

nonfiction

COMPREHENSION BUNDLE

NONFICTION 1ST GRADE RI.1.1

ANSWER QUESTIONS LEXILE

Test: Johnny Appleseed

Level 300

John Chapman was born in September 26, 1774. He was born in Massachusetts. At 18, he moved west. He was a pioneer. He worked at apple orchards. John traveled. He planted apple trees all over. He planted them in Canada, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and West Virginia. John was known as Johnny Appleseed. The orchards John planted were used for cider. Orchards also claim John's name.

6. Why was John Chapman a John Chapman? John Chapman was born in September 26, 1774. He was born in Massachusetts. At 18, he moved west. He was a pioneer. He worked at apple orchards. John traveled. He planted apple trees all over. He planted them in Canada, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and West Virginia. John was known as Johnny Appleseed. The orchards John planted were used for cider. Orchards also claim John's name.

Print & Digital

NONFICTION 1ST GRADE RI.1.3

CONNECTIONS LEXILE

Individuals, events, ideas,

Test: Harriet Tubman

Harriet Tubman was born in 1820. She lived in Maryland. She was a slave. At five years old, she took care of her own children. When she was older, she worked in fields. In 1847, she married a free man named John Tubman. They had four children. Harriet returned to Maryland to help slaves. She made the North Bound. She was resourceful. I know this because the title is Harriet Tubman. Harriet Tubman is repeated throughout the text. Harriet was born in 1820.

1. What is the topic of this text? Use text evidence to support your answer.

2. Why did Harriet go to the North? Bound? Help slaves.

Print & Digital

NONFICTION 1ST GRADE RI.1.5

TEXT FEATURES LEXILE

websites & books

Test: The Star of the Sea

Crayons

Answer the following questions. Underline the test evidence in the color shown.

- What is the meaning of "invertebrates" in paragraph 1?
 - a fish
 - a animal with a backbone
 - a animal without a backbone
- Read these sentences from paragraph 2 of the passage. There are 2,000 species of starfish. Most have five arms. Some types have 10 arms! Starfish can be smooth. They can be bumpy. Some are bright colors. Starfish have tube feet. The feet help them move. Starfish cannot swim. Their mouth is under their body. Starfish do not have a brain. They do not have blood. Starfish can regrow arms. Starfish can lose arms. They lose arms to predators eat starfish. Their predators are crabs, turtles, and birds.

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NONFICTION 1ST GRADE RI.1.6

PICTURES & TEXT LEXILE

Building a Snowman

1. I saw snow. Do you know how to build a snowman? Follow these easy steps. Get a handful of snow. Pack the snow into ball. Put the snowball on the ground. Roll it until it is large. Make a medium snowball. This will be the head. Put it on top of the medium snowball. Finally, decorate the snowman. You can use sticks for arms. A carrot can be a nose. Books can be buttons. You can even add a scarf or a hat.

2. We saw a snowman. It was very cold outside. It was fun to make a snowman. It was a simple and fun activity.

Print & Digital

NONFICTION 1ST GRADE RI.1.8

REASONS SUPPORT POINTS LEXILE

The Benefits of Bubblegum

Schools have rules. One rule is no gum. The rule should change. Gum has benefits. Chewing gum improves memory. Kids who chew gum do better on tests. Chewing gum calms nerves. It reduces stress. Chewing gum helps stop hunger. Chewing gum is good for teeth. Kids should be allowed to chew gum in school.

Print & Digital

NONFICTION 1ST GRADE RI.1.10

COMPARE & CONTRAST LEXILE

two text

What to Pack for a Camping Trip

Be sure to pack these things for your next camping trip.

- A tent
- Sleeping bags, pillows, and blankets - It may get cold at night!
- Axe or hammer for firewood
- Matches or lighter for a fire
- Large water jug
- Fold that will not spoil
- Trash bags - you do not want to leave your food out because you might attract wild animals
- Hiking boots
- Clothes for warm and cold weather
- Everything you need for your camping trip. It will make family fun, be safe, and have fun!

Print & Digital

NONFICTION 1ST GRADE RI.1.10

READING COMPREHENSION LEXILE

The Spectacular Seahorse

DESCRIPTION: Seahorses are fish. Seahorses look like horses. Most have scales. Not seahorses. They have skin over their bones. Seahorses have bent necks. Seahorses have trunks. Seahorses have tails. There are 50 kinds of seahorses. They can be as small as half an inch. They can be as large as 14 inches. Seahorses swim upright. They have fins on their tails. Fins help them swim. Their heads are very slow. Seahorses can camouflage. Their surface hides them from predators.

HABITAT: Seahorses live in shallow water. They live in coral reefs. Seahorses can be found in coral reefs and coral reefs.

Print & Digital

1st grade



★ Over 100 passages aligned to each 1st grade nonfiction Common Core standard. Digital Google Slides format is perfect for distance learning. Includes all of the first grade CCSS informational text standards. All qualified passages contain certified Lexile® measures in the 1st Grade Common Core Text Complexity Band.

★ If you do not use Common Core, this packet is still perfect for teaching these skills.

★ Each unit includes anchor charts, passages with standard based question sets, and a corresponding standards based assessment. Excellent tool for whole class instruction, independent work, small groups, and test prep.

★ This paperless resource is compatible with Google Drive and Google Slides.

Features:

 **Lexile Levels** - All qualifying passages include a certified Lexile measure to make differentiation easy. Passages vary across the 1st grade Common Core Text Complexity Band (the range for kindergarten and 1st grade is 190L-530L).

 **Integrated Color Coding** - Color coding strategy encourages students to learn how to find and use text evidence in their answers.

 **Comprehensive** - Passages are perfect for comprehensive standard based test prep. Included anchor charts and questions make this resource great for lesson modeling. Works perfectly for small groups and guided reading.

 **Scaffolding** - Utilizes the Lexile Framework® for Reading and a mix of standard based essay and multiple choice questions to allow educators to scaffold independent work and homework. Also great for centers and interventions.

 **Highly Engaging** - Contains adapted and custom content with high-quality photographs and illustrations designed to engage students of all levels and interests.

What's Included:

1. Answer Questions in Nonfiction Text- RI.I.1 & RI.3.I
2. Topics and Details Reading Comprehension- RI.I.2
3. Connecting Individuals, Events, Ideas, & Information- RI.I.3
4. Context Clues- RI.I.4
5. Text Features- RI.I.5
6. Information in Words and Images- RI.I.6
7. Describe Key Ideas with Illustrations & Details- RI.I.7
8. How Reasons Support Points- RI.I.8
9. Compare and Contrast- RI.I.9
10. Nonfiction Reading Comprehension- RI.I.0 (1st Grade)

1. How did seahorses get their name?
a. Seahorses have a tail
b. Seahorse

Comprehend Nonfiction

Name: Julie Bochese

Date: 11/11



The Spectacular Seahorse

DESCRIPTION

Seahorses are fish. Seahorses look like horses. Most fish have scales. Not seahorses! They have skin over their bones. Seahorses have bent necks. Seahorses have trunks. Seahorses have tails. There are 54 kinds of seahorses. They can be as small as half an inch. They can be as large as 14 inches. Seahorses swim upright. They have fins on their tails. They have fins on their heads. Fins help them swim. very slowly. Seahorses can camouflage. Camouflage hides them from animals that eat them.



HABITAT

Seahorses live in shallow water. They live in warm water. Seahorses can be found in sand and coral reefs.



The Spiny Seahorse attached to coral

DIET

Seahorses eat small fish. They use their mouths to catch food. They use their tails to hold onto things.

Use two



Yellow

Animals



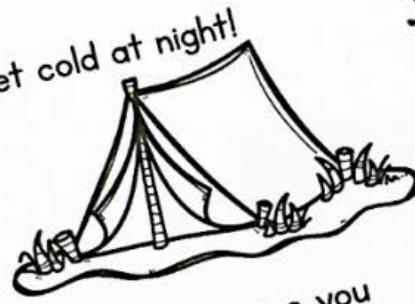
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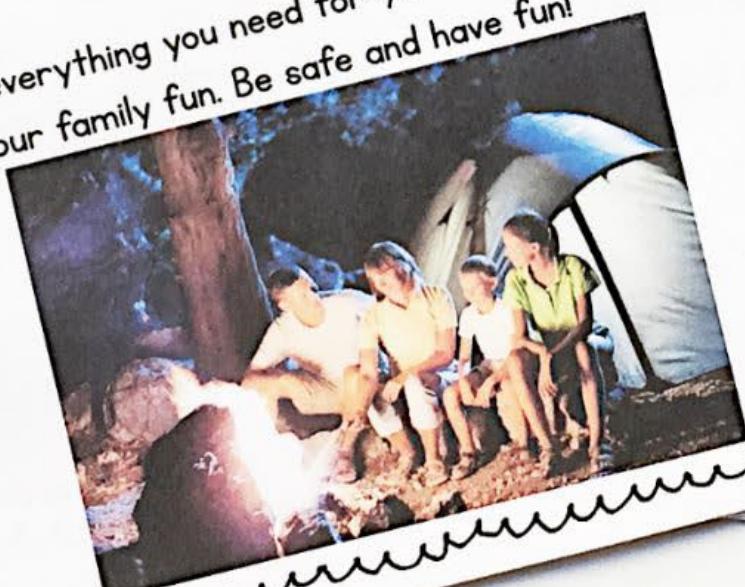
What to Pack for a Camping Trip

Families love to enjoy the great outdoors together by camping. Be sure to pack these things for your next camping trip:

- A tent
- Sleeping bags, pillows, and blankets - It may get cold at night!
- Axe or hammer for firewood
- Matches for a fire
- Large water jug
- Food that will not spoil
- Trash bags - you do not want to leave your food out because you might attract wild animals
- Hiking boots
- Clothes for warm and cold weather



Having everything you need for your camping trip. It will make your time with your family fun. Be safe and have fun!



RI19-T-1

Date: _____

National Park

Park. There are

, trails. Make
for the

on the same topic.

It to Pack for a
National Park?



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OU may see

pictures?



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a
wildlife

es?

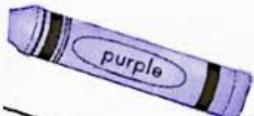


In the same topic.
Pack for a
National Park?



Camping.
While camping.
the outdoors.

for a
rk?



o
pink





Connecting

Nonfiction text about how they can be connected by cause and effect.

Compare & Contrast

Compare: how topics or ideas are similar
Contrast: how topics or ideas are different

Compare Key Words
Like, same, both the same, similar, in the same way, similarly, as, too, in common, as well

To understand how people are connected:
1. How are they the same?
2. How are they different?

Compare:
How topics and ideas are similar



Martin Luther King
civil rights for Africa

Ca
compared

Effect: What happened

Compare:
How is Dorothy from Wizard of Oz similar to Alice from Alice in Wonderland?

E
Effect



Tina

Conn

A Nonfiction text about how they can be connected by cause and effect.

Cause & Effect

Cause: WHY something

- Something happened

Effect: WHAT happened

- The end result.

To explain how ideas

1. What happened
2. Why did this happen

Conn

A Nonfiction text about how they can be connected by cause and effect.

Cause & Effect

Cause: WHY something

- Something happened

Effect: WHAT happened

- The end result.

To explain how ideas

1. What happened
2. Why did this happen

Connecting People

A Nonfiction text about two people can show how they are connected. They can be connected by compare and contrast.

Compare & Contrast People

Compare: how topics or ideas are similar

Contrast: how topics or ideas are different

Compare Key Words

Like, same, both the same, similar, in the same way, similarly, as, too, in common, as well as

Contrast Key Words

Unlike, not the same, not similar, in the same way, differently, as, too, not in common, as well as

Compare:
How are the people similar?
How are the people different?

Contrast:
How are the people the same?
How are the people different?

Compare:
How is Dorothy from Wizard of Oz similar to Alice from Alice in Wonderland?

Contrast:
How is Dorothy from Wizard of Oz different from Alice from Alice in Wonderland?