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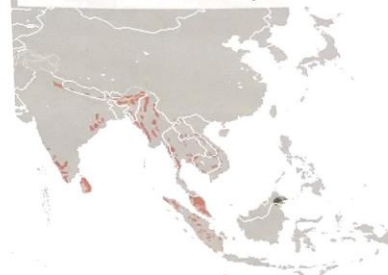
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Name: Julie BocharoDate: 3/21

Asian Elephants

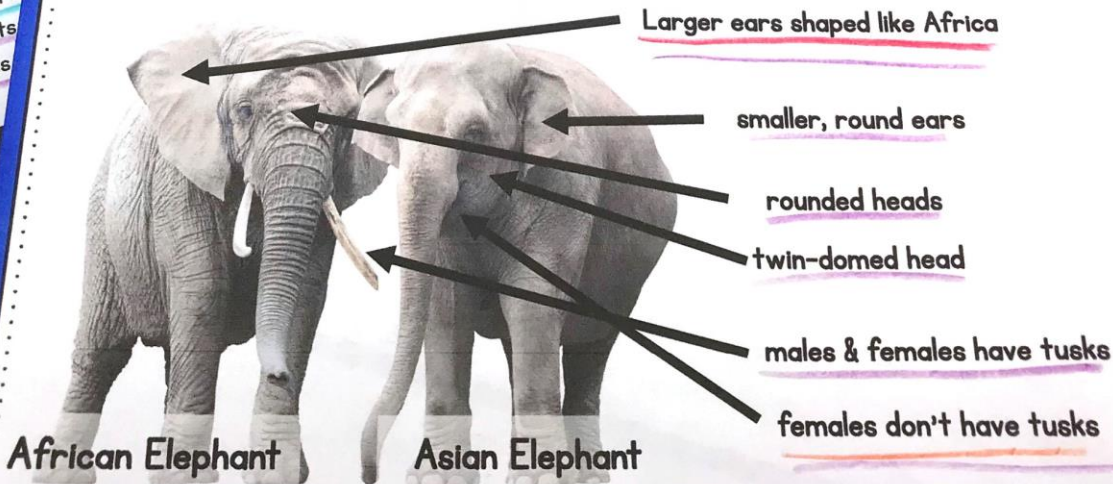
The Asian elephant resides in Southeast Asia. Asian elephants are the largest living land animals in Asia. There are three subspecies of Asian elephants. The subspecies include the Sri Lankan elephant, the Indian elephant, and the Sumatran elephant. Asian elephants dwell in grasslands, tropical forests, semi-evergreen forests, deciduous forests, and scrublands.

Location of Asian Elephants



Characteristics

The Asian elephant is smaller than the African bush elephant. One of the most distinct characteristics of the Asian elephant is its trunk. The trunk has 60,000 muscles. Elephants use their trunks to breathe, drink water, eat, touch, dust, wash, grasp, and communicate, as well as for defense. Unlike African elephants, female Asian elephants do not have tusks. Asian elephants use their feet and trunks more for handling objects. Asian elephants have grey skin that is often covered with dirt due to dusting and wallowing. While their skin is wrinkled, it is smoother than African elephants' skin. Asian elephants can endure cold temperatures better than extreme heat. Elephants are highly intelligent animals. They can learn, express grief and compassion, play and cooperate, and have impeccable memories.



INFORMATION FROM MULTIPLE SOURCES

5th grade

Table of Contents

*This product includes 7 Lexile® leveled paired passages in the 4th-5th Grade Common Core Text Complexity Band (the range for 4th-5th grade is 740L-1010L)

1. Anchor Chart/Journal Page
2. The Life Cycle of a Frog- 740L / Frog Adaptations- 850L
3. The RMS Titanic- 830L / *The Bulletin: Titanic* Article- 820L
4. African Elephants-770L / Asian Elephants- 980L
5. Parts of a Plant- 790L / Anatomy of a Flower- 990L
6. Native North Americans- 860L / The Inuit People of the Arctic- 910L
7. A Biography of Eleanor Roosevelt- 850L / First Lady, Eleanor Roosevelt- 900L
8. Test
 - Muhammad Ali: Fighter in and out of the Ring- 850L / Facts About Muhammad Ali's Personal Life- 830L



Anchor chart to help you teach and for students to reference

Multiple choice and short response questions

- Requires students to find text evidence

Assessment

- Same format as practice worksheets

Information from Multiple Sources

Good readers find information from multiple sources. You can get information from books, magazines, newspapers, websites, visual, and videos to help you answer a question or to solve a problem.

Answer a Question

Where do American alligators live?

Source A

American Alligators

American alligators are crocodilian reptiles. American alligators are larger than crocodiles. Adult males measure 11 to 15 feet, long and weigh up to 1,000 pounds. They live in the southeastern United States in freshwater wetlands from Texas to North Carolina.

Source B

Range of the American Alligator
(Alligator mississippiensis)



A map of the southeastern United States, including parts of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and Florida. The range of American alligators is highlighted in green, covering a large portion of the southern half of the region shown.

Solve a Problem

How can I help stop global warming?

Source A

<http://www.savetheworld.org>

File	Edit	View	Favorites	Tools	Help
Global Warming					

Six Ways You Can Reduce Global Warming

1. Write to your representatives.
2. Save power.
3. Use renewable power.
4. Reduce waste.
5. Reduce use of vehicles.
6. Grow your own food or buy local.

Source B

How to Save Power

Reducing your power consumption can help stop global warming. Some simple ways you can save power are turning off lights and other electronics when you aren't using them. Using energy saving bulbs can also save electricity. You can wear dry clothes and dishes. Turn your hot water heater down to 120 degrees or lower. Save energy and money by caulking around windows and doors and using weather-strips.



Small icon of a house with a recycling symbol.

Level: B

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Name: _____

Date: _____

The Life Cycle of a Frog

Frogs go through a process called **metamorphosis**. This is when an animal completely transforms. Frogs begin life as eggs. Frog eggs float in clusters called egg masses. After anywhere from 6-72 days, tadpoles hatch from the water. After having gills and swim in the water. After about five weeks, tadpoles begin to transform. They develop back legs, which are then followed by front legs. When the tadpole is about six weeks old, its mouth begins to form. At around ten weeks, the tadpole is now considered a froglet. The froglet's eyes bulge out, and its tail shrinks and ultimately disappears. Lungs develop and the back legs grow more. The froglet moves to land. After about eleven weeks, the frog has completed its metamorphosis from a tadpole to a frog.

Frogs continue to grow and live their lives as amphibians. When male frogs are ready to mate, they call out to female frogs. A female frog will lay her eggs, typically a female frog will then lay her eggs, typically the male frog fertilizes the eggs in the water. The male 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!

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

Location of Frogs

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... adaptations over time. Frogs have been around over 200 million years. The earliest land helped them live since the dinosaurs.

... gophers, which means they are cold-blooded. Their body temperature changes with the weather.

... tadpoles that live in the water. They breathe through gills. As tadpoles grow into adults, they allow them to breathe on land. Frogs also have a skin that covers their skin from the air and water. They also have many blood vessels in their skin to absorb oxygen.

... set which help them swim. They also have long legs in the water and jump on land.

... are on the top of their head. This keeps water when they swim. Their eyes are also on the top of their head without moving away.

... the skin allows them to catch their prey.

... tongue with their surroundings.

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Visual Text Features

5. Describe one fact you learned from the article, and one fact you learned from the webpage.

One Fact Learned from article	One Fact Learned from webpage

6. Use the two passages and images to answer the following question:

- How does a frog's adaptations help them throughout their lifecycle?

Helpful Links

- Frog Life Cycle
- Frog Life Cycle Song
- Frog Life Cycle Diagram
- Frog Life Cycle Video

Frog Life Cycle

1. Frogs and tadpoles breathe through their skin.

2. How frogs breathe changes as they go through a metamorphosis.

3. As frogs grow, they develop lungs which allows them to breathe on land.

4. Which statement from the passage supports the information in the diagram? (Choose all that apply.)

"Frog eggs float in clusters called egg masses."

"The female frog will then lay her eggs, typically in the water."

"After anywhere from 6-21 days, tadpoles hatch from the eggs."

"The froglet's eyes bulge out, and its tail shrinks and ultimately disappears."

How long does the froglet stage last?

How do they survive?

They camouflage.

They swim longer distances.

They stay above water when they are swimming.

They look in all directions so they can watch for predators.

[illegible]

ABOUT LEXILE LEVELS



Common Core Kingdom, LLC is a certified Lexile® Partner. These texts are officially measured and approved by Lexile and MetaMetrics® to ensure appropriate rigor and differentiation for students.

The Lexile Framework® for Reading measures are scientific, quantitative text levels. When the Lexile of a text is measured, specific, measurable attributes of the text are considered, including, but not limited to, word frequency, sentence length, and text cohesion. These are difficult attributes for humans to evaluate, so a computer measures them.

Common Core State Standards uses Lexile level bands as one measure of text complexity. Text complexity ranges ensure that students are college and career ready by the end of 12th grade. Lexile measures help educators scaffold and differentiate instruction, as well as monitor reading growth.

Grade Band	Lexile® Bands Aligned to Common Core Expectations
K-1	190L-530L
2-3	420L-820L
4-5	740L-1010L
6-8	925L-1185L

Keep in mind when using any leveled text that many students will need scaffolding and support to reach text at the high end of their grade band. According to Appendix A of the Common Core Standards, "It is important to recognize that scaffolding often is entirely appropriate. The expectation that scaffolding will occur with particularly challenging texts is built into the Standards' grade-by-grade text complexity expectations, for example. The general movement, however, should be toward decreasing scaffolding and increasing independence both within and across the text complexity bands defined in the Standards."



The RMS *Titanic*



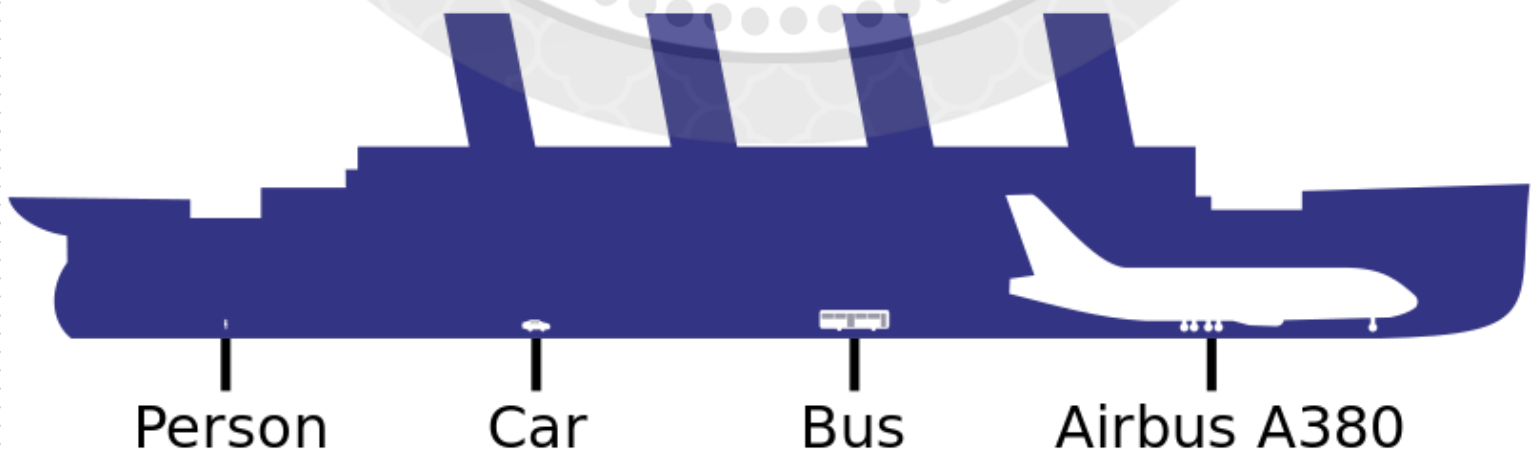
The RMS *Titanic* was a British ocean liner that sank in the North Atlantic Ocean on April 15, 1912. The *Titanic* was on its first voyage from England to New York City. About 2,224 passengers were aboard the *Titanic*, and over 1,500 people died in the tragedy.

Some of the wealthiest people traveled aboard the maiden voyage. There were also hundreds of emigrants from Great Britain, Ireland, and Scandinavia who were looking for a new start in the United States.

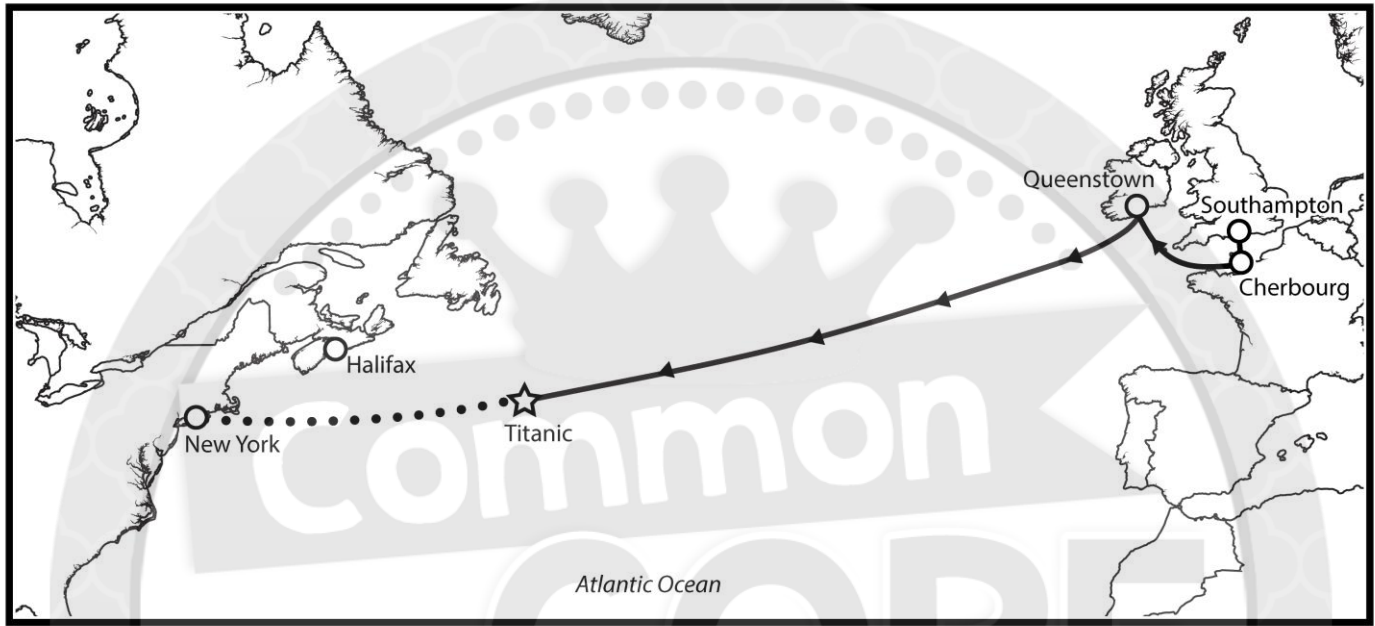
The *Titanic* Departing Southampton, England

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*



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.



At 2:20 a.m. on April 15, the *Titanic* sank with more than 1,000 thousand people still onboard. The *Carpathia*, another liner, later arrived and brought about 705 survivors aboard. Casualties varied among the classes. Only 3% percent of first-class women perished, while 54% of women in third class died. Five out of six first- and second-class children survived. However, 52 out of 79 third-class children perished.

The *Titanic* is one of the most famous ships in history. There are artifacts from the ship on display at museums around the world. There are many books and popular movies about the tragedy.

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%

The Bulletin

NEW YORK, April 19. – Dr. Washington Dodge of San Francisco gave the following account of the wreck:

We had retired to our stateroom, and the noise of the collision was not at all alarming. We had just fallen asleep. My wife awakened me and said that something had happened to the ship. We went on deck and everything seemed quiet and orderly.

The orchestra was playing a lively tune. They started to lower the lifeboats after a lapse of some minutes. There was little excitement.

SHIP SEEMED SAFER

As the lifeboats were being launched, many of the first-cabin passengers expressed their preference of staying on the ship. The passengers were constantly being assured that there was no danger, but that as a matter of extra precaution the women and children should be placed in the lifeboats...

CAPTAIN WAS CALM

I saw Colonel Astor, Major Butt and Captain Smith standing together about 11:30 o'clock. There was absolutely no excitement among them. Captain Smith said there was no danger. The starboard side of the Titanic struck the big berg and the ice was piled up on the deck. None of us had the slightest realization that the ship had received its death wound.

As the excitement began I saw an officer of the Titanic shoot down two steerage passengers who were endeavoring to rush the lifeboats. I have learned since that twelve of the steerage passengers were shot altogether. The first-cabin men and women behaved with great heroism.

OWES LIFE TO STEWARD

The thirteenth boat was filled on one side with children, 20 or 30 of them, and a few women. All in the boat were panic-stricken and screaming...

Dodge said that when the boats were drawing away from the ship they could hear the orchestra playing "Lead, Kindly Light." Rockets were going up from the Titanic in the wonderfully clear night. "We could see from the distance that two boats were being made ready to be lowered. The panic was in the steerage, and it was that portion of the ship that the shooting was made necessary.

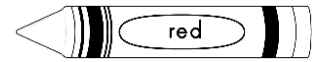
"I will never forget," Mrs. Dodge said, "the awful scene of the great steamer as we drew away. From the upper rails heroic husbands and fathers were waving and throwing kisses to their womenfolk in the receding lifeboats."

Visual Text Features

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

1. Based on the sources, why did so many people die during the sinking of the *Titanic*?

(Choose all that apply.)



- a. People did not take the accident seriously.
- b. The ship did not have enough safety features.
- c. There were not enough lifeboats for everyone.
- d. Third class passengers got disorderly and were shot.

2. The map on page 2 shows the journey the *Titanic* took. What information does the map include that is not in the text?



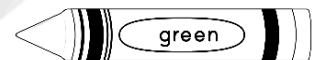
- a. The *Titanic* sank near Newfoundland.
- b. The *Titanic* sank in the Atlantic Ocean.
- c. The *Titanic* sank four days after it left England.
- d. The *Titanic* was traveling from Southampton to New York City.

3. Which statement from the passage supports the information in the table? (Choose all that apply.)



- a. "Causalities varied among the classes."
- b. "Some passengers and crew evacuated in lifeboats."
- c. "The *Titanic* is one of the most famous ships in history."
- d. "Women and children were loaded first, leaving many men behind."

4. Read the following quote from the article in *The Bulletin*.



"I will never forget," Mrs. Dodge said, "the awful scene of the great steamer as we drew away. From the upper rails heroic husbands and fathers were waving and throwing kisses to their womenfolk in the receding lifeboats."

Why does Mrs. Dodge describe this scene as "awful"?

Visual Text Features

5. Describe one fact you learned from the passage, newspaper article, and from the images about the sinking of the *Titanic*.



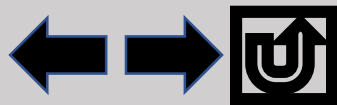
One Fact Learned from the Biography	One Fact Learned from the Webpage	One Fact Learned from the Images

6. Use the two passages and images to answer the following questions:



- How did the crew aboard the *Titanic* help during the sinking ship?
- How could better planning have reduced the amount of casualties?




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African Elephants

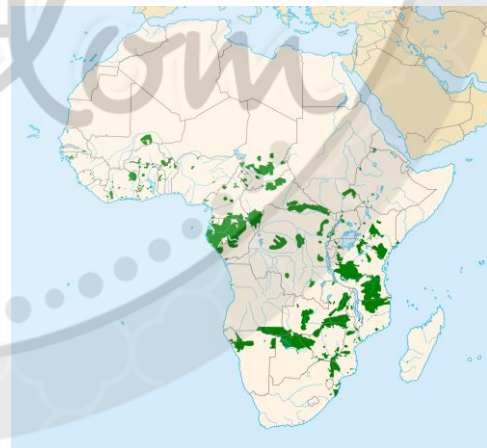
Anatomy

The African elephant is the largest land animal. A male can weigh up to 13,000 pounds. A female can weigh up to 7,000 pounds. African elephants have thick bodies and thick legs. African elephants are well-known for their large ears. These ears help cool the elephants down. In addition, elephants are known for their trunks. An elephant's trunk acts as a limb. The trunk projects sound and is also used for touch.

An African elephant grows new teeth four to six times throughout its life. A common cause of death in African elephants is losing their last set of teeth. This happens around the age of 50. An elephant's tusks are its teeth. Elephants use their tusks to dig up roots and strip bark from trees for food. Tusks are also used for fighting off predators.

Endangered

For centuries, African elephants have been hunted for their tusks. Hunters use the tusks as hunting trophies or for selling the ivory. The population of African elephants drastically declined in the 1970s and 1980s. In 1978, African elephants were listed as "Threatened" under the Endangered Species Act. In 2016, a ban on commercial trade of African elephant ivory was placed in the United States. Despite conservation efforts, the population of African elephants continues to decrease.



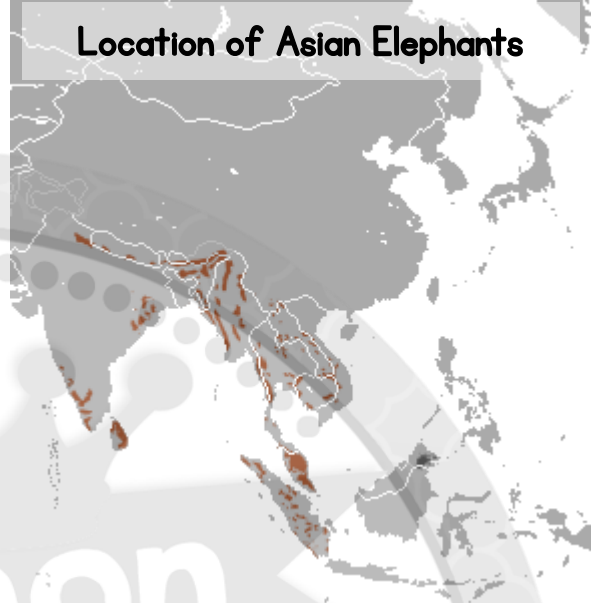
Distribution of African Elephants


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Asian Elephants

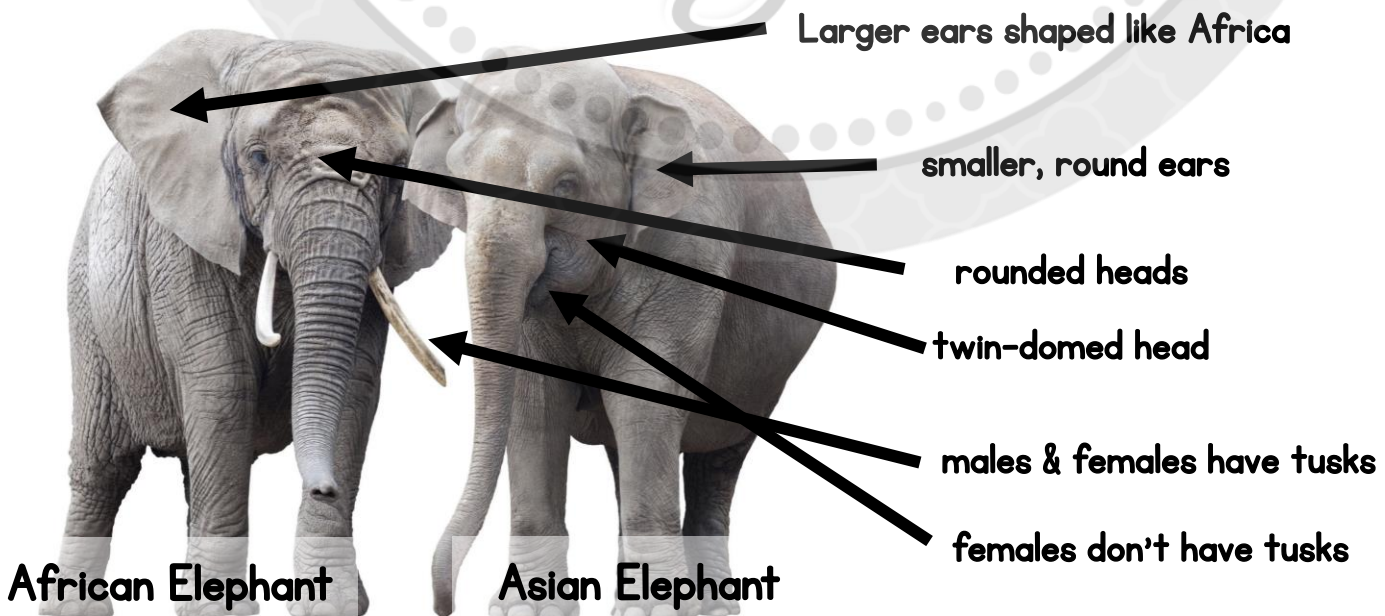
The Asian elephant resides in Southeast Asia. Asian elephants are the largest living land animals in Asia. There are three subspecies of Asian elephants. The subspecies include the Sri Lankan elephant, the Indian elephant, and the Sumatran elephant. Asian elephants dwell in grasslands, tropical forests, semi-evergreen forests, deciduous forests, and scrublands.

Location of Asian Elephants



Characteristics

The Asian elephant is smaller than the African bush elephant. One of the most distinct characteristics of the Asian elephant is its trunk. The trunk has 60,000 muscles. Elephants use their trunks to breathe, drink water, eat, touch, dust, wash, grasp, and communicate, as well as for defense. Unlike African elephants, female Asian elephants do not have tusks. Asian elephants use their feet and trunks more for handling objects. Asian elephants have grey skin that is often covered with dirt due to dusting and wallowing. While their skin is wrinkled, it is smoother than African elephants' skin. Asian elephants can endure cold temperatures better than extreme heat. Elephants are highly intelligent animals. They can learn, express grief and compassion, play and cooperate, and have impeccable memories.



Endangered Elephants

Asian elephants are an endangered species. Their population has declined by at least 50% over the last 60–75 years. Asian elephants are threatened due to the loss of their habitat and poaching.

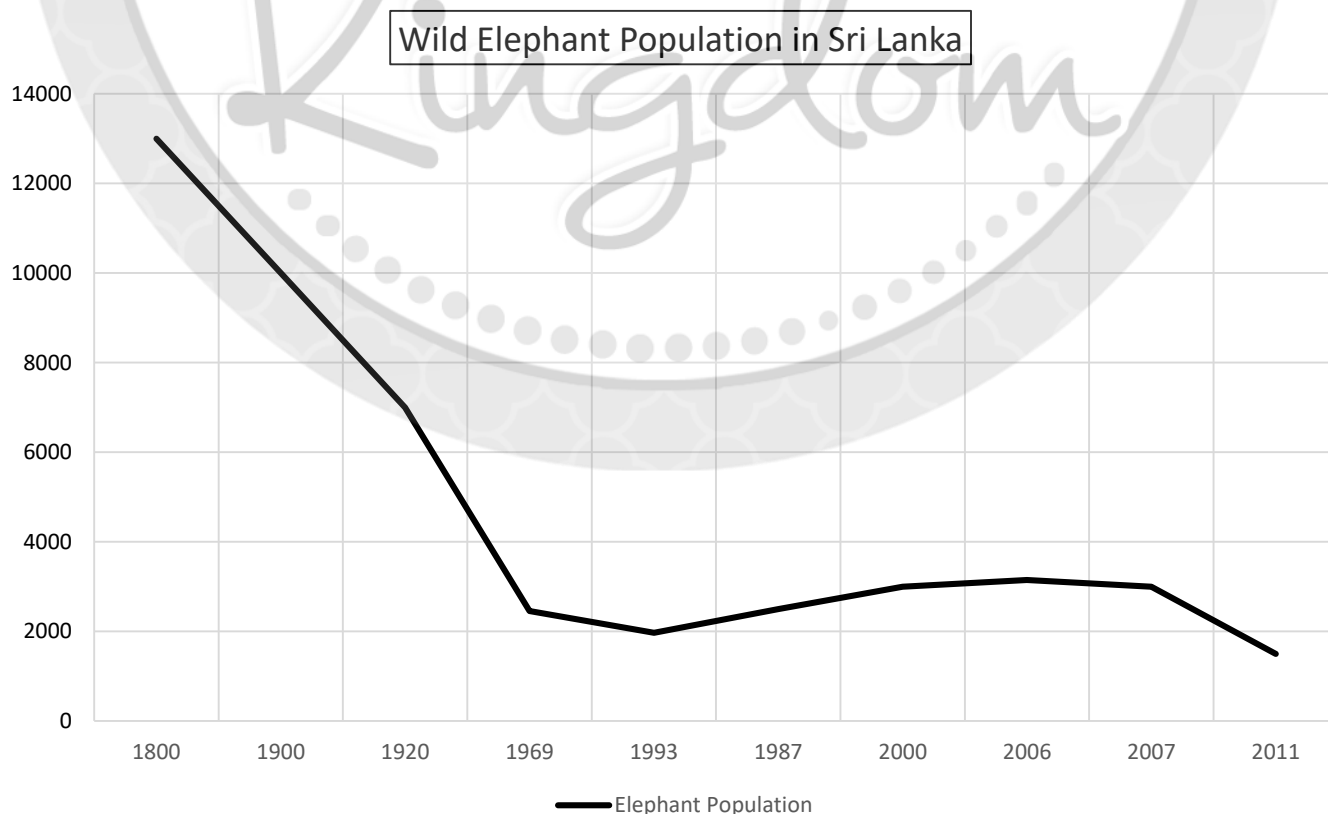
Deforestation by humans due to logging and farming leaves little space for elephants. There is a border fence along the India–Bangladesh border that prevents elephants from moving freely. The fence has caused at least 1,150 humans and 370 elephants to die due to human–elephant conflict.

Despite being illegal, elephants are still poached for ivory, meat, and leather. While the amount of ivory sales has decreased, Thailand has one of the most active and largest ivory industries in the world.

Young elephants are illegally captured and imported to Thailand to be used for tourism. Calves, or baby elephants, are often tortured and abused as they are trained for use in amusement parks. Due to the abuse the calves are subjected to, two-thirds of them die.

Captivity

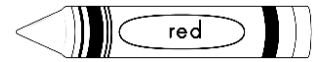
Elephants live about half of their natural life spans when kept captive in zoos. Elephants in zoos have much shorter life spans partially from being separated from their mothers at young ages and being relocated. It is thought that stress and obesity also cause a shortened life span.



Visual Text Features

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

1. Based on the sources, how do African and Asian elephants' appearances differ? (Choose all that apply.)



- a. African elephants have large ears to keep them cool.
- b. The Asian elephant is smaller than the African elephant.
- c. Asian elephants have tusks, and African elephants do not have tusks.
- d. Asian elephants have teeth, and African elephants do not have teeth.

2. Which statement from the passage supports the information in the diagram on page 1?



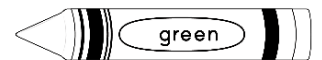
- a. "Asian elephants can endure cold temperatures better than extreme heat."
- b. "The Asian elephant is smaller than the African bush elephant."
- c. "Unlike African elephants, female Asian elephants do not have tusks."
- d. "Elephants use their trunks to breathe, drink water, eat, touch, dust, wash, grasp, and communicate, as well as for defense."

3. The diagram on page 1 of the passage contrasts the appearance of African and Asian elephants. What information does the text include that is not in the diagram? (Choose all that apply.)



- a. "The trunk has 60,000 muscles."
- b. "Asian elephants can endure cold temperatures better than extreme heat."
- c. "Unlike African elephants, female Asian elephants do not have tusks."
- d. "Asian elephants use their feet and trunks more for handling objects."

4. According to the articles and images, why are African and Asian elephants endangered? (Choose all that apply.)



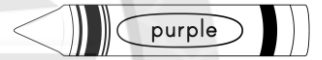
- a. They are used for tourism.
- b. They are hunted for their ivory.
- c. They are hunted for meat and leather.
- d. Their habitat is being taken over by humans.

Visual Text Features

5. According to the articles and images, what is being done to solve the problem of elephants being threatened?



6. Use the two passages and images to compare and contrast Asian elephants and African elephants. Use at least two examples from the texts and images to support your response.



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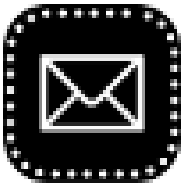
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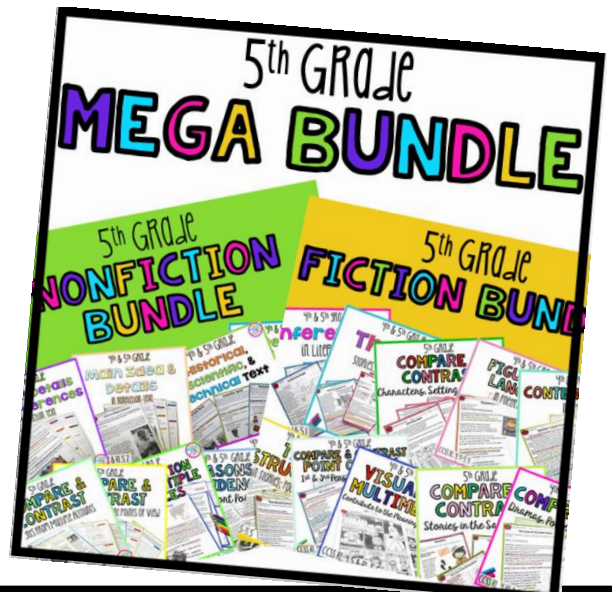
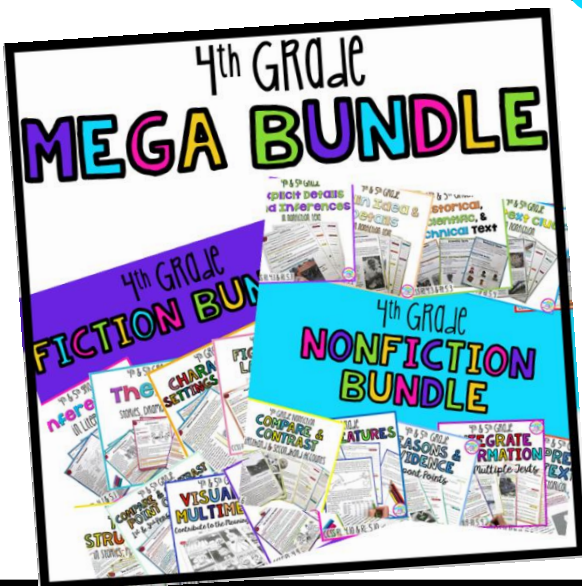


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