosion.

◆◆◆ IT: Context clues, main idea, text feature (photo/caption).

Name _____

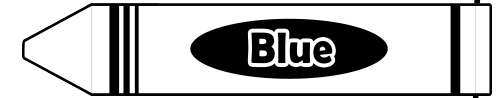
TEXT
TIME 10

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is erosion?



2. What is this passage mostly about?



- a) How the Grand Canyon was formed.
- b) How rivers cause erosion.
- d) How wind causes erosion.

3. How does the picture relate to the text?



Vampire Bats

Vampire bats are the only mammals that must drink blood to live. Vampire bats need to drink about a tablespoon of blood each night.

Fun Fact: A vampire bat drinks about half its weight in blood each night!

Vampire bats feed on large, sleeping animals like cows, pigs, and horses. First, the vampire bat uses its sharp teeth to take a tiny bite. Then, the bat drinks the animal's blood by using its tongue the same way that a cat laps up milk.

◆ IT: Key details.

Name _____

TEXT TIME 11

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What makes vampire bats different from other mammals?



2. Write T for true.
Write F for false:



- _____ Vampire bats feed at night.
- _____ Vampire bats drink their weight in blood each night.
- _____ Vampire bats feed on small animals.

3. Do vampire bats suck blood? yes no



Explain your answer. _____

Vampire Bats

Vampire bats are the only mammals that must drink blood to live. Vampire bats need to drink about a tablespoon of blood each night.

Fun Fact: Every night, a vampire bat drinks about half its weight in blood!

Vampire bats feed on large, sleeping animals like cows, pigs, and horses. Most of the time, the animal does not even wake up. First, the vampire bat uses its sharp teeth to take a tiny bite. Then, the bat drinks the animal's blood by using its tongue the same way that a cat laps up milk.

◆◆ IT: Key details.

Name _____

TEXT TIME 11

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What makes vampire bats different from other mammals?



2. Write T for true.
Write F for false:



- _____ Vampire bats feed at night.
- _____ Vampire bats drink their weight in blood each night.
- _____ Vampire bats feed on small animals.

3. Do vampire bats suck blood? yes no



Explain your answer. _____

Vampire Bats

Vampire bats are the only mammals that must drink blood to live. There are more than 1,200 different kinds of bats, but only three kinds are vampire bats. Vampire bats are small and need to drink about a tablespoon of blood each night.

Fun Fact: Every night, a vampire bat drinks about half its weight in blood!

A vampire bat only feeds from one animal each night. Usually, it is a sleeping cow, pig, or horse. Most of the time, the animal does not even wake up while the vampire bat is feeding. First, the vampire bat uses its sharp teeth to take a tiny bite. Then, the bat drinks the animal's blood by using its tongue the same way that a cat laps up milk.

◆◆◆ IT: Key details.

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 11

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What makes vampire bats different from other mammals?



2. Write T for true.
Write F for false:



- _____ Vampire bats feed at night.
- _____ Vampire bats drink their weight in blood each night.
- _____ Vampire bats feed on small animals.

3. Do vampire bats suck blood? yes no



Explain your answer. _____

Planting Pumpkins

My mom and I planted pumpkin seeds. Soon, we saw tiny, green sprouts. Our pumpkin plants grew all summer long. Mom said that pumpkins are thirsty plants. We watered them almost every day.

Our pumpkins were small and green. They grew bigger. They turned orange.

I chose the the pumpkin I wanted. Our neighbors came to our house. Everyone chose a pumpkin. On Halloween, I saw our pumpkins lit up all over our neighborhood!

◆ L: inference, sequence of events.

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 12

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What did the narrator's mom mean when she said that pumpkins are thirsty plants?



2. Put these events in order from 1 to 4. The first event should be number 1.



- _____ The pumpkins turned orange.
_____ They planted the seeds.
_____ The neighbors chose their pumpkins.
_____ The seeds sprouted.

3. What did the neighbors do with their pumpkins?



Planting Pumpkins

Last May, my mom and I planted pumpkin seeds. Soon, we saw tiny, green sprouts. Our pumpkin plants grew all summer long. Mom said that pumpkins are thirsty plants. We watered them almost every day.

At first, our pumpkins were small and green. By October, they had turned orange. They had grown as big as basketballs!

I chose the biggest pumpkin for my Jack-O-Lantern. We invited our neighbors over. Everyone chose a pumpkin. On Halloween night, I saw the pumpkins we grew lit up all over our neighborhood!

◆◆ L: inference, sequence of events.

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 12

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What did the narrator's mom mean when she said that pumpkins are thirsty plants?



2. Put these events in order from 1 to 4. The first event should be number 1.



- _____ The pumpkins turned orange.
_____ They planted the seeds.
_____ The neighbors chose their pumpkins.
_____ The seeds sprouted.

3. What did the neighbors do with their pumpkins?



Planting Pumpkins

Last May, my mom and I planted pumpkin seeds in our garden. Soon, we could see tiny, green sprouts coming out of the soil. The sprouts grew into leafy vines. Our pumpkin plants grew all summer long. Mom said that pumpkins are thirsty plants, so we watered them almost every day.

At first, our pumpkins were small and green. But they grew bigger. By the middle of October, they had turned orange and were as big as basketballs! Some grew even bigger!

I chose the biggest pumpkin for my Jack-O-Lantern. We invited our neighbors over. Everyone chose a pumpkin. On Halloween night, I saw the pumpkins we grew lit up all over our neighborhood!

◆◆◆ L: inference, sequence of events.

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 12

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What did the narrator's mom mean when she said that pumpkins are thirsty plants?



2. Put these events in order from 1 to 4. The first event should be number 1.



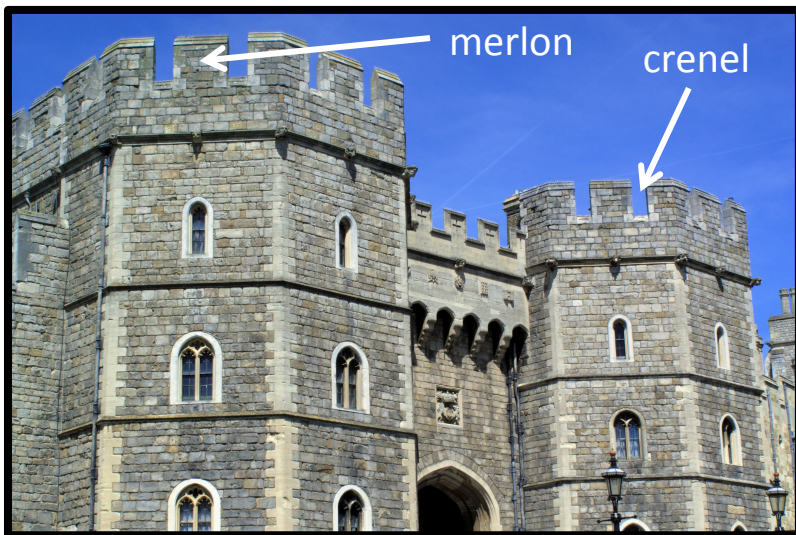
- _____ The pumpkins turned orange.
_____ They planted the seeds.
_____ The neighbors chose their pumpkins.
_____ The seeds sprouted.

3. What did the neighbors do with their pumpkins?



Castle Battlements

The top part of a castle is called the **battlement**. Battlements were built to keep soldiers safe. The square parts are called **merlons**. Soldiers hid behind the merlons. The spaces between the merlons are called **crenels**. The soldiers shot their arrows through the crenels.



◆ IT: Main idea, vocabulary, text feature (labeled photo).

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 13

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Why do castles have battlements?



2. What were the merlons used for?

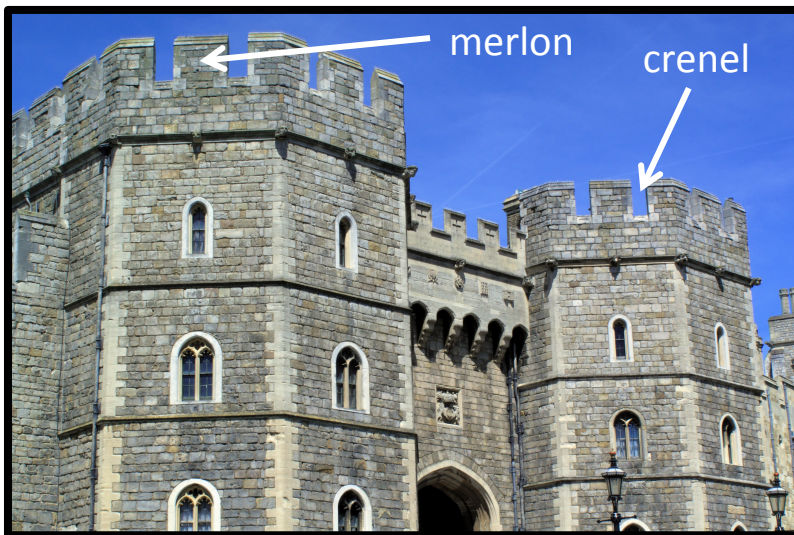


- a) to hide behind.
b) to stand on top of.
c) to shoot arrows between.

3. How does the picture help you to understand the text?

Castle Battlements

The top part of a castle is called the **battlement**. Battlements were built to protect soldiers. The square parts are called **merlons**. Soldiers hid behind the merlons to keep from being hit by arrows. The spaces between the merlons are called **crenels**. The soldiers shot their arrows through the crenels.



◆◆ IT: Main idea, vocabulary, text feature (labeled photo).

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 13

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Why do castles have battlements?



2. What were the merlons used for?

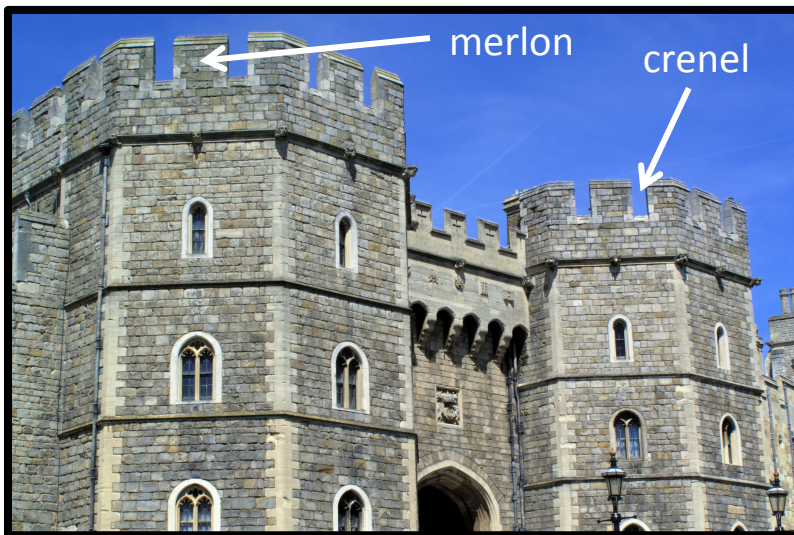


- a) to hide behind.
- b) to stand on top of.
- c) to shoot arrows between.

3. How does the picture help you to understand the text?

Castle Battlements

The top part of a castle, that looks like square teeth, is called the **battlement**. Battlements were built to protect soldiers defending the castle. The square parts are called **merlons**. Soldiers could hide behind the merlons to keep from being hit by arrows shot from below. The spaces between the merlons are called **crenels**. The soldiers could shoot their arrows through the crenels.



◆◆◆ IT: Main idea, vocabulary, text feature (labeled photo).

Name _____

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Why do castles have battlements?



2. What were the merlons used for?



- a) to hide behind.
- b) to stand on top of.
- c) to shoot arrows between.

3. How does the picture help you to understand the text?

At the Store

Makina and her mother were at the store. A woman was in front of them in the line. She had a baby in her arms and a little boy by her side. The baby was crying. The little boy was whining.

Makina made a silly face at the little boy. He started to laugh. Makina made more silly faces. Soon they were at the checkout stand. The woman thanked Makina for making her little boy happy. Then she told her mother, "I hope my children grow up to be as kind and helpful as your daughter."

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 15

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What problem was the woman in line having?



2. How did Makina help the woman?



3. How do you think Makina's mother felt about Makina at the end of the story?

- a) confused b) proud
c) disappointed d) angry

At the Store

Makina and her mother were at the store. A woman was in front of them in line. She had a baby in her arms and a little boy. The baby was crying. The little boy was whining.

Makina smiled at the little boy. Then she made a silly face. The boy stopped whining. Then he started to laugh. Makina made more silly faces. The woman was able to get her baby to stop crying. Soon they were at the checkout stand. The woman thanked Makina. Then she told her mother, "I hope my children grow up to be as kind and helpful as your daughter."

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 15

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What problem was the woman in line having?



2. How did Makina help the woman?



3. How do you think Makina's mother felt about Makina at the end of the story?

- a) confused b) proud
c) disappointed d) angry

At the Store

Makina and her mother were standing in line at the store. Another mother was in front of them in the line. She had a baby in her arms and a little boy by her side. The baby was crying and the little boy was whining. The mother was trying to quiet the baby.

Makina wanted to help. She bent down and smiled at the little boy. Then she made a silly face. He stopped whining and stared at her. She made another silly face. The little boy started to laugh. Makina made more silly faces. The mother was able to comfort her baby. Soon they were at the checkout stand. The mother thanked Makina and said to her mother, "I hope my children grow to be as kind and helpful as your daughter."



L: Problem-solution, inference..

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 15

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What problem was the woman in line having?



2. How did Makina help the woman?



3. How do you think Makina's mother felt about Makina at the end of the story?

- a) confused b) proud
c) disappointed d) angry



The Sahara Desert

The Sahara desert is the largest desert in the world. It covers 3.6 million square miles (9.3 million km). That is nearly the size of the USA.

Gravel and sand dunes cover most of the Sahara. Wind blows the sand into dunes. Some dunes are more than 500 feet (152 m) high!



◆ IT: Main idea, key details, text feature (map)..

Name _____

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?



2. How are sand dunes formed?



3. Name 3 countries that are covered by the Sahara.

_____, _____, _____

The Sahara Desert

The Sahara desert is the largest hot desert in the world. It covers 3.6 million square miles (9.3 million km). That is nearly the size of the USA. The Sahara is in Northern Africa.

Gravel and sand dunes cover most of the Sahara. Strong winds blow the sand into dunes. Some dunes are more than 500 feet (152 m) high!



◆◆ IT: Main idea, key details, text feature (map)..

Name _____

TEXT TIME 16

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?



2. How are sand dunes formed?



3. Name 3 countries that are covered by the Sahara.

_____, _____, _____

The Sahara Desert

The Sahara desert is the largest hot desert in the world. It covers 3.6 million square miles (9.3 million km) of Northern Africa. That is nearly the size of the USA.

Gravel plains and sand dunes cover most of the Sahara. Strong winds blow the sand into dunes. Some dunes are more than 500 feet (152 m) high! You can walk for thousands of miles in the Sahara and see nothing but rocks and sand.



◆◆◆ IT: Main idea, key details, text feature (map)..

Name _____

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?



2. How are sand dunes formed?

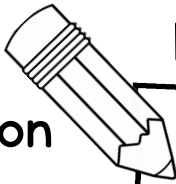


3. Name 3 countries that are covered by the Sahara.

_____, _____, _____



What is an Immigrant?



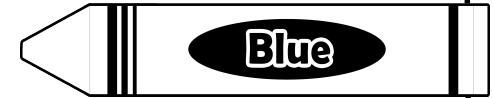
An immigrant is a person who moves away from his or her own country to live in a new country. Most of the people in America come from families that were immigrants.

Some people who live in America do not come from families that were immigrants. Most African Americans were not immigrants. Their ancestors were brought to America as slaves. Native Americans are also not immigrants. They were living in America for many years before other people came.

Name _____

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is an immigrant?



2. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?



- a) Some people in America do not come from families that were immigrants.
- b) Slaves were not immigrants.
- c) Native Americans are not immigrants.

3. Why aren't Native Americans immigrants?





What is an Immigrant?

An immigrant is a person who moves away from his or her own country to live in a new country. Most of the people who live in America come from families that were immigrants or are immigrants themselves.

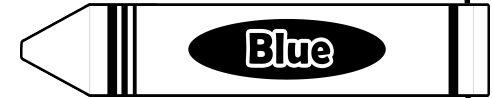
Some people who live in America do not come from families that were immigrants. Most African Americans were not immigrants. Their ancestors were brought to America as slaves. They did not have rights or freedom. Native Americans are also not immigrants. They were living in America for thousands of years before other people came.

◆◆ IT: Vocabulary, main idea, key details.

Name _____

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is an immigrant?



2. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?



- a) Some people in America do not come from families that were immigrants.
- b) Slaves were not immigrants.
- c) Native Americans are not immigrants.

3. Why aren't Native Americans immigrants?



What is an Immigrant?

An immigrant is a person who moves away from his or her own country to live in a new country. In America, there are immigrants from many different countries. Most of the people who live in America come from families that were immigrants or are immigrants themselves.

Some people who live in America do not come from families that were immigrants. Most African Americans were not immigrants because their ancestors were brought to America as slaves. They were forced to come to America and did not have rights or freedom. Native Americans are also not immigrants because they were living in America for thousands of years before other people came there.

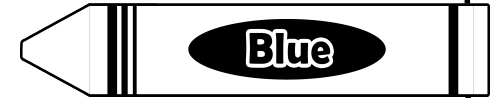
◆◆◆ IT: Vocabulary, main idea, supporting details.

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 17

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is an immigrant?



2. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?



- a) Some people in America do not come from families that were immigrants.
- b) Slaves were not immigrants.
- c) Native Americans are not immigrants.

3. Why aren't Native Americans immigrants?



Rima's Story

My name is Rima. My family came to this country from Syria. My father said we had to leave Syria because it was not safe. Now we live in Canada.

At first it was hard living in Canada. I did not know any English. I did not know anyone at my school. But then a girl named Sophie played with me at recess. She taught me my first words in English. She was my first friend in Canada. Now I speak English well. I have many friends. I am happy in Canada.

Name _____

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Why did Rima's family come to Canada?



- a) To learn English.
- b) Because it was not safe in Syria.
- c) So Rima could make new friends.

2 Why was living in Canada hard at first?



2 How do you think Rima felt when Sophie played with her at recess?



Why do you think so? _____

Rima's Story

My name is Rima. My family came to this country two years ago. We came from Syria. My father said we had to leave Syria because it was not safe. Now we live in Canada. We are safe here.

At first it was hard living in Canada. I did not know any English. I did not know anyone at my school. But then a girl named Sophie showed me how to play tetherball at recess. She taught me my first words in English. Sophie was my first friend in Canada. Now I speak English well. I have many friends. I am happy in Canada.

Name _____

TEXT TIME 18

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Why did Rima's family come to Canada?



- a) To learn English.
- b) Because it was not safe in Syria.
- c) So Rima could make new friends.

2 Why was living in Canada hard at first?



2 How do you think Rima felt when Sophie played with her at recess?



Why do you think so? _____

Rima's Story

My name is Rima. I came to live in this country two years ago with my family. We came here from Syria. My father said we had to leave Syria because of the war there. It was not safe for us to stay. Now we live in Canada and we are safe.

At first it was hard living in Canada. I did not know any English. I did not know anyone at my school. I felt scared and alone. But then, the girl sitting at the desk next to me smiled at me. At recess, she showed me how to play tetherball and she taught me some of my first English words. Sophie was my first friend in Canada. Now I speak English well and I have many friends. When I grow up, I want to teach English to children who come from other countries like I did

◆◆◆ IT: Key details, inference.

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 18

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Why did Rima's family come to Canada?



- a) To learn English.
- b) Because it was not safe in Syria.
- c) So Rima could make new friends.

2 Why was living in Canada hard at first?



2 How do you think Rima felt when Sophie played with her at recess?

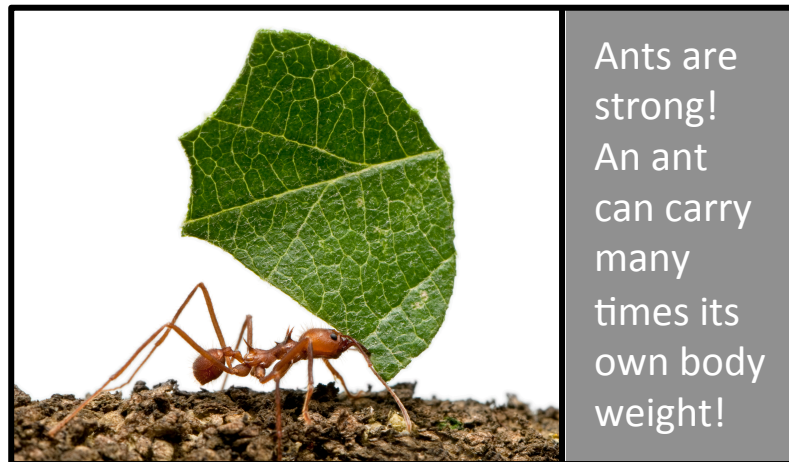


Why do you think so? _____

Tiny, Mighty Ants

Ants are tiny, but they are also **powerful**! An ant can lift up to 50 times its own body weight! If you were that strong, you would be able to lift a car over your head!

There are many more ants than humans. If you could weigh all of the ants on Earth and all of the people, the ants would weigh more.



◆ IT: Synonym, key details, text feature. (photo/caption)

Name _____

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Find two words that are synonyms for the word powerful.



1) _____ 2) _____

2. Write one interesting fact you learned from this passage.

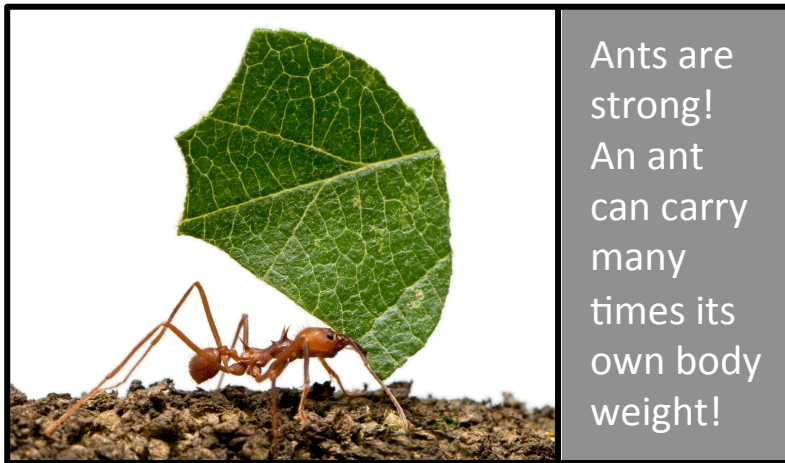


3. How does the picture help you to better understand the text?

Tiny, Mighty Ants

Ants are tiny, but they are also **powerful**! An ant can lift up to 50 times its own body weight! If you were that strong, you would be able to hold a car over your head!

There are more than 12,000 kinds of ants. There are many more ants than humans. If you could weigh all of the ants on Earth and all of the people, the ants would weigh more.



Name _____

TEXT TIME 19

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Find two words that are synonyms for the word powerful.



1) _____ 2) _____

2. Write one interesting fact you learned from this passage.

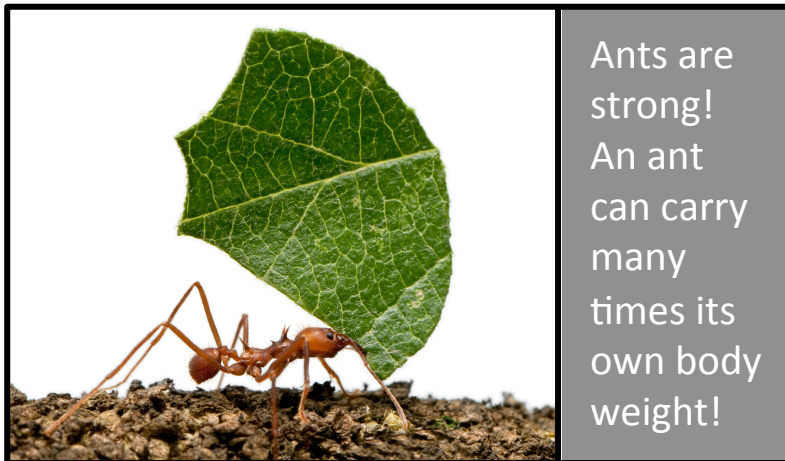


3. How does the picture help you to better understand the text?

Tiny, Mighty Ants

Ants may be tiny, but they are **powerful**! An ant can lift 10 times its own body weight. Some kinds of ants can lift up to 50 times their own body weight! If you were that strong, you would be able to hold a car full of people over your head!

There are more than 12,000 different kinds of ants. There are also many more ants than humans. In fact, if you could weigh all of the ants on the planet and all of the people, the ants would be heavier!



◆◆◆ IT: Synonym, key details, text feature. (photo/caption)

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 19

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Find two words that are synonyms for the word **powerful**.



1) _____ 2) _____

2. Write one interesting fact you learned from this passage.



3. How does the picture help you to better understand the text?

What is Hibernation?

Bears hibernate because it is hard to find food in the winter. When a bear hibernates, it falls into a deep sleep. Its breathing slows down. Its heart beats slower. Its body gets colder. The bear uses fat it has stored on its body to stay alive.

Bears are not the only animals that hibernate. Mice, raccoons, frogs, turtles, and some kinds of insects also hibernate. Some animals stay asleep all winter long. Others wake up if danger is nearby or to find food.

◆ IT: Key details, main idea.

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 20

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Why do bears hibernate?



2. What are three things that happen when a bear hibernates?



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

3. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?



What is Hibernation?

Bears hibernate because it is hard to find food in the winter. When a bear hibernates, it falls into a deep sleep. Its breathing slows down. Its heart beats slower. Its body temperature also falls. The bear uses fat it has stored on its body to stay alive.

Bears are not the only animals that hibernate. Squirrels, mice, groundhogs, raccoons, frogs, turtles, and some kinds of insects also hibernate. Some animals stay asleep all winter long. Others will wake up if danger is nearby or to grab a mid-winter snack.

◆◆ IT: Key details, main idea.

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 20

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Why do bears hibernate?



2. What are three things that happen when a bear hibernates?



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

3. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?



What is Hibernation?

If you were a bear, you would sleep through the winter. Bears hibernate because it is hard to find food in the winter. When a bear hibernates, it falls into a deep sleep. Its breathing slows down and its heart beats much slower than when it is awake. Its body temperature also falls. To stay alive without eating, the bear uses the fat it has stored on its body.

Bears are not the only animals that hibernate. Mice, squirrels, groundhogs, raccoons, frogs, turtles, snakes, and some kinds of insects also hibernate. Some animals stay asleep all winter long. It may look like they are dead. Others will wake up if danger is nearby or to grab a mid-winter snack.

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 20

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Why do bears hibernate?



2. What are three things that happen when a bear hibernates?



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

3. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?



A Snowman for Sasha

Owen was building a snowman. He saw his sister, Sasha, watching from the window. She was sick. She could not go outside.

Owen put some snow in a wash tub. He got Sasha's mittens. He brought them to her room with the snow.

Sasha put on the mittens. She made a little snowman from the snow in the tub. Owen put the snowman outside of Sasha's window. Sasha looked at her snowman everyday. Soon, she was well enough to go outside again!

Name _____

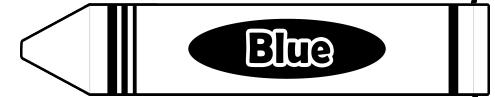
TEXT
TIME 21

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Why couldn't Sasha go outside?



2. Put these events in order from 1 to 4. The first event should be number 1.



- _____ Sasha made a little snowman.
_____ Owen brought the snowman outside.
_____ Owen brought Sasha a tub of snow.
_____ Sasha put on the mittens.

3. Which word best describes Owen?
- a) funny b) cheerful
c) polite d) kind

A Snowman for Sasha

It was a snow day! Owen was building a snowman. He saw his sister, Sasha, watching from the window. She was sick. She could not go outside.

Owen put some snow in a wash tub. He got Sasha's mittens. He brought them to her room with the snow.

Sasha put on the mittens. She made a little snowman. Owen found two pennies for the eyes, a baby carrot for the nose, and red yarn for the mouth. Owen put the snowman outside of Sasha's window. Soon, Sasha was well enough to go outside again!

Name _____

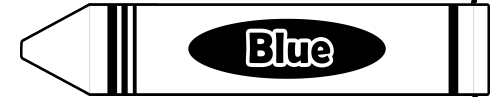
TEXT
TIME 21

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Why couldn't Sasha go outside?



2. Put these events in order from 1 to 4. The first event should be number 1.



- _____ Sasha made a little snowman.
- _____ Owen brought the snowman outside.
- _____ Owen brought Sasha a tub of snow.
- _____ Sasha put on the mittens.

3. Which word best describes Owen?
- a) funny
 - b) cheerful
 - c) polite
 - d) kind

A Snowman for Sasha

It was a snow day! Owen was building a snowman with his friends. He saw his sister, Sasha, watching from the window. She was sick and could not go outside

Owen got an idea! He put some snow in a plastic wash tub. He got Sasha's mittens from the closet. He brought them to her room. He set the tub on her bed and asked her if she wanted to make a small snowman.

Sasha put on the mittens. She made a little snowman. Owen found two pennies for the eyes, a baby carrot for the nose, and red yarn for the mouth. When the snowman was done, Owen put it outside of Sasha's window. Sasha looked at her little snowman everyday until she was well enough to go outside again.

◆◆◆ L: Key details, sequence of events, character traits.

Name _____

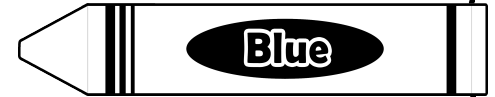
TEXT
TIME 21

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Why couldn't Sasha go outside?



2. Put these events in order from 1 to 4. The first event should be number 1.



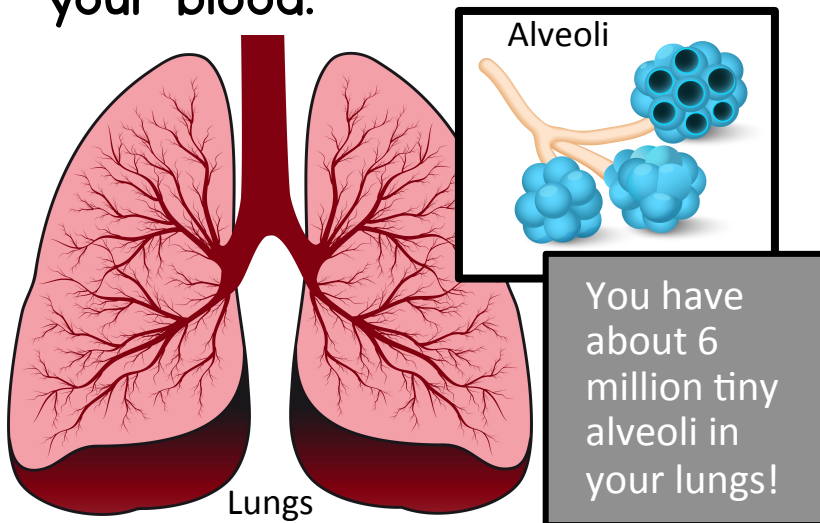
- _____ Sasha made a little snowman.
- _____ Owen brought the snowman outside.
- _____ Owen brought Sasha a tub of snow.
- _____ Sasha put on the mittens.

3. Which word best describes Owen?

- a) funny b) cheerful
- c) polite d) kind

Your Lungs

When you take a breath, air goes through your nose. It flows into your windpipe. Then the air goes into your lungs. It flows through airways in your lungs. At the end the airways there are tiny sacks called alveoli (al-vee-o-lie). Oxygen from the air flows from the alveoli into your blood.



Name _____

TEXT TIME 22

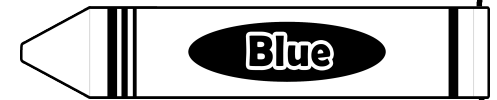
Color the text to show how you know.

1. Put these events in order from 1 to 4. The first event should be number 1.



- _____ Air flows into your windpipe.
- _____ Oxygen flows into your blood.
- _____ You breathe air through your nose.
- _____ Air flows into your lungs.

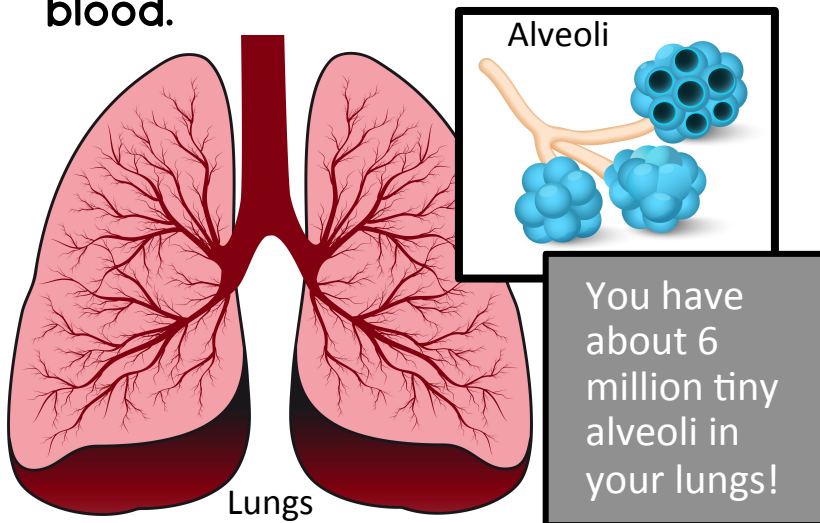
2. What are alveoli?



3. What does the picture show you?

Your Lungs

When you take a breath, air goes through your nose or mouth. It flows into your windpipe. Then the air enters your lungs. The air flows through narrow airways. The airways get smaller and smaller. At the end the airways there are tiny sacks called alveoli (al-vee-o-lie). Oxygen from the air flows from the alveoli into your blood.



Name _____

TEXT TIME 22

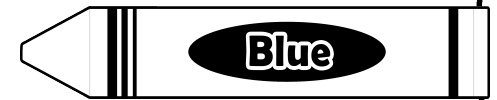
Color the text to show how you know.

1. Put these events in order from 1 to 4. The first event should be number 1.



- _____ Air flows into your windpipe.
- _____ Oxygen flows into your blood.
- _____ You breathe air through your nose.
- _____ Air flows into your lungs.

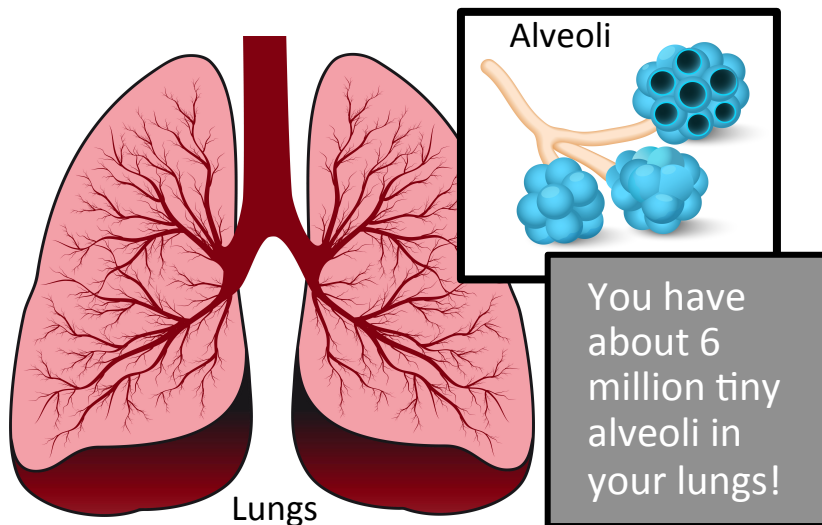
2. What are alveoli?



3. What does the picture show you?

Your Lungs

When you take a breath, air goes through your nose or mouth and into your windpipe. From there, the air enters your lungs. In your lungs, the air flows through narrow airways. The airways get smaller and smaller. At the end the airways there are tiny sacks called alveoli (al-vee-o-lie). Oxygen from the air flows through the walls of the alveoli and into your blood. The oxygen-rich blood flows through your body to your other organs.



◆◆◆ IT: Sequence, vocabulary text feature (illustration).

Name _____

TEXT TIME 22

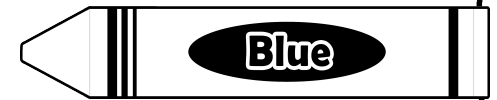
Color the text to show how you know.

1. Put these events in order from 1 to 4. The first event should be number 1.



- _____ Air flows into your windpipe.
- _____ Oxygen flows into your blood.
- _____ You breathe air through your nose.
- _____ Air flows into your lungs.

2. What are alveoli?



3. What does the picture show you?

What is Asthma?

Asthma is a illness that makes it hard to breathe. When you take a breath, you bring air into your lungs. The air flows through tubes called airways. When a person has an asthma attack, the airways swell up. It is hard for air to flow through swollen airways.

People who have asthma use inhalers. The inhaler sends medicine into the lungs. The medicine helps open up the airways. Then the person can breathe again.

Name _____

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?
a) When a person has an asthma attack, the airways get swollen.
b) The air travels through narrow tubes.
c) Asthma is an illness that makes it hard to breath.



2. Why is it hard for someone with asthma to breathe?



3. How does an inhaler help?



What is Asthma?

Asthma is a illness that makes it hard to breathe. Every time you take a breath, you bring air into your lungs. The air flows through tubes called airways. When a person has an asthma attack, the airways get swollen and fill with mucus. It is hard for air to flow though swollen airways.

People who have asthma carry an inhaler with them. They use the inhaler when they have an asthma attack. An inhaler sends medicine into the lungs. The medicine helps open up the airways so the person can breathe again.

◆◆ IT: Main idea, key details.

Name _____

TEXT TIME 23

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?
a) When a person has an asthma attack, the airways get swollen.
b) The air travels through narrow tubes.
c) Asthma is an illness that makes it hard to breath.



2. Why is it hard for someone with asthma to breathe?



3. How does an inhaler help?



What is Asthma?

Asthma is a illness that makes it hard to breathe. Every time you take a breath, you bring air into your lungs. The air travels through narrow tubes called airways. When a person has an asthma attack, the airways get swollen. It is hard for air to get through swollen airways. The airways may also fill with mucus. The mucus makes it even harder for the person to get air into his or her lungs.

Most people who have asthma carry an inhaler with them wherever they go. They can use the inhaler if they have an asthma attack. An inhaler sends medicine right into the lungs. The medicine helps open up the airways so the person can breathe again.

◆◆◆ IT: Main idea, key details.

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 23

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?
a) When a person has an asthma attack, the airways get swollen.
b) The air travels through narrow tubes.
c) Asthma is an illness that makes it hard to breath.



2. Why is it hard for someone with asthma to breathe?



3. How does an inhaler help?



The Seal and the Gull

Seagull stood on a log in the water. Seal swam nearby. "You are so lucky," Seal said. "I wish that I could fly and see the world like you."

"Flying is not so great," replied Seagull. "I wish that I could swim under the water like you."

Seagull flew away, but he was not happy. He thought about how nice it would be to swim like Seal. Seal swam away, but he was not happy. He thought about how nice it would be to fly like Seagull.

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 24

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What do the main characters want?



Seagull: _____

Seal: _____

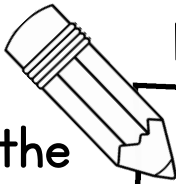
2. Why are Seagull and Seal sad?



3. What is the lesson or moral of the story?

- a) Seals can't fly
- b) Appreciate what you have.
- c) It is no fun to be a seagull.

The Seal and the Gull



Name _____

Seagull landed on a log in the water. Seal was swimming nearby. "You are lucky, Seagull," Seal said. "I wish that I could fly and see the world."

"Flying is not so great," replied Seagull. "You are the lucky one. I wish that I could swim under the water like you."

Seagull flew away. He did not see the clear blue sky or the beautiful sunset. He thought about how nice it would be to swim like Seal. Seal swam away, but he did not see the colorful fish around him. He thought about how nice it would be to fly like Seagull. They both felt sad.

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What do the main characters want?



Seagull: _____

Seal: _____

2. Why are Seagull and Seal sad?



3. What is the lesson or moral of the story?

- a) Seals can't fly
- b) Appreciate what you have.
- c) It is no fun to be a seagull.



The Seal and the Gull

Seagull was resting on a log floating in the water. Seal was swimming nearby. "You are so very lucky, Seagull," Seal said. "I wish that I could fly high in the sky and see the world."

"Flying is not so special," replied Seagull. "It is you who are lucky. I wish that I could swim under the water and know all the wonders of the sea."

Seagull flew away, but he did not enjoy his flight. He did not see the clear blue sky or notice the beautiful sunset. He only thought about how wonderful it would be to swim in the ocean. Seal swam away, but he did not see the colorful fish around him. He only thought about how wonderful it would be to fly in the air. They both felt sad.

◆◆◆ L: Characters, key details,, moral/theme.

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 24

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What do the main characters want?



Seagull: _____

Seal: _____

2. Why are Seagull and Seal sad?



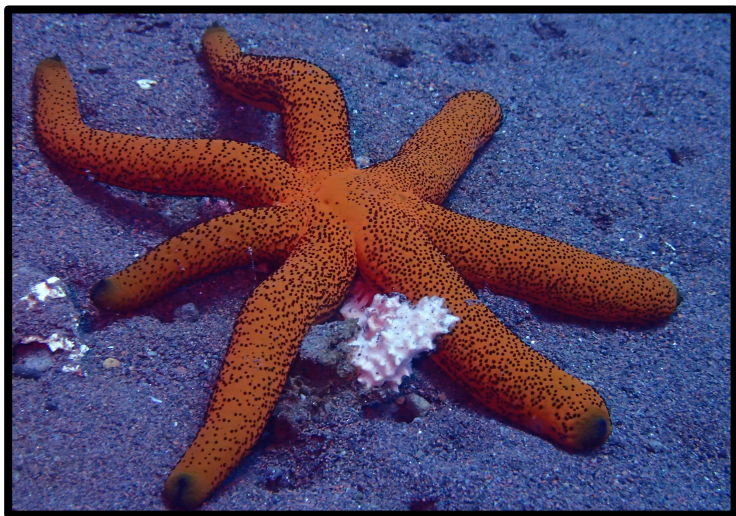
3. What is the lesson or moral of the story?

- a) Seals can't fly
- b) Appreciate what you have.
- c) It is no fun to be a seagull.

Sea Stars

Sea stars are often called starfish, but they are not fish. Sea stars do not have back bones. Fish do. Sea stars are **invertebrates**. Invertebrates do not have backbones.

Most sea stars have five arms. Some kinds have many more. If a sea star loses an arm, it can regrow it!



◆ IT: Vocabulary, main idea, text feature (photo)/inference.

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 25

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is an invertebrate?



- a) An animal that does not have a backbone.
- b) An animal that has five arms.
- c) An animal that lives under water.

2. What is the second paragraph mostly about?



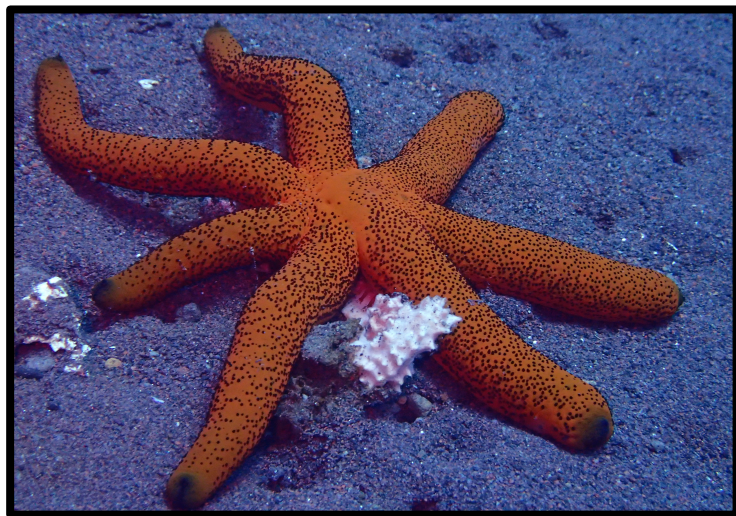
3. Why do you think one of the sea star's arms in the picture is smaller than the rest?



Sea Stars

Sea stars are often called starfish, but they are not fish. Sea stars do not have backbones, and fish do. Sea stars are **invertebrates**. Invertebrates do not have backbones.

Most sea stars have five arms. Some kinds can have up to 40 arms! If a sea star loses an arm, it can regrow it!



◆◆ IT: Vocabulary, main idea, text feature (photo)/inference.

Name _____

TEXT TIME 25

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is an invertebrate?



- a) An animal that does not have a backbone.
- b) An animal that has five arms.
- c) An animal that lives under water.

2. What is the second paragraph mostly about?



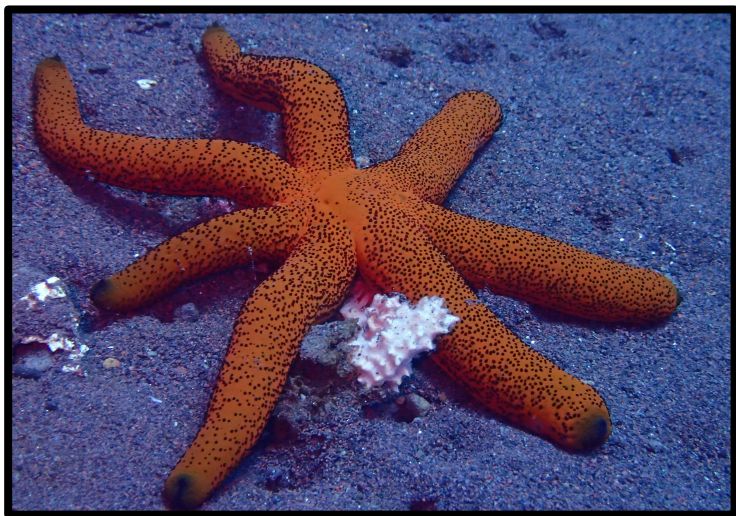
3. Why do you think one of the sea star's arms in the picture is smaller than the rest?



Sea Stars

You may have heard sea stars called starfish, but they are not fish at all. Sea stars do not have back bones, and fish do. Sea stars are **invertebrates**. Invertebrates do not have backbones. There are more than 2,000 kinds of sea stars.

Most sea stars have five arms, but some kinds have up to 40 arms! If a sea star loses an arm, it can regrow it! Some kinds of sea stars can even regrow a whole new body just from an arm!



◆◆◆ IT: Vocabulary, main idea, text feature (photo)/inference.

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 25

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is an invertebrate?



- a) An animal that does not have a backbone.
- b) An animal that has five arms.
- c) An animal that lives under water.

2. What is the second paragraph mostly about?



3. Why do you think one of the sea star's arms in the picture is smaller than the rest?



In a Deep, Dark Cave

Some kinds of animals live deep inside of a cave. They never come out. These animals are called **troglobites**.

Troglobites are blind. Since it is always dark inside a cave, they do not need to see. Troglobites have long legs or antennae to help them find food.

Troglobites have thin skin. The smallest troglobites are insects, spiders, crayfish, and shrimp. They become food for bigger troglobites, like cave fish and blind salamanders.

Name _____

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is a troglobite?



a) An animal that is blind.

b) An animal that has thin skin.

c) An animal that lives its whole life in a cave.

2. How is a troglobite spider different from a spider that lives outside a cave?



3. What do you think would happen to a troglobite if it was brought outside its cave? Tell why you think so in your answer.

In a Deep, Dark Cave

Some kinds of animals live their whole lives deep inside a cave. They are born inside a cave and never leave it. These animals are called **troglobites**.

Troglobites are blind. Some kinds of troglobites do not even have eyes. Since it is always dark inside a cave, they do not need to see. Troglobites have long legs or antennae to help them find food.

Troglobites have thin skin. The smallest troglobites are insects, spiders, crayfish, and shrimp. They become food for bigger troglobites, such as cave fish and blind salamanders.

Name _____

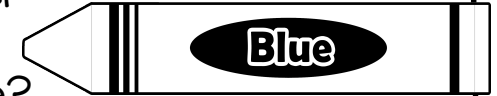
TEXT TIME 26

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is a troglobite?
 - a) An animal that is blind.
 - b) An animal that has thin skin.
 - c) An animal that lives its whole life in a cave.

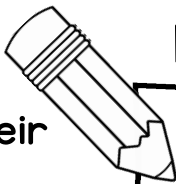


2. How is a troglobite spider different from a spider that lives outside a cave?



3. What do you think would happen to a troglobite if it was brought outside its cave? Tell why you think so in your answer.

In a Deep, Dark Cave



Name _____

Some kinds of animals live their whole lives deep inside a cave. They are born inside a cave and never leave it. These animals are called **troglobites**.

Troglobites never see the sun. In fact, they never see anything. Troglobites are blind. Some kinds of troglobites do not even have eyes. That is not a problem for them because it is always dark inside a cave. Troglobites have long legs or antennae to help them find food.

Troglobites have thin skin that is pink or white. They do not need protection from the sun. The smallest troglobites are insects, spiders, crayfish, and shrimp. They become food for larger troglobites, such as cave fish and blind salamanders.

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is a troglobite?
 - a) An animal that is blind.
 - b) An animal that has thin skin.
 - c) An animal that lives its whole life in a cave.



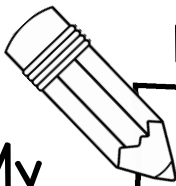
2. How is a troglobite spider different from a spider that lives outside a cave?



3. What do you think would happen to a troglobite if it was brought outside its cave? Tell why you think so in your answer.



Sledding with Caleb



Name _____

I wanted to go sledding. My mom said I could not go alone. I had to go with my big brother, Caleb. Caleb did not want to go sledding outside. He wanted to play a sledding video game inside instead.

Then power went out! Caleb could not play his video game anymore. Caleb said he would go sledding outside with me.

Sledding was so much fun! We stayed outside for hours. Caleb said that sledding outside was way more fun than sledding in a video game.

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Why didn't Caleb want to go sledding outside?



2. What happened to change his mind?



3. What happened at the end of the story?



Sledding with Caleb

I wanted to go sledding, but my mom would not let me go alone. I had to go with my big brother, Caleb. But Caleb did not want to go sledding outside. He wanted to play a sledding video game instead.

Then something happened. The power went out! Caleb could not play his video game anymore. Caleb said he would go sledding with me after all.

Sledding was so much fun! We stayed outside for hours. When we finally went inside, Caleb said that real sledding was way more fun than sledding in a video game.

Name _____

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Why didn't Caleb want to go sledding outside?



2. What happened to change his mind?



3. What happened at the end of the story?

Sledding with Caleb

It snowed at our house last night. I wanted to go sledding, but my mom would not let me go alone. I had to go with my big brother, Caleb. But there was a problem. Caleb did not want to go sledding outside. He wanted to sled inside. Caleb wanted to play a sledding video game on our TV.

I was just about to give up when something amazing happened. The power went out! The TV went black. Caleb could not play his video game anymore. At first he was angry, but then he said he would go sledding with me after all.

Sledding was so much fun! We stayed outside for hours. When we finally went inside, Caleb admitted that real sledding was way more fun than sledding in a video game.

◆◆◆ L: Plot, key details, retelling.

Name _____

TEXT TIME 27

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Why didn't Caleb want to go sledding outside?



2. What happened to change his mind?



3. What happened at the end of the story?

What is Braille?

Blind people can use Braille to read. Braille is a code made from raised dots. Each set of dots stands for a different letter.

People who are blind can feel the dots with their fingers. Books are written in Braille. You can sometimes see Braille in elevators or on signs for restrooms.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
U	V	W	X	Y	Z	,	.		

The filled-in dots show which dots are raised in the Braille alphabet.

◆ IT: Key details, inference, text feature (chart).

Name _____

TEXT TIME 28

Color the text to show how you know.

1. How do blind people read Braille?



2. Why do you think Braille can sometimes be found on restroom signs?

3. Use the chart to write your name in Braille.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

What is Braille?

Blind people can use Braille to read. Braille is a code made from raised dots. The dots are arranged in different ways to stand for different letters.

People who are blind can feel the dots with their fingers to read the words. Books are written in Braille. You can sometimes see Braille in elevators or on restroom signs.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
U	V	W	X	Y	Z	.	.		

The filled-in dots show which dots are raised in the Braille alphabet.

◆◆ IT: Key details, inference, text feature (chart).

Name _____

Color the text to show how you know.



1. How do blind people read Braille?

2. Why do you think Braille can sometimes be found on restroom signs?

3. Use the chart to write your name in Braille.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------

What is Braille?

People who are blind cannot read with their eyes, but they can read with their fingertips! Blind people can read Braille. Braille is a kind of code made from raised dots. A letter can have up to six dots. The dots are arranged in different ways to stand for different letters.

People who are blind can feel the dots with their fingers to read the words. Books are written in Braille. You can sometimes see Braille in elevators or on signs for restrooms.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
U	V	W	X	Y	Z	.	.		

The filled-in dots show which dots are raised in the Braille alphabet.

◆◆◆ IT: Key details, inference, text feature (chart).

Name _____

Color the text to show how you know.

1. How do blind people read Braille?



2. Why do you think Braille can sometimes be found on restroom signs?

3. Use the chart to write your name in Braille.

○ ○	○ ○	○ ○	○ ○	○ ○	○ ○	○ ○	○ ○	○ ○	○ ○
○ ○	○ ○	○ ○	○ ○	○ ○	○ ○	○ ○	○ ○	○ ○	○ ○
○ ○	○ ○	○ ○	○ ○	○ ○	○ ○	○ ○	○ ○	○ ○	○ ○

Louis Braille

Louis Braille was born in 1809. An injury caused him to go blind when he was little.

Louis went to a school for blind children in Paris. He met a man named Charles Barbier. Barbier had made a system of 12 raised dots for the army. The dots stood for sounds. The soldiers felt the dots with their fingers to **communicate** at night without making noise.

Louis made Barbier's system simpler. He used only 6 dots and had them stand for letters, not sounds.

◆ IT: Genre, context clues, contrasting.

Name _____

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What genre is this passage?
a) science fiction b) fantasy
c) biography d) mystery

2. What does the word **communicate** mean?



- a) Give information to each other.
b) Clean their weapons.
c) Play card games.

3. How was Louis's system of raised dots different from Barbier's?



Louis Braille

Louis Braille was born in France on January 4, 1809. An injury caused him to go blind when he was little.

Louis went to a school for blind children in Paris. He met a man named Charles Barbier. Barbier had made a system of 12 raised dots for the French army. The dots stood for different sounds. By feeling the dots with their fingers, soldiers could **communicate** at night without making any noise.

Louis made Barbier's system simpler. He used only 6 dots and had them stand for letters, not sounds. Today, blind people all over the world use Braille.

◆◆ IT: Genre, context clues, contrasting.

Name _____

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What genre is this passage?
 - a) science fiction
 - b) fantasy
 - c) biography
 - d) mystery

2. What does the word **communicate** mean?



- a) Give information to each other.
- b) Clean their weapons.
- c) Play card games.

3. How was Louis's system of raised dots different from Barbier's?



Louis Braille

Louis Braille was born in France on January 4, 1809. An injury caused him to go blind when he was little. Even though he could not see, he still attended his village school and learned by listening.

When he was ten years old, he attended a school for blind children in Paris. That is where he met a man named Charles Barbier. Barbier had made a system of 12 raised dots for the French army. The dots stood for different sounds. By feeling the dots with their fingers, soldiers could **communicate** at night without making any noise.

Louis made Barbier's system simpler. He used only 6 dots and had them stand for letters, not sounds. Today, blind people all over the world use Braille to read.

◆◆◆IT: Genre, context clues, contrasting.

Name _____

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What genre is this passage?
a) science fiction b) fantasy
c) biography d) mystery

2. What does the word **communicate** mean?



- a) Give information to each other.
b) Clean their weapons.
c) Play card games.

3. How was Louis's system of raised dots different from Barbier's?



At Grandma's House

I used to visit my grandma when I was a little girl. We sat by the fire together. She told me stories about when she was a little girl. We made cookies together. We played cards. We worked on a big jigsaw puzzle.

Now I am a grandma. I have a grandson. He comes to my house. I tell him stories about when I was little. We make cookies and play cards. We play video games too. A lot of things are different now, but some things are still the same.

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 30

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What did the narrator do at her Grandma's house?



2. What does the narrator do with her grandson that she did not do with her grandma?



3. About how old do you think the narrator is?



- a) 10 b) 35 c) 65

At Grandma's House

I remember visiting my grandma when I was a little girl. We would sit by the fire together. Grandma would knit and tell me stories about when she was a little girl. She let me help her make cookies. We played cards. Sometimes we worked on a big jigsaw puzzle.

Now I am a grandma. I have a grandson and he comes to my house. I tell him stories about when I was little. We make cookies and play cards. Sometimes, we play video games on the computer. A lot of things are different now, but some things are still the same.

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 30

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What did the narrator do at her Grandma's house?



2. What does the narrator do with her grandson that she did not do with her grandma?



3. About how old do you think the narrator is?



- a) 10 b) 35 c) 65

At Grandma's House

I remember visiting my grandma when I was a little girl. We would sit by the fire together. Grandma had a big rocking chair. I would sit on the rug, by the fire. Grandma would knit and tell me stories about when she was a little girl. Sometimes she would let me help her make cookies. Sometimes we played cards. Sometimes we worked on a big jigsaw puzzle. It had hundreds of tiny pieces.

Now I am a grandma myself. I have a grandson and he comes to my house. I tell him stories about when I was little. We make cookies and play cards. Sometimes, we play video games together on the computer. A lot of things are different now, but some things are still the same.

◆◆◆ L: Key details, contrast, inference.

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 30

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What did the narrator do at her Grandma's house?



2. What does the narrator do with her grandson that she did not do with her grandma?



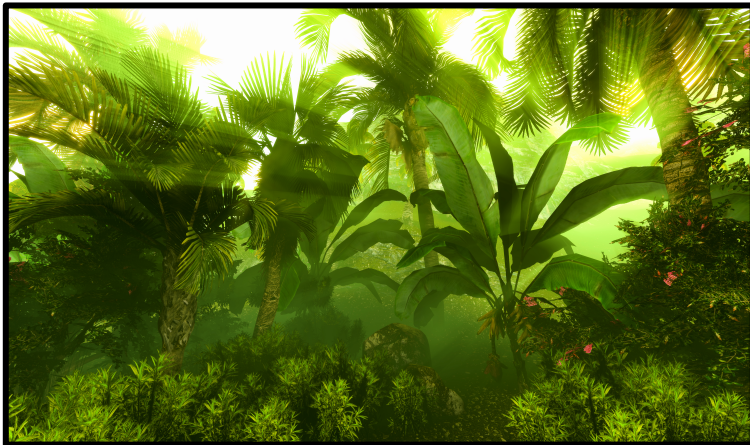
3. About how old do you think the narrator is?



- a) 10 b) 35 c) 65

In a Tropical Rainforest

There are more kinds of plants and animals in a rainforest than anywhere else on Earth! The air in a tropical rain forest is warm and humid. It is warm because it is near the equator. It is always warm near the equator. It is humid because it rains there almost every day.



◆ IT: Description/key details, context clues, inference.

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 31

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is it like in a tropical rainforest?



2. What does the word humid mean?



- a) warm b) full of life
c) wet d) near the equator

3. Pretend you are in the picture. What are some sounds you might hear?

In a Tropical Rainforest

A tropical rainforest is full of plants and animals. There are more different kinds of plants and animals in a rainforest than anywhere else on Earth! The air in a tropical rain forest is warm and humid. It is warm because it is near the equator. The weather is always warm near the equator. It is humid because it rains there almost every day.



◆◆ IT: Description/key details, context clues, inference.

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 31

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is it like in a tropical rainforest?



2. What does the word humid mean?



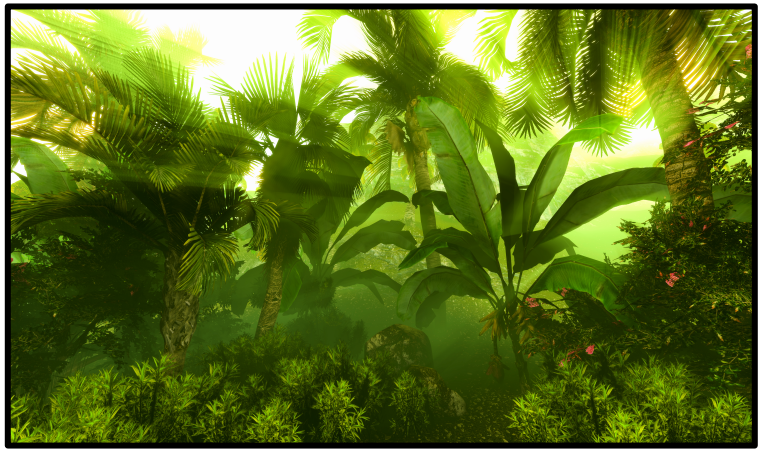
- a) warm b) full of life
c) wet d) near the equator

3. Pretend you are in the picture. What are some sounds you might hear?

In a Tropical Rainforest

Name _____

If you were walking in a tropical rain forest, you would see plants everywhere! You would see animals too. There are more different kinds of plants and animals in a rainforest than anywhere else on Earth! The air would feel warm and humid. A tropical rainforest is warm because it is near the equator. The weather is always warm near the equator. It is humid because it rains there almost every day.



Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is it like in a tropical rainforest?



2. What does the word humid mean?



- a) warm
- b) full of life
- c) wet
- d) near the equator

3. Pretend you are in the picture. What are some sounds you might hear?



Ruby Bridges

Ruby Bridges was the first African American child to attend an all-white elementary school. She started first grade at William Frantz Elementary on November 14, 1960.

Each day, a crowd of angry white people yelled at her. They said they would hurt her. They threw things. Four US Marshals kept her safe.

Ruby was the only student in her class. It was a hard time for Ruby and her family, but they wanted schools to be integrated.

Name _____

TEXT TIME 32

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?



2. What did the crowd of angry white people do?



3. Which word best describes Ruby?

a) brave b) kind c) honest d) angry

Ruby Bridges

Ruby Bridges was the first African American child to attend an all-white elementary school. She started first grade at William Frantz Elementary on November 14, 1960.

Each day, a crowd of angry white people threw things at her and said they would hurt her. She was walked into the school by four US Marshals who kept her safe.

Ruby was the only student in her class. The parents of the other children would not let them be in her class. It not easy for Ruby and her family, but they felt it was important for schools to be integrated.

◆◆ IT: Main idea, key details, character trait/inference

Name _____

TEXT TIME 32

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?



2. What did the crowd of angry white people do?



3. Which word best describes Ruby?

a) brave b) kind c) honest d) angry



Ruby Bridges

Ruby Bridges was the first African American child to attend an all-white elementary school. She was chosen to go because she passed a hard test. Ruby started first grade at William Frantz Elementary on November 14, 1960.

Many people did not want her to go to the school. A crowd of angry white people yelled at her. They threw things and threatened to hurt her. Each day, she was walked into the school by four US Marshals who kept her safe.

Ruby was the only student in her class because the parents of the other children would not let them be in her class. It was a difficult time for Ruby and her family, but they felt it was important for schools to be integrated.

◆◆◆ IT: Main idea, key details, character trait/inference

Name _____

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?



2. What did the crowd of angry white people do?



3. Which word best describes Ruby?

- a) brave b) kind c) honest d) angry

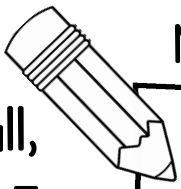


After the Wall

After I fell off the wall, things were pretty **grim**. I was broken into a dozen pieces. All the king's horses and all the king's men couldn't put me together again. The men had swords. You can't fix anything with swords. The horses didn't even have hands!

Then the queen came. She brought all of her ladies. They found all of my pieces and sewed me up just as good as new! The queen told me not to sit on any more walls!

Name _____



Color the text to show how you know.

1. Who is narrating the story? _____

How do you know?

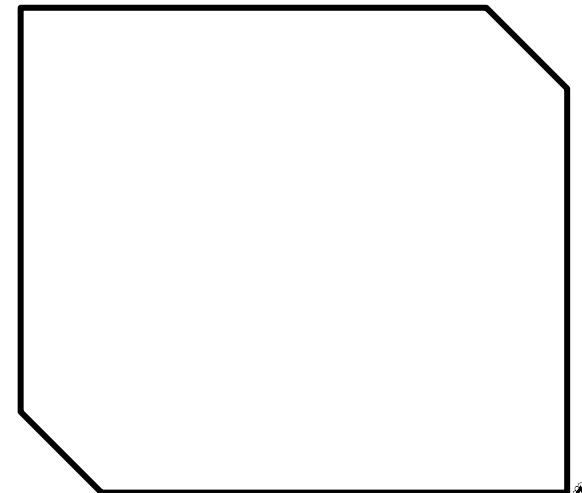


2. What does the word **grim** mean?



- a) good b) bad c) painful d) perfect

3. Draw a picture of the narrator after the queen and her ladies put him back together again.



After the Wall

After I fell off the wall, things were pretty **grim**. I was broken into about a dozen pieces. Just like you've always heard, all the king's horses and all the king's men couldn't put me together again. The men had swords and shields. You can't fix anything with swords and shields. And the horses, well, they don't even have hands!

Then the queen came. She brought all of her ladies. They brought their needles and thread. They found all of my pieces and sewed me up just as good as new! The queen told me not to sit on any more walls!

◆◆ L: Inference/POV, context clues, visualizing.

Name _____

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Who is narrating the story? _____

How do you know?

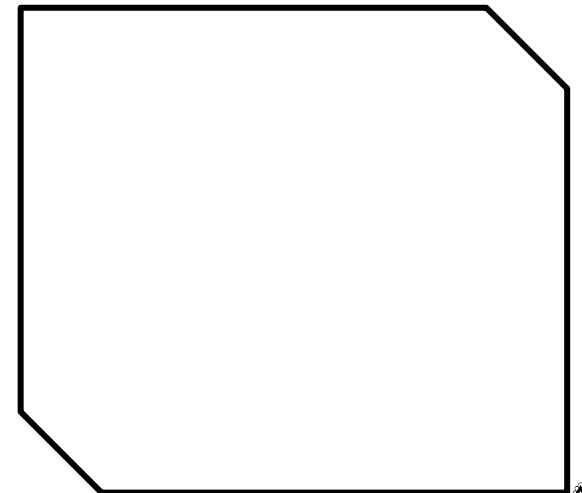


2. What does the word **grim** mean?



- a) good b) bad c) painful d) perfect

3. Draw a picture of the narrator after the queen and her ladies put him back together again.



After the Wall

It's true. After I fell off the wall, things were pretty grim. I was broken into about a dozen pieces. Just like you've always heard, all the king's horses and all the king's men couldn't put me together again. That should not have been a surprise. The men had swords and shields. You can't fix anything with swords and shields. And the horses, well, they don't even have hands!

It seemed like all was lost, but then the queen came. She brought all of her ladies and they brought their needles and their thread. They found all of my pieces and sewed me up just as good as new! Before she left the queen gave me some good advice. She said not to sit on any more walls!

◆◆◆ L: Inference/POV, context clues, visualizing.

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 33

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Who is narrating the story? _____

How do you know?

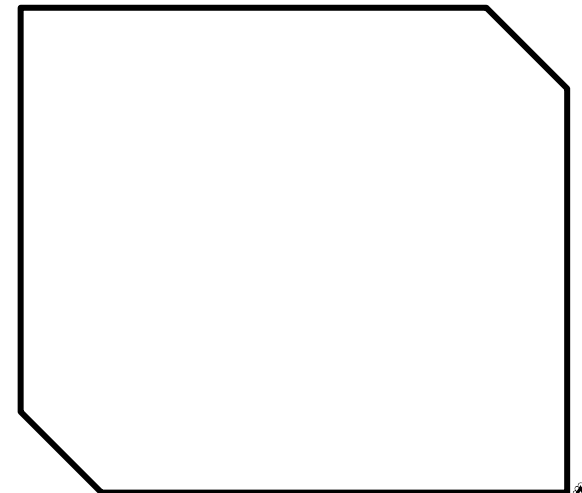


2. What does the word grim mean?



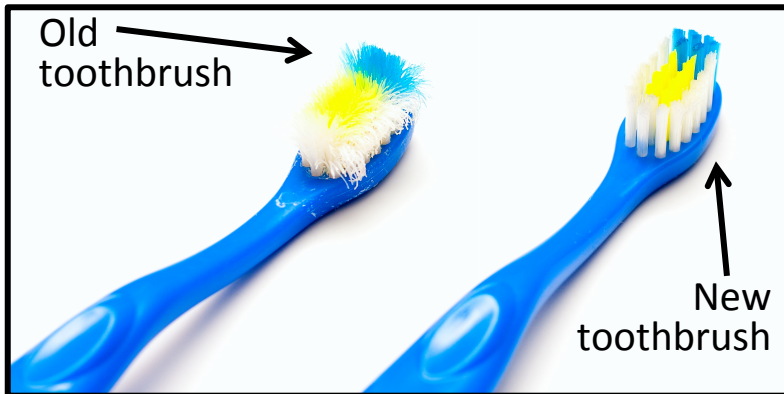
a) good b) bad c) painful d) perfect

3. Draw a picture of the narrator after the queen and her ladies put him back together again.



Time for a New Toothbrush

Are the bristles on your toothbrush **frayed**? Then it is time for a new one. When you brush your teeth, you brush away plaque. Plaque builds up on your teeth. Plaque causes tooth decay. A worn toothbrush does not brush away as much plaque as a new toothbrush. You should get a new toothbrush every 3-4 months.



◆ IT: Context clues, key details, text feature (photo).

Name _____

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What does the word frayed mean?



- a) worn b) hard c) straight

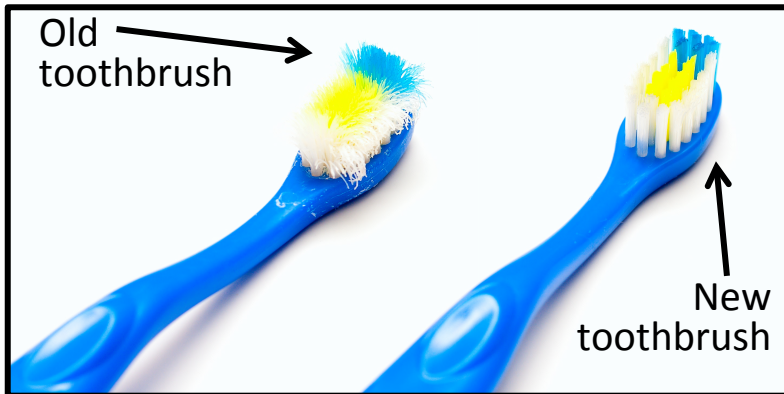
2. Why should you replace an old toothbrush?



3. How does the picture help you to better understand the text?

Time for a New Toothbrush

If the bristles on your toothbrush are **frayed**, then it is time for a new one. When you brush your teeth, you are brushing away plaque. Plaque is a sticky film that causes tooth decay. A worn toothbrush does not brush away as much plaque as a new toothbrush. The American Dental Association (ADA) says you should get a new toothbrush every 3-4 months.



◆◆ IT: Context clues, key details, text feature (photo).

Name _____

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What does the word frayed mean?

- a) worn b) hard c) straight

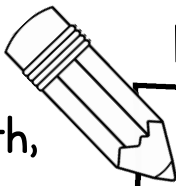


2. Why should you replace an old toothbrush?

3. How does the picture help you to better understand the text?

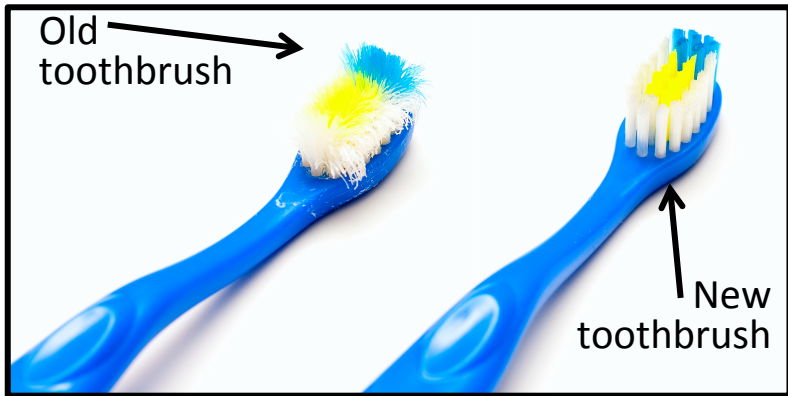


Time for a New Toothbrush



Name _____

Next time you brush your teeth, take a good look at your toothbrush. If the bristles are **frayed**, then it is time for a new one. When you brush your teeth, you are brushing away plaque that has built up on your teeth. Plaque is a sticky film that causes tooth decay. A worn toothbrush does not brush away as much plaque as a new toothbrush. The American Dental Association (ADA) recommends replacing your toothbrush every 3-4 months.



Color the text to show how you know.

1. What does the word **frayed** mean?



- a) worn b) hard c) straight

2. Why should you replace an old toothbrush?



3. How does the picture help you to better understand the text?



Snow Leopards

Snow leopards are big cats that live in the mountains in central Asia. A snow leopard's fur is thick to keep it warm. It wraps its long, thick tail around its body to stay warm when it is sleeping. Snow leopards have wide paws that keep them from sinking into the snow.

Snow leopards hunt other animals for food. They hide and wait for other animals to come close. Then they jump out and attack! Snow leopards eat ibex, Himalayan blue sheep, and smaller mammals.

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 35

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Where do snow leopards live?

Green

2. How does each of these parts of a snow leopard help it to survive in the mountains?

Blue

fur _____

tail _____

paws _____

3. What is the main idea of the last paragraph?

Purple

- a) Snow leopards eat ibex and Himalayan blue sheep.
b) Snow leopards jump out and attack.
c) Snow leopards hunt other animals for food.

Snow Leopards

Snow leopards are big cats that live in the mountains in central Asia. They are endangered. There are only about 6,000 snow leopards left in the wild.

A snow leopard's fur is thick to keep it warm. A snow leopard will wrap its tail around its body to stay warm when it is sleeping. Snow leopards have wide paws that keep them from sinking into the snow.

Snow leopards hunt other animals for food. They hide and wait for other animals to come close. Then they jump out and attack! Snow leopards eat ibex, Himalayan blue sheep, and smaller mammals.

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 35

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Where do snow leopards live?

Green

2. How does each of these parts of a snow leopard help it to survive in the mountains?

Blue

fur _____

tail _____

paws _____

3. What is the main idea of the last paragraph?

Purple

- a) Snow leopards eat ibex and Himalayan blue sheep.
b) Snow leopards jump out and attack.
c) Snow leopards hunt other animals for food.

Snow Leopards

Snow leopards are large cats that live in the mountains in central Asia. They are endangered. There are only about 6,000 snow leopards left in the wild.

Snow leopards have light gray fur with darker spots. A snow leopard's fur is very thick to keep it warm. It also has a long, thick tail. A snow leopard will wrap its tail around its body when it is sleeping to stay warm. Snow leopards have wide paws that keep them from sinking into the snow.

Snow leopards are carnivores. They hunt other animals for food. Snow leopards often hide and wait for other animals to come close. Then they jump out and attack! Snow leopards eat ibex, Himalayan blue sheep, and smaller mammals.

◆◆◆ IT: Key details, main idea.

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 35

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Where do snow leopards live?

Green

2. How does each of these parts of a snow leopard help it to survive in the mountains?

Blue

fur _____

tail _____

paws _____

3. What is the main idea of the last paragraph?

Purple

- a) Snow leopards eat ibex and Himalayan blue sheep.
b) Snow leopards jump out and attack.
c) Snow leopards hunt other animals for food.

New Home, New Friends

Noah felt sad and alone. He was with his mom, but everything else was different. They had just moved. They did not know anyone in their new town.

The moving truck had gotten stuck in a snowstorm. They did not have their things. Noah and his mom could not even make dinner.

A boy about Noah's age came to their door. He asked Noah and his mother to join his family for dinner. That night Noah and his mom made their first new friends!

Name _____

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Why couldn't Noah's mom make dinner?



2. Where did Noah and his mom eat dinner?



3. Noah was sad at the start of the story. How do you think he felt at the end? Tell why you think so.

◆ L: Inference, key details, analysis.



New Home, New Friends

Noah felt sad and alone. Even though he was with his mom, everything else was different. They had just moved. They did not know anyone here.

The apartment was nearly empty. The moving truck had gotten stuck in a snowstorm. Noah and his mom could not even make dinner.

Then there was a knock at the door. It was a boy about Noah's age. He asked Noah and his mother to join his family for dinner. That night, Noah and his mom made their first new friends in their new neighborhood!

Name _____

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Why couldn't Noah's mom make dinner?



2. Where did Noah and his mom eat dinner?



3. Noah was sad at the start of the story. How do you think he felt at the end? Tell why you think so.



New Home, New Friends

Noah felt sad and alone. Even though he was with his mom, everything else was different. They had just moved all the way across the country. They did not know anyone here. Noah missed his old house. He missed his old friends.

The apartment was nearly empty because the moving truck had gotten stuck in a snowstorm. Noah and his mom could not even make dinner.

Suddenly, there was a knock at the door. It was a boy about Noah's age. He smiled and introduced himself. He asked Noah and his mother to join his family for dinner. They lived just across the hall. That night, Noah and his mother made their first new friends in their new neighborhood!

◆◆◆: Inference, key details, analysis.

Name _____

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Why couldn't Noah's mom make dinner?



2. Where did Noah and his mom eat dinner?

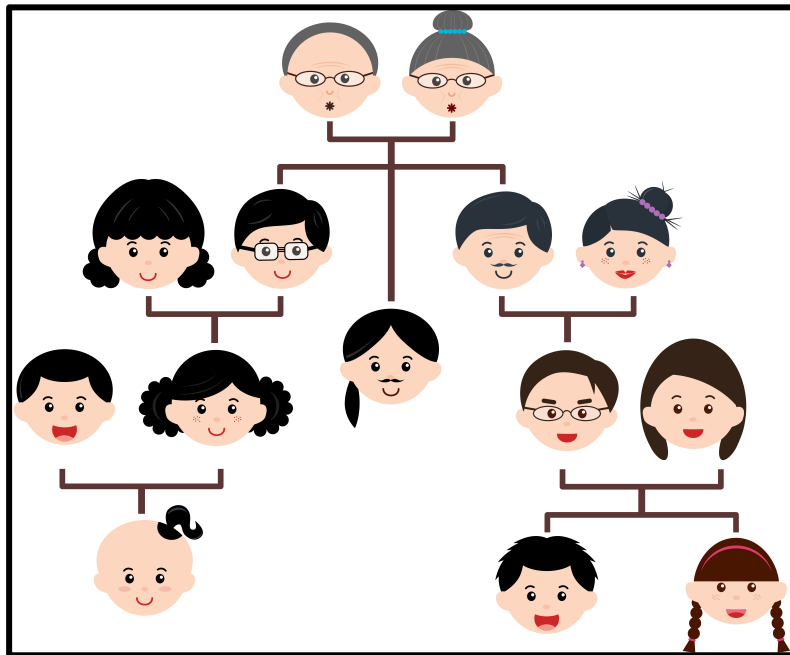


3. Noah was sad at the start of the story. How do you think he felt at the end? Tell why you think so.




What is a Family Tree?

A family tree is a picture that shows how people in a family are related to each other. Find the picture of the girl with the braids in the family tree below. Can you see her parents just above her? The girl's great-grandparents are at the top of the tree.



Name _____

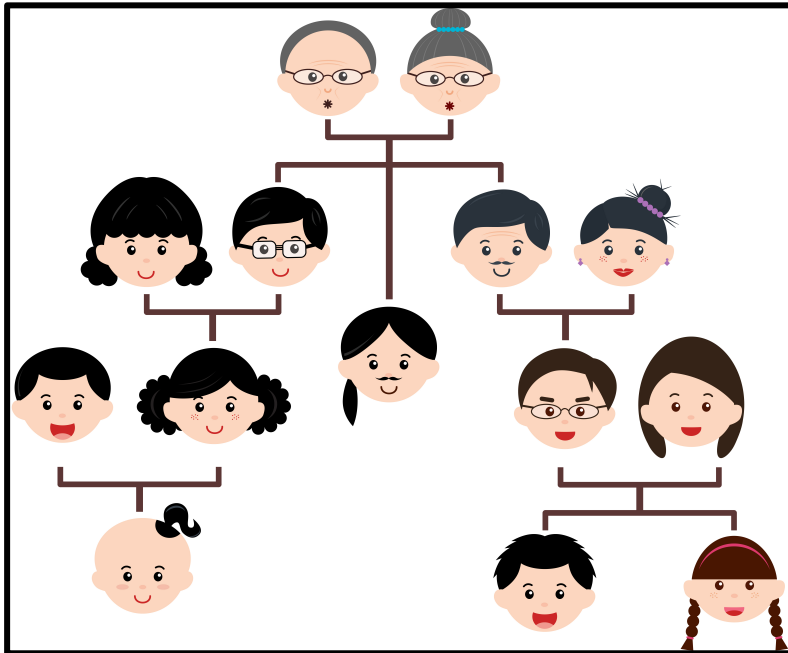
Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is a family tree? 
 - a) A tree that a family plants together
 - b) A picture that shows how family members are related to each other.
 - c) A picture of a tree with faces on it.
2. Look at the picture of the family tree. Draw a circle around the baby's grandma.
How many children did she have? _____

3. Pretend you are the boy or the girl in the bottom right part of the picture. What is one way your family tree would be different from the one shown?

What is a Family Tree?

A family tree is a diagram that shows how people in a family are related to each other. Look at the family tree below. Find the girl with the braids. Can you see her parents just above her? Above her father are his parents. The girl's great-grandparents are at the top of the tree.



◆◆ IT: Vocabulary, text feature (diagram), contrasting.

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 37

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is a family tree?
a) A tree that a family plants together
b) A picture that shows how family members are related to each other.
c) A picture of a tree with faces on it.
2. Look at the picture of the family tree. Draw a circle around the baby's grandma.
How many children did she have? _____
3. Pretend you are the boy or the girl in the bottom right part of the picture. What is one way your family tree would be different from the one shown?

The Magic Balancing Box

Name _____

Try this trick! You will need:

- a shoebox with a lid
- a big rock
- strong tape

First, tape the rock into a corner of the box. Next, tape the lid to the box.

Put the corner of the box with the rock on the table. Make the rest of the box stick out over the edge.

The box will look like it should fall off the table. Since your friends cannot see the rock inside, they will think you have a magic box!

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is the purpose of this passage?
 - a) To tell you how to do something.
 - b) To tell a story.
 - c) To solve a problem.
2. What should you do after you tape the rock inside the box?



3. Would this trick work if you used a cotton ball instead of a rock? yes no

Why or why not? _____

◆ IT: Author's purpose, sequence, inference/analysis.



The Magic Balancing Box

Name _____

Try this trick! You will need:

- a shoebox with a lid
- a big rock
- strong tape

First, put the rock in a corner of the box. Use the tape to make sure it will not move. Next, tape the lid to the box.

Put the corner of the box with the rock on the table, but make the rest of the box stick out over the edge of the table.

The box will look like it should fall off the table. Since your friends cannot see the rock inside, they will think you have a magic box!

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is the purpose of this passage?
a) To tell you how to do something.
b) To tell a story.
c) To solve a problem.



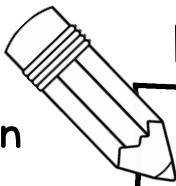
2. What should you do after you tape the rock inside the box?



3. Would this trick work if you used a cotton ball instead of a rock? yes no

Why or why not? _____

The Magic Balancing Box



Name _____

Here is a fun trick to play on your friends. You will need:

- a shoebox with a lid
- a large rock
- strong tape

First, put the rock in a corner of the box. Use the tape to make sure it will not move. Next, tape the lid to the box so no one can look inside.

Now put the box on the edge of a table. Put the corner of the box with the rock on the table, but make the rest of the box stick out over the edge of the table.

The box will look like it should fall off the table. Since your friends cannot see the rock inside, they will think you have a magic box!

◆◆◆ IT: Author's purpose, sequence, inference/analysis.

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is the purpose of this passage?



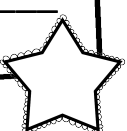
- a) To tell you how to do something.
- b) To tell a story.
- c) To solve a problem.

2. What should you do after you tape the rock inside the box?



3. Would this trick work if you used a cotton ball instead of a rock? yes no

Why or why not? _____




Three Best Friends

Kari and Lily had been best friends for years. They lived next door to each other. They played together almost every day. One day Lily brought a girl named Divya with her to Kari's house. Divya's family had just moved.

Kari was not happy. She thought Lily would like Divya more than she liked her. Divya was really nice. Divya wanted to be her friend too. The three girls played together almost every day. Soon Kari realized that she had two best friends instead of just one!

Name _____

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Why wasn't Kari happy? 
- a) She did not like Divya
 - b) She thought Lily would like Divya best.
 - c) She wanted to play at Lily's house.

2. What are two things that you know about Divya? 

1) _____

2) _____

3. Do you think this is a good title for this story? yes no

Why or why not? _____

Three Best Friends

Kari and Lily had been best friends for years. They lived next door to each other. They played together almost every day. One day Lily brought a girl named Divya with her to Kari's house. Divya's family had just moved in across the street.


Kari was not happy. She thought Lily would like Divya more than she liked her. Luckily, Divya was really nice. Divya wanted to be her friend too. The three girls played together almost every day. They made up new games for three people instead of just two. Soon Kari realized that she had two best friends instead of just one!

◆◆ L: Key details, character, title analysis.

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 39

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Why wasn't Kari happy? 
- a) She did not like Divya
 - b) She thought Lily would like Divya best.
 - c) She wanted to play at Lily's house.

2. What are two things that you know about Divya? 

1) _____

2) _____

3. Do you think this is a good title for this story? yes no

Why or why not? _____

Three Best Friends

Kari and Lily had been best friends for years. They lived next door to each other and played together nearly every day. One day Lily came to Kari's house to play, but she was not alone. She brought a girl named Divya with her. Divya's family had just moved in across the street.


Kari was not happy. She worried that Lily would like Divya more than she liked her. She wondered if Kari was still her best friend. Luckily, Kari was not unhappy for long. Divya was really nice. Divya wanted to be her friend too. The three girls played together all afternoon. They played together almost every day. They made up new games for three people instead of just two. Soon Kari realized that she had two best friends instead of just one!

◆◆◆ L: Key details, character, title analysis.

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 39

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Why wasn't Kari happy? 
- a) She did not like Divya
 - b) She thought Lily would like Divya best.
 - c) She wanted to play at Lily's house.

2. What are two things that you know about Divya? 

1) _____

2) _____

3. Do you think this is a good title for this story? yes no

Why or why not? _____

Why the Wind Blows

When air moves, it is called wind. Air that moves fast makes strong winds. Air that moves slowly makes gentle breezes.

Air moves because the sun makes some places warmer than other places. Warm air is lighter than cold air, so it rises. When the warm air rises, the heavier, cold air rushes to fill the space. The moving air makes wind.

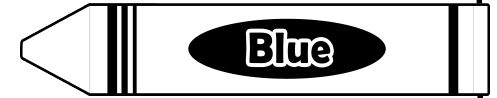
Fun Fact: Mount Everest is not only the highest place on Earth, it is also the windiest! That is because it is tall enough to reach the jet stream. The jet stream is a narrow band of strong wind flowing high in the sky.

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 40

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is wind?



What is the main idea of the second paragraph?



3. What is the jet stream?



- a) a path in the sky for jet airplanes.
- b) Wind that blows only on Mount Everest.
- c) A strip of wind high above the Earth.



Why the Wind Blows

You can't see the wind, but it is there! When air moves, it is called wind. If the air is moving fast, the wind will be strong. If it is moving slowly, it will be a gentle breeze.

Air moves because the sun makes some places warmer than other places. Warm air is lighter than cold air, so it rises. When the warm air rises, the heavier, cold air rushes to fill the space. The moving air makes wind.

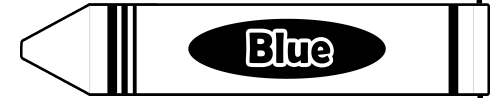
Fun Fact: Mount Everest is not only the highest place on Earth, it is also the windiest! That is because it is tall enough to reach the jet stream. The jet stream is a narrow band of strong wind flowing high in the sky.

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 40

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is wind?



What is the main idea of the second paragraph?



3. What is the jet stream?



- a) a path in the sky for jet airplanes.
- b) Wind that blows only on Mount Everest.
- c) A strip of wind high above the Earth.



Why the Wind Blows

You can't see the wind, but it is there! When air moves, it is called wind. If the air is moving fast, the wind will be strong. If it is moving slowly, it will be a gentle breeze.

Air moves because the sun makes some places warmer than other places. Warm air is lighter than cold air, so it rises. When the warm air rises, the heavier, cold air rushes to fill the space. The moving air makes wind. If there is a big difference in temperature between the warm and the cold air, the wind will be strong. It will be weaker if they are closer to the same temperature.

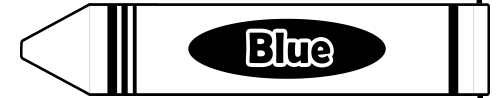
Fun Fact: Mount Everest is not only the highest place on Earth, it is also the windiest! That is because it is tall enough to reach the jet stream. The jet stream is a narrow band of strong wind flowing high in the sky.

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 40

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is wind?



What is the main idea of the second paragraph?



3. What is the jet stream?



- a) a path in the sky for jet airplanes.
- b) Wind that blows only on Mount Everest.
- c) A strip of wind high above the Earth.

Hurricanes

Hurricanes are big storms with strong winds. The center of a hurricane is called the eye. The eye is calm.

Hurricanes start over the the ocean. The warm air over the water rises. Cooler air takes its place. The ocean warms the cooler air. It starts to rise too. All that moving air causes the strong winds. Clouds form from the moist air.

Hurricanes are dangerous. Strong winds knock down trees and houses. Hurricanes can also cause big floods.

Name _____

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is the center of a hurricane called?



- a) the eye b) the mouth c) the calm

2. Put these events in order from 1 to 4 to tell how a hurricane forms. The first event should be #1



- _____ Clouds form from the moist air.
- _____ The cool replaces the warm air.
- _____ The warm air rises.
- _____ Strong winds are formed from the moving air.

3. Why are hurricanes dangerous?



Hurricanes

Hurricanes are large storms with strong winds. The center of a hurricane is called the eye. The eye of a hurricane is calm, while the rest of the storm blows all around it.

Hurricanes start over the the ocean. The warm air over the water rises. Cooler air takes its place. The ocean warms the cooler air. It starts to rise too. All that moving air causes the strong winds. Clouds form from the moist air.

Hurricanes cause a lot of damage. Strong winds knock down trees and buildings. Hurricanes can also cause big floods.

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 41

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is the center of a hurricane called?



- a) the eye b) the mouth c) the calm

2. Put these events in order from 1 to 4 to tell how a hurricane forms. The first event should be #1



- _____ Clouds form from the moist air.
- _____ The cool replaces the warm air.
- _____ The warm air rises.
- _____ Strong winds are formed from the moving air.

3. Why are hurricanes dangerous?



Hurricanes

Hurricanes are large storms with strong winds. The winds twist inward, giving them a spiral shape. The center of a hurricane is called the eye. The eye of a hurricane is calm, while the rest of the storm rages around it.

Hurricanes form over the warm parts of the ocean. The warm air over the water rises. It is replaced by cooler air. The ocean warms the cooler air and it starts to rise too. All that moving air causes the strong winds that make the hurricane so dangerous. Clouds form from all of the moisture in the air.

When hurricanes hit the land, they cause a lot of damage. Strong winds knock down trees and destroy buildings. Hurricanes can also cause big floods.

◆◆◆ IT: Vocabulary, sequence of events, key details.

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 41

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is the center of a hurricane called?



- a) the eye b) the mouth c) the calm

2. Put these events in order from 1 to 4 to tell how a hurricane forms. The first event should be #1



- _____ Clouds form from the moist air.
_____ The cool replaces the warm air.
_____ The warm air rises.
_____ Strong winds are formed from the moving air.

3. Why are hurricanes dangerous?



Keenan's Kite

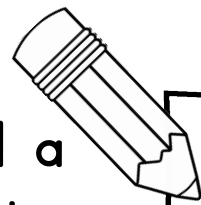
One day, Keenan found a kite in the attic. He put the kite together. Then he went outside.

Keenan launched his kite into the wind. It started to go up, but then it crashed to the ground. Keenan tried flying his kite again, but the same thing happened.

Keenan asked his grandpa for help. Keenan's grandpa helped him to make a tail for his kite. Then they both went back outside. Keenan's kite flew high in the sky and it didn't crash!

◆ L: Problem-solution, summarizing/sequencing.

Name _____



Color the text to show how you know.

1. What problem did Keenan have?



2. How did Keenan solve his problem?



3. Summarize this story in 3 sentences.

First, _____

Then, _____

Finally, _____



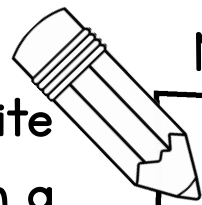
Keenan's Kite

One day, Keenan found a kite in the attic. It was rolled up in a tube. Keenan took the tube downstairs. He put the kite together. Then he went outside.

It was a perfect day to fly a kite. Keenan launched his kite into the wind. It started to go up, but then it crashed to the ground. Keenan tried flying his kite three more times, but the same thing happened.

Keenan went back inside. He asked his grandpa for help. Keenan's grandpa helped him to make a tail for his kite. Then they both went back outside. Keenan's kite flew high in the sky and it didn't crash!

Name _____

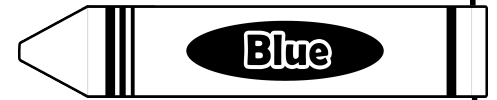


Color the text to show how you know.

1. What problem did Keenan have?



2. How did Keenan solve his problem?

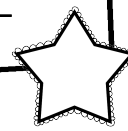


3. Summarize this story in 3 sentences.

First, _____

Then, _____

Finally, _____



Keenan's Kite

One day, Keenan found a kite in the attic. It was rolled up in a tube. Keenan took the tube downstairs. He took out all the pieces and carefully put the kite together. Then he went outside to fly it.

It was a perfect day to fly a kite - windy, but not too windy. Keenan launched his kite into the air. The wind took it. It went higher. Keenan let out more string. Suddenly, Keenan's kite went spiraling to the ground and crashed. Keenan tried flying his kite three more times, but the same thing happened.

Keenan went back inside. He asked his grandpa for help. Keenan's grandpa helped him to make a tail for his kite. Then they both went back outside. Keenan's kite flew high in the sky and it didn't crash!

Name _____

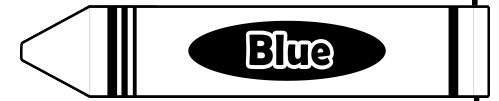
TEXT TIME 42

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What problem did Keenan have?



2. How did Keenan solve his problem?



3. Summarize this story in 3 sentences.

First, _____

Then, _____

Finally, _____

International Symbols

What if you were in a country where no one spoke English? You would not be able to read the signs or ask for help. That is why there are symbols like the ones below. You can find them all over the world. They give people information without words.



There are 50 different international symbols. Have you seen these before?

Name _____

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Write "T" for true and "F" for false.



- _____ International symbols are only in America.
 _____ International symbols do not have words.
 _____ There are 65 different international symbols.

2. What problem do these symbols help solve?



3. What do you think each of the symbols in the picture mean?

International Symbols

Imagine being in a country where no one understands English. You would not be able to read the signs or ask for help. You might get lost. That is why there are symbols like the ones below. They are in countries all over the world. These pictures give people information without words.



There are 50 different international symbols. Have you seen these before?

Name _____

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Write "T" for true and "F" for false.



- _____ International symbols are only in America.
 _____ International symbols do not have words.
 _____ There are 65 different international symbols.

2. What problem do these symbols help solve?



3. What do you think each of the symbols in the picture mean?

International Symbols

Imagine traveling in a country where no one understands English. You would not be able to read the signs because they would be written in a different language. You might get lost or not know where to go if you had an emergency. That is why you will see symbols like the ones below in countries all over the world. These simple pictures give people information without words.



There are 50 different international symbols. Have you seen these before?

◆◆◆ IT: Key details, problem/solution, analysis.

Name _____

TEXT TIME 43

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Write "T" for true and "F" for false.



- _____ International symbols are only in America.
 _____ International symbols do not have words.
 _____ There are 65 different international symbols.

2. What problem do these symbols help solve?



3. What do you think each of the symbols in the picture mean?

Terrific Tree Frogs!

Tree frogs are **amphibians**. Amphibians spend part of their life in the water and part of their life on land. Tree frogs live in the water as tadpoles. They live in trees as adults.

Tree frogs walk, climb or hop. They have long legs to help them climb. They have sticky pads on their fingers and toes. The pads help them to hold onto branches. Tree frogs are small and light. They can hop from branch to branch without breaking them.

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 44

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is an amphibian?



2. What is the second paragraph mostly about?

- a) How tree frogs move.
- b) How tree frogs have sticky fingers and toes.
- c) How a tree frog's body helps it to live in the trees.

3. Why are tree frogs small?



Terrific Tree Frogs!

Some kinds of frogs live in trees. Tree frogs are **amphibians**. Amphibians spend part of their life in the water and part of their life on land. Tree frogs live in the water as tadpoles when they are babies. They live in trees as adults.

Tree frogs usually walk or climb. They only hop to get away from predators. Tree frogs have long legs to help them climb. They have sticky pads on their fingers and toes. The pads help them to hold onto branches. Tree frogs are small and light so they can hop from branch to branch without breaking them.

◆◆ IT: Vocabulary, main idea, key details.

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 44

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is an amphibian?



2. What is the second paragraph mostly about?

- a) How tree frogs move.
- b) How tree frogs have sticky fingers and toes.
- c) How a tree frog's body helps it to live in the trees.

3. Why are tree frogs small?



Terrific Tree Frogs!

Not all frogs live in the water. Some kinds live in trees! Just like all frogs, tree frogs are **amphibians**. Amphibians spend part of their life in the water and part of their life on land. Tree frogs spend the beginning of their lives as tadpoles in the water. When they are adults, they live high up in the trees.

Tree frogs usually walk or climb. They only hop to get away from predators or sometimes when they are hunting. Tree frogs have long legs to help them climb. They also have sticky pads on their fingers and toes to help them to hold tightly to branches. Tree frogs are small and light so they can hop from branch to branch without breaking them. Most tree frogs would easily fit in the palm of your hand.

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 44

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is an amphibian?



2. What is the second paragraph mostly about?

a) How tree frogs move.

b) How tree frogs have sticky fingers and toes.

c) How a tree frog's body helps it to live in the trees.

3. Why are tree frogs small?



Claire and the Spider

“Spider!” screamed Claire. Mom came running. There was a spider in the sink.

“Kill it!” Claire said. “It’s big and scary.”

“No,” Mom replied. “It isn’t hurting anyone. There is no reason to kill it.” Mom got a jar from the kitchen and trapped the spider inside. Then she carried the jar outside. They let the spider go in the garden.

As they watched the spider scamper away Claire said. “He looks happy. I’m glad we didn’t kill him.”

Name _____

TEXT TIME 45

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What problem did Claire have?



2. How did each character want to solve the problem?

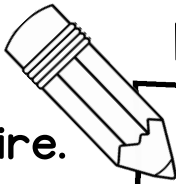


Claire: _____

Mom: _____

3. What do you think Claire learned?

Claire and the Spider



Name _____

“Spider!” screamed Claire. Mom came running. There was a big black spider in the sink.

“Poor thing.” Mom said.

“Aren’t you going to kill it?” asked Claire. “It’s big and scary.”

“No,” Mom replied. “This spider isn’t hurting anyone. There is no reason to kill it.” Mom got a jar from the kitchen and trapped the spider inside. Then she carried the jar outside. They let the spider go in the garden.

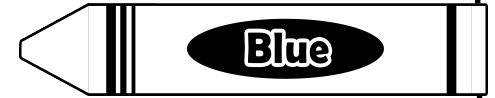
As they watched the spider scamper away Claire said. “He looks happy. I’m glad we didn’t kill him.”

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What problem did Claire have?



2. How did each character want to solve the problem?



Claire: _____

Mom: _____

3. What do you think Claire learned?



Claire and the Spider

"Spider, spider!" screamed Claire. Mom came running from the other room. Sure enough, there was a big black spider in the bathroom sink.

"I guess we better get this little guy outside." Mom said.

"Aren't you going to kill it?" asked Claire. "It's big and scary."

"No," Mom replied. "This spider isn't hurting anyone. It just had the bad luck to end up in our sink. There is no reason to end its life." Mom got a jar from the kitchen and trapped the spider inside it. Then she carried it outside. Mom and Claire found a place they thought the spider would like in the garden and let him go.

As they watched the spider scamper away Claire said. "He looks happy. I'm glad we didn't kill him."

◆◆◆ IT: Problem-solution, inference/analysis.

Name _____

TEXT TIME 45

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What problem did Claire have?



2. How did each character want to solve the problem?



Claire: _____

Mom: _____

3. What do you think Claire learned?

The Moon

A full moon looks bright, but it does not make any light of its own. The light we see is sunlight that reflects off the moon to the Earth.

The moon **orbits**, or circles our Earth. As the moon moves around the Earth, the sun hits it at different angles. As the angle of the sun changes, the part of the moon that we can see also changes.



◆ IT: Key details, context clues, text feature (photo).

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 46

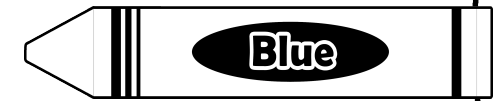
Color the text to show how you know.

1. Why does the moon look bright in the night sky?



2. What does the word orbit mean?

- a) to shine brightly
- b) to change shape
- c) to circle around



3. How is the picture related to the text?

The Moon

A full moon looks bright in the night sky, but it does not make any light of its own. The light we see is sunlight that reflects off the moon to the Earth.

The moon **orbits**, or circles our Earth. As the moon moves around the Earth, the sun hits it at different angles. As the angle of the sun changes, the part of the moon that we can see also changes. That is why the moon looks different each night.



◆◆IT: Key details, context clues, text feature (photo).

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 46

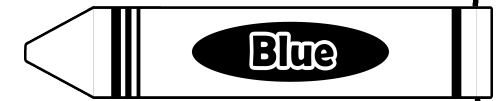
Color the text to show how you know.

1. Why does the moon look bright in the night sky?



2. What does the word orbit mean?

- a) to shine brightly
- b) to change shape
- c) to circle around



3. How is the picture related to the text?

The Moon

A full moon looks bright in the night sky, but it does not produce any light of its own. The light we see is sunlight that reflects off the moon to the Earth.

The moon **orbits**, or circles our Earth. It takes about 27 days for the moon to complete one orbit. As the moon moves around the Earth, the sun hits it at different angles. When you see a full moon, the other side of the moon is dark. As the angle of the sun changes, the part of the moon that we can see also changes. That is why the moon looks different each night.



◆◆◆ IT: Key details, context clues, text feature (photo).

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 46

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Why does the moon look bright in the night sky?



2. What does the word orbit mean?

- a) to shine brightly
- b) to change shape
- c) to circle around



3. How is the picture related to the text?

What is a Coral Reef?

A coral reef is made from the skeletons of tiny animals. Tiny animals called **coral polyps** live in groups. They build hard skeletons around themselves. When polyps die, they leave their skeletons behind. More polyps die on top of those skeletons. Over many years, the skeletons make coral reefs.

Many animals live near or on coral reefs. Some fish eat coral polyps. Other fish eat those fish. Many animals use the small holes in a reef to hide from predators.

Name _____

TEXT TIME 47

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is a coral polyp?



- a) a tiny animal b) a skeleton c) a hard reef

2. How is a coral reef formed?



3. Give two reasons why fish live near coral reefs.



1) _____

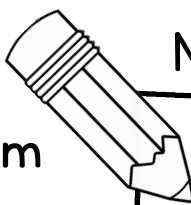
2) _____

What is a Coral Reef?

A coral reef is made from the skeletons of millions of tiny animals. Tiny animals called **coral polyps** live together in groups. They build hard skeletons around themselves to keep their soft bodies safe. When polyps die, they leave their skeletons behind. More polyps die on top of them. Over many years, the skeletons form coral reefs.

More animals live on or near coral reefs than any other part of the ocean. Some fish eat coral polyps. Other fish eat those fish. Many animals use the small holes in a reef to hide from predators.

Name _____



Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is a coral polyp?



- a) a tiny animal
- b) a skeleton
- c) a hard reef

2. How is a coral reef formed?



3. Give two reasons why fish live near coral reefs.



1) _____

2) _____



What is a Coral Reef?

A coral reef looks like it is made from rocks, but it is actually made from the skeletons of millions of tiny animals. Tiny animals called **coral polyps** live together in groups called colonies. They build hard skeletons around themselves to keep their soft bodies safe. When polyps die, they leave their skeletons behind. More polyps live and then die on top of those skeletons. Over many years, all of those skeletons form coral reefs.

A coral reef is full of life! More animals live on or near coral reefs than any other part of the ocean. Some fish eat coral polyps. Other, bigger fish come to the reef to eat those fish. Many animals, including baby fish, use the small holes in a reef to hide from predators.

◆◆◆ IT: Vocabulary, paraphrasing, key details.

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 47

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is a coral polyp?



a) a tiny animal b) a skeleton c) a hard reef

2. How is a coral reef formed?



3. Give two reasons why fish live near coral reefs.



1) _____

2) _____

The Reef is my Home

by Arnie Angelfish

The coral reef is my home. It is where lots of other fish live too! Lots of algae grows on the coral reef. I eat algae all the time! I also eat sponges. Sponges also like to hangout on the coral reef. Algae is good, but sponges are my favorite!

The coral reef is also a good place to hide. Big fish and sharks want to eat me! If a shark is nearby, I swim into a little hole in the reef. The coral reef keeps me safe. I am glad it is my home.

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 48

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What kind of passage is this?
a) fantasy b) realism

How do you know? _____

2. What are 3 things you know about Arnie Angelfish?



- 1) _____
2) _____
3) _____

3. Did you enjoy this passage? yes no

Why or why not? _____

The Reef is my Home

by Arnie Angelfish

I love the coral reef! Without it, I would probably not even be alive to tell you that! The coral reef is my home. It is where lots of other fish live too. Lots of algae grows on the coral reef. I eat algae all the time! I also eat sponges. Sponges also hangout on the coral reef. Algae is good, but sponges are yummy!

The coral reef is also a good place to hide. Big fish and sharks want to eat me! If I think that a shark is nearby, I swim into a little hole in the reef. Then I am safe. That is why I love the coral reef.

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 48

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What kind of passage is this?
a) fantasy b) realism

How do you know? _____

2. What are 3 things you know about Arnie Angelfish?



- 1) _____
2) _____
3) _____

3. Did you enjoy this passage? yes no

Why or why not? _____

The Reef is my Home

by Arnie Angelfish

I love the coral reef because without it I would probably starve to death! Or I might even be someone else's dinner. The coral reef is my home. It is where lots of other fish live too! I need the reef because that is where the algae grows. I love algae. It is delicious! I also eat sponges, which are also delicious. Sponges also hangout on the coral reef.

The coral reef is also a good place to hide. Big fish and sharks think that I am delicious. If I sense that a shark is nearby, I swim into a little hole in the reef. I wait in the hole until the shark swims away. Then I am safe. That is why I love the coral reef.

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 48

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What kind of passage is this?
a) fantasy b) realism

How do you know? _____

2. What are 3 things you know about Arnie Angelfish?



- 1) _____
2) _____
3) _____

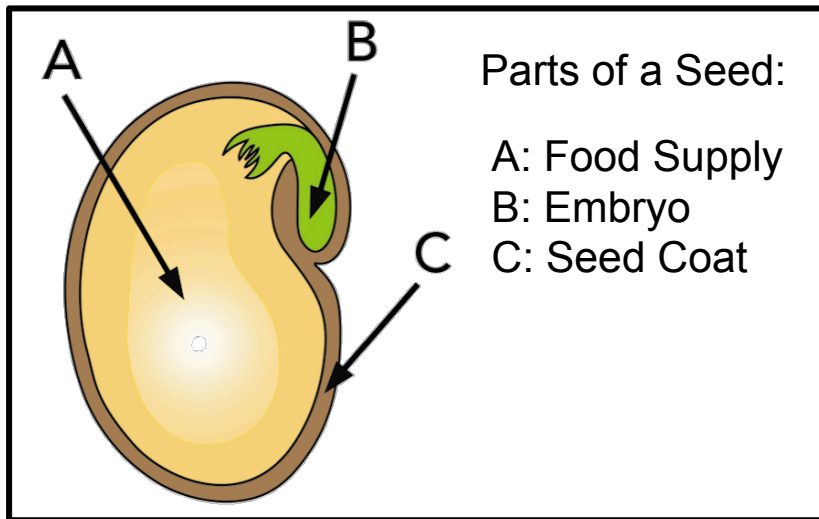
3. Did you enjoy this passage? yes no

Why or why not? _____

Seeds

A seed is a small part of a plant that can grow into a new plant.

All seeds have three main parts. The seed coat protects the inside of the seed. The embryo is the part that will grow into a new plant. The rest of the seed is the food that the plant will need to grow.



Name _____

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Why do plants have seeds?

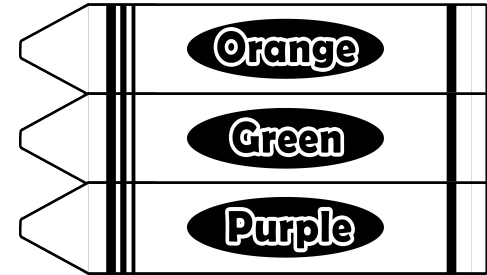


2. Color the definition for each word in the text.

seed coat

embryo

food supply

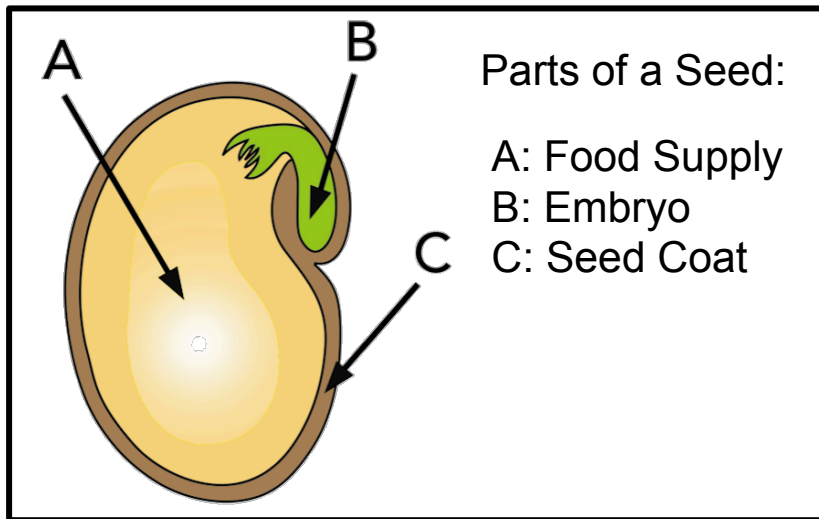


3. What is something that you can learn from the diagram that you can't learn from the text?

Seeds

A seed is a small part of a plant that can grow into a new plant. Seeds come in different shapes and sizes. A poppy seed is tiny. A coconut seed is large.

All seeds have three main parts. The seed coat protects the inside of the seed. The embryo is the part that will grow into a new plant. The rest of the seed is the food that the plant will need to grow.



Name _____

TEXT TIME 49

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Why do plants have seeds?

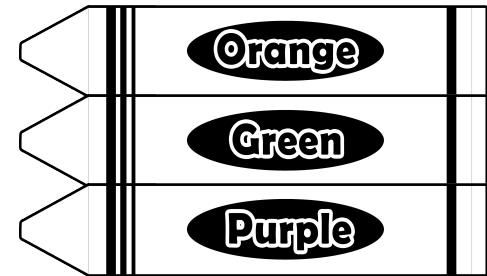


2. Color the definition for each word in the text.

seed coat

embryo

food supply

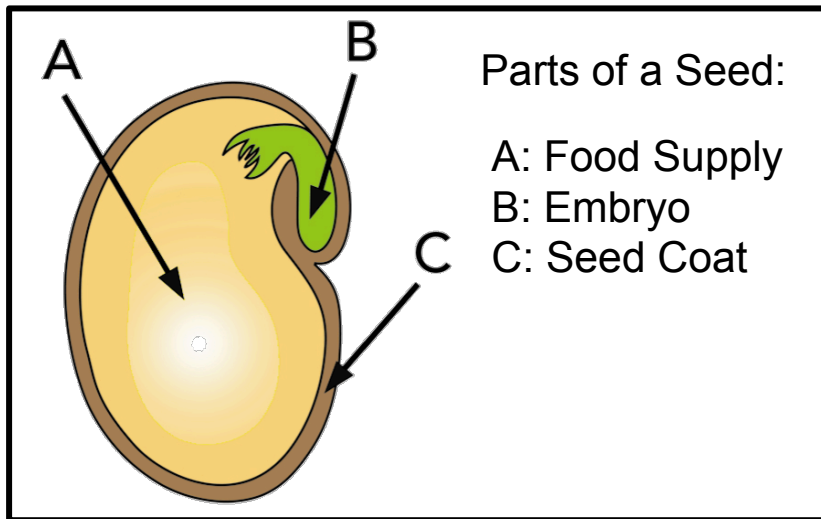


3. What is something that you can learn from the diagram that you can't learn from the text?

Seeds

A seed is a small part of a plant that can grow into a new plant. Seeds come in different shapes and sizes. A poppy seed is so small that it can fit on the head of a pin. One of the largest seeds is a coconut.

All seeds have three main parts. The seed coat is on the outside. It is hard and protects the inside of the seed. The embryo is the part that will grow into a new plant. The rest of the seed is the food that the plant will need to grow.



Name _____

TEXT TIME 49

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Why do plants have seeds?

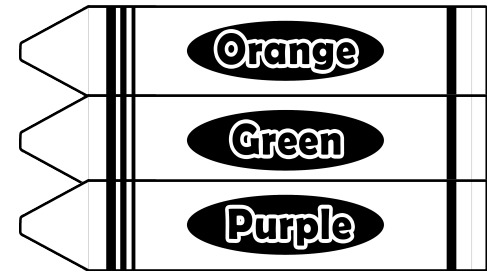


2. Color the definition for each word in the text.

seed coat

embryo

food supply



3. What is something that you can learn from the diagram that you can't learn from the text?

Why Do Rabbits have Long Ears?

A rabbit's ears have two important jobs. Rabbits can move each of their ears in different directions at the same time. That means that they can hear things all around them. If the rabbit hears a predator nearby, it can hop into a hole before it is caught.

A rabbit's long ears also help it to stay cool. A rabbit's ears are full of blood vessels. When the weather is hot, the blood vessels get bigger to give off heat. That keeps the rabbit cool.

Name _____

Color the text to show how you know.

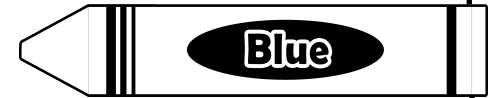
1. How does being able to move its ears in different directions help a rabbit?



2. What is the author's purpose?

a) to persuade b) to inform c) to entertain

3. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?



Why Do Rabbits have Long Ears?

A rabbit's long ears have two important jobs. You have probably guessed the first one. The long ears help the rabbit to hear. Rabbits can move each of their ears in different directions at the same time. That means that they can hear things all around them. If the rabbit hears a predator nearby, it can hop into a hole before it is caught.

A rabbit's long ears also help it to stay cool. A rabbit's ears are full of blood vessels. When the weather is hot, the blood vessels swell to give off heat. That keeps the rabbit cool.

Name _____

Color the text to show how you know.

1. How does being able to move its ears in different directions help a rabbit?



2. What is the author's purpose?

a) to persuade b) to inform c) to entertain

3. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?



Why Do Rabbits have Long Ears?

A rabbit's long ears may look cute, but they have two important jobs. You have probably guessed the first one. The long ears help the rabbit to hear. Rabbits can move each of their ears in different directions at the same time. That means that they can hear things all around them. That is important because many animals eat rabbits. If the rabbit can hear a predator nearby, it can hop into a hole before it is caught.

A rabbit's long ears also help it to stay cool. Rabbits cannot sweat like people or pant like dogs. A rabbit's long ears are full of blood vessels just underneath its skin. When the weather is hot, the blood vessels swell to give off heat and keep the rabbit cool.

Name _____

Color the text to show how you know.

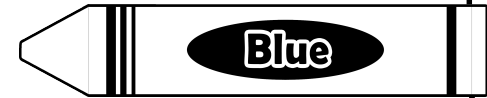
1. How does being able to move its ears in different directions help a rabbit?



2. What is the author's purpose?

a) to persuade b) to inform c) to entertain

3. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?





Pitching Practice

Mika felt sad. She wanted to be the pitcher for her softball team. The coach picked someone else.

Mika asked her coach what she could do to get better. He gave her some tips. He told her to practice every day. Mika practiced pitching with her sister. They practiced every day.

One day, the pitcher on Mika's team got sick. The coach knew Mika had been practicing. He made her the pitcher. She pitched well. She helped her team to win!

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 51

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Why did Mika feel sad?



2. What are two things that Mika did to get better at pitching?



1) _____

2) _____

3. What is the lesson or theme of this story?

- a) Softball is fun.
- b) Keep trying until you succeed.
- c) Anyone can be a pitcher.

Pitching Practice

Mika felt sad. She had wanted to be the pitcher for her softball team, but the coach chose someone else.

Mika asked her coach what she could do to get better. He gave her some tips and told her to practice every day. Mika practiced pitching with her sister. They practiced each day before dinner.

A few weeks later, the girl who was chosen to be the pitcher got sick. The coach knew Mika had been practicing. He decided to give her a chance. Mika pitched well and helped her team to win!

Name _____

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Why did Mika feel sad?



2. What are two things that Mika did to get better at pitching?



1) _____
2) _____

3. What is the lesson or theme of this story?

- a) Softball is fun.
- b) Keep trying until you succeed.
- c) Anyone can be a pitcher.

Pitching Practice

Mika felt sad and disappointed. She had wanted to be the pitcher for her softball team, but the coach chose someone else. Mika wanted to quit the team.

Mika did not quit the team. Instead, she asked her coach what she could do to get better. He gave her some pitching tips and told her to practice every day. Mika asked her big sister to help her. She practiced pitching with her sister each day before dinner. Mika's arm got stronger. Her pitches got better.

A few weeks later, the girl who was chosen to be the pitcher got sick. The coach knew Mika had been practicing, so he decided to give her a chance. She pitched well and helped her team to win!

◆◆◆: Key details, lesson/theme.

Name _____

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Why did Mika feel sad?



2. What are two things that Mika did to get better at pitching?



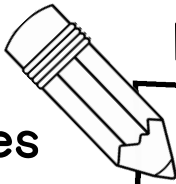
1) _____

2) _____

3. What is the lesson or theme of this story?

- a) Softball is fun.
- b) Keep trying until you succeed.
- c) Anyone can be a pitcher.

What are Petroglyphs?



Name _____

Petroglyphs are pictures that have been carved into rocks. They were carved by people who lived many years ago. Petroglyphs can be found all over the world. The pictures are often of shapes, people, and animals. They also carved pictures of things in nature like the trees and the sun.

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What are petroglyphs?



2. Which of these would not be in a petroglyph?



- a) the moon
- b) a bicycle
- c) a lizard

Why not? _____

3. Look at the picture. What is one thing you can learn about the people who carved it?

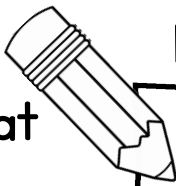


These petroglyphs were carved in Utah about 2,000 years ago.

◆ IT: Vocabulary, key details, inference, text feature



What are Petroglyphs?



Petroglyphs are pictures that have been carved into rocks. The people who carved them lived thousands of years ago. Petroglyphs can be found all over the world. Often, they are of shapes, people, animals, and things found in nature such as mountains or the sun. People may have carved petroglyphs to tell stories or to pass on useful information.



These petroglyphs were carved in Utah about 2,000 years ago.

Name _____

TEXT TIME 52

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What are petroglyphs?



2. Which of these would not be in a petroglyph?



a) the moon b) a bicycle c) a lizard

Why not? _____

3. Look at the picture. What is one thing you can learn about the people who carved it?



What are Petroglyphs?

Petroglyphs are pictures that have been carved into rocks by people who lived thousands of years ago. The word petroglyph comes from two Greek words, "petra," which means "stone," and "glyphein," which means "to carve." Petroglyphs can be found all over the world. Often, they are of shapes, people, animals, and things found in nature such as mountains or the sun. People may have carved petroglyphs to tell stories or to pass on useful information.



These petroglyphs were carved in Utah about 2,000 years ago.

Name _____

TEXT TIME 52

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What are petroglyphs?



2. Which of these would not be in a petroglyph?

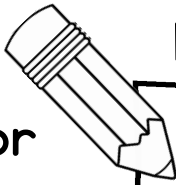


a) the moon b) a bicycle c) a lizard

Why not? _____

3. Look at the picture. What is one thing you can learn about the people who carved it?

What does a Pediatrician Do?



Name _____

A **pediatrician** is a doctor who only treats children. Pediatricians know about how children grow. They know how to make them better when they get sick.

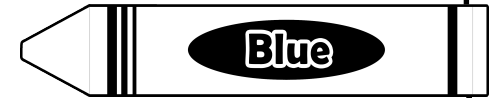
Most pediatricians work in a doctors' office. Some kinds of pediatricians work in hospitals. Babies go to the pediatrician more than older children. The pediatrician makes sure they are healthy and growing well. Children see their pediatrician once a year for a check up, and if they get sick.

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is a pediatrician?



2. Why do children need a pediatrician instead of a regular doctor?



3. What is the author's purpose?

a) to persuade b) to inform c) to entertain



What does a Pediatrician Do?

A **pediatrician** is a doctor who only treats children. Pediatricians know about how children grow. They know how to make them better when they get sick.

Most pediatricians work in a doctors' office. Some kinds of pediatricians work in hospitals. They treat children who are very sick or who need to have an operation. Babies go to the pediatrician more than older children. The pediatrician makes sure they are healthy and growing properly. Children and teenagers see their pediatrician once a year for a check up, and if they get sick.

◆◆ IT: Vocabulary, key details, author's purpose.

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 53

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is a pediatrician?



2. Why do children need a pediatrician instead of a regular doctor?



3. What is the author's purpose?

a) to persuade b) to inform c) to entertain



What does a Pediatrician Do?

When you are a child, your body and your brain are still growing. If you get sick, you may need a different treatment than an adult. A **pediatrician** is a doctor who only treats children. He or she knows about how children grow and how to make them better when they get sick.

Most pediatricians work in a doctors' office. Some kinds of pediatricians work in hospitals. They treat children who are very sick or who need to have an operation. Babies go to the pediatrician more often than older children. The pediatrician makes sure they are healthy and growing properly. Children and teenagers usually see their pediatrician once a year for a check up, or if they get sick.

◆◆◆ IT: Vocabulary, key details, author's purpose.

Name _____

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is a pediatrician?



2. Why do children need a pediatrician instead of a regular doctor?



3. What is the author's purpose?

a) to persuade b) to inform c) to entertain



Deer Morning

My family likes to camp. One time, I got up really early. Everything was quiet and still. Then I saw the deer.

It was a mama and her fawn. The mama deer looked right at me. For a moment, we stared into each others' eyes.

Then I heard my dad calling me from the tent. I didn't want to answer and scare the deer. As soon as I spoke, the deer ran into the woods. I never told anyone about that morning, but I think of it sometimes.

Name _____

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Think about the setting of the story. What are three things Aaron probably saw that morning?



1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____

2. Why didn't Aaron want to answer his father?



3. Which of these words do you think Aaron would use to describe this event?

a) scary b) boring c) special d) fun

Why do you think so? _____

Deer Morning

My family likes to go camping. One time, I got up really early. Everything was quiet. Then I saw the deer.

It was a mama and her fawn. They came out of the woods and into our campsite. The mama deer looked right at me. For a moment, we stared into each others' eyes.

Then I heard my dad calling me from the tent. I didn't want to answer. I didn't want to scare the deer, but I knew I had to. As soon as I spoke, the deer bounded off into the woods. I never told anyone about that morning, but I think of it sometimes.

◆◆ L: Setting, key details, mood/tone/inference

Name _____

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Think about the setting of the story. What are three things Aaron probably saw that morning?



1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____

2. Why didn't Aaron want to answer his father?



3. Which of these words do you think Aaron would use to describe this event?

a) scary b) boring c) special d) fun

Why do you think so? _____

Deer Morning

When I was a kid, my family went camping all the time. I remember this one time, I got up before everyone else. It was a misty morning. Everything was quiet and still. Then I saw the deer.

It was a mama and her fawn. They came out of the woods and into our campsite. I don't think the fawn saw me, but the mama deer looked right at me. For a moment, we stared into each others' eyes.

Then I heard my dad's voice from the tent, "Aaron, are you up already?" I didn't want to answer - didn't want to scare the deer, but I knew I had to. As soon as I spoke, the deer startled and bounded off into the woods. I never told anyone about that morning, but I think of it sometimes.

◆◆◆ L: Setting, key details, mood/tone/inference

Name _____

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Think about the setting of the story. What are three things Aaron probably saw that morning?



1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____

2. Why didn't Aaron want to answer his father?

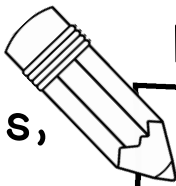


3. Which of these words do you think Aaron would use to describe this event?

a) scary b) boring c) special d) fun

Why do you think so? _____

Hummingbirds in Flight



Unlike other birds, hummingbirds can fly up, down, sideways, and backwards. They can even fly upside-down! Hummingbirds can also **hover** in mid-air. Hovering makes it easier for them to drink nectar from flowers. A hummingbird can beat its wings up to 200 times a second.



This Collard Inca hummingbird is hovering in the air to drink nectar from the flowers.

◆ IT: Contrast, context clues, text feature (photo)

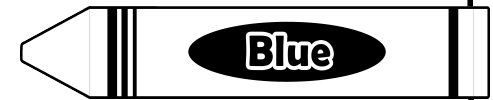
Name _____

Color the text to show how you know.

1. How is the way that hummingbirds fly different than other birds?



2. What does the word, **hover** mean?

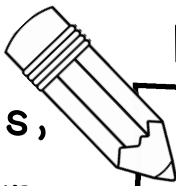


- a) to drink nectar.
- b) to move wings quickly.
- c) to stay in one place in the air.

3. How does the picture relate to the text?



Hummingbirds in Flight



Name _____

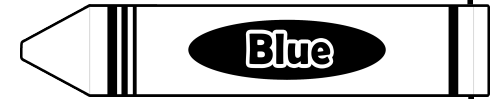
Unlike other birds, hummingbirds can fly up, down, sideways, and backwards. They can even fly upside-down! Hummingbirds can also hover in mid-air. Hovering makes it easier for them to drink nectar from flowers. Hummingbirds move their wings very quickly, which makes a humming sound. A hummingbird can beat its wings up to 200 times a second.

Color the text to show how you know.

1. How is the way that hummingbirds fly different than other birds?



2. What does the word, hover mean?



- a) to drink nectar.
- b) to move wings quickly.
- c) to stay in one place in the air.

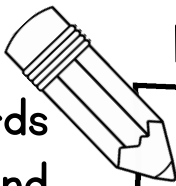
3. How does the picture relate to the text?



This Collard Inca hummingbird is hovering in the air to drink nectar from the flowers.



Hummingbirds in Flight



Unlike other birds, hummingbirds can fly up, down, sideways, and backwards. They can even fly upside-down! Hummingbirds can also hover in mid-air, which makes it easier for them to drink nectar from flowers. The way that a hummingbird flies is more like a helicopter than like other birds. Hummingbirds move their wings very quickly, making a humming sound. A hummingbird can beat its wings up to 200 times a second.



This Collard Inca hummingbird is hovering in the air to drink nectar from the flowers.

◆◆◆ IT: Contrast, context clues, text feature (photo)

Name _____

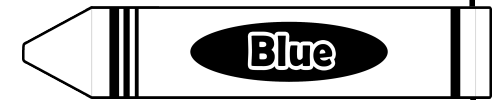
TEXT TIME 55

Color the text to show how you know.

1. How is the way that hummingbirds fly different than other birds?



2. What does the word, **hover** mean?



- a) to drink nectar.
- b) to move wings quickly.
- c) to stay in one place in the air.

3. How does the picture relate to the text?



Hummingbirds

Hummingbirds are the smallest bird in the world. They only live in North and South America.

Hummingbirds can fly in any direction. A hummingbird can fly up to 30 miles per hour (48 kph) and twice that speed when diving.

Fun Fact: Hummingbirds cannot walk or hop. Their feet are only used for perching.

Hummingbirds need a lot of energy. They may eat up to three times their weight a day. They eat mostly flower nectar.

◆ IT: Inference, key details, main idea.

Name _____

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Do hummingbirds live in France? yes no



How do you know? _____

2. How fast can a hummingbird fly when diving?



- a) 30 mph b) 48 mph c) 60 mph

3. What is the main idea of the last paragraph?



Hummingbirds

Some of the smallest birds in the world are hummingbirds. Many hummingbirds weigh less than a nickel. Hummingbirds only live in North and South America.

Hummingbirds can fly in any direction. A hummingbird can fly up to 30 miles per hour (48 kph) when moving forward and twice that speed when diving.

Fun Fact: Hummingbirds cannot walk or hop. Their feet are only used for perching.

Hummingbirds need a lot of energy. They may eat up to 3 times their weight a day. They eat mostly flower nectar.

◆◆ IT: Inference, key details, main idea.

Name _____

TEXT TIME 56

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Do hummingbirds live in France? yes no



How do you know? _____

2. How fast can a hummingbird fly when diving?

a) 30 mph b) 48 mph c) 60 mph



3. What is the main idea of the last paragraph?



Hummingbirds

Some of the smallest birds in the world are hummingbirds. Many kinds of hummingbirds weigh less than a nickel. There are 343 different kinds of hummingbirds. Hummingbirds only live in North and South America.

Hummingbirds can fly in any direction. They can also fly fast. A hummingbird can fly up to 30 miles per hour (48 kph) when moving forward and twice that speed when diving.

Fun Fact: Hummingbirds cannot walk or hop. Their feet are only used for perching.

Hummingbirds need a lot of energy. They may eat up to 3 times their weight in a single day. They eat mostly flower nectar, along with tree sap, pollen and insects.

◆◆◆ IT: Inference, key details, main idea.

Name _____

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Do hummingbirds live in France? yes no



How do you know? _____

2. How fast can a hummingbird fly when diving?



- a) 30 mph b) 48 mph c) 60 mph

3. What is the main idea of the last paragraph?



Ice Cream Adventure

Aiden and his little sister, Abby, went to the snack bar. Aiden got them each an ice cream cone. Then, PLOP! Abby's scoop of ice cream fell out of her cone and onto the sidewalk. Abby began to cry.

Aiden gave Abby his ice cream cone. She stopped crying. They heard someone calling them from the snack bar. The girl who had scooped their ice cream told them to come back. She gave Aiden another ice cream cone for free!

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 57

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What made Abby cry?



2. Put these events in order from 1 to 4. The first event should be number 1.



- _____ Aiden got a free ice cream cone.
- _____ Abby began to cry.
- _____ Aiden and Abby got ice cream cones.
- _____ Aiden gave Abby his ice cream cone.

3. What do you think is the lesson or theme of this story?

- a) Be careful when eating ice cream.
- b) If you are kind, others may be kind to you.
- c) People who work at snack bars are nice.

Ice Cream Adventure

Aiden and his little sister, Abby, went to the snack bar. Aiden got them each an ice cream cone. Then, PLOP! Abby's scoop of ice cream fell out of her cone and onto the sidewalk. Abby began to cry.

Aiden gave Abby his ice cream cone. She stopped crying. He felt sad about not getting ice cream, but glad he could make Abby feel better. Then they heard someone calling from the snack bar. The girl who had scooped their ice cream told them to come back. She gave Aiden another ice cream cone for free!

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 57

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What made Abby cry?



2. Put these events in order from 1 to 4. The first event should be number 1.



- _____ Aiden got a free ice cream cone.
- _____ Abby began to cry.
- _____ Aiden and Abby got ice cream cones.
- _____ Aiden gave Abby his ice cream cone.

3. What do you think is the lesson or theme of this story?

- a) Be careful when eating ice cream.
- b) If you are kind, others may be kind to you.
- c) People who work at snack bars are nice.

Ice Cream Adventure

Aiden had enough money to buy ice cream cones for himself and his little sister, Abby. They went to the snack bar and they each got a chocolate ice cream cone. They were walking away when, PLOP! Abby's scoop of ice cream fell out of her cone and onto the sidewalk. Abby began to cry.

Aiden gave Abby his ice cream cone and she stopped crying. He felt sad about not getting ice cream, but happy that he could make his sister feel better. They started walking again. Then Aiden heard someone yelling from the snack bar. The girl who had scooped their ice cream told them to come back. She had seen what had happened. She gave Aiden another ice cream cone for free!

◆◆◆ L: Key details, sequence, theme/lesson.

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 57

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What made Abby cry?



2. Put these events in order from 1 to 4. The first event should be number 1.



- _____ Aiden got a free ice cream cone.
- _____ Abby began to cry.
- _____ Aiden and Abby got ice cream cones.
- _____ Aiden gave Abby his ice cream cone.

3. What do you think is the lesson or theme of this story?

- a) Be careful when eating ice cream.
- b) If you are kind, others may be kind to you.
- c) People who work at snack bars are nice.

National Parks

A national park is land that is protected by the government. National parks are natural places like forests or deserts.

Many people enjoy visiting national parks. They come to relax, hike, swim, and take pictures. They can also learn about the plants and animals that live there.



Name _____

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is a national park?



2. What are three things people like to do at national parks?



1) _____
2) _____ 3) _____

3. What do the little green trees on the map show?

How many national parks are in Alaska? _____

National Parks

A national park is land that is owned and protected by the government. National parks are natural places such as forests or deserts.

Many people enjoy visiting national parks. They come to relax, hike, swim, and take pictures. They may also want to learn about the plants and animals that live there.



◆◆ IT: Vocabulary, key details, text feature (map).

Name _____

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is a national park?



2. What are three things people like to do at national parks?



1) _____
2) _____ 3) _____

3. What do the little green trees on the map show?

How many national parks are in Alaska? _____

National Parks

A national park is an area of land that is owned and run by the government. National parks are usually natural places such as forests or deserts. The land, water, plants, and animals in the area are all protected.

Many people enjoy visiting national parks. They come to relax, hike, swim, and take pictures. They may also want to learn about the plants and animals that live there.



◆◆◆ IT: Vocabulary, key details, text feature (map).

Name _____

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is a national park?



2. What are three things people like to do at national parks?



1) _____
2) _____ 3) _____

3. What do the little green trees on the map show?

How many national parks are in Alaska? _____

Ice Cream at the World's Fair

Name _____

The first ice cream cone was made at the 1904 World's Fair in St. Louis. An ice cream seller named Arnold Fornachou had a problem. He had run out of dishes for his ice cream. A man named Ernest Hamwi was selling waffles nearby.

Hamwi helped Fornachou by rolling one of his waffles into a cone shape. Fornachou was able to put a scoop of ice cream in it. People loved the new ice cream cones. Soon other vendors were pairing up to sell them too!

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What problem did Arnold Fornachou have?



2. How was the problem solved?



3. What does the word vendor mean?
- a) A person who offers something for sale.
 - b) A person who scoops ice cream.
 - c) A person who is clever.



Ice Cream at the World's Fair

The first ice cream cone was made at the 1904 World's Fair in St. Louis. An ice cream seller named Arnold Fornachou had a problem. He had run out of paper dishes for his ice cream. A man from Syria named Ernest Hamwi was selling a waffle-like pastry at the booth next door.

Hamwi thought of a way to help Fornachou. He rolled one of his waffles into a cone shape. Fornachou was able to put a scoop of ice cream in it and sell it. People loved the new ice cream cones. Soon other **vendors** were pairing up to sell them too!

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 59

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What problem did Arnold Fornachou have?



2. How was the problem solved?



3. What does the word **vendor** mean?
- a) A person who offers something for sale.
 - b) A person who scoops ice cream.
 - c) A person who is clever.



Ice Cream at the World's Fair

The ice cream cone was invented because of a clever idea combined with an act of kindness. It all started at the 1904 World's Fair in St. Louis. An ice cream seller named Arnold Fornachou had a problem. He had run out of paper dishes for his ice cream. A man from Syria named Ernest Hamwi was selling a waffle-like pastry called zalabia at the booth next door.

Hamwi thought of a way to help his neighbor with his problem. He rolled one of his waffles into a cone shape. After the cone cooled, Fornachou was able to put a scoop of ice cream in it and sell it. The new ice cream cones were popular and soon other vendors were pairing up to sell them too!

◆◆◆ IT: Problem-solution, context clues.

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 59

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What problem did Arnold Fornachou have?



2. How was the problem solved?



3. What does the word vendor mean?
- a) A person who offers something for sale.
 - b) A person who scoops ice cream.
 - c) A person who is clever.

Dear Goldilocks...

Dear Goldilocks,

Thank you for the new chair and for saying you are sorry. 😊

The new chair is just the right size. My old one was getting too small. I also really like color you painted it. Blue is my favorite color!

Would you like to come over for breakfast tomorrow morning? Mama Bear is making porridge. I am pretty sure that you will like it. 😊

Your (new) friend,
Baby Bear

Name _____

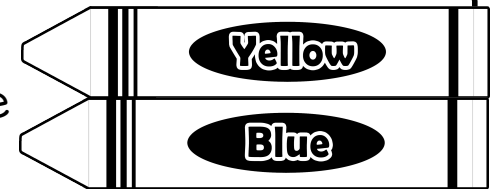
TEXT
TIME 60

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Why did Goldilocks apologize to Baby Bear?



2. What are two reasons that Baby Bear likes the new chair?



1) _____
2) _____

3. Do you think Goldilocks will come for breakfast? yes no

Why or why not? _____

Dear Goldilocks...

Name _____

Dear Goldilocks,

Thank you for the new chair. I accept your apology. I hope we can be friends, too! 😊

The new chair is just the right size. My old one was getting too small. I also really like the shade of blue you that you painted it. Blue is my favorite color!

Would you like to come over for breakfast tomorrow morning? Mama Bear is making porridge. I am pretty sure that you will like it. 😊

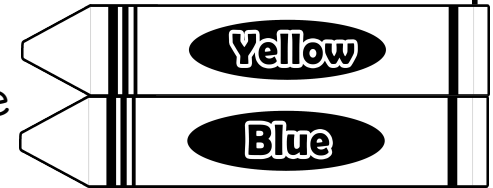
Your (new) friend,
Baby Bear

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Why did Goldilocks apologize to Baby Bear?



2. What are two reasons that Baby Bear likes the new chair?



1) _____
2) _____

3. Do you think Goldilocks will come for breakfast? yes no

Why or why not? _____

Dear Goldilocks...

Dear Goldilocks,

Thank you for your note and for the new chair. I accept your apology and I also hope we can be friends. 😊

The new chair is the perfect size - just a little bigger than my old one, which was getting too small anyway. I also really like the shade of blue you that you painted it. How did you know that blue is my favorite color?

Would you like to come over for breakfast tomorrow morning? Mama Bear is making porridge and I am pretty sure that you will like it. 😊 If it is too hot we can take a walk until it cools down.

Your (new) friend,
Baby Bear

Name _____

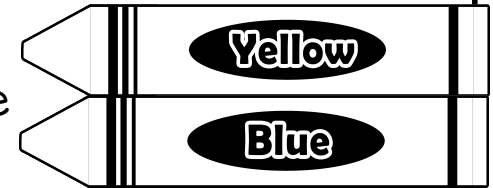
TEXT
TIME 60

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Why did Goldilocks apologize to Baby Bear?



2. What are two reasons that Baby Bear likes the new chair?



- 1) _____
2) _____

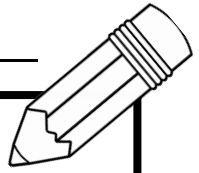
3. Do you think Goldilocks will come for breakfast? yes no

Why or why not? _____

Comparing Two Passages - Chart

Name _____

Date _____



Title	<u>Passage 1:</u> _____	<u>Passage 2</u> _____
What is each passage mostly about?	_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____
What are two important things you learned or important parts of each passage?	1 _____ _____ _____	1 _____ _____ _____
	2 _____ _____ _____	2 _____ _____ _____



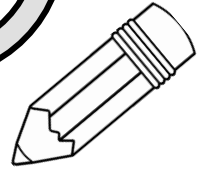
Comparing Two Passages - Graphic Organizer

Name _____ Date _____

Title 1:

Title 2:

The Same



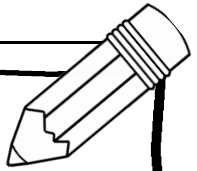
Different:

Different:

Comparing Two Passages - Written Response

Name _____

Date _____



1. Which two passages did you read? _____ and _____

2. How are the passages similar? _____

3. How are the passages different? _____

4. Which passage was the most informative? _____

Why? _____

5. Which passage was the most interesting? _____

Why? _____



Capybaras

Not all rodents are small like rats and mice. Capybaras are much bigger. The capybara is the biggest rodent on Earth. A capybara is about the size of a large dog!

Capybaras live in South America. Capybaras spend most of their time in the water. The water keeps them cool. They also eat plants that grow in the water. A capybara can stay underwater for five minutes!



◆◆ IT: Context clues, key details, text feature (photo).

Name _____

Answer Key

TEXT
TIME 1

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is a rodent?

- a) a kind of dog.
- b) a kind of animal that is usually small.**
- c) a place in South America.



2. What are 2 reasons that capybaras

spend so much time in the water?

1) **The water keeps them cool.**

2) **They eat plants that grow in the water.**

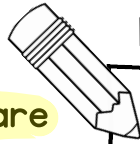


3. What is one thing you can learn from the picture that you can't learn from the text?



Capybaras have brown fur and small ears.

The Tallest Trees



The World's tallest trees are redwood trees in California. Some redwoods are more than 300 feet tall (91 meters). That is about as tall as the Statue of Liberty! Most redwood trees live for 500 to 700 years. They never stop growing. Some redwoods have lived as long as 2,000 years!

The tallest tree in the world is a redwood named Hyperion. Forest ecologist, Stephen Sillette measured Hyperion. It was 379.7 feet tall (115.7 meters). Sillette thinks Hyperion is about 600 years old. It will probably grow even taller!

◆◆ IT: Main idea, context clues, inference.

Name Answer Key

TEXT
TIME 2

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?



The world's tallest trees are redwood trees in California.

2. What do you think a forest ecologist does?



- a) Works with, and studies trees.
b) Measures all kinds of things.
c) Works on the Statue of Liberty.

3. Why is Hyperion likely to grow even taller?



It will likely grow taller because trees never stop growing.



Luna and the Leaves

We have a lot of trees in our yard. In the fall, they all lose their leaves. It is my job to rake them up. This year, I had trouble raking the leaves. I had trouble because of Luna.

Luna is our dog. She is only a puppy, but she is a big puppy! Luna loves to run. I raked all the leaves into a big pile. Then came Luna. She ran right into my pile of leaves!

I had to start all over again. This time, I made Luna go into the house. After I got all the leaves raked and into the bin, I let Luna out again. We played fetch in the clean yard.

◆◆ L: Problem-Solution, character traits.

Name Answer Key

TEXT
TIME 3

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What problem did the narrator have?



His dog ran into the pile of leaves he had raked.
(narrator could be male or female)

2. How did the narrator solve the problem?



He put his dog in the house.

3. What are two things you know about Luna?
*



- 1) Luna is a big dog.
2) Luna loves to run.

Your Sense of Taste

Your tongue is covered with tiny bumps. Your taste buds are inside those bumps. Your taste buds tell you whether the food you eat is sweet, salty, sour, or bitter.

Your taste buds get help from your nose. While you are chewing, the smells from your food drift up to your nose. Your taste buds and those smells tell you the flavor of the food you are eating.

Your nose plays an important part in your sense of taste.



◆◆ IT: Key details, context clues, text feature (photo).

Name Answer Key

TEXT TIME 4

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Where are your taste buds located?



My taste buds are inside the bumps on my tongue.

2. What does the word flavor mean?



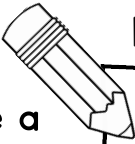
- a) Tasting sweet, salty, sour or bitter.
- b) The smell of the food being chewed.
- c) The blend of taste and smell.**

3. How does the photo relate to the text?

The girl is smelling her pizza and the text says that smell helps you taste your food.



What Does a Mayor Do?



Most cities and towns have a mayor. The mayor is elected. That means that he or she is voted into office by the people who live in the city.

The mayor's job is to make sure that the city runs smoothly. He or she oversees city departments like the fire department and the police. He or she makes sure that the people who are in charge are doing a good job. The mayor also runs city meetings. At the meetings, people can tell the mayor what they think about what is happening in their city. The mayor has an important job!

◆◆ IT: Key details, context clues, fact/opinion.

Name _____

Answer Key

TEXT
TIME 5

Color the text to show how you know.

1. How does a person become a mayor?



A person becomes the mayor by being elected.

2. What does the word oversee mean?



- a) To run a meeting.
b) To make sure things are done correctly.
c) To vote someone into office.

3. Which sentence in the second paragraph is an opinion?



The mayor has an important job.

Shia and the Unicorn

Name _____

Answer Key

TEXT
TIME 6

Princess Shia did not want to run away, but she had no choice. **She was to be wedded to Prince Horat. The prince was spoiled and unkind. He would take her far away to the cold north.**

Shia waited until after midnight. The **castle** doors were all guarded. Luckily, Shia knew about a secret tunnel. No one saw her leave the castle.

The **unicorn** was waiting for her in the forest. She had found him months ago. **The two had become friends.** The unicorn lead her to a nearby stump.

Color the text to show how you know.

1. From what genre is this passage?

a) biography b) mystery **c) fairytale**

How do you know?



It is about a princess who is friends with a unicorn.

2. Why is Shia running away?



She does not want to marry Prince Horat.

3. What do you think will happen next?

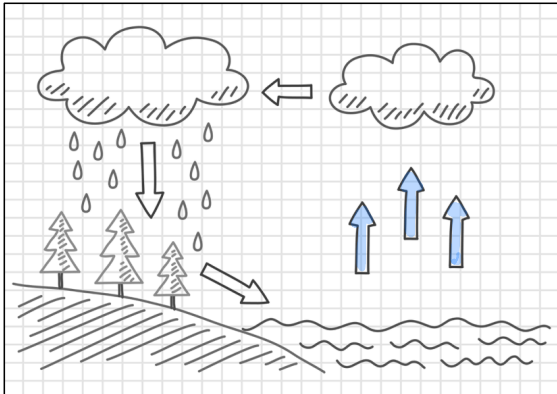
Princess Shia will use the stump to climb onto the unicorn.

The Water Cycle

All living things need water.

Plants need water to grow. People and animals need water to drink.

Clouds are made of water. When it rains, the water flows into lakes, and oceans. Some of the water evaporates. It turns into vapor or steam that forms clouds. Then it rains again. This is called the water cycle.



◆◆ IT: Main idea, vocabulary, text feature (diagram).

Name Answer Key

TEXT
TIME 7

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?



All living things need water.

2. What does the word **evaporate** mean?
- a) To flow into rivers, lakes, and oceans.
 - b)** To turn into vapor or steam.
 - c) To rain down.

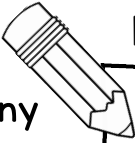


Color the part of the picture that shows **evaporation**.

3. How does the picture help you to better understand the text?

The arrows show how the water moves through the cycle.

The California Gold Rush



In the early 1800s, not many settlers lived in California. In 1848, gold was found. Thousands of people came to California. They hoped to get rich by finding gold.

Prospectors used a pan to look for gold. They put sand from the bottom of a stream into a pan. Then they swished it around. The sand and water washed over the edge. The heavy gold stayed in the pan.

Most prospectors did not find much gold. Some found no gold at all. A few lucky prospectors found large chunks. By 1853, most of the gold was gone.

◆◆ IT: Key details, context clues, main idea.

Name Answer Key

TEXT TIME 8

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Why did so many people come to California?



They came to find gold and get rich.

2. What is a prospector?



- a) A pan used for finding gold.
- b) A person who is looking for gold.
- c) A stream where gold is found.

3. What is the main idea of the last paragraph?



Most prospectors did not find much gold.



Panning for Gold

When I was sixteen years old, my Pa and I went from Virginia to California. We went by boat. It was a long trip.

We had heard that there was a lot of gold in California. People were getting rich! Pa said we could get rich too.

The gold was not easy to find. It was on the bottom of the river. Everyday, we spent hours in the cold water panning for gold. We did not find very much. We had to use all of the gold we found to pay for food and supplies. I was glad when Pa said we could go back home to Virginia.

◆◆ L: Key details, retelling, inference.

Name _____

Answer Key

TEXT
TIME 9

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Why did the narrator go to California?



He went to find gold.

2. What did the narrator do in California?



He panned for gold in the cold river.

3. Why was the narrator glad when he could go back to Virginia?



He was glad because they did not find very much gold and it was hard work.

What is Erosion?

Erosion is a powerful force! Erosion shapes the earth by wearing it down. Water, ice, and wind all cause erosion.

Rivers cause erosion. The running water breaks up rocks in the river. The rock pieces are carried downstream. This makes the river deeper and wider. Over many years, valleys and canyons are formed.



The Grand Canyon was formed by erosion.

◆◆ IT: Context clues, main idea, text feature (photo/caption).

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 10

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is erosion?

Orange

*It is when water, ice, and
wind shape the earth.*

2. What is this passage
mostly about?

Blue

- a) How the Grand Canyon was formed.
- b) How rivers cause erosion.
- d) How wind causes erosion.

3. How does the picture
relate to the text?

Red

*The picture is of the
Grand Canyon, which was
formed by erosion.*

Vampire Bats

Vampire bats are the only mammals that must drink blood to live. Vampire bats need to drink about a tablespoon of blood each night.

Fun Fact: Every night, a vampire bat drinks about half its weight in blood!

Vampire bats feed on large, sleeping animals like cows, pigs, and horses. Most of the time, the animal does not even wake up. First, the vampire bat uses its sharp teeth to take a tiny bite. Then, the bat drinks the animal's blood by using its tongue the same way that a cat laps up milk.

◆◆ IT: Key details.

Name Answer Key

TEXT
TIME 11

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What makes vampire bats different from other mammals?



They are the only mammal that must drink blood to live.

2. Write T for true.
Write F for false:



- T Vampire bats feed at night.
F Vampire bats drink their weight in blood each night.
F Vampire bats feed on small animals.

3. Do vampire bats suck blood? yes no



Explain your answer: They lap the blood up with their tongues.

Planting Pumpkins

Last May, my mom and I planted pumpkin seeds. Soon, we saw tiny, green sprouts. Our pumpkin plants grew all summer long. Mom said that pumpkins are thirsty plants. We watered them almost every day.

At first, our pumpkins were small and green. By October, they had turned orange. They had grown as big as basketballs!

I chose the biggest pumpkin for my Jack-O-Lantern. We invited our neighbors over. Everyone chose a pumpkin. On Halloween night, I saw the pumpkins we grew lit up all over our neighborhood!

◆◆ L: inference, sequence of events.

Name Answer Key

TEXT
TIME 12

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What did the narrator's mom mean when she said that pumpkins are thirsty plants?



She meant that they needed a lot of water.

2. Put these events in order from 1 to 4. The first event should be number 1.



- 3 The pumpkins turned orange.
1 They planted the seeds.
4 The neighbors chose their pumpkins.
2 The seeds sprouted.

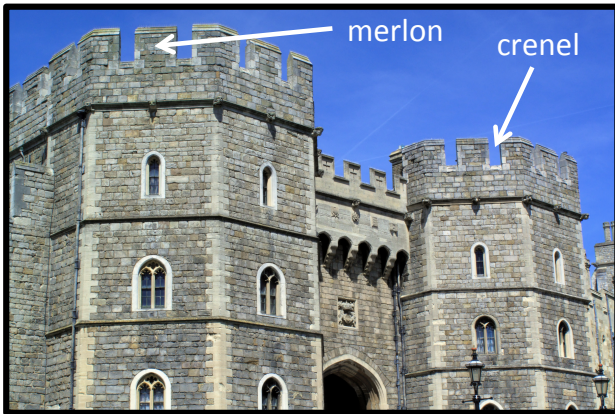
3. What did the neighbors do with their pumpkins?



They made Jack-o-Lanterns!

Castle Battlements

The top part of a castle is called the **battlement**. Battlements were built to protect soldiers. The square parts are called **merlons**. Soldiers hid behind the merlons to keep from being hit by arrows. The spaces between the merlons are called **crenels**. The soldiers shot their arrows through the crenels.



◆◆ IT: Main idea, vocabulary, text feature (labeled photo).

Name Answer Key

TEXT
TIME 13

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Why do castles have battlements?



Castles have battlements
to protect soldiers.

2. What were the merlons used for?



- a) to hide behind.
b) to stand on top of.
c) to shoot arrows between.

3. How does the picture help you to understand the text?

The picture shows the square
merlons and the crenels in between.

A "Waterfall" of Lava



On the Big Island of Hawaii, there is a volcano that has been erupting for more than 30 years! It is called Kilauea (kee-lah-WAY-ah). It has been active since January 3, 1983. Hot flowing lava from Kilauea has destroyed more than 200 buildings, including many homes.

On New Years Eve 2016, a lava tube from Kilauea gave way near the edge of a cliff. This caused the lava to spill over the cliff and into the ocean. When the hot lava hits the sea, it explodes! Tourists have come from all over the world to see the "waterfall" of lava.

◆◆ IT: Key details/cause and effect, evaluation.

Name Answer Key

TEXT TIME 14

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What happened to buildings near Kilauea?



They were destroyed by hot, flowing lava.

2. What happens when the hot lava falls into the sea?



- a) it melts **b)** it explodes c) it floats

3. Do you think this was a good title for this passage? yes no

Why or why not? I think this was a good title because the lava spilling over the cliff is like a waterfall.



At the Store

Makina and her mother were at the store. A woman was in front of them in line. She had a baby in her arms and a little boy. The baby was crying. The little boy was whining.

Makina smiled at the little boy. Then she made a silly face. The boy stopped whining. Then he started to laugh. Makina made more silly faces. The woman was able to get her baby to stop crying. Soon they were at the checkout stand. The woman thanked Makina. Then she told her mother, "I hope my children grow up to be as kind and helpful as your daughter."

◆◆ L: Problem-solution, inference.

Name Answer key

TEXT
TIME 15

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What problem was the woman in line having?



Her baby was crying and her little boy was whining.

2. How did Makina help the woman?



She helped by making silly faces to make the boy laugh.

3. How do you think Makina's mother felt about Makina at the end of the story?
- a) confused b) proud
- c) disappointed d) angry

The Sahara Desert

The Sahara desert is the largest hot desert in the world.

It covers 3.6 million square miles (9.3 million km). That is nearly the size of the USA. The Sahara is in Northern Africa.

Gravel and sand dunes cover most of the Sahara. Strong winds blow the sand into dunes. Some dunes are more than 500 feet (152 m) high!



◆◆ IT: main idea, key details, text feature (map).

Name Answer key

TEXT TIME 16

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?



The Sahara Desert is the largest hot desert in the world.

2. How are sand dunes formed?



Sand dunes are formed by strong winds.

3. Name 3 countries that are covered by the Sahara.

Algeria, Libya, Egypt



What is an Immigrant?

An immigrant is a person who moves away from his or her own country to live in a new country. Most of the people who live in America come from families that were immigrants or are immigrants themselves.

Some people who live in America do not come from families that were immigrants. Most African Americans were not immigrants. Their ancestors were brought to America as slaves. They did not have rights or freedom. Native Americans are also not immigrants. They were living in America for thousands of years before other people came.

◆◆ IT: Vocabulary, main idea, key details.

Name *Answer Key*

TEXT
TIME 17

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is an immigrant?



An immigrant is a person who moves to a new country.

2. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?



- a) Some people in America do not come from families that were immigrants.
- b) Slaves were not immigrants.
- c) Native Americans are not immigrants.

3. Why aren't Native Americans immigrants?



They are not immigrants because they did not come from a different country.

Rima's Story

My name is Rima. My family came to this country two years ago. We came from Syria. My father said we had to leave Syria because it was not safe. Now we live in Canada. We are safe here.

At first it was hard living in Canada. I did not know any English. I did not know anyone at my school. But then a girl named Sophie showed me how to play tetherball at recess. She taught me my first words in English. Sophie was my first friend in Canada. Now I speak English well. I have many friends. I am happy in Canada.

◆◆ IT: Key details, inference.

Name Answer Key

TEXT TIME 18

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Why did Rima's family come to Canada?



- a) To learn English.
- b) Because it was not safe in Syria.
- c) So Rima could make new friends.

2. Why was living in Canada hard at first?



It was hard because Rima didn't know English or know anyone.

2. How do you think Rima felt when Sophie played with her at recess?



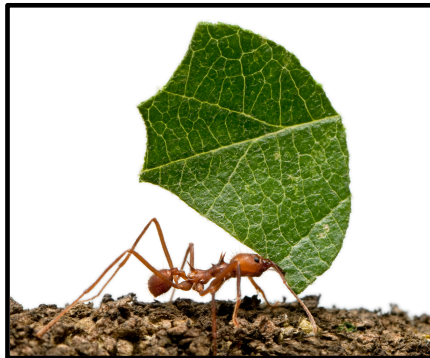
I think she felt happy.

Why do you think so? *because Sophie wanted to be her friend.*

Tiny, Mighty Ants

Ants are tiny, but they are also powerful! An ant can lift up to 50 times its own body weight! If you were that strong, you would be able to hold a car over your head!

There are more than 12,000 kinds of ants. There are many more ants than humans. If you could weigh all of the ants on Earth and all of the people, the ants would weigh more.



Ants are strong! An ant can carry many times its own body weight!

◆◆ IT: Synonym, key details, text feature. (photo/caption)

Name Answer Key

TEXT TIME 19

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Find two words that are synonyms for the word powerful.



1) mighty 2) Strong

2. Write one interesting ~~X~~ fact you learned from this passage.



All the ants on Earth weigh more than all the people.

3. How does the picture help you to better understand the text?

The picture shows a tiny ant carrying a big leaf. That shows how strong it is.

What is Hibernation?

Bears hibernate because it is hard to find food in the winter. When a bear hibernates, it falls into a deep sleep. Its breathing slows down. Its heart beats slower. Its body temperature also falls. The bear uses fat it has stored on its body to stay alive.

Bears are not the only animals that hibernate. Squirrels, mice, groundhogs, raccoons, frogs, turtles, and some kinds of insects also hibernate. Some animals stay asleep all winter long. Others will wake up if danger is nearby or to grab a mid-winter snack.

◆◆ IT: Key details, main idea.

Name Answer Key

TEXT
TIME 20

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Why do bears hibernate?



Bears hibernate because it is hard to find food in winter.

2. What are three things that happen when a bear hibernates?



1. Its breathing slows down.
2. Its heart beats slower.
3. Its temperature gets lower.

3. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?



Other animals also hibernate.

A Snowman for Sasha

It was a snow day! Owen was building a snowman. He saw his sister, Sasha, watching from the window. She was sick. She could not go outside.

Owen put some snow in a wash tub. He got Sasha's mittens. He brought them to her room with the snow.

Sasha put on the mittens. She made a little snowman. Owen found two pennies for the eyes, a baby carrot for the nose, and red yarn for the mouth. Owen put the snowman outside of Sasha's window. Soon, Sasha was well enough to go outside again!

◆◆ L: Key details, sequence of events, character traits.

Name Answer Key

TEXT
TIME 21

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Why couldn't Sasha go outside?



Sasha couldn't go outside because she was sick.

2. Put these events in order from 1 to 4. The first event should be number 1.



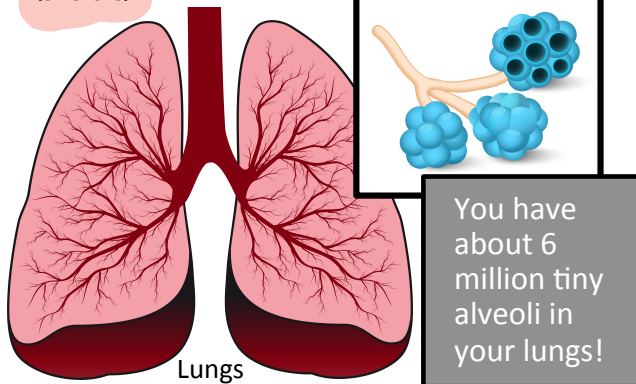
- 3 Sasha made a little snowman.
4 Owen brought the snowman outside.
1 Owen brought Sasha a tub of snow.
2 Sasha put on the mittens.

3. Which word best describes Owen?

- a) funny b) cheerful
c) polite d) kind

Your Lungs

When you take a breath, air goes through your nose or mouth. It flows into your windpipe. Then the air enters your lungs. The air flows through narrow airways. The airways get smaller and smaller. At the end the airways there are tiny sacks called alveoli (al-vee-o-lie). Oxygen from the air flows from the alveoli into your blood.




◆◆ IT: Sequence, of events, vocabulary text feature (illustration)

Name _____

Answer key

TEXT
TIME 22

Color the text to show how you know.

- Put these events in order from 1 to 4. The first event should be number 1.

 - 2 Air flows into your windpipe.
 - 4 Oxygen flows into your blood.
 - 1 You breathe air through your nose.
 - 3 Air flows into your lungs.

- What are alveoli?


Alveoli are tiny air sacs at the end of airways.

- What does the picture show you?

It shows the airways in the lungs and the alveoli.

What is Asthma?

Asthma is a illness that makes it hard to breathe. Every time you take a breath, you bring air into your lungs. The air flows through tubes called airways. When a person has an asthma attack, the airways get swollen and fill with mucus. It is hard for air to flow though swollen airways.

People who have asthma carry an inhaler with them. They use the inhaler when they have an asthma attack. An inhaler sends medicine into the lungs. The medicine helps open up the airways so the person can breathe again.

◆◆ IT: Main idea, key details.

Name Answer key

TEXT
TIME 23

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?



- a) When a person has an asthma attack, the airways get swollen.
- b) The air travels through narrow tubes.
- c) Asthma is an illness that makes it hard to breath.

2. Why is it hard for someone with asthma to breathe?



It's hard to breathe because the airways in the lungs get swollen, so the air can't move.

3. How does an inhaler help?



An inhaler sends medicine that opens up the airways.

The Seal and the Gull

Seagull landed on a log in the water. Seal was swimming nearby. "You are lucky, Seagull" Seal said. "I wish that I could fly and see the world."

"Flying is not so great," replied Seagull. "You are the lucky one. I wish that I could swim under the water like you."

Seagull flew away. He did not see the clear blue sky or the beautiful sunset. He thought about how nice it would be to swim like Seal. Seal swam away, but he did not see the colorful fish around him. He thought about how nice it would be to fly like Seagull. They both felt sad.

◆◆ L: Characters, key details,, moral/theme.

Name Answer Key

TEXT
TIME 24

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What do the main characters want?



Seagull: To swim in the sea

Seal: To fly in the air.

2. Why are Seagull and Seal sad?



They are both sad because they each want what the other one has.

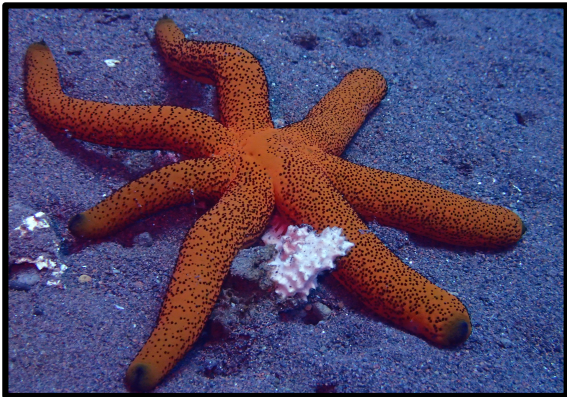
3. What is the lesson or moral of the story?

- a) Seals can't fly.
- b) Appreciate what you have.
- c) It is no fun to be a seagull.

Sea Stars

Sea stars are often called starfish, but they are not fish. Sea stars do not have backbones, and fish do. Sea stars are invertebrates. Invertebrates do not have backbones.

Most sea stars have five arms. Some kinds can have up to 40 arms! If a sea star loses an arm, it can regrow it!



◆◆ IT: Vocabulary, main idea, text feature (photo)/inference.

Name Answer Key

TEXT TIME 25

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is an invertebrate?



- a) An animal that does not have a backbone.
- b) An animal that has five arms.
- c) An animal that lives under water.

2. What is the second paragraph mostly about?



It is mostly about the sea star's arms.

3. Why do you think one of the sea star's arms in the picture is smaller than the rest?



I think he lost it and it is still regrowing.

In a Deep, Dark Cave

Some kinds of animals live their whole lives deep inside a cave. They are born inside a cave and never leave it. These animals are called troglobites.

Troglobites are blind. Some kinds of troglobites do not even have eyes. Since it is always dark inside a cave, they do not need to see. Troglobites have long legs or antennae to help them find food.

Troglobites have thin skin. The smallest troglobites are insects, spiders, crayfish, and shrimp. They become food for bigger troglobites, such as cave fish and blind salamanders.

◆◆ IT: Vocabulary, key details, inference.

Name Answer Key

TEXT
TIME 26

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is a troglobite?

- a) An animal that is blind.
- b) An animal that has thin skin.
- c) An animal that lives its whole life in a cave.

Purple

2. How is a troglobite spider different from a spider that lives outside a cave?

Blue

A troglobite spider is blind.

A regular spider can see.

3. What do you think would happen to a troglobite if it was brought outside its cave? Tell why you think so in your answer.

I think it would die because its thin skin could not protect it from the sun and snow.

Sledding with Caleb

I wanted to go sledding, but my mom would not let me go alone. I had to go with my big brother, Caleb. But Caleb did not want to go sledding outside. He wanted to play a sledding video game instead.

Then something happened. The power went out! Caleb could not play his video game anymore. Caleb said he would go sledding with me after all.

Sledding was so much fun! We stayed outside for hours. When we finally went inside, Caleb said that real sledding was way more fun than sledding in a video game.

◆◆ L: Plot, key details, retelling.

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 27

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Why didn't Caleb want to go sledding outside?



He wants to play a sledding video game instead.

2. What happened to change his mind?



The power went out, so he could not play his game.

3. What happened at the end of the story?

Caleb and the narrator went sledding outside and had a lot of fun.

What is Braille?

Blind people can use Braille to read. Braille is a code made from raised dots. The dots are arranged in different ways to stand for different letters.

People who are blind can feel the dots with their fingers to read the words. Books are written in Braille. You can sometimes see Braille in elevators or on restroom signs.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
⠁	⠃	⠉	⠇	⠑	⠖	⠔	⠈	⠊	⠋
K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
⠅	⠙	⠓	⠞	⠕	⠗	⠒	⠚	⠞	⠟
U	V	W	X	Y	Z	,	.		
⠠	⠡	⠢	⠤	⠥	⠦	⠨	⠩		

The filled-in dots show which dots are raised in the Braille alphabet.

◆◆ IT: Key details, inference, text feature (chart).

Name _____

Color the text to show how you know.

1. How do blind people read Braille?

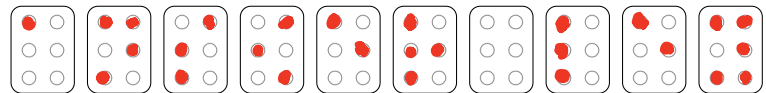


They feel the dots with their fingertips

2. Why do you think Braille can sometimes be found on restroom signs?

So that blind people will know which restroom to use.

3. Use the chart to write your name in Braille.



Louis Braille

Louis Braille was born in France on January 4, 1809. An injury caused him to go blind when he was little.

Louis went to a school for blind children in Paris. He met a man named Charles Barbier. Barbier had made a system of 12 raised dots for the French army. The dots stood for different sounds. By feeling the dots with their fingers, soldiers could communicate at night without making any noise.

Louis made Barbier's system simpler. He used only 6 dots and had them stand for letters, not sounds. Today, blind people all over the world use Braille.

◆◆ IT: Genre, context clues, contrasting.

Name Answer Key

TEXT
TIME 29

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What genre is this passage?
a) science fiction b) fantasy
 c) biography d) mystery
2. What does the word communicate mean?
 a) Give information to each other.
b) Clean their weapons.
c) Play card games.
3. How was Louis's system of raised dots different from Barbier's?



Louis's system used 6 raised dots instead of 12. Also, Louis's dots stood for letters while Barbier's stood for sounds.

At Grandma's House

I remember visiting my grandma when I was a little girl. We would sit by the fire together. Grandma would knit and tell me stories about when she was a little girl. She let me help her make cookies. We played cards. Sometimes we worked on a big jigsaw puzzle.

Now I am a grandma. I have a grandson and he comes to my house. I tell him stories about when I was little. We make cookies and play cards. Sometimes, we play video games on the computer. A lot of things are different now, but some things are still the same.

◆◆ L: Key details, contrast, inference.

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 30

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What did the narrator do at her Grandma's house?



*She listened to stories,
made cookies, played cards
and did jigsaw puzzles.*

2. What does the narrator do with her grandson that she did not do with her grandma?



*She played Video games
With him.*

3. About how old do you think the narrator is?



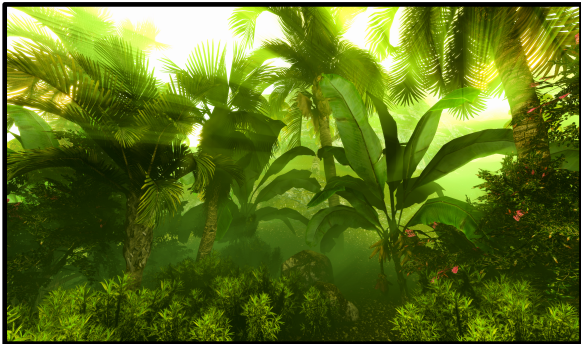
a) 10

b) 35

c) 65

In a Tropical Rainforest

A tropical rainforest is full of plants and animals. There are more different kinds of plants and animals in a rainforest than anywhere else on Earth! The air in a tropical rain forest is warm and humid. It is warm because it is near the equator. The weather is always warm near the equator. It is humid because it rains there almost every day.



◆◆ IT: Description/key details, context clues, inference.

Name Answer Key

TEXT
TIME 31

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is it like in a tropical rainforest?



A tropical rainforest is full of plants and animals. It is also warm and humid.

2. What does the word humid mean?



- a) warm b) full of life
c) wet d) near the equator

- * 3. Pretend you are in the picture. What are some sounds you might hear?

I might hear birds chirping rain falling, and branches breaking.

Ruby Bridges

Ruby Bridges was the first African American child to attend an all-white elementary school. She started first grade at William Frantz Elementary on November 14, 1960.

Each day, a crowd of angry white people threw things at her and said they would hurt her. She was walked into the school by four US Marshalls who kept her safe.

Ruby was the only student in her class. The parents of the other children would not them be in her class. It was a hard time for Ruby and her family, but they felt it was important for schools to be integrated.

◆◆ IT: Main idea, key details, character trait/inference

Name Answer Key

TEXT
TIME 32

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?



Ruby Bridges was the first African American child to attend an all-white elementary school.

2. What did the crowd of angry white people do?



They threw things at Ruby Bridges and said that they would hurt her.

3. Which word best describes Ruby?

a) brave b) kind c) honest d) angry

After the Fall

After I fell off the wall, things were pretty grim. I was broken into about a dozen pieces. Just like you've always heard, all the king's horses and all the king's men couldn't put me together again. The men had swords and shields. You can't fix anything with swords and shields. And the horses, well they don't even have hands!

Then the queen came. She brought all of her ladies. They brought their needles and thread. They found all of my pieces and sewed me up just as good as new! The queen told me not to sit on any more walls!

Name Answer Key

TEXT TIME 33

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Who is narrating the story? Humpty Dumpty

How do you know?



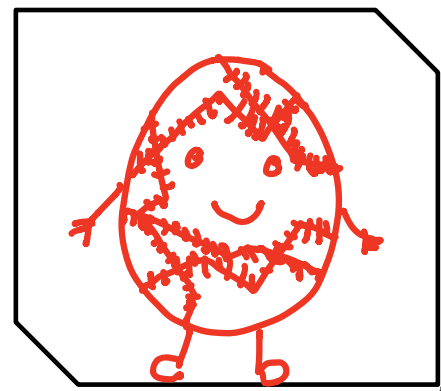
The narrator says he fell off a wall and is in pieces.

2. What does the word grim mean?



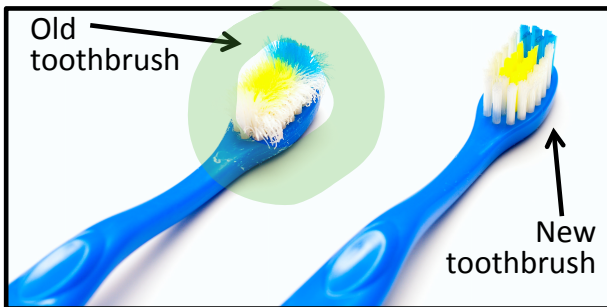
- a) good
- b) bad**
- c) painful
- d) perfect

3. Draw a picture of the narrator after the queen and her ladies put him back together again.



Time for a New Toothbrush

If the bristles on your toothbrush are **frayed**, then it is time for a new one. When you brush your teeth, you are brushing away plaque. Plaque is a sticky film that causes tooth decay. **A worn toothbrush does not brush away as much plaque as a new toothbrush.** The American Dental Association (ADA) says you should get a new toothbrush every 3-4 months.



◆◆ IT: Context clues, key details, text feature (photo).

Name _____

Answer Key

TEXT
TIME 34

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What does the word frayed mean?



- a) worn b) hard c) straight

2. Why should you replace an old toothbrush?



A worn toothbrush brushes away less plaque than a new one.

3. How does the picture help you to better understand the text?

The picture shows what a worn toothbrush looks like compared to a new one.

Snow Leopards

Snow leopards are big cats that live in the mountains in central Asia. They are endangered. There are only about 6,000 snow leopards left in the wild.

A snow leopard's fur is thick to keep it warm. A snow leopard will wrap its tail around its body to stay warm when it is sleeping. Snow leopards have wide paws that keep them from sinking into the snow.

Snow leopards hunt other animals for food. They hide and wait for other animals to come close. Then they jump out and attack! Snow leopards eat ibex, Himalayan blue sheep, and smaller mammals.

◆◆ IT: Key details, main idea.

Name _____

Answer Key

TEXT
TIME 35

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Where do snow leopards live?

Green

They live in the mountains in Asia.

2. How does each of these parts of a snow leopard help it to survive in the mountains?

Blue

fur *Keeps it warm.*

tail *Keeps it warm while sleeping.*

paws *Keeps it from sinking in the snow.*

3. What is the main idea of the last paragraph?

Purple

- a) Snow leopards eat ibex and Himalayan blue sheep.
b) Snow leopards jump out and attack.
c) Snow leopards hunt other animals for food.

New Home, New Friends

Noah felt sad and alone. Even though he was with his mom, everything else was different. They had just moved. They did not know anyone here.

The apartment was nearly empty. The moving truck had gotten stuck in a snowstorm. Noah and his mom could not even make dinner.

Then there was a knock at the door. It was a boy about Noah's age. He asked Noah and his mother to join his family for dinner. That night, Noah and his mom made their first new friends in their new neighborhood!

◆◆ L: Inference, key details, analysis.

Name Answer key

TEXT
TIME 36

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Why couldn't Noah's mom make dinner?



Noah's mom could not make dinner because everything was still in the moving truck.

2. Where did Noah and his mom eat dinner?



They ate with their neighbors.

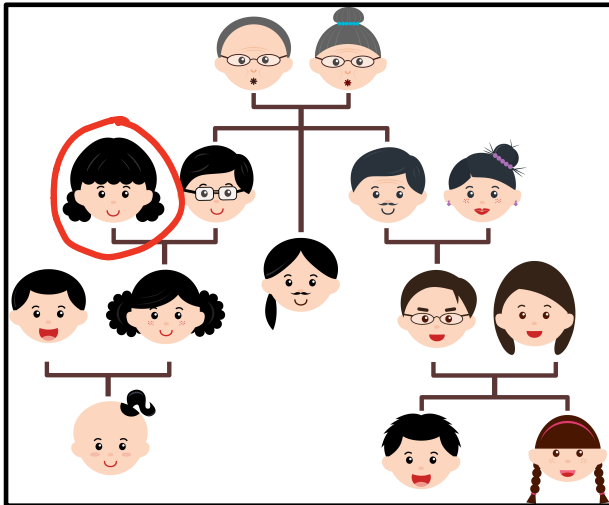
3. Noah was sad at the start of the story. How do you think he felt at the end? Tell why you think so.

I think he felt happy because he had made a new friend.

What is a Family Tree?

A family tree is a diagram that shows how people in a family are related to each other.

Look at the family tree below. Find the girl with the braids. Can you see her parents just above her? Above her father are his parents. The girl's great-grandparents are at the top of the tree.



◆◆ IT: Vocabulary, text feature (diagram), analysis.

Name Answer Key

TEXT
TIME 37

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is a family tree?



a) A tree that a family plants together

b) A picture that shows how family members are related to each other.

c) A picture of a tree with faces on it.

2. Look at the picture of the family tree. Draw a circle around the baby's grandma.

How many children did she have? 1 Child

* 3. Pretend you are the boy or the girl in the bottom right part of the picture. What is one way your family tree would be different from the one shown?

It would show that my dad has 2 sisters.

The Magic Balancing Box

Try this trick! You will need:

- a shoebox with a lid
- a big rock
- strong tape

First, put the rock in a corner of the box. Use the tape to make sure it will not move. Next, tape the lid to the box.

Put the corner of the box with the rock on the table, but make the rest of the box stick out over the edge of the table.

The box will look like it should fall off the table. Since your friends cannot see the rock inside, They will think you have a magic box!

◆◆ IT: Author's purpose, sequence, inference/analysis.

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is the purpose of this passage?
a) To tell you how to do something.
b) To tell a story.
c) To solve a problem.



2. What should you do after you tape the rock inside the box?



You should tape the lid to the box.

3. Would this trick work if you used a cotton ball instead of a rock? yes no

Why or why not? It would not work because a cotton ball is not heavy enough.



Three Best Friends

Kari and Lily had been best friends for years. They lived next door to each other. They played together almost every day. One day Lily brought a girl named Divya with her to Kari's house. Divya's family had just moved in across the street.

Kari was not happy. She thought Kari would like Divya more than she liked her. Luckily, Divya was really nice. Divya wanted to be her friend too. The three girls played together almost every day. They made up new games for three people instead of just two. Soon Kari realized that she had two best friends instead of just one!


◆◆ L: Key details, character, title analysis.


Name _____

Answer Key

TEXT TIME 39

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Why wasn't Kari happy? 
- a) She did not like Divya
 - b) She thought Lily would like Divya best.**
 - c) She wanted to play at Lily's house.

2. What are two things that you know about Divya? 

- 1) **She just moved in.**
- 2) **She is really nice.**

3. Do you think this is a
* good title for this story? yes no

Why or why not? **I think it is a good title because at the end of the story they were all friends.**

Why the Wind Blows

You can't see the wind, but it is there! When air moves, it is called wind. If the air is moving fast, the wind will be strong. If it is moving slow, it will be a gentle breeze.

Air moves because the sun makes some places warmer than other places. Warm air is lighter than cold air, so it rises. When the warm air rises, the heavier, cold air rushes to fill the space. The moving air makes wind.

Fun Fact: Mount Everest is not only the highest place on Earth, it is also the windiest! That is because it is tall enough to reach the jet stream. The jet stream is a narrow band of strong wind flowing high in the sky.

◆◆ IT: Key details, main idea,

Name _____

Answer key

TEXT TIME 40

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is wind?



Wind is air that is moving.

What is the main idea of the second paragraph?



Air moves because the sun makes some places warmer than other places.

3. What is the jet stream?



- a) a path in the sky for jet airplanes.
- b) Wind that blows only on Mount Everest.
- c) A strip of wind high above the Earth.

Hurricanes

Hurricanes are large storms with strong winds. The center of a hurricane is called the eye. The eye of a hurricane is calm, while the rest of the storm blows all around it.

Hurricanes start over the the ocean. 1 The warm air over the water rises. 2 Cooler air takes its place. The ocean warms the cooler air. It starts to rise too. 3 All that moving air cause the strong winds. Clouds form from the moist air. 4

Hurricanes cause a lot of damage. Strong winds knock down trees and buildings. Hurricanes can also cause big floods.

◆◆ IT: Vocabulary, sequence of events, key details.

Name _____

Answer key

TEXT TIME 41

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is the center of a hurricane called?



- a) the eye b) the mouth c) the calm

2. Put these events in order from 1 to 4 to tell how a hurricane forms. The first event should be #1



- 4 Clouds form from the moist air.
2 The cool replaces the warm air.
1 The warm air rises.
3 Strong winds are formed from the moving air.

3. Why are hurricanes dangerous?



Hurricanes knock down buildings
And cause flooding.

Keenan's Kite

One day, Keenan found a kite in the attic. It was rolled up in a tube. Keenan took the tube downstairs. He put the kite together. Then he went outside.

It was a perfect day to fly a kite. Keenan launched his kite into the wind. It started to go up, but then it crashed to the ground. Keenan tried flying his kite three more times, but the same thing happened.

Keenan went back inside. He asked his grandpa for help. Keenan's grandpa helped him to make a tail for his kite. Then they both went back outside. Keenan's kite flew high in the sky and it didn't crash!

Name _____

Answer Key

TEXT
TIME 42

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What problem did Keenan have?



Keenan's kite kept crashing.

2. How did Keenan solve his problem?



He asked his grandpa for help.

3. Summarize this story in 3 sentences.

First, *Keenan found a kite in the attic and put it together.*

Then, *He tried to fly it, but it kept crashing.*

Finally, *His grandpa helped him to make a tail and it worked!*

International Symbols

Imagine being in a country where no one understands English. You would not be able to read the signs or ask for help. You might get lost. That is why there are symbols like the ones below. They are in countries all over the world. These pictures give people information without words.



3 There are 50 different international symbols. Have you seen these ones before?

◆◆ IT: Key details, problem/solution, analysis.

Name Answer Key

TEXT TIME 43

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Write "T" for true and "F" for false.









- F International symbols are only in America.
- T International symbols do not have words.
- F There are 65 different international symbols.

2. What problem do these symbols help solve?



They help people who don't know the language.

3. What do you think each of the symbols in the picture mean?

 <i>Food</i>	 <i>Trash Can</i>
 <i>Hospital</i>	 <i>Bus Stop</i>
 <i>Bathroom</i>	 <i>Airport</i>

Terrific Tree Frogs!

Some kinds of frogs live in trees. Tree frogs are amphibians. Amphibians spend part of their life in the water and part of their life on land. Tree frogs live in the water as tadpoles when they are babies. They live in trees as adults.

Tree frogs usually walk or climb. They only hop to get away from predators. Tree frogs have long legs to help them climb. They have sticky pads on their fingers and toes. The pads help them to hold onto branches. Tree frogs are small and light so they can hop from branch to branch without breaking them.

◆◆ IT: Vocabulary, main idea, key details.

Name _____

Answer Key

TEXT
TIME 44

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is an amphibian?

Green

An amphibian is an animal that spends part of their life in the water and part on land.

2. What is the second paragraph mostly about?

a) How tree frogs move.

b) How tree frogs have sticky fingers and toes.

c) How a tree frog's body helps it to live in the trees.

3. Why are tree frogs small?

Orange

Tree frogs are small so they don't break the tree branches.

Claire and the Spider



Name _____

Answer Keys

TEXT
TIME 45

Color the text to show how you know.

"Spider!" screamed Claire.
Mom came running. There was a
big black spider in the sink.

"Poor thing." Mom said.

"Aren't you going to kill it?"
asked Claire. "It's big and
scary."

"No," Mom replied. "This spider
isn't hurting anyone. There is no
reason to kill it." Mom got a jar
from the kitchen and trapped
the spider inside. Then she
carried the jar outside. They let
the spider go in the garden.

As they watched the spider
scamper away Claire said. "He
looks happy. I'm glad we didn't
kill him."

1. What problem did Claire
have?



*Claire's problem was that
she found a spider in the sink.*

2. How did each character
want to solve the
problem?



Claire: *She wanted her mom to
kill the spider.*

Mom: *She wanted to bring the
spider outside alive.*

3. What do you think Claire learned?

*Claire learned that you don't
have to kill a spider in the house.*



The Moon

A full moon looks bright in the night sky, but it does not make any light of its own. The light we see is sunlight that reflects off the moon to the Earth.

The moon orbits, or circles our Earth. As the moon moves around the Earth, the sun hits it at different angles. As the angle of the sun changes, the part of the moon that we can see also changes. That is why the moon looks different each night.



◆◆IT: Key details, context clues, text feature (photo).

Name Answer key

TEXT
TIME 46

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Why does the moon look bright in the night sky?



The moon looks bright because it reflects light from the sun.

2. What does the word orbit mean?

- a) to shine brightly
b) to change shape
c) to circle around



3. How is the picture related to the text?

The picture shows how the moon looks when the sun hits it at different angles.

What is a Coral Reef?

A coral reef is made from the skeletons of millions of tiny animals. **Tiny animals called coral polyps** live together in groups. They build hard skeletons around themselves to keep their soft bodies safe. **When polyps die, they leave their skeletons behind. More polyps die on top of them. Over many years, the skeletons form coral reefs.**

More animals live on or near coral reefs than any other part of the ocean. **Some fish eat coral polyps. Other fish eat those fish. Many animals use the small holes in a reef to hide from predators.**

Name Answer Keys

TEXT TIME 47

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is a coral polyp?



- a) a tiny animal b) a skeleton c) a hard reef

2. How is a coral reef formed?



Coral reefs are formed from polyps that die and leave their skeletons behind. It takes many years.

3. Give two reasons why fish live near coral reefs.



- 1) To eat Coral polyps
2) To hide from predators.

The Reef is my Home

by Arnie Angelfish

I love the coral reef! Without it, I would probably not even be alive to tell you that! The coral reef is my home. It is where lots of other fish live too. Lots of algae grows on the coral reef. I eat algae all the time! I also eat sponges. Sponges also hangout on the coral reef. Algae is good, but sponges are yummy!

The coral reef is also a good place to hide. Big fish and sharks want to eat me! If I think that a shark is nearby, I swim into a little hole in the reef. Then I am safe. That is why I love the coral reef.

◆◆ IT: Fantasy vs. realism, character, evaluation.

Name _____

Answer Key

TEXT
TIME 48

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What kind of passage is this?

- a) fantasy b) realism

How do you know? *It is fantasy because a fish is telling the story.*

2. What are 3 things you know about Arnie Angelfish?

- 1) *He lives at the coral reef.*
2) *He really likes eating sponges.*
3) *Sharks want to eat him.*

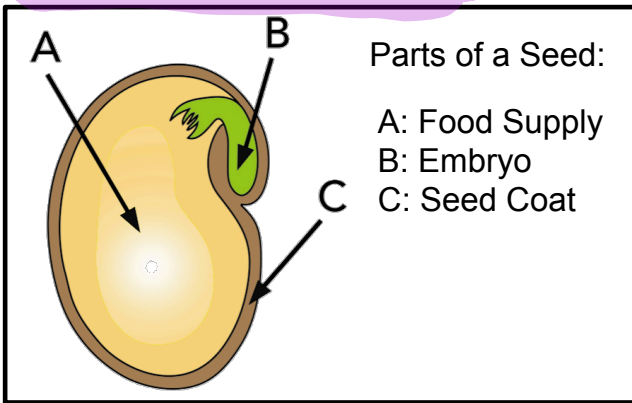
3. Did you enjoy this passage? yes no

Why or why not? *I thought it was funny and I like Arnie.*

Seeds

A seed is a small part of a plant that can grow into a new plant. Seeds come in different shapes and sizes. A poppy seed is tiny. A coconut seed is large.

All seeds have three main parts. The seed coat protects the inside of the seed. The embryo is the part that will grow into a new plant. The rest of the seed is the food that the plant will need to grow.



Name _____

Answer key

TEXT TIME 49

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Why do plants have seeds?



Plants have seeds to make more plants.

2. Color the definition for each word in the text.

seed coat



embryo



food supply



3. What is something that you can learn from the diagram that you can't learn from the text?

The embryo looks like a tiny plant.

Why Do Rabbits have Long Ears?

A rabbit's long ears have two important jobs. You have probably guessed the first one. The long ears help the rabbit to hear. Rabbits can move each of their ears in different directions at the same time. That means that they can hear things all around them. If the rabbit hears a predator nearby, it can hop into a hole before it is caught.

A rabbit's long ears also help it to stay cool. A rabbit's ears are full of blood vessels. When the weather is hot, the blood vessels swell to give off heat. That keeps the rabbit cool.

Name Answer Key

TEXT
TIME 50

Color the text to show how you know.

1. How does being able to move its ears in different directions help a rabbit?



Moving its ears in all directions helps the rabbit to hear predators so it can get away.

2. What is the author's purpose?
a) to persuade (b) to inform c) to entertain

3. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?



A rabbit's long ears help it to stay cool.

Pitching Practice

Mika felt sad. She had wanted to be the pitcher for her softball team, but the coach chose someone else.

Mika asked her coach what she could do to get better. He gave her some tips and told her to practice every day. Mika practiced pitching with her sister. They practiced each day before dinner.

A few weeks later, the girl who was chosen to be the pitcher got sick. The coach knew Mika had been practicing. He decided to give her a chance. Mika pitched well and helped her team to win!

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 51

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Why did Mika feel sad?



She felt sad because the coach chose another girl to pitch.

2. What are two things that Mika did to get better at pitching?



1) *She asked her coach for tips.*
2) *She practiced every day.*

3. What is the lesson or theme of this story?

a) Softball is fun.

b) Keep trying until you succeed.

c) Anyone can be a pitcher.

What are Petroglyphs?

Petroglyphs are pictures that have been carved into rocks. The people who carved them lived thousands of years ago. Petroglyphs can be found all over the world. Often, they are of shapes, people, animals, and things found in nature such as mountains or the sun. People may have carved petroglyphs to tell stories or to pass on useful information.



These petroglyphs were carved in Utah about 2,000 years ago.

◆◆ IT: Vocabulary, key details, inference, text feature

Name _____

Answer Key

TEXT
TIME 52

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What are petroglyphs?



Petroglyphs are pictures that have been carved into rocks.

2. Which of these would not be in a petroglyph?



- a) the moon b) a bicycle c) a lizard

Why not? *Because there were no bikes thousands of years ago.*

3. Look at the picture. What is one thing you *** can learn about the people who carved it?

The people who carved this petroglyph use bows and arrows to hunt.

What does a Pediatrician Do?

A pediatrician is a doctor who only treats children.

Pediatricians know about how children grow. They know how to make them better when they get sick.

Most pediatricians work in a doctors' office. Some kinds of pediatricians work in hospitals. They treat children who are very sick or who need to have an operation. Babies go to the pediatrician more than older children. The pediatrician makes sure they are healthy and growing properly. Children and teenagers see their pediatrician once a year for a check up, and if they get sick.

◆◆ IT: Vocabulary, key details, author's purpose.

Name _____

Answer Key

TEXT
TIME 53

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is a pediatrician?



A pediatrician is a doctor who only treats children.

2. Why do children need a pediatrician instead of a regular doctor



A pediatrician knows about how children grow and what to do when they get sick.

3. What is the author's purpose?

a) to persuade (b) to inform c) to entertain

Deer Morning

My family likes to go camping.

One time, I got up really early. Everything was quiet. Then I saw the deer.

It was a mama and her fawn. They came out of the woods and into our campsite. The mama deer looked right at me. For a moment, we stared into each others' eyes.

Then I heard my dad calling me from the tent. I didn't want to answer. I didn't want to scare the deer, but I knew I had to. As soon as I spoke, the deer bounded off into the woods. I never told anyone about that morning, but I think of it sometimes.

◆◆ L: Setting, key details, mood/tone/inference

Name _____

TEXT
TIME 54

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Think about the setting of the story. What are three things Aaron probably saw that morning?



1) Campsite 2) tent 3) Woods

2. Why didn't Aaron want to answer his father?



Aaron did not want to scare away the deer.

3. Which of these words do you think Aaron would use to describe this event?

a) scary b) boring c) special d) fun

Why do you think so? because he was really close to the deer and it looked into his eyes.

Hummingbirds in Flight

Unlike other birds, hummingbirds can fly up, down, sideways, and backwards. They can even fly upside-down!

Hummingbirds can also hover in mid-air. Hovering makes it easier for them to drink nectar from flowers. Hummingbirds move their wings very quickly, which makes a humming sound. A hummingbird can beat its wings up to 200 times a second.



This Collard Inca hummingbird is hovering in the air to drink nectar from the flowers.

◆◆ IT: Contrast, context clues, text feature (photo)

Name _____

Answer Key

TEXT
TIME 55

Color the text to show how you know.

1. How is the way that hummingbirds fly different than other birds?



Hummingbirds can fly in all directions and other birds can only fly forwards.

2. What does the word, hover mean?



- a) to drink nectar.
b) to move wings quickly.
c) to stay in one place in the air.

3. How does the picture relate to the text?

The picture shows how a hummingbird can hover.

Hummingbirds

Some of the smallest birds in world are hummingbirds. Many hummingbirds weigh less than a nickel. Hummingbirds only live in North and South America.

Hummingbirds can fly in any direction. A hummingbird can fly up to 30 miles per hour (48 kph) when moving forward and twice that speed when diving.

Fun Fact: Hummingbirds cannot walk or hop. Their feet are only used for perching.

Hummingbirds need a lot of energy. They may eat up to 3 times their weight a day. They eat mostly flower nectar.

◆◆ IT: Inference, key details, main idea.

Name _____

Answer Key

TEXT
TIME 56

Color the text to show how you know.

1. Do hummingbirds live in France? yes no



How do you know? Hummingbirds only live in North and South America.
France is in Europe.

2. How fast can a hummingbird fly when diving?



a) 30 mph b) 48 mph c) 60 mph

3. What is the main idea of the last paragraph?



Hummingbirds need a lot of energy.

Abby's Ice Cream

Aiden and his little sister, Abby, went to the snack bar. Aiden got them each an ice cream cone. Then, PLOP! Abby's scoop of ice cream fell out of her cone and onto the sidewalk. Abby began to cry.

Aiden gave Abby his ice cream cone. She stopped crying. He felt sad about not getting ice cream, but glad he could make Abby feel better. Then they heard someone calling from the snack bar. The girl who had scooped their ice cream told them to come back. She gave Aiden another ice cream cone for free!

Name _____

Answer key

TEXT
TIME 57

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What made Abby cry?



Abby Cried because her ice cream fell onto the sidewalk.

2. Put these events in order from 1 to 4. The first event should be number 1.



- 4 Aiden got a free ice cream cone.
- 2 Abby began to cry.
- 1 Aiden and Abby got ice cream cones.
- 3 Aiden gave Abby his ice cream cone.

3. What do you think is the lesson or theme of this story?

- a) Be careful when eating ice cream.
- b)** If you are kind, others may be kind to you.
- c) People who work at snack bars are nice.

National Parks

A national park is land that is owned and protected by the government. National parks are natural places such as forests or deserts.

Many people enjoy visiting national parks. They come to relax, hike, swim, and take pictures. They may also want to learn about the plants and animals that live there.



◆◆ IT: Vocabulary, key details, text feature (map).

Name Answer Key

TEXT
TIME 58

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What is a national park?



A national park is land that is protected by the government.

2. What are three things people like to do at national parks?



1) hike
2) Swim 3) take pictures

3. What do the little green trees on the map show?

The trees show where national park are located in the U.S.

How many national parks are in Alaska? 8

Ice Cream at the World's Fair

The first ice cream cone was made at the 1904 World's in St. Louis. An ice cream seller named Arnold Fornachou had a problem. He had run out of paper dishes for his ice cream. A man from Syria named Ernest Hamwi was selling a waffle-like pastry at the booth next door.

Hamwi thought of a way to help his Fornachou. He rolled one of his waffles into a cone shape. Fornachou was able to put a scoop of ice cream in it and sell it. People loved the new ice cream cones. Soon other vendors were pairing up to sell them too!

◆◆ IT: Problem-solution, context clues.

Name Answer Key

TEXT
TIME 59

Color the text to show how you know.

1. What problem did Arnold Fornachou have?



Arnold Fornachou ran out of dishes for his ice cream.

2. How was the problem solved?



Another seller rolled his waffles into a cone shape.

3. What does the word **vender** mean?

- a) A person offers something for sale.
- b) A person who scoops ice cream.
- c) A person who is clever.

Dear Goldilocks...

Dear Goldilocks,

Thank you for the new chair. I accept your apology. I hope we can be friends, too! 😊

The new chair is just the right size. My old one was getting too small. I also really like the shade of blue you that you painted it. Blue is my favorite color!

Would you like to come over for breakfast tomorrow morning? Mama Bear is making porridge. I am pretty sure that you will like it. 😊

Your (new) friend,
Baby Bear

Name

Answer key

TEXT
TIME 60

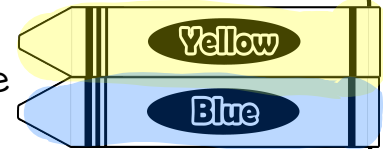
Color the text to show how you know.

1. Why did Goldilocks apologize to Baby Bear?



She apologized for breaking his chair.

2. What are two reasons that Baby Bear likes the new chair?



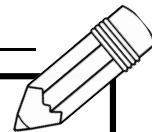
- 1) It is just the right size.
2) It is his favorite color.

3. Do you think Goldilocks will
* come for breakfast? yes no

Why or why not? I think she will come because she loves porridge.

Comparing Two Passages - Chart

Name Sample Answer Date _____



Title	Passage 1:	Passage 2
What is each passage mostly about?	The California Gold Rush	Panning for Gold
What are two important things you learned or important parts of each passage?	1 Gold was found in California in 1848.	1 Panning for gold is hard work.
	2 Most prospectors did not find very much gold.	2 They did not find much gold and went back to Virginia.



Comparing Two Passages - Graphic Organizer Name Sample Answer Date _____

Title 1:

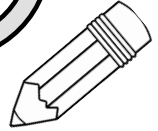
The California Gold Rush

Title 2:

Panning for Gold

The Same

They were both about people
coming to California to find
gold.



Different:

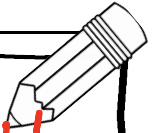
This passage gave
information about the
gold rush.

Different:

This passage was a
story about someone
who was in the goldrush.

It was written in
the third person point
of view.

It was written in
the first person point
of view.



1. Which two passages did you read? The CA. Goldrush and Panning for Gold

2. How are the passages similar? They are both about people coming to California to find gold.

3. How are the passages different? The first passage gives facts and information. The second one is a story.

4. Which passage was the most informative? The first one
Why? It had facts about what the gold rush was and why it happened.

5. Which passage was the most interesting? The second one.
Why? I thought it was interesting to read about how hard it was to find gold.

