

Natural Disasters

Earthquakes

As mentioned above, things begin to shake uncontrollably when an earthquake happens. Some earthquakes are minor, similar to a picture frame over, while others are major and can split roads and tectonic plates on the Earth's surface slip. These slips are more significant than others. Earthquakes we will read about below.

Tsunami

Natural Disasters

You feel a rumble under your feet. Your house seems to be shaking, but only a little. Just enough that you wonder if it's real. Has this ever happened to you? If so, you may have experienced a little earthquake. Earthquakes are one of the many natural disasters that occur on our planet. Natural disasters are events that happen in nature without human influence. These things would happen no matter what actions humans took.

does

Natural Disasters

Name:

6. What does the word rotating mean?
 - a. moving backward
 - b. moving quickly
 - c. moving in a circle
 - d. moving slowly
7. What is the main idea of paragraph 7?
 - a. hurricanes form over the ocean
 - b. hurricanes should be taken seriously
 - c. hurricanes cause other disasters
 - d. hurricanes are dangerous

8. Which is the best title for the text?
 - a. Hurricanes
 - b. Natural Disasters
 - c. Earthquakes
 - d. Tornadoes

9. Which is the best title for the text?
 - a. Hurricanes
 - b. Natural Disasters
 - c. Earthquakes
 - d. Tornadoes

Annotate the Text

1 Number the paragraphs

2 Underline important statements

3 Circle unknown words

Natural Disasters

Name:

1. Select the word or phrase from the paragraph that helps the reader understand the meaning of the word influence.
 - a. no matter what action humans took
 - b. events that happen in nature
 - c. without human
 - d. a little earthquake
2. What evidence does the author use to explain why blizzards can be dangerous?
 - a. blizzards are characterized by strong winds
 - b. if people don't realize they're coming
 - c. blizzards can also cause an avalanche to occur
 - d. people can get stuck or freeze in them
3. Where in the text does the author show evidence to support the claim that you should stay where you are during a flood?
 - a. Paragraph 4
 - b. Paragraph 5
 - c. Paragraph 6
 - d. Paragraph 7
4. What is this text mainly about?
 - a. blizzards being dangerous
 - b. different types of natural disasters that occur
 - c. how to stay safe during a flood
 - d. how to stay safe during a blizzard

This resource includes:

- Teacher Tips
- Questions to Ask Students
- Student Bookmarks:
 - Close Reading Steps
 - Annotate/Mark the Text
- 6 Informational Texts
- 60 Multiple Choice Questions – 10 questions for each text
- 7 Graphic Organizers
- Answer Key

Topics Included:

6 Informational Texts:






- Water Cycle
- Weather Tools
- Types of Precipitation
- Weather in Different Environments
- Climate Zones
- Natural Disasters

The Water Cycle

Condensation: As air rises to the sky, turning into liquid droplets as it rises.

Condensation, the process of gas turning into a liquid, droplets created through condensation accumulate to form the clouds above us. Clouds are made of several know that condensation happens in our everyday lives cold drink on a table or a coaster? The next time you see a glass of water with condensation underneath it. This happens because water is

Annotate the Text

-  Number the paragraphs
-  Underline important statements
-  Circle unknown words
-  Question? Confusing?
-  Interesting!

The Water Cycle

The water on Earth's surface is constantly moving and changing. Not only does it flow from place to place, but it also changes form. Water exists in three forms: liquid, vapor, and ice. The process of water changing between these three forms is known as The Water Cycle.

The purpose of The Water Cycle is to reuse water that has already been used. So the water you drink and the water that comes out of your shower is the same water that falls from the sky and flows through the nearby stream. Kind of crazy, right? No new water is produced. It's all the same water that's been around; it's just reused and repurposed for different purposes.

Steps in The Water Cycle

The Water Cycle has four steps that help the water surrounding us take different forms. These steps are evaporation, condensation, precipitation, and collection. Water moves through The Water Cycle process and follows these steps to change.

Non-Fiction

Non-Fiction Passage

Name:

The Water Cycle

6. What does the word repeat mean?

- a. happening yesterday
- b. happening last week
- c. happening once
- d. happening again

7. What is the main idea of the text?

- a. water can be liquid
- b. water exists in three forms
- c. water flows
- d. water can be reused

8. Which of the following is not a part of the water cycle?

- a. collection
- b. precipitation
- c. water vapor
- d. condensation

10. What does the word reuse mean?

- d. stop using st

Name:

The Water Cycle

1. Select the word or phrase from the paragraph that helps the reader understand the meaning of the word accumulate.

- a. water droplets
- b. form
- c. created through condensation
- d. gather

2. What evidence does the author use to explain why The Water Cycle exists?

- a. The Water Cycle has four steps.
- b. The purpose of The Water Cycle is to reuse water that has already been used.
- c. It's all the same water that's been around.
- d. The process of water changing between these three forms is known as the water cycle.

3. In the text does the author show evidence to support the claim that clouds are full of water droplets once they are full?

- a. Paragraph 3
- b. Paragraph 4
- c. Paragraph 5
- d. Paragraph 6

4. What is this text mostly about?

- a. what precipitation is
- b. how The Water Cycle works
- c. the reason water is reused
- d. what collection is

10 Multiple
Choice
Questions

Climate Zones

Tropical

When you hear the word tropical, what do you think of? If it's warm, sandy beaches, you aren't too far from understanding the tropical zone is located. Unlike in the polar zone, the tropical temperature of 64 F or higher. Therefore, the tropical zone is warm-weather year-round. Although sunbathers enjoy the different seasons: wet seasons and dry seasons. A large amount of rainfall occurs, which is heavy. The humidity can be evaporated. Meanwhile, during dry seasons, several plants struggle to survive. The most recognized area with America such as

Annotate the Text

- 1 Number the paragraphs
- 2 Underline important statements
- 3 Circle unknown words
- 4 Question? Confusing?
- 5 Interesting!

Climate Zones

Is it generally warm where you live, or is it cold? Alternatively, maybe it's somewhere in the middle. Depending on your answer to that question, you've described the climate of where you live. Climate is the average weather in a given place over a long period of time. So, for example, if someone made a graph to chart the weather every single day where you live, then took all of the numbers on that graph and found the average, that number would determine what the climate is like wherever you are right now.

The world is separated into three climate zones. We split these areas into zones to help us understand the differences in these areas and the weather that will occur within that area of the world. These zones are classified as polar, tropical, and temperate. Wherever you are in the world, the climate of your location will fall into one of these three categories. Ready to see which one best describes where you live?

Polar

Do you know what the word polar means? Think about the animal, the polar bear. Where do polar bears usually live? They reside in the Arctic. The Arctic is cold and snowy. Polar bears are white. They are adapted to live in the cold. The temperature in the Arctic is below freezing. It is often below 0 F and can be as low as -72 F. So, even on the snowiest day where you live, it's likely that your location is nowhere close to that! The regions of Earth that reside in the polar areas need special clothing and equipment to survive.

Non-Fiction Passage

Climate Zones

Name: _____

1. Select the TWO sets of words or phrases from the paragraph that help the reader understand the meaning of the word separated.

- a. into three climate zones
- b. split these areas into zones
- c. the weather that will occur within that area of the world
- d. classified as polar, tropical, and temperate

2. What evidence does the author use to explain why some wild animals struggle to survive during the dry seasons of the tropical zone?

- a. several plants struggle to survive
- b. all of the water cannot be evaporated
- c. a large amount of rainfall occurs
- d. due to the lack of water

3. Where in the text does the author show evidence to support the claim that the temperate zone is just right?

- a. Paragraph 6
- b. Paragraph 7
- c. Paragraph 8
- d. Paragraph 9

Climate Zones

Name: _____

6. What does the word described mean?

- a. wondered something
- b. explained something using words
- c. looked for
- d. asked

7. What is the main idea of paragraph 8?

- a. most people in the United States live in temperate climates
- b. temperate climates have mild rainfall
- c. temperate climates experience four seasons
- d. temperate climates are not too hot like tropical climates or too cold like polar climates

8. Which of the following areas is NOT located in a tropical climate?

- a. Australia
- b. Florida
- c. Asia
- d. Antarctica

9. What is the difference between wet seasons and dry seasons?

- a. wet seasons are hot; dry seasons have much rainfall
- b. wet seasons flood the ground; dry seasons lack water
- c. wet seasons experience much rainfall; dry seasons do, too
- d. wet seasons are cold; dry seasons are hot

10. What does the word recognized mean?

- a. known
- b. seen
- c. wished for
- d. cold

10 Multiple
Choice
Questions

Weather in Different Environments

Forest

If you were to fly over a forest, you would see many large expanse of trees and can be found worldwide. The weather in forests depends on where they are. There are warm forests that can be found near the equator. These are warm forests that can be found near the equator. The weather is dry and humid. Temperate forests have a mild climate with four seasons and are neither too hot nor too cold. Polar forests located in the arctic and experience snow.

Close Reading Steps

- 1 Read the text
- 2 Annotate the text
- 3 Read the text again
- 4 Define unknown words
- 5 Read the text again
- 6 Respond to reading

Weather in Different Environments

Have you ever wondered if the weather where you live is the same as the weather in other places? The weather differs depending on where in the world an environment exists. We can divide these different environments into biomes. Biomes are land areas with the same type of climate, soil, vegetation, and wildlife present. There are five types of biomes across our world.

Aquatic

Whether it's an ocean, a lake, or a pond, it's considered an aquatic biome. All biomes containing water are aquatic biomes, whether saltwater or freshwater, which are the differences between the two major types. Freshwater biomes include lakes, ponds, and rivers, surrounded by trees, while saltwater biomes consist of oceans and coral reefs. The temperatures in these areas vary depending on location, but the average temperature of these areas is 39° F. The aquatic biomes found closer to the equator are warmer.

Grassland

Grasslands are found in many parts of the world. They are areas with few trees and a lot of grass. There are two types of grasslands: temperate and tropical. Temperate grasslands are found in North America, Europe, and Asia. Tropical grasslands are found in Africa and South America. Savannas are most commonly found near the equator, in Africa and South America, India, and Australia. Temperate grasslands are found in North America, Europe, and Asia. They are areas with few trees and a lot of grass. There are two types of grasslands: temperate and tropical. Temperate grasslands are found in North America, Europe, and Asia. Tropical grasslands are found in Africa and South America. Savannas are most commonly found near the equator, in Africa and South America, India, and Australia. Temperate grasslands are found in North America, Europe, and Asia. They are areas with few trees and a lot of grass. There are two types of grasslands: temperate and tropical. Temperate grasslands are found in North America, Europe, and Asia. Tropical grasslands are found in Africa and South America. Savannas are most commonly found near the equator, in Africa and South America, India, and Australia.

Non-Fiction Passage

Weather in Different Environments

Name: _____

6. What does the word mild mean?
 - a. freezing cold
 - b. spicy
 - c. warm, but not hot
 - d. hot, but not cold
7. What is the main idea of paragraph 3?
 - a. two types of grasslands exist across the globe
 - b. temperate grasslands have less rain and trees
 - c. savannas are found near the equator, but temperate grasslands are found further from the equator
 - d. savannas have some trees, but temperate grasslands have many trees
8. Which of the following areas does NOT have temperate weather?
 - a. Australia
 - b. Argentina
 - c. Africa
 - d. Hungary
9. What is the difference between tropical forests and temperate forests?
 - a. tropical are cold; temperate are warm
 - b. tropical are hot; temperate are cold
 - c. tropical are mild; temperate are hot
 - d. tropical are hot; temperate are mild

10 Multiple Choice Questions

Weather in Different Environments

Name: _____

1. Select the word or phrase from the paragraph that helps the reader understand the meaning of the word worldwide.
 - a. found
 - b. a large expanse of trees
 - c. existing all over the world
 - d. depends on where they are situated
2. What evidence does the author use to explain why some forests are warm?
 - a. the weather in forests depends on where they are situated
 - b. tropical forests can be found near the equator
 - c. forests contain a large expanse of trees
 - d. [they] can be found worldwide
3. Where in the text does the author show evidence to support the claim that aquatic biomes stay cool?
 - a. Paragraph 2
 - b. Paragraph 3
 - c. Paragraph 4
 - d. Paragraph 5
4. What is this text mainly about?
 - a. which biomes are dry
 - b. how each biome can be both warm and cold
 - c. the five biomes
 - d. the types of weather in different biomes
5. Which of the following details explains which wildlife can survive in the desert?
 - a. this is the reality for creatures who live in the desert
 - b. only creatures with adaptations can survive here
 - c. high temperatures and dry environment
 - d. most deserts exist in tropical areas and are extremely hot

Natural Disasters

Earthquakes

As mentioned above, things begin to shake uncontrollably when an earthquake happens. Some earthquakes are minor, while others are major and can split roads and tectonic plates on the Earth's surface. Some slips are more significant than others. We will read about below.

Tsunamis

Tsunamis go hand in hand with volcanic activity. They occur when an underwater volcano disrupts the sea floor, causing giant ocean waves. They can happen anywhere, even where you live, if you're ever near the ocean. It's a good point you can to stay safe.

Blizzard

It's important to know that a blizzard is an extremely cold area with a high level of snow. It's caused by strong winds, abundant snow, and low visibility. They can be dangerous because people can get stuck on the roads. A natural disaster, called an avalanche, can slide down a slope.

Natural Disasters

You feel a rumble under your feet. Your house seems to be shaking, but only a little. Just enough that you wonder if it's real. Has this ever happened to you? If so, you may have experienced a little earthquake. Earthquakes are one of the many natural disasters that occur on our planet. Natural disasters are events that happen in nature without human influence. These things would happen no matter what actions humans took.

Tornadoes

Have you ever heard of a tornado? Consisting of a rotating column of air, tornadoes are known for their strong-powered winds. They can destroy anything in their path. Tornadoes form from clouds. Because they usually happen in specific areas, they can be predicted. If a tornado is near you, find a safe place to go. If you're outside, try to duck and cover your head.

Hurricanes

Think about how fast a cheetah can run. If a hurricane is near you, it can travel even faster than a cheetah can. Hurricanes are powerful storms that can cause a lot of damage. If you're experiencing a hurricane, stay indoors and away from windows.

Floods

Have you ever experienced a flood? Some floods are small, while others are large. Some floods are small, while others are large. Some floods are small, while others are large. Some floods are small, while others are large. Some floods are small, while others are large.

Close Reading Steps

1 Read the text

2 Annotate the text

3 Find the main idea

4 Find the supporting details

5 Find the unknown words

6 Respond to the text

7 Respond to the reading

Non-Fiction Passage

Natural Disasters

Name: _____

6. What does the word rotating mean?
 - a. moving backward
 - b. moving quickly
 - c. moving in a circle
 - d. moving slowly
7. What is the main idea of paragraph 7?
 - a. hurricanes form over the ocean
 - b. hurricanes can be scary and should be taken seriously
 - c. hurricanes are fast
 - d. stay inside during a hurricane
8. Which of the following storms does NOT usually cause other storms as a chain effect?
 - a. blizzards and earthquakes
 - b. hurricanes and tornadoes
 - c. tornadoes and tsunamis
 - d. tornadoes and floods

Natural Disasters

Name: _____

1. Select the word or phrase from the paragraph that helps the reader understand the meaning of the word influence.
 - a. no matter what action humans took
 - b. events that happen in nature
 - c. without human
 - d. a little earthquake
2. What evidence does the author use to explain why blizzards can be dangerous?
 - a. blizzards are characterized by strong winds
 - b. if people don't realize they're coming
 - c. blizzards can also cause an avalanche to occur
 - d. people can get stuck or freeze in them
3. Where in the text does the author show evidence to support the claim that you should stay where you are during a flood?
 - a. Paragraph 4
 - b. Paragraph 5
 - c. Paragraph 6
 - d. Paragraph 7
4. What is this text mainly about?
 - a. blizzards being dangerous
 - b. different types of natural disasters that occur
 - c. tornadoes forming out of nowhere
 - d. even small earthquakes can occur and shake your house
5. Which of the following examples would be the BEST advice to give someone in case a tsunami comes?
 - a. find the highest point you can get to (building, hill, etc.)
 - b. duck and cover your head
 - c. stay away from the windows
 - d. do not walk or drive

10 Multiple Choice Questions

Precipitation

Sleet

Did you know that rain can be frozen? We refer to frozen rain as sleet. Sleet consists of tiny balls of ice falling from the clouds. Sleet is formed when rain passes through the air where it is cold. Because of the cold, the raindrops freeze and become ice. Have you ever seen sleet?

Hail

with sleet, hail consists of clumps of ice. Hail is spherical. Unlike sleet, hail usually is much larger. This is because hail is formed in clouds that have strong updrafts. Sleet. Because it can be so hard, it can damage your car.

you live? If so, you'll know that snow falls from the clouds. Snowflakes form when water droplets or ice crystals freeze in the clouds. Hail falls when the clouds are very cold. Have you ever experienced sleet?

Annotate the Text

1 Number the paragraphs

2 Underline important statements

3 Circle unknown words

4 Question? Confusing?

5 Interesting!

Precipitation

You hear a pitter-patter sound on the roof above your head. Something is hitting your roof, but what is it? Depending on how loud or soft the pitter-patter is, it could be a type of precipitation, such as rain, drizzle, snow, hail, or sleet.

Precipitation refers to the water droplets falling from the sky's clouds. The types of precipitation vary from liquid to solid and freezing to warm. Different conditions, such as weather, will determine which type of precipitation will fall from the clouds. Learning about the different types can help us know what to expect when we hear the pitter-patter on our roofs.

Types of Precipitation

Precipitation occurs because the clouds become too heavy. When this happens, they need to release pressure. This is why precipitation falls. As mentioned above, the type of precipitation can vary depending on outside factors.

Rain

Rain is the most common type of precipitation. It occurs when water droplets are formed and fall from the clouds. Raindrops are made of two or more water particles coming together to make a droplet. Rain can be light or heavy. When rain is light, you may enjoy jumping in the puddles it leaves behind or dancing around in it.

Some people find rain peaceful as it falls. Listen to it from your porch or table.

Drizzle is much smaller than rain, a drizzle can almost feel like there's no rain at all. Sometimes a drizzle comes before an actual rainstorm hits, as well. Have you ever been out in the rain?

You may have noticed that when it rains, the air feels cooler. This is because rain releases heat from the air. Have you ever noticed that when it rains, the air feels cooler?

Non-Fiction Passage

Precipitation

Name: _____

6. What does the word damage mean?
 - a. need
 - b. worry or concern
 - c. hurt or destroy
 - d. help
7. What is the main idea of paragraph 2?
 - a. there are many different types of precipitation
 - b. it's important to know the different types of precipitation
 - c. precipitation is water drops falling from the sky
 - d. weather conditions influence precipitation
8. Which of the following is NOT true about hail?
 - a. occurs during warm weather thunderstorms
 - b. hail is tiny balls of ice
 - c. bigger than sleet
 - d. hail is clumps of ice
9. What is the connection between drizzle and rain?
 - a. neither are types of precipitation
 - b. both are types of weather that have drizzle

Precipitation

Name: _____

1. Select the word or phrase from the paragraph that helps the reader understand the meaning of the word accumulate.
 - a. snow falls
 - b. cold enough
 - c. stick
 - d. together
2. What evidence does the author use to explain why drizzle occurs instead of actual rainfall?
 - a. you may enjoy jumping in the puddles it leaves behind
 - b. formed of water droplets smaller than rain, a drizzle can almost feel like there's no rain at all
 - c. it comes from low-lying clouds and often means there aren't enough droplets to form rain, so instead, the cloud releases tiny droplets
 - d. a drizzle is similar to rain, but it is much lighter than rain
3. Where in the text does the author show evidence to support the claim that sleet consists of frozen raindrops?
 - a. Paragraph 6
 - b. Paragraph 7
 - c. Paragraph 8
 - d. Paragraph 9
4. What is this text mostly about?
 - a. precipitation falling from the sky
 - b. the many different types of precipitation
 - c. the sound of precipitation on your roof
 - d. the many winter and rain storms that are possible
5. All of the following details explain how snow is created EXCEPT?
 - a. ice crystals freeze in the clouds due to the cold weather
 - b. when the clouds become full, these ice crystals fall
 - c. when the temperature is cold
 - d. consists of white, fluffy flakes

10 Multiple Choice Questions

Weather Tools

Barometer

Did you know that bad weather can be predicted? Barometers can help us do that. Barometers measure the pressure of the air. When the pressure is high, it shows that good weather is coming. However, when the pressure is low, it shows that bad weather is coming. The lower the pressure, the worse the weather will be. Hurricanes mainly occur when the pressure is very low.

Rain Gauge

Have you ever felt like it rained for days? A rain gauge can help you measure rainfall. To use a rain gauge, you place it on a flat surface. When it rains, the water falls into the gauge. The numbers on the side of the gauge show how much rain has fallen. You can use a rain gauge to see if it is raining more or less than you think.

Anemometer

An anemometer measures the speed of the wind. It has small cups that catch the wind. The cups are connected to a meter that shows the speed. Anemometers are used to measure the average wind speed and direction. They are also used to measure the maximum wind speed.

Wind Vane

Wind vanes, or weather vanes, can tell you which way the wind is blowing. They have four arrows that point in different directions. The arrow that points in the direction the wind is blowing from is the one that is straight out. Wind vanes are used to measure the average wind direction and to predict the weather.

Weather Tools

You walk outside. Heat instantly floods your body, causing your body to heat up right away. It's hot! Was it this hot yesterday? You aren't sure. What if there was a tool that could help you measure what the temperature is today and what it was yesterday? The good news is that there is!

We use specific tools to help us predict and be aware of the weather outside. Weather refers to the temporary and frequently-changing behavior of the atmosphere. There are several types of weather, including rainy, snowy, cloudy, sunny, and a range of things in between. We can use tools to help us measure these types of weather and make educated decisions about what to wear and how to plan our day. Is unsafe weather coming? Will there be rain in the morning? Weather tools help us determine it all.

Types of Weather Tools

There are six types of weather tools that are most commonly used throughout the world. These tools are an asset to scientists and ordinary people because they help us predict and make decisions regarding the weather. In addition, each of these tools functions in different ways for various types of weather.

Thermometer

Thermometers measure the temperature of the air around us. Traditionally, thermometers were made of glass and contained a liquid that expanded and contracted as the temperature changed. Now, thermometers are often made of plastic and use a digital display to show the temperature. Thermometers are used to measure the temperature of the air, water, and land. They are also used to measure the temperature of the body. Thermometers are used in many different ways, but they all have one thing in common: they help us know what the temperature is.

Non-Fiction Passage

Annotate the Text

1 Number the paragraphs

2 Underline important statements

3 Circle unknown words

4 Question? Confusing?

5 Interesting!

Weather Tools

Name: _____

6. What does the word protect mean?
 - a. keep people safe
 - b. tell people
 - c. move people
 - d. help people
7. What is the main idea of paragraph 2?
 - a. snow, rain, and Sun are all the weather
 - b. we can use tools to help us know the weather
 - c. weather tools help us know the weather
 - d. there are six types of weather
8. Which of the following is NOT the correct use of a weather tool?
 - a. rain gauge collects rain
 - b. barometers measure wind speed
 - c. wind vanes measure wind speed
 - d. thermometers measure temperature
9. What is the difference between an anemometer and a wind vane?
 - a. wind vanes measure temperature and anemometers measure wind speed
 - b. anemometers measure temperature and wind vanes measure wind speed
 - c. anemometers measure wind speed and wind vanes measure temperature
 - d. wind vanes measure wind speed and anemometers measure temperature

Weather Tools

Name: _____

1. Select the word or phrase from the paragraph that helps the reader understand the meaning of the word temporary.
 - a. frequently-changing
 - b. behavior
 - c. predict
 - d. several
2. What evidence does the author use to explain why thermometers no longer contain mercury?
 - a. the mercury expanded and rose up in the tube
 - b. it can be poisonous to people
 - c. now they are digital or analog
 - d. they measure how high our body temperatures have risen
3. Where in the text does the author show evidence to support the claim that wind vanes keep them safe by predicting an upcoming storm?
 - a. Paragraph 6
 - b. Paragraph 7
 - c. Paragraph 8
 - d. Paragraph 9
4. What is this text mainly about?
 - a. the many types of weather
 - b. how a rain gauge measures the amount of rainfall
 - c. the many weather tools used to predict or measure weather
 - d. how weather tools help us choose our clothes
5. Which of the following details is most important to the topic of what parts of an anemometer are used to help measure wind speed?
 - a. the small cups that catch the wind
 - b. the small arms that are labeled north and south
 - c. the small cups that catch the rain
 - d. the small arms that are labeled north and south

10 Multiple
Choice
Questions

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

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 Questions
- 7 Graphic Organizers

Teacher Tips & Suggestions

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 you 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

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

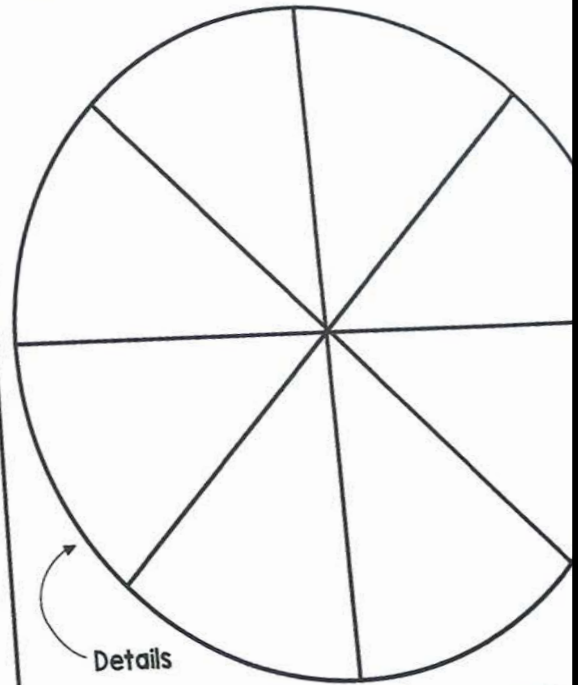
Ideas for Use

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

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

Detail

Graphic Organizers

Purchase now to
connect science
and literacy
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