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Galaxies

Another type of spiral galaxies also exists; they are known as barred spirals. Barred spirals are similar, except that they
through the middle of the bulge. The arms o
shining stars and gas. These young stars give
lose some of their shine. Scientists believe t
get older, spiral galaxies turn into elliptical g
The most commonly known spiral galaxy
of it? It is a barred

Galaxies

Consider the sky above you; when you've looked up, what have you seen there? Likely stars, clouds, the Sun, and the moon, but did you know that other things
t or live in the sky? We use the term galaxy to represent the areas of
s, gas, dust, and black matter that exist up there. Galaxies are held
her by gravity, and more than 100 million different types exist. Wow,
a lot! We can't see galaxies with our eyes, but we could if we were to
elescope. Astronomers are scientist
d all
ow

Galaxies

Name:

6. What does the word astronomers mean?
   a. people who enjoy looking at the stars through a telescope
   b. scientists who only study galaxies
   c. scientists who study galaxies, planets, stars, and the solar
   d. people w

7. What is the main ide
   a. more tha
   b. we have
   c. astronon
   d. galaxies

8. Which of the followi
   a. spirals
   b. ellipticals
   c. irregular
   d. The Milk

9. What is the logical r
   a. spirals a
   b. spirals c
   c. their sta
   contain
   d. stars die

Annotate the Text

1 Number the paragraphs

Underline important statements

Circle unknown words

? Question? Confusing?

Galaxies

Name:

1. Select the word or phrase from the paragraph that helps the reader understand the meaning of the word exist.
   a. things
   b. live
   c. in the sky
   d. galaxy

2. What evidence does the author use to support the idea that elliptical galaxies are the main type of galaxies in the sky?
   a. the largest type of elliptical galaxy is a giant elliptical
   b. dwarf ellipticals are common galaxies that often produce many stars
   c. elliptical galaxies can come in different sizes
   d. making up one-third of the galaxies in the universe, elliptical galaxies are one of the most common

3. Where in the text does the author show evidence to support the claim that the Milky Way is the most famous type of spiral galaxy?
   a. Paragraph 2
   b. Paragraph 3
   c. Paragraph 4
   d. Paragraph 5

4. What is the main idea of paragraph 6?
   a. irregular galaxies have some of the brightest stars
   galaxies can contain bars like barred spirals
   that are neither spiral nor circular

This resource includes:

- Teacher Tips
- Questions to Ask Students
- Student Bookmarks:
    - Close Reading Steps
    - Annotate/Mark the Text
- 3 Informational Texts:
    - Types of Galaxies
    - Objects in Solar System
    - Inner and Outer Planets
- 30 Multiple Choice Questions - 10 questions for each text
- 7 Graphic Organizers
- Answer Key

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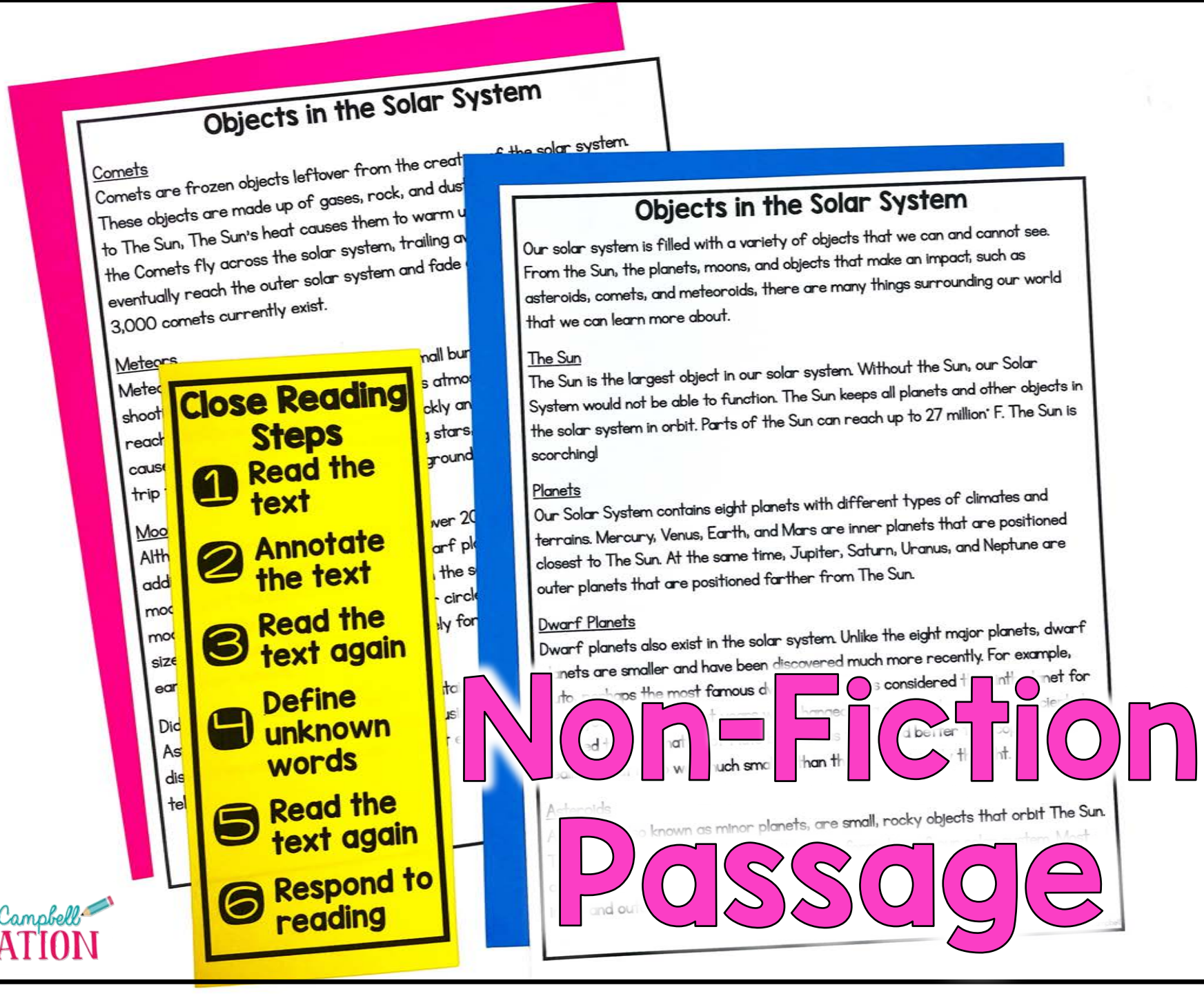

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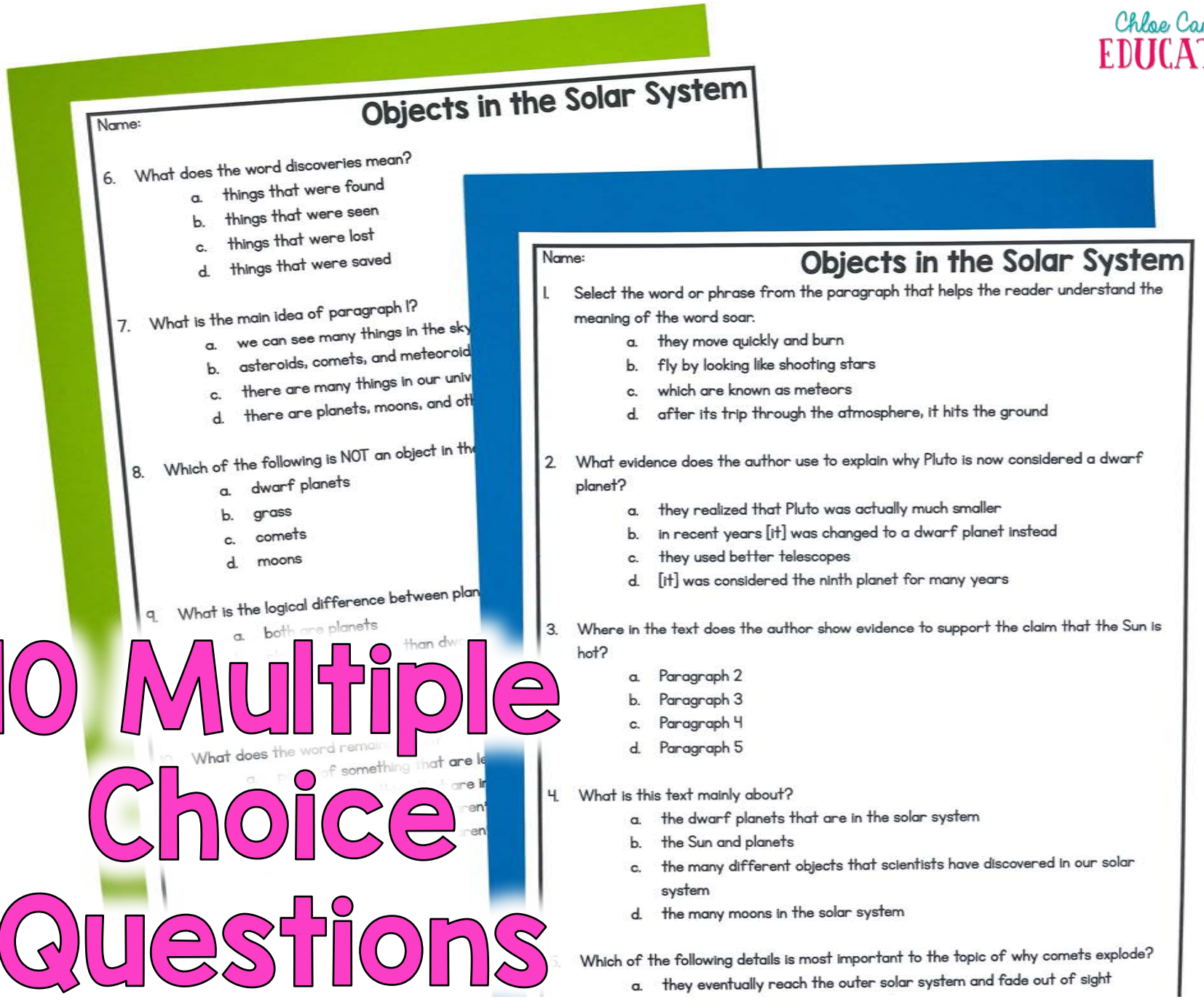
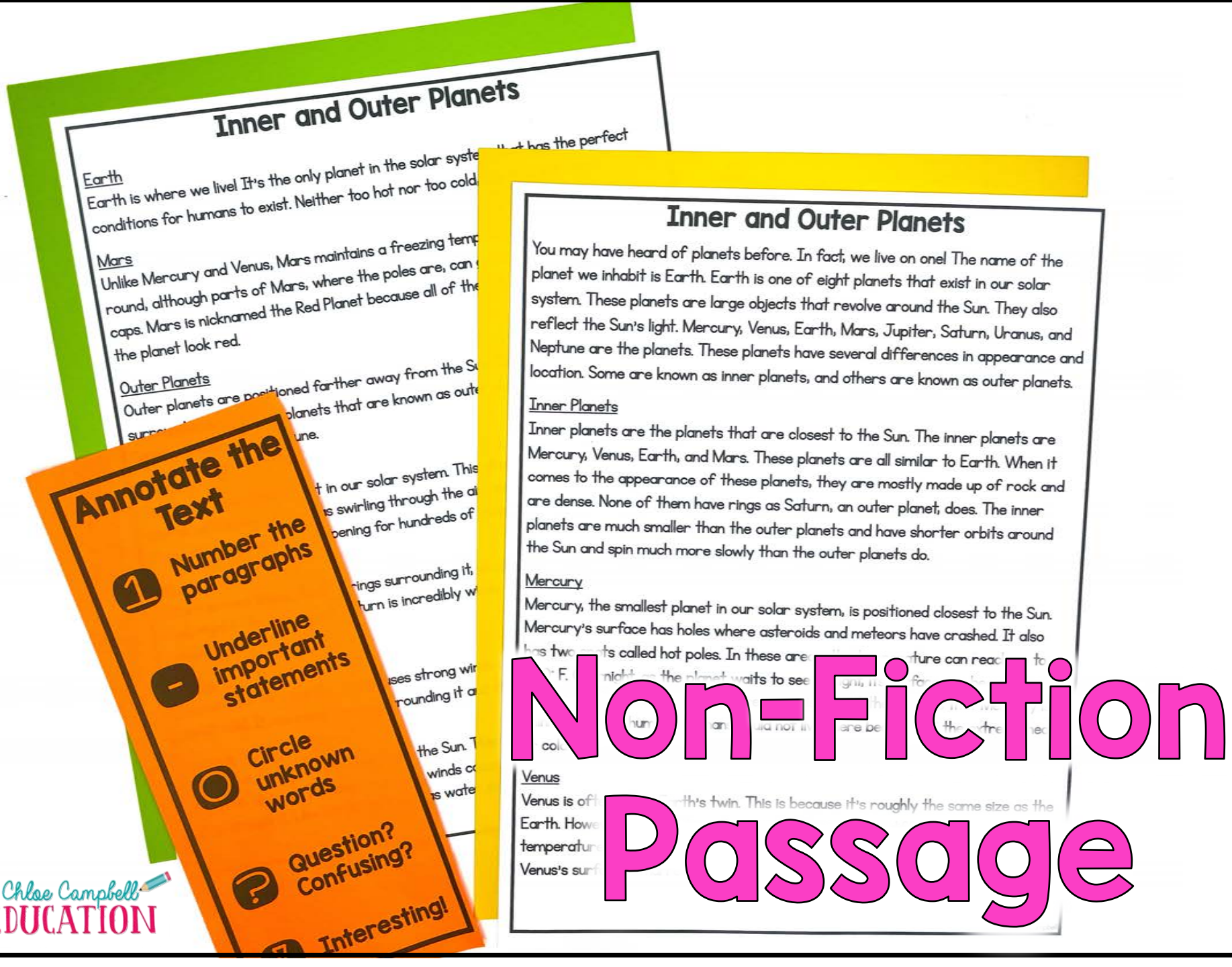


10 Multiple Choice Questions


Inner and Outer Planets
Earth
Earth is where we live! It's the only planet in the solar syste
conditions for humans to exist. Neither too hot nor too cold.
Mars
Unlike Mercury and Venus, Mars maintains a freezing temp
round, although parts of Mars, where the poles are, can
caps. Mars is nicknamed the Red Planet because all of the
the planet look red.
Outer Planets
Outer planets are positioned farther away from the Su
planets that are known as outer
une.
in our solar system. This
s swirling through the a
pening for hundreds of
ings surrounding it,
urn is incredibly w
ses strong win
rounding it a
the Sun.
winds c
s wate
Annotate the Text
1 Number the paragraphs
Underline important statements
Circle unknown words
? Question? Confusing?
! Interesting!
Inner and Outer Planets
You may have heard of planets before. In fact, we live on one! The name of the planet we inhabit is Earth. Earth is one of eight planets that exist in our solar system. These planets are large objects that revolve around the Sun. They also reflect the Sun's light. Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune are the planets. These planets have several differences in appearance and location. Some are known as inner planets, and others are known as outer planets.
Inner Planets
Inner planets are the planets that are closest to the Sun. The inner planets are Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars. These planets are all similar to Earth. When it comes to the appearance of these planets, they are mostly made up of rock and are dense. None of them have rings as Saturn, an outer planet, does. The inner planets are much smaller than the outer planets and have shorter orbits around the Sun and spin much more slowly than the outer planets do.
Mercury
Mercury, the smallest planet in our solar system, is positioned closest to the Sun. Mercury's surface has holes where asteroids and meteors have crashed. It also
called hot poles. In these
ture can reac
to
F.
waits to see
Venus
Venus is of
th's twin. This is because it's roughly the same size as the
Earth. How
temperatur
Venus's sur
Non-Fiction Passage
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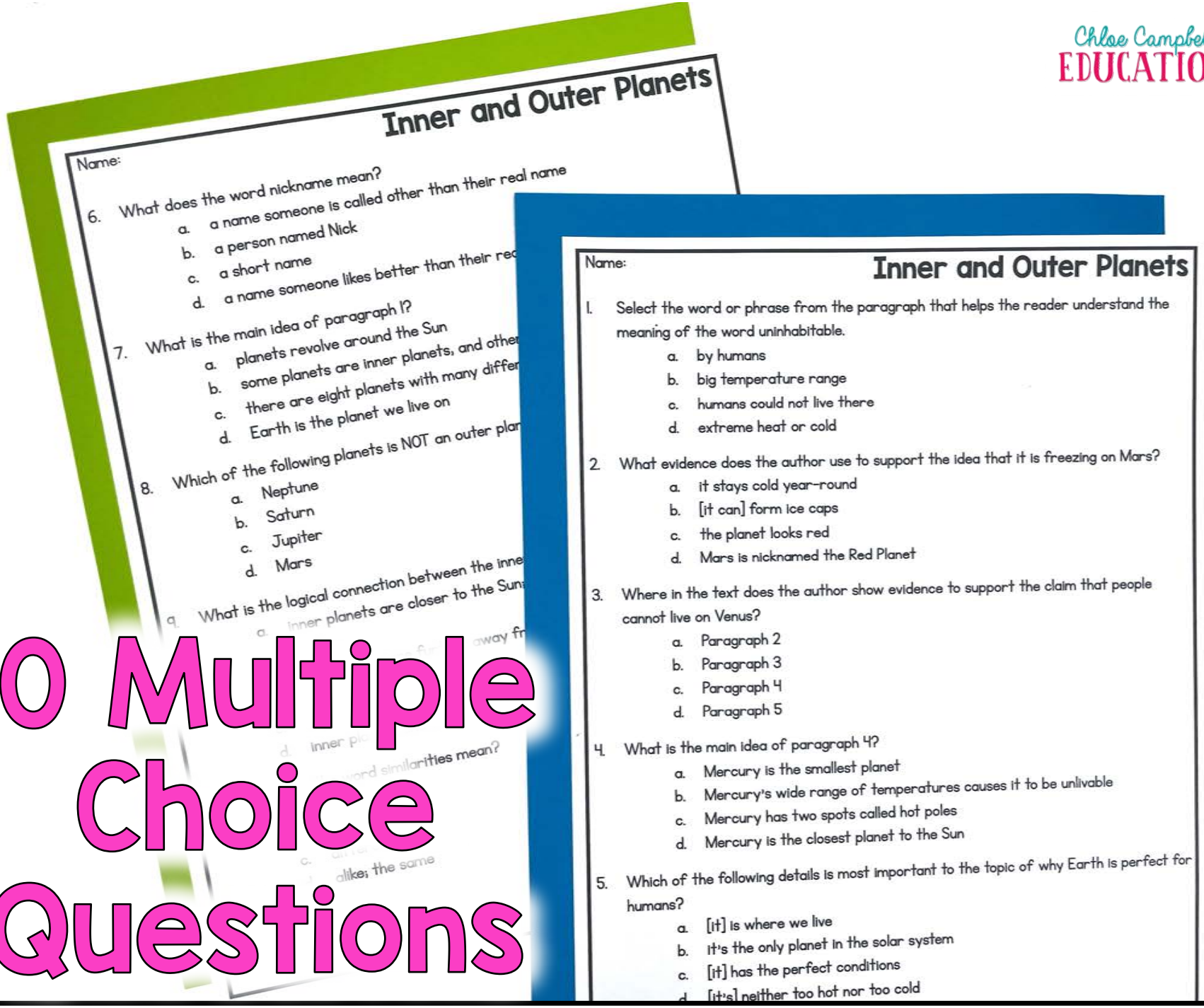

10 Multiple Choice Questions

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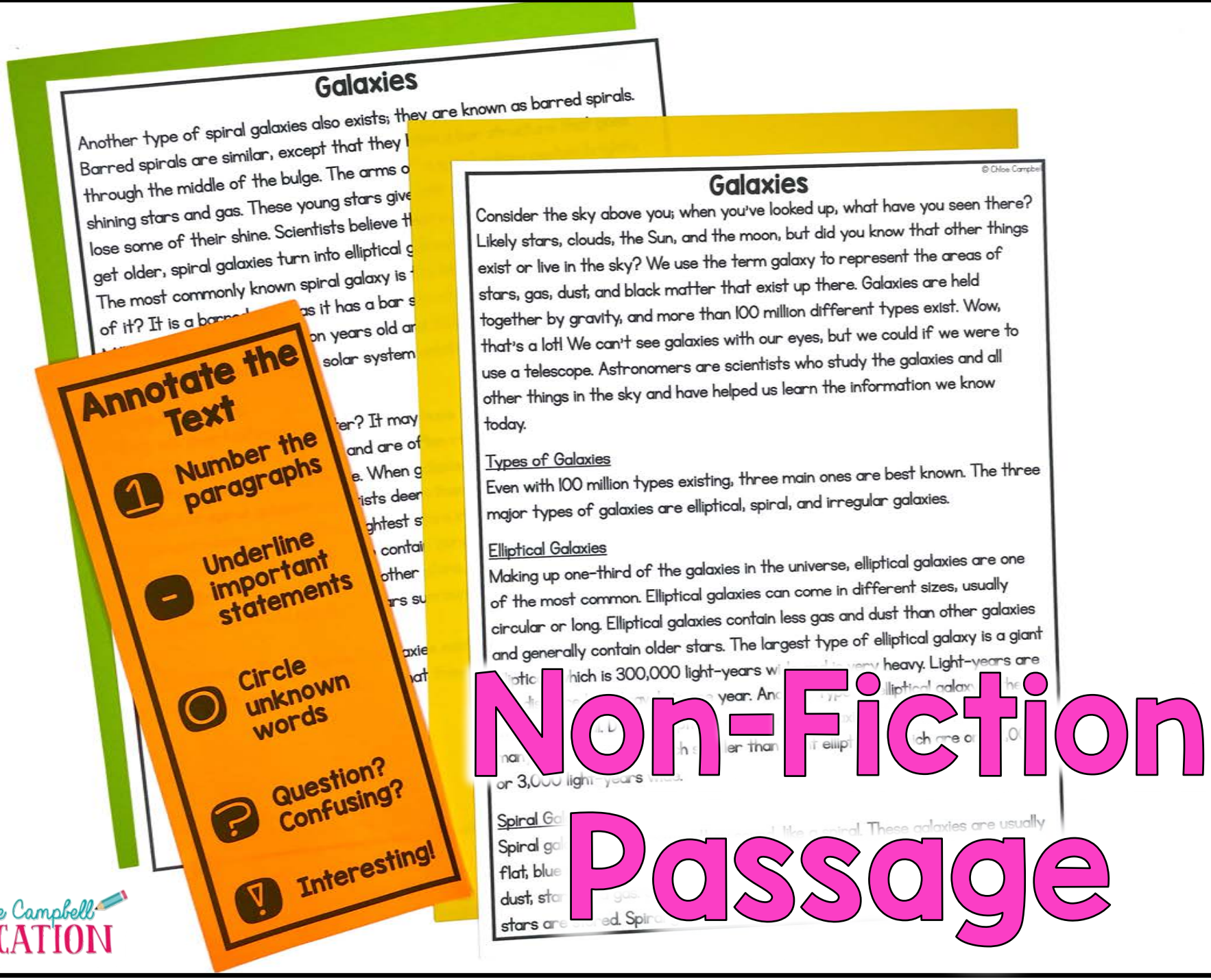
Galaxies
Another type of spiral galaxies also exists; they are known as barred spirals.
Barred spirals are similar, except that they
through the middle of the bulge. The arms o
shining stars and gas. These young stars give
lose some of their shine. Scientists believe t
get older, spiral galaxies turn into elliptical g
The most commonly known spiral galaxy is
of it? It is a barr
as it has a bar s
on years old ar
solar system
er? It may
and are of
e. When g
ists deer
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at
Annotate the Text
1 Number the paragraphs
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Interesting!
Galaxies
© Chloe Campbell
Consider the sky above you; when you've looked up, what have you seen there? Likely stars, clouds, the Sun, and the moon, but did you know that other things exist or live in the sky? We use the term galaxy to represent the areas of stars, gas, dust, and black matter that exist up there. Galaxies are held together by gravity, and more than 100 million different types exist. Wow, that's a lot! We can't see galaxies with our eyes, but we could if we were to use a telescope. Astronomers are scientists who study the galaxies and all other things in the sky and have helped us learn the information we know today.
Types of Galaxies
Even with 100 million types existing, three main ones are best known. The three major types of galaxies are elliptical, spiral, and irregular galaxies.
Elliptical Galaxies
Making up one-third of the galaxies in the universe, elliptical galaxies are one of the most common. Elliptical galaxies can come in different sizes, usually circular or long. Elliptical galaxies contain less gas and dust than other galaxies and generally contain older stars. The largest type of elliptical galaxy is a giant
heavy. Light-years are
hich is 300,000 light-years w
year. An
or 3,000 light-years
Spiral Ga
Spiral ga
flat, blue
dust, sta
stars are
ed. Spir
Non-Fiction Passage
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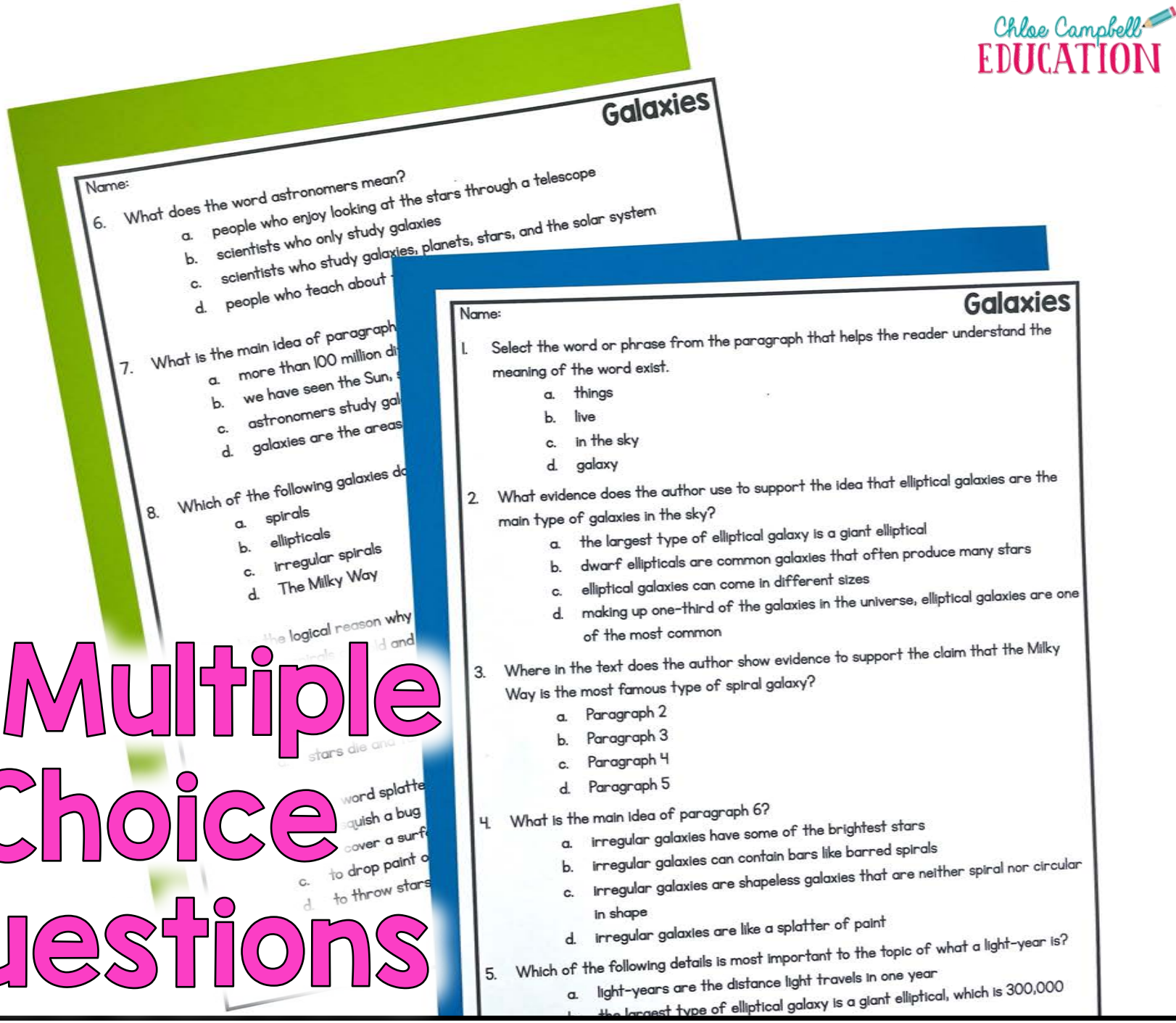

10 Multiple Choice Questions

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Close Reading

Close Reading: A reading strategy that is used to comprehend and analyze a text closely. Students will typically read the text at least twice for comprehension, details, analysis, and deep questioning of the text's purpose and meaning.

Steps for Close Reading:

1. Read the Text
2. Mark Up the Text or Annotate the Text
3. Read the Text Again
4. Define Unknown Words
5. Read the Text Again
6. Respond to Reading

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Teacher Tips & Suggestions

Includes:

- Teacher Tips
- Questions to Ask Students
- Close Reading Steps - Bookmark
  - Version with "Mark the text"
  - Version with "Annotate the text"
- Steps to "Mark the Text" Bookmark
- Steps to "Annotate the Text" Bookmark
- Informational Text: The
- 10 Multiple Choice Questi
- 7 Graphic Organizers

Questions to Ask Students

- What is the text mostly about?
- Who is the audience for this text?
- What's is the writer's purpose of this text?
- What's your favorite part of the passage?
- What words are new to you? What do you think the words mean?
- What detail stands out to you?
- What questions do you now have about the topic?
- If you can ask the author 2 questions, what would yo ask them?
- In this paragraph, what is the author saying?
- What is the structure of the text? How does it help

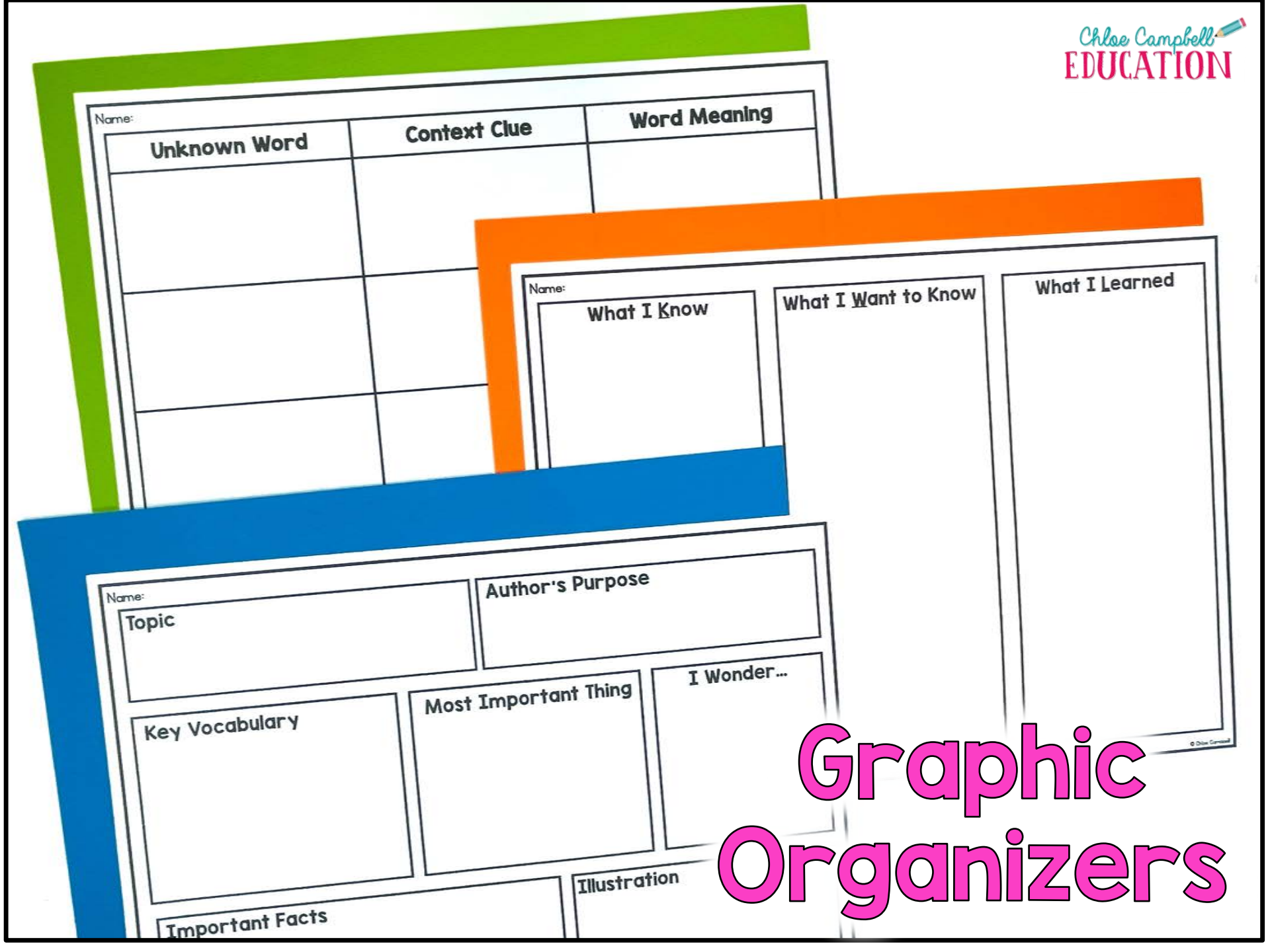
Teacher Tips

Close reading: A reading strategy that is used to comprehend and analyze a text closely. Students will typically read the text at least twice for comprehension, details, analysis, and deep questioning of the text's purpose and meaning.

1. Read the Text: When students read the text for the first time, they are reading just to identify what the passage is mostly about. The first read is surface level and allows the students to understand the gist of the text.
2. Mark Up the Text or Annotate the Text: Encourage students to use their annotation bookmarks (provided below) to make notes directly on the text. Students can write in the margins, use sticky notes to make notes, use color coding. You can even slip the text inside a dry-erase pocket and encourage students to use dry-erase markers to mark up the text.
3. Read the Text Again: If the teacher is working with the students for this, the teacher can read the text aloud this time. Model think-alouds and use expression while you read. If students are working with partners in a station, encourage them to each read a paragraph then switch readers.
4. Define Unknown Words: During this step, invite students to circle any unknown or unfamiliar words. Use the provided graphic organizer to select 4-5 unknown words and work to identify the meaning of each word.
5. Read the Text Again: With this third time reading the text, encourage the students to read the passage independently.
6. Respond to Reading: Students will now use the text to answer the 10

Graphic Organizers

- Main Ideas with Text Evidence
- Central Ideas with Text Evidence
- Central Ideas with Details
- Main Idea, Details, Conclusion
- KWL: What I Know, What I Want to Know, What I Learned
- Overview: Topic, Author's Purpose, Key Vocabulary, Most Important Thing, I Wonder, Important Facts, Illustration
- Context Clues (3 Versions: 3 words, 4 words, 5 words)
- Arthropods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Name:
Unknown Word
Context Clue
Word Meaning
Name:
What I Know
What I Want to Know
What I Learned
Name:
Topic
Author's Purpose
Key Vocabulary
Most Important Thing
I Wonder...
Important Facts
Illustration
Graphic Organizers

Ideas for Use

- Science or ELA Stations
- Whole Group Instruction
- Partner Practice
- Guided Reading Groups
- Substitute Plans
- Send home to practice
- ELA Work Stations or Centers
- Assessment

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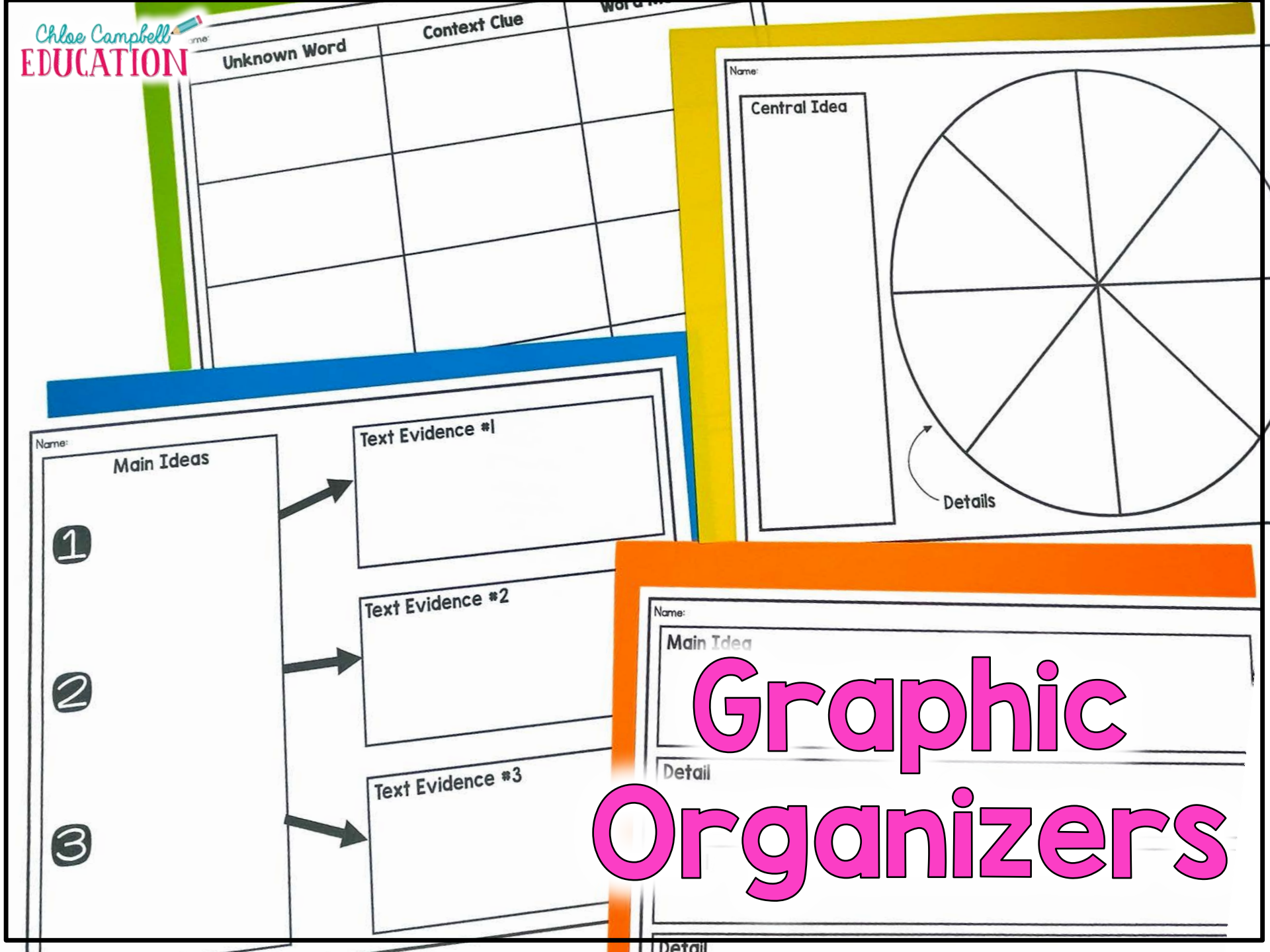
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Unknown Word
Context Clue
Name:
Central Idea
Details
Name:
Main Ideas
1
2
3
Text Evidence #1
Text Evidence #2
Text Evidence #3
Name:
Main Idea
Detail
Graphic
Organizers

Purchase now to connect science and literacy in your classroom!

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