

DIFFERENTIATED BUNDLE

text
features

NONFICTION

4TH GRADE

RI.4.7

TEXT FEATURES

LEXILE

Eleanor Roosevelt

The RMS Titanic

TEST: The Life Cycle of a Frog

Print & Digital

NONFICTION

2ND & 3RD GRADE

RI.2.7

NONFICTION IMAGES

Bottlenose Dolphins

Nonfiction Images

Print & Digital

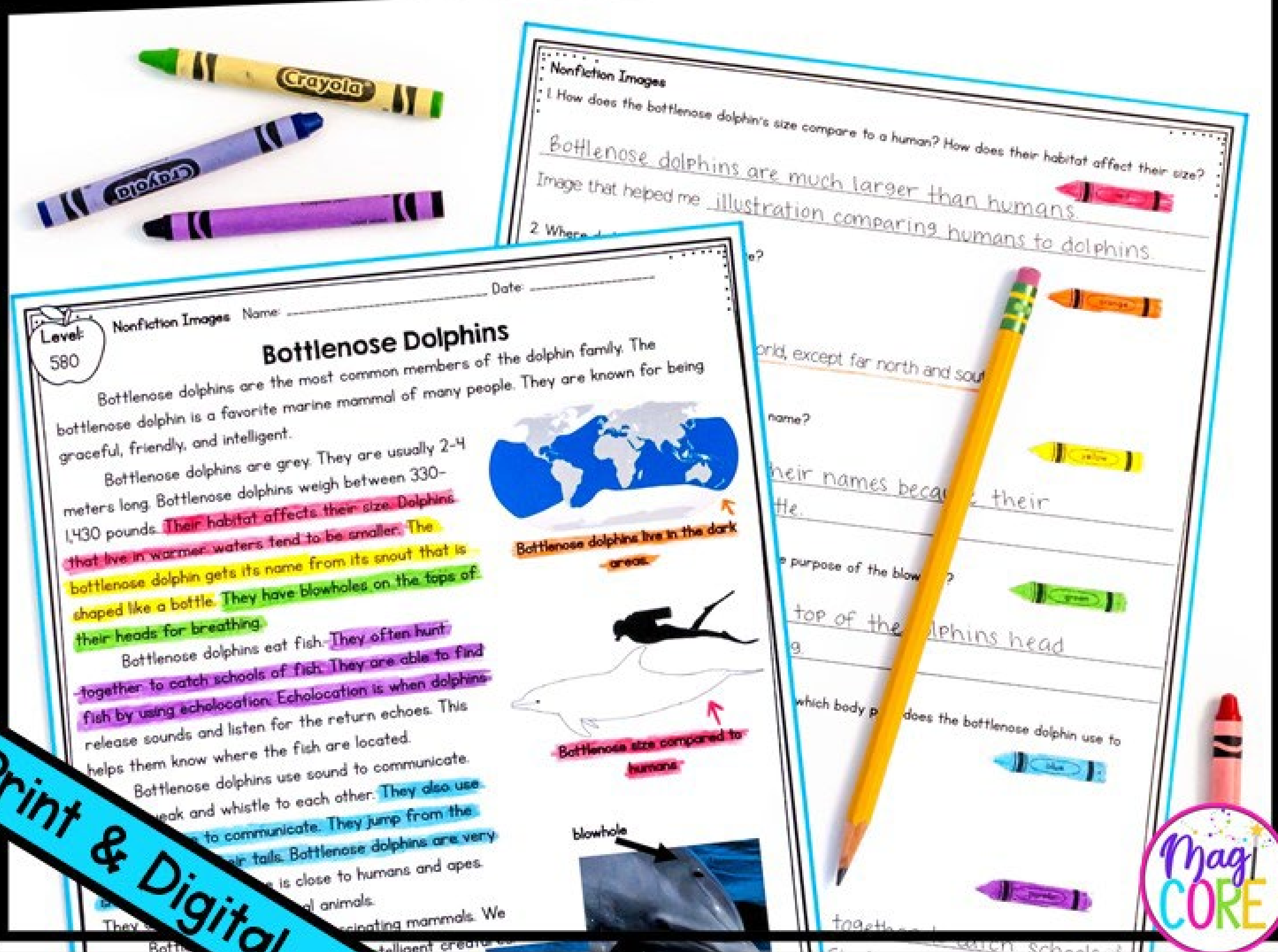
2nd, 3rd & 4th
grade

NONFICTION

2ND & 3RD GRADE

RI.2.7 / 3.7

NONFICTION IMAGES



Nonfiction Images Name: _____ Date: _____

Level 580

Bottlenose Dolphins

Bottlenose dolphins are the most common members of the dolphin family. The bottlenose dolphin is a favorite marine mammal of many people. They are known for being graceful, friendly, and intelligent.

Bottlenose dolphins are grey. They are usually 2-4 meters long. Bottlenose dolphins weigh between 330-1,430 pounds. **Their habitat affects their size. Dolphins that live in warmer waters tend to be smaller. The bottlenose dolphin gets its name from its snout that is shaped like a bottle. They have blowholes on the tops of their heads for breathing.**

Bottlenose dolphins eat fish. **They often hunt together to catch schools of fish. They are able to find fish by using echolocation. Echolocation is when dolphins release sounds and listen for the return echoes. This helps them know where the fish are located.**

Bottlenose dolphins use sound to communicate. **They speak and whistle to each other. They also use sound to communicate. They jump from the water with their tails. Bottlenose dolphins are very intelligent. They are close to humans and apes. They are social animals. They are intelligent mammals. We**

World Map: Bottlenose dolphins live in the dark areas.

Diagram: Bottlenose size compared to humans.

Blowhole: blowhole

Worksheet Questions:

1 How does the bottlenose dolphin's size compare to a human? How does their habitat affect their size?
 Bottlenose dolphins are much larger than humans.
 Image that helped me illustration comparing humans to dolphins.

2 Where do they live?
 world, except far north and south.

name?
 their names because their

the purpose of the blowhole?
 top of the dolphins head

which body part does the bottlenose dolphin use to

together

Print & Digital





Nonfiction Images

1. How does the bottlenose dolphins size compare to a human? How does their habitat affect their size?

Bottlenose dolphins are much larger than humans.

Image that helped me illustration concerning human to dolphins

Level
580

Nonfiction Images Name _____ Date _____

Bottlenose Dolphins

Bottlenose dolphins are the most common members of the dolphin family. The bottlenose dolphin is a favorite marine mammal of many people. They are known for being graceful, friendly, and intelligent.

Bottlenose dolphins are grey. They are usually 2-4 meters long. Bottlenose dolphins weigh between 300-1400 pounds. They live in warm waters, tend to be smaller. The bottlenose dolphin gets its name from its snout that is shaped like a bottle. They have blowholes on the top of their heads for breathing.



Bottlenose dolphins live in the dark areas.

Bottlenose dolphins eat fish. They often hunt together to catch schools of fish. They are able to find fish by using echolocation. Echolocation is when dolphins release sounds and listen for the return echoes. This helps them know where the fish are located.



Bottlenose was compared to humans.

Bottlenose dolphins use sound to communicate. They squeak and whistle to each other. They also use body language to communicate. They jump from the water and slap their tails. Bottlenose dolphins are very smart. Their intelligence is close to humans and apes. They are also very emotional animals.

Bottlenose dolphins are fascinating mammals. We still have a lot to learn about these intelligent creatures.



and except for north and south

name?

their names began their

the purpose of the blow?

top of the dolphins head

which body part does the bottlenose dolphin use to

together to catch schools of

find fish.



Nonfiction Images

1. When was Diana born? How many siblings did she have? Explain what image helped you locate this information.

Diana was born on July 1, 1961. She had 4 siblings.

Image that helped me: Timeline

2. When did Diana meet Prince Charles?

Diana met Prince Charles on July 19, 1981.

3. Which life event occurred before Diana went to boarding school?

- a. In 1977, Diana's dad remarried.
- b. In 1967, Diana's parents divorced.
- c. In 1981, Charles and Diana married.
- d. In 1996, Diana and Charles divorced.

4. What is the second photograph showing?

The second photograph shows the memorial Diana at the site of the car accident in Paris.

5. Which of the following was true?

- a. Diana had two sons.
- b. Diana struggled in school.
- c. Diana wanted a prince.
- d. Diana did a lot of charity work.

6. What was Diana's major contribution?

Diana's major contribution was her charity work.

Level 680

Nonfiction Images

TEST: Princess Diana - The Queen of People's Hearts

Diana Frances was born in 1961 into a British noble family. She was the fourth of five children in her family. Diana grew up in one of Queen Elizabeth II's houses. Diana always struggled in school. She loved music, swimming, and dance.

Diana married Charles, Prince of Wales, on July 29, 1981. Their wedding was watched by more than 750 million people on TV. It was described as a fairy tale come true. When Diana became a princess, she had royal duties. She represented the Queen at functions and did countless charity work.

Charles and Diana had two sons, Prince William and Prince Harry.

Diana made her children a priority. She wanted her children to experience as many normal things as possible. She took them to Disney World and McDonald's, and she involved them in her charity work.

Princess Diana and Prince Charles divorced on August 28, 1996. Diana faced a lot of negative media attention after the divorce. While she was still considered a princess, Diana wanted a private life.

On August 31, 1997, Diana died in a car crash in Paris. She was mourned by people all around the world. There are numerous memorials to her. Diana lives on today through her legacy. She is remembered for her beauty, kindness, and charity work.

Princess Diana's Life



Princess Diana in 1985



Memorial to Diana at the site of the car accident in Paris



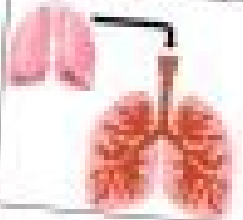
1961	1981	1996	1997
July 1: Diana is born.	July 19: Diana meets Prince Charles.	August 28: Diana and Prince Charles divorce.	August 31: Diana dies in a car crash in Paris.

Nonfiction Text Features: Images



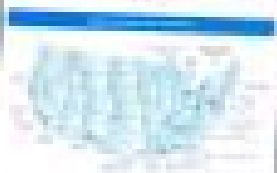

Text Feature	Example	Purpose
Photograph		
Caption		



Nonfiction Text Features: Images

Text Feature	Example	Purpose
		-Tells what a part of an image is
		
		-Shows what a piece of an image looks like up close
		-Shows what something looks like on the inside
		-Shows labels that show the parts of an image

Nonfiction Text Features: Images

Text Feature	Example	Purpose
Chart/ Table		-Organizes data
Graph		-Shows data in a visual format -Different types of graphs include bar graphs, line graphs, and pie charts
Map		-Shows location
Timeline		-Tells when events occurred -Chronological order



TEXT FEATURES

LEXILE

Visual Text Features

Name: _____

880L Eleanor Roosevelt

Anna Eleanor Roosevelt was born on October 8, 1884, in Manhattan, New York City. Her parents were socialists. Roosevelt was the niece of President Theodore Roosevelt. At a young age, Anna wanted to be called Eleanor. Eleanor was a very serious child. Her mother nicknamed her "Granny" due to her serious nature. Eleanor was a plain and simple child, despite her parents' fondness for extravagance. The family was extremely wealthy.

Born
Died
First Lady of the United States
Political Party
Spouse

Eleanor with Her Brothers and Father

After her parents died, Eleanor lived with her 3 uncles. She thought that she was in "unfortunate circumstances." Eleanor was very intelligent. She went to a private school in Washington, England. Her health improved. Roosevelt helped Eleanor become

Visual Text Features

Name: _____

830L The RMS Titanic

The RMS Titanic was the largest ship of the time. The ship had a pool, barbers, and restaurants. The Titanic also had advanced watertight compartments and remote watertight doors. Her lifeboats could hold all of the passengers. There were only one of the passengers.

The Titanic Departing Southampton, England

The Titanic was the largest ship of the time. The ship had a pool, barbers, and restaurants. The Titanic also had advanced watertight compartments and remote watertight doors. Her lifeboats could hold all of the passengers. There were only one of the passengers.

Size Comparison of the Titanic

Person	Car	Bus	Airbus A380
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Visual Text Features

Name: _____ Date: _____

710L TEST: The Life Cycle of a Frog

Eggs go through a process called metamorphosis. Metamorphosis is when an animal completely transforms. Frogs begin life as eggs. Frog eggs float in clusters called egg masses. After anywhere from 6-24 hours, tadpoles hatch from the eggs. Tadpoles have gills and swim in the water. After about five weeks, tadpoles begin to transform by developing back legs, which are then followed by front legs. When the tadpole is about six weeks old, its mouth begins to widen. At around ten weeks, the tadpole's tail begins to disappear. Lungs develop and the tadpole's legs grow longer. After about 16 weeks, the frog is completely transformed from a tadpole to a frog.

LIFE CYCLE OF FROG

Visual Text Features

Visual text features help readers understand a text in a way that the words alone cannot. Good readers read the text, look at the visual text features, and put the information together.

Charts

A table is a type of chart that uses rows and columns to organize data about a topic so that the information can be compared.

State	Year Founded
ALABAMA	1792
ARIZONA	1909
CALIFORNIA	1850
FLORIDA	1845
GEORGIA	1776
ILLINOIS	1809
INDIANA	1800
KANSAS	1861
LOUISIANA	1812
MISSISSIPPI	1792
MISSOURI	1820
NEBRASKA	1868
NEVADA	1863
NEW YORK	1788
OHIO	1803
PENNSYLVANIA	1776
TENNESSEE	1796
TEXAS	1845
VIRGINIA	1776
WASHINGTON	1889
WEST VIRGINIA	1863
WISCONSIN	1836
WYOMING	1890

Graphs

Graphs help you understand data quickly and effectively.

- Different types of graphs present different types of data.
- Line graphs** show how something changes over time.
- Bar graphs** compare data.
- Pie charts** show percentages.

Diagrams

A diagram is a drawing or set of drawings that explains an idea or how something works.

- Diagrams usually include words, labels, or descriptions. Arrows or numbers usually show the order.

Timelines

A timeline is used to show a sequence of events over a period of time.

- Events appear in the order in which they happened.
- Timelines usually have dates.

Maps

Maps show the location of places.

Text Features

What is the map showing?

that there are many types of frogs
where frogs are located in nature
how many frogs live on each continent
the amount of frogs versus the amount of tadpoles in different locations

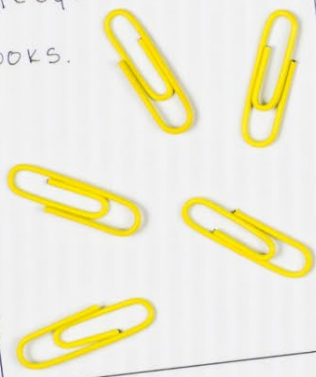
Which statement from the text apply?)

- a) "Frog eggs float in clusters"
- b) "The female frog will lay eggs anywhere from 1 to 4,000"
- c) "After anywhere from 6 to 21 days, tadpoles hatch from the eggs"
- d) "The froglet's eyes bulge out"

6. Describe one fact you learn from the passage.

One Fact Learned from Diagram

I learned how the lifecycle of a frog looks.



Visual Text Features

Answer the following questions. Underline the text evidence in the text.

1. What is the purpose of the diagram? Describe one thing that you did not learn from the text.

The diagram is showing the lifecycle of a frog. It shows how a frog lays eggs into a tadpole, and the tadpole grows into a froglet.

2. The chart shows the approximate length of each stage. Does the chart include that is not in the text? (Circle the correct answer.)

- a) how long an adult frog lives
- b) how long the froglet stage lasts
- c) how long it takes for frog eggs to hatch
- d) how long the metamorphosis phase lasts

3. What information does the text include that is not in the diagram?

- a) Adult frogs lay eggs.
- b) It takes 6-21 days for tadpoles to hatch.
- c) When tadpoles begin to transform into froglets.
- d) When the froglet moves to land, it can breathe air.

740L

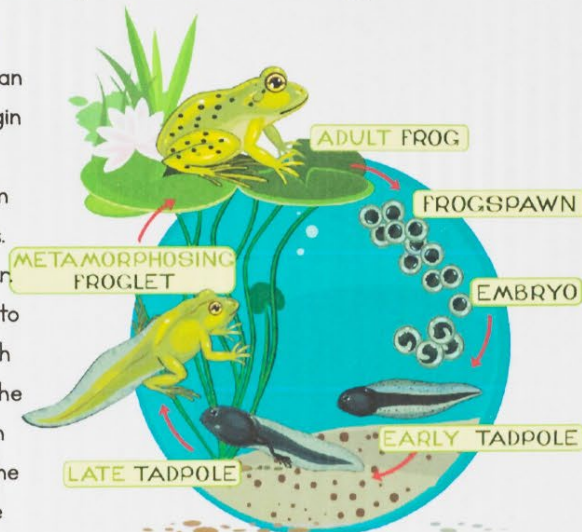
Visual Text Features

Name: _____ Date: _____

TEST: The Life Cycle of a Frog

Frogs go through a process called metamorphosis. Metamorphosis is when an animal completely transforms. Frogs begin their life as eggs. Frog eggs float in clusters called egg masses. After 6-21 days, tadpoles hatch from the eggs. Tadpoles have gills and swim in the water. After about five weeks, tadpoles begin to transform by developing legs, which are followed by froglets. When the tadpole is about six weeks old, its mouth begins to widen. At around seven weeks, the tadpole is now considered a froglet. The froglet's eyes bulge out, and its tail shrinks and ultimately disappears. Tadpoles develop and the back legs grow more. The froglet moves to land. After about seven weeks, the frog has completed its metamorphosis from a tadpole to a frog.

Frogs continue to grow and live their lives as amphibians. When the frogs are ready to mate, the male and female frogs. A female frog will answer. The female frog will then lay her eggs, typically in the water. The male fertilizes the eggs. Most species of frogs leave their eggs to survive on their own. Frogs lay up to 4,000 eggs at once! Many of these eggs get eaten by predators such as ducks, fish, and insects. The eggs that survive will hatch as tadpoles. The cycle begins again!



LIFE CYCLE OF FROG

Approximate Length of Each Lifecycle Stage

Eggs	Tadpole	Froglet	Adult Frog
6-21 days	6 weeks to 9 months	About 4 weeks	4-15 years

Location of Frogs



Features
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Visual Text Features
Answer the following questions. Underline the text evidence in the color indicated.



1. What is the purpose of the diagram on page 1? Describe one thing you learned from this diagram that you did not learn from the text.

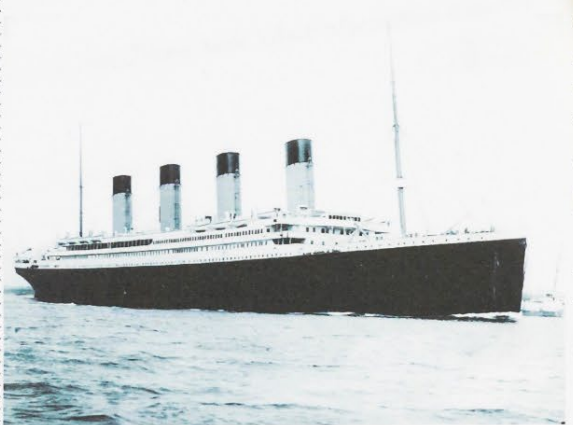
The purpose of the diagrams is to compare the size of the Titanic to a person, car, bus, and Airbus A380. I learned the Titanic was at least three times the size of a person.



Visual Text Features

Name: _____ Date: _____

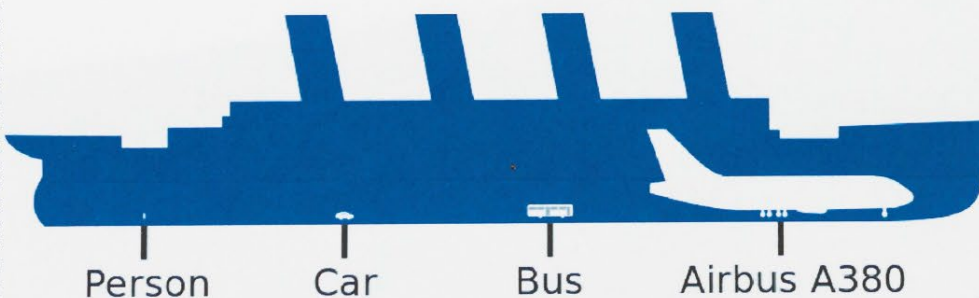
The RMS Titanic



The Titanic Departing Southampton, England

The *Titanic* was the largest ship at the time. The ship held a gymnasium, swimming pool, libraries, and restaurants. The *Titanic* also had advanced safety features. There were watertight compartments and remote watertight doors. However, there were not enough lifeboats to hold all of the passengers. There were only enough lifeboats for a little over half of the passengers.

Size Comparison of the RMS Titanic



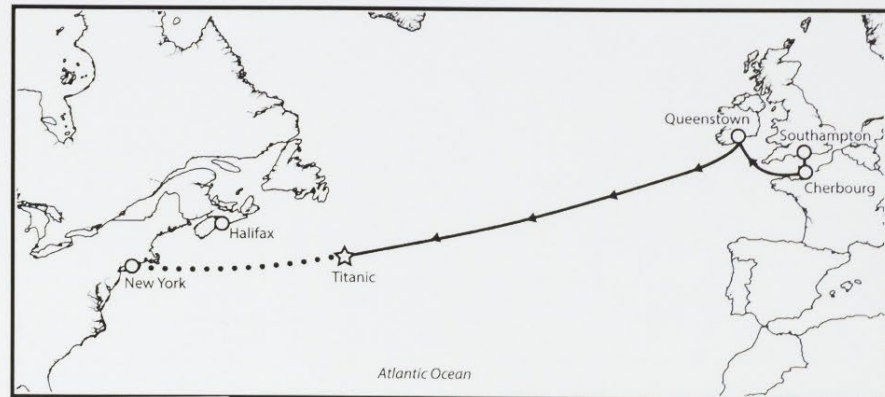
Person

Car

Bus

Airbus A380

On April 10, 1912, the *Titanic* left Southampton England. It stopped in Cherbourg, France and Queenstown, Ireland, and then it started to travel west to New York. Four days into the journey, the *Titanic* hit an iceberg 375 miles south of Newfoundland. This hit caused five watertight compartments to open. Some passengers and crew evacuated in lifeboats. Many of the lifeboats were only partially loaded. Women and children were loaded first, leaving many men behind.



On April 15, the *Titanic* sank with more than 1,000 thousand people still aboard. Another liner, later arrived and brought about 705 survivors among the classes. Only 3% percent of first-class women and men in third class died. Five out of six first- and second-class children perished.

People	Class	Number Aboard	Number Saved	Number Lost	% Saved	% Lost
Children	Second	24	24	0	100%	0%
Women	First	144	140	4	97%	3%
Women	Crew	23	20	3	87%	13%
Women	Second	93	80	13	86%	14%
Children	First	6	5	1	83%	17%
Women	Third	165	76	89	46%	54%
Children	Third	79	27	52	34%	66%
Men	First	175	57	118	33%	67%
Men	Crew	885	192	693	22%	78%
Men	Third	462	75	387	16%	84%
Men	Second	168	14	154	8%	92%
Total		2224	710	1514	32%	68%

© Julie Baker

Underline the text evidence in the color indicated.

Write the most important facts and events about Eleanor Roosevelt. What should be included that is not in the text?



Democrat
when she died
married to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

What text evidence does the table include that the table does not? (Choose all that apply.)



before her.
Franklin D. Roosevelt.
old when she died
to be a traditional first lady

the photographs on pages 1-2?

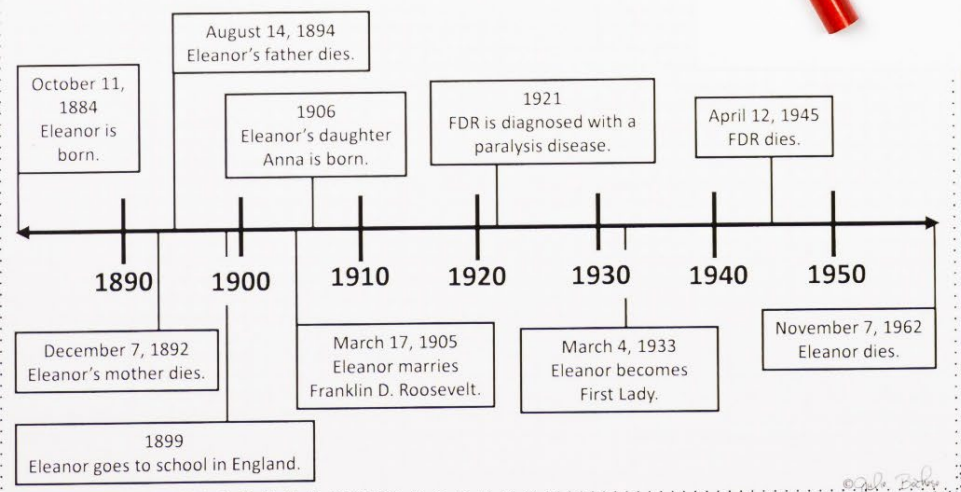


In 1937, Eleanor began writing her autobiography, which was later her main project during Franklin's first two terms. It was a resettlement community to provide a place for workers to have better living conditions. It was intended for the community to be racially inclusive, but she lost the community because it caused Eleanor to become outspoken about racial discrimination. Franklin spoke about civil rights, but Eleanor was vocal in her support for the Civil Rights Act. She spoke out against her husband's order for Japanese-Americans being sent to camps during World War II.

On April 12, 1945, Franklin died from a cerebral hemorrhage. This was the last term as president. President Harry S. Truman appointed Eleanor as a delegate to the United Nations General Assembly. Throughout the 1950s, Eleanor continued to write her column. She gave about 150 lectures each year. In 1968, she was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom to recognize the human rights work she had accomplished.

In April 1960, Eleanor was diagnosed with a blood disease. Her death was due to cardiac failure in Manhattan on November 7, 1962. President Kennedy and former presidents, Truman and Eisenhower, attended Eleanor's funeral services. Her friend Adlai Stevenson said, "No human being has touched and transformed the existence of so many people as Eleanor. Her candle lit the darkness, and her glow has warmed the world."

Eleanor Roosevelt's Life



Visual Text Features

Name: _____ Date: _____

Eleanor Roosevelt

Anna Eleanor Roosevelt was born on October 11, 1884 in Manhattan, New York City. Her parents were socialites. Roosevelt was the niece of President Theodore Roosevelt. At a young age, Anna wanted to be called Eleanor. Eleanor was a very serious child. Her mother nicknamed her "Granny" due to her serious nature. Eleanor was a plain and simple child, despite her parent's fondness for extravagance. The family was extremely wealthy.

Born	October 11, 1884
Died	November 7, 1962
First Lady of the United States	March 4, 1933-April 12, 1945
Political Party	Democrat
Spouse	Franklin D. Roosevelt



Eleanor with Her Brothers and Father

After her parents died, Eleanor lived with her grandmother in New York. As a child, Eleanor was insecure. She thought that she was an "ugly duckling". Eleanor had a difficult childhood. Due to her losses, she suffered from depression throughout her life. Despite her unfortunate circumstances, Eleanor was very intelligent. At the age of 15, Eleanor was sent to a private school in Wimbledon, England. Her headmistress, Marie Souvestre, had a large impact on Eleanor. Souvestre helped Eleanor become confident.

Eleanor had two young brothers named Elliot Jr. and Gracie Hall. She also had a half-brother named Elliot. When Eleanor was only eight years old, her mother died of diphtheria. Her brother Elliot Jr. also passed away from the same disease a few months later. Eleanor's father spent most of his time in a sanitarium due to alcoholism. He died there in 1894 when Eleanor was 10 years old. Before his death, Eleanor's father asked her to act as a mother toward her young brother, Hall. Eleanor took care of Hall and helped ensure his success.



Eleanor, Franklin, and Their Children in 1918



Eleanor in 1933