

NONFICTION IMAGES



Nonfiction Images

1. How does the bottlenose dolphin's size compare to a human? How does their habitat compare?

Bottlenose dolphins are much larger than humans.

Image that helped me illustration comparing humans to dolphins.

2. Where do bottlenose dolphins live?

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 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 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.



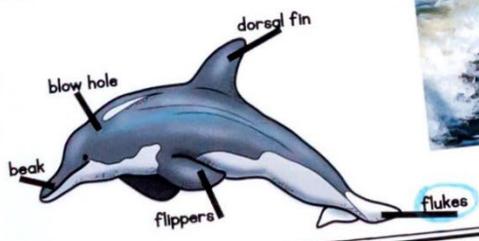
Bottlenose dolphins live in the dark areas.



Bottlenose size compared to humans.



blowhole



world, except far north and south.

name?

their names because their

the.

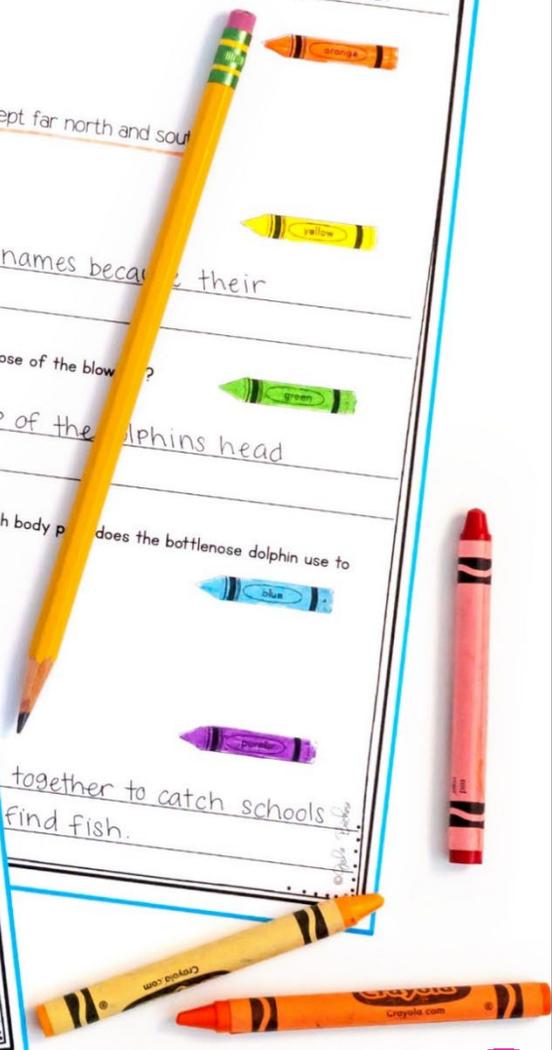
purpose of the blowhole?

top of the dolphins head

g.

which body part does the bottlenose dolphin use to

together to catch schools of fish.



NONFICTION TEXT IMAGES

2nd & 3rd grade

Table of Contents

* This product includes 12 Lexile[®] leveled passages in the 2nd-3rd Grade Common Core Text Complexity Band (the range for 2nd-3rd grade is 420L-820L).

1. Nonfiction Text Features Example Charts (3 pgs.)
2. Text Feature Example Charts (3 pgs.)
3. The Power of Reading- 460L
4. The Water Cycle- 540L
5. Arbor Day- 600L
6. Layers of the Earth- 610L
7. Bottlenose Dolphins- 640L
8. How to Read a Nutrition Label- 660L
9. Tree Frogs- 720L
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11. Human Body Systems- 770L
12. New York City- 810L
13. Nonfiction Text Features Test
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ABOUT LEXILE LEVELS



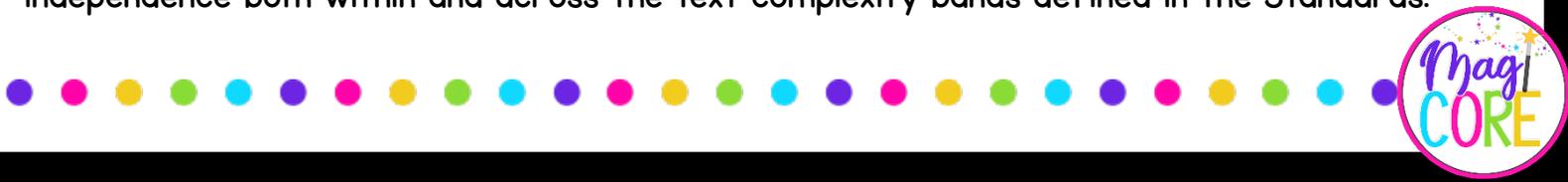
MagiCore is a certified Lexile® Partner. These texts are officially measured and approved by Lexile and MetaMetrics® to ensure appropriate rigor and differentiation for students.

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 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	N/A
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."



How to Use This Resource

Here is the recommended lesson layout and schedule for this resource:

Day 1: Model the standard by introducing the nonfiction text features anchor charts. I like to create a poster before and may leave blanks for students to help me fill in. I also give students a “mini” anchor chart for their journal. You can use the included anchor charts and printing them on “poster size” under the settings. You can integrate a nonfiction mentor text and ask questions out loud and answer them using the anchor chart.

Day 2: Select a text form the packet in the mid-range of the text complexity band. Make the text and question set poster size or project the text and questions. Read the story as a class, and then work together to answer the questions.

Day 3: Students complete a passage and question set in partners. I recommend choosing a text in the mid-range of the text complexity band. Always review work as a class or in groups.

Day 4: Students complete a passage at the low range of the text complexity band independently. Be sure to review student work. If students did not get answers correct, ensure you make time to review with students independently or in small groups.

Day 5-6: Continue to assign increasingly more complex passages. Continue to assess and review work.

Day 7: By the end of the unit, most of your class should be showing mastery of the passages. This is the time to give the assessment. I recommend giving both assessment passages together, but you can also separate the passages and use the different levels to differentiate.

**Follow your students' lead. These lessons may take more or less time. Do not move on to subsequent lessons until your students are showing progress.*



How to Teach Nonfiction Images

Text features are visuals or print that organize a text, help readers find information, support the text, or add additional information. Using text features that are images to expand the readers understanding of a topic is an important part of reading comprehension. Therefore, it is important to focus on how to use images to gain and expand meaning, rather than memorize various types of images.

At the beginning of this unit, it is important to introduce various types of images and their different purposes. These categories can be found on the anchor charts. Students do not need to memorize these categories but introducing them will help students understand the different purposes. The visuals paired with the vocabulary will be a useful tool for students to refer to throughout this unit. I recommend making copies for each student to include in student journals.

Exposure

Using images along with words to understand the text is a broad skill. Therefore, the best way to reinforce this skill is through practicing in various texts. Allow students time to go on image hunts in nonfiction books. Use articles with various images for practice. The more exposure students can get to nonfiction images, the easier it will be for students to be able to gain meaning from them.

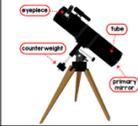
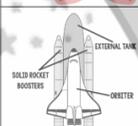
Moving Beyond

Once students are able to identify different images and their purpose, it is important they are able to use them to help understand text or expand understanding of a topic. Students should be able to have discussions about the information presented in nonfiction images. Then, they should be able to answer questions based on them. Finally, students should be able to combine information from the text and the images to summarize or draw conclusions.

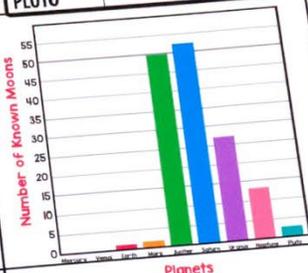
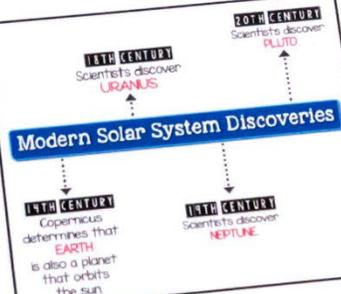
Differentiation

For differentiation, allow struggling students to continue to use charts to help them identify nonfiction images. It is also helpful to use texts with simple images that have a clear purpose. For students that need a challenge, encourage them to read nonfiction texts on topics they are interested in. Have students use the images and the text to summarize, draw conclusions, and formulate opinions.

Nonfiction Text Features: Images

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

Nonfiction Text Features: Images

Text Feature	Example	Purpose																				
Chart/ Table	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>PLANET</th> <th>AVERAGE TEMPERATURE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>MERCURY</td> <td>-297° F TO 800° F</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VENUS</td> <td>896° F</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EARTH</td> <td>57° F</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MARS</td> <td>-81° F</td> </tr> <tr> <td>JUPITER</td> <td>-202° F</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SATURN</td> <td>-202° F</td> </tr> <tr> <td>URANUS</td> <td>-328° F</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NEPTUNE</td> <td>-328° F</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PLUTO</td> <td>-378° F</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	PLANET	AVERAGE TEMPERATURE	MERCURY	-297° F TO 800° F	VENUS	896° F	EARTH	57° F	MARS	-81° F	JUPITER	-202° F	SATURN	-202° F	URANUS	-328° F	NEPTUNE	-328° F	PLUTO	-378° F	-Organizes data
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Graph		-Shows data in a visual format -Different types of graphs include bar graphs, line graphs, and pie charts																				
Map		-Shows locations																				
Timeline		-Tells when events occurred -Chronological order																				



Level: 540

Nonfiction Images Name: _____

Date: _____

How to Read a Nutrition Label

Your health is important. One of the major factors of health is the food you eat. You can make good food choices if you know how to read a nutrition label.

- Serving Size:** Pay attention to the serving size. The serving size tells you how much food is included in the nutrition facts. If you eat more than one serving, you will have to increase the nutrition facts below.
- Calories:** Check how many calories are in your food. You want to make sure that you eat the right amount of calories for your size.
- "Bad" Nutrients:** Limit these nutrients. If these numbers are high, this food is unhealthy. Only eat a small amount as a special treat.
- "Good" Nutrients:** These nutrients are healthy. You want to eat enough of these every day.
- % Daily Value:** This category tells you the percentage of each nutrient that the food contains. This is based on how much you should have in a day. You want the "bad" nutrients to have low percentages. The "good" nutrients should have high percentages.

Nutrition Facts

Serving Size 2/3 cup (55g)
Servings Per Container About 8

Amount Per Serving

Calories 230 Calories from Fat 40

Total Fat 8g % Daily Value*

Saturated Fat 1g 12%

Trans Fat 0g 5%

Cholesterol 0mg 0%

Sodium 160mg 7%

Total Carbohydrate 37g 12%

Dietary Fiber 4g 16%

Sugars 1g

Protein 3g

Vitamin A 10%

Vitamin C 8%

Calcium 20%

Iron 45%

*Percent Daily Values are based on a 2,000 calorie diet. Your daily value may be higher or lower depending on your calorie needs.

Total Fat	Less than	65g	2,500
Sat Fat	Less than	20g	80g
Cholesterol	Less than	300mg	25g
Sodium	Less than	300mg	300mg
Total Carbohydrate	Less than	2,400mg	2,400mg
Dietary Fiber		30g	375g
		25g	30g

Knowing how to read a nutrition label can help you make important choices about your health. Pay attention to what you eat!

Age	Calories Per day	
	Females	Males
4-8	1,400-1,600	1,400-1,600
9-13	1,600-2,000	1,800-2,200
14-18	2,000	2,400-2,800

recommended food intake by food groups



© 2010 Barbara

Nonfiction Images

1. Why is it important to look at the serving size? What is the serving size on the food label shown?

The serving size tells you how much food is included in the nutrition facts.

2. Which of the following are considered "bad" nutrients? (Choose all that apply.)

- a. iron
- b. calcium
- c. cholesterol
- d. saturated fat

3. What is the percent daily value of calcium that the food displayed on the label has?

20%

4. Is the food shown a healthy food or an unhealthy food? Use evidence from the text and food label to support your answer.

The food is not very healthy. It is high in fat, calories, and other "bad" nutrients. Not high in "good" nutrients.

5. Which of the following food groups should you eat the most of every day?

- a. fruit
- b. dairy
- c. protein
- d. vegetables

6. How many calories should you eat each day? Which text feature helped you locate this information?

The chart helped me see that I should have between 1,600 - 2,000 calories per day.

Nonfiction Images

1. When was Diana born? How many siblings did she have? Explain which 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 29, 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 for 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 princess
- d Diana did a lot of charity work.**

6. What was Diana's nickname?

Diana's nickname was "The People's Princess".
caption under the photograph.

Level: 680

Nonfiction Images Name: _____

Date: _____

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.

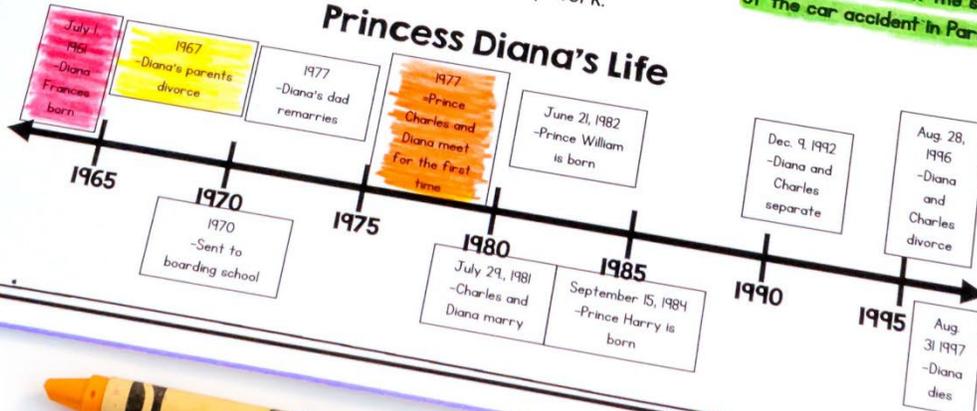


Princess Diana in 1985



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

Princess Diana's Life



© Julie Beebe

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.

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

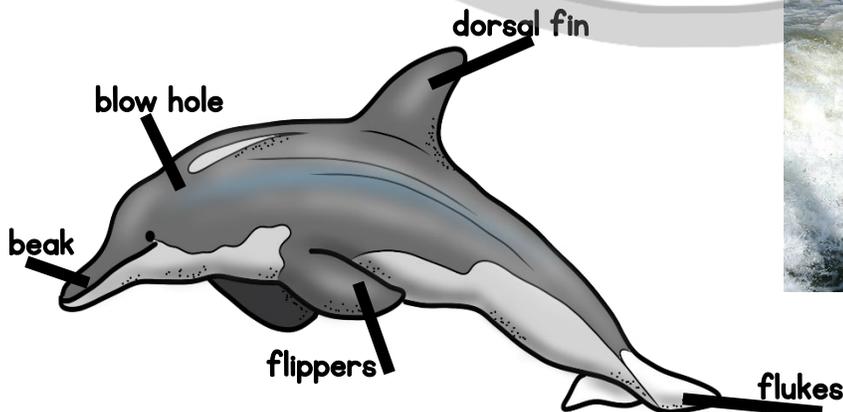
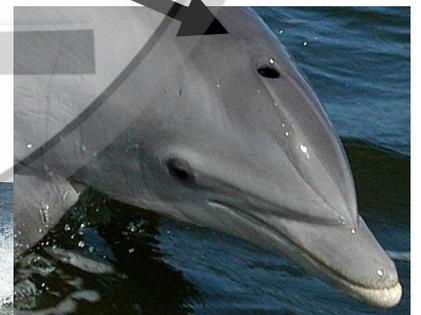


Bottlenose dolphins live in the dark areas.



Bottlenose size compared to humans

blowhole



Nonfiction Images

1. How does the bottlenose dolphin's size compare to a human? How does their habitat affect their size?



Image that helped me: _____

2. Where do bottlenose dolphins live?

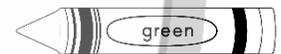


- a. around Australia
- b. around the North Pole
- c. around the South Pole
- d. in oceans all around the world, except far north and south

3. How did the bottlenose dolphin get its name?



4. Where is the blowhole located? What is the purpose of the blowhole?

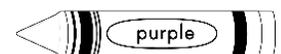


5. According to the article and the text features, which body part does the bottlenose dolphin use to communicate?



- a. eyes
- b. heart
- c. flukes
- d. dorsal fin

6. Explain how dolphins catch their prey.



WHAT'S INCLUDED?

TWELVE 2nd & 3rd Grade **DIGITAL** and **PRINTABLE** PDF nonfiction passages including TWO assessments!

- Aligned with 2nd & 3rd Grade Lexile Levels
- Includes Nonfiction Text Features: Images Example Charts
- Students can highlight the text for easy comprehension

NONFICTION TEXT IMAGES

2nd & 3rd grade

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PRINTABLE
&
GOOGLE
SLIDES



NONFICTION PASSAGES

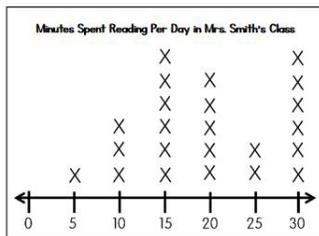
Color-coded highlighting supports student comprehension. In Google Slides, students can highlight as they read!

460L Nonfiction Images Name: _____ Date: _____

The Power of Reading

Reading is powerful. There are many benefits to reading every day. Reading improves language. Readers have a larger vocabulary than non readers. Reading increases comprehension. It improves concentration. Reading helps memory. Readers communicate better. Children develop skills when parents read aloud. Reading prepares children for school. Readers tend to do well in all subjects. Children who read make more money when they grow up. For all of these benefits, read 20 minutes each day.

Minutes Spent Reading Each Day	Minutes Read in a School Year	* of Words Read Each Year	School Days Read by the End of 6 th Grade
20 minutes	3,600	1,800,000	60 days
5 minutes	900	282,000	12 days
1 minute	180	8,000	3 days



Children read 2,511 books in 30 days in the Wild About Reading Read-A-Thon.

After reading, students type their answers in the text boxes using text evidence.

Nonfiction Images

- How long does the author suggest children read every day? Use the text and the text features to help you.

Students type their answers right in the text box.

Image that helped me:
- Why is it important for children to read every day? (Choose all that apply.)
 - Reading improves memory.
 - Reading improves vocabulary.
 - Reading increases comprehension.
 - Reading prepares children for school.
- Which statement could you conclude based on the chart?
 - If you read 20 minutes every day, you will read 900 minutes in a school year.
 - If you skip your reading for a few days a week, it won't affect your total reading time.
 - Increasing your reading time each day makes a big difference in your total reading time for the year.
 - There isn't a big difference in the total days you read if you read one minute per day or five minutes per day.
- If you read 20 minutes every day, how many total minutes will you have spent reading in a school year?
- How many books did children read in the Wild About Reading Read-A-Thon?
- How many children read for 20 minutes or more per day in Mrs. Smith's class? According to the article, what could you conclude about these students?

© 2015 Teacher

ASSESSMENTS

Color coded highlighting can also be done on the assessments!

640L Nonfiction Images Name: _____ Date: _____

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

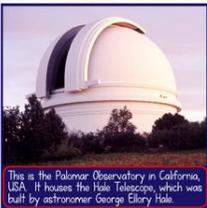
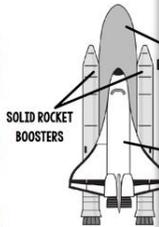


780L Nonfiction Images Name: _____ Date: _____

TEST: NASA

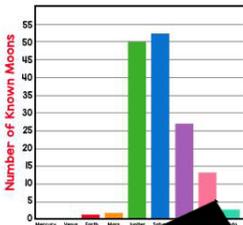
NASA stands for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. NASA is a government agency. It runs the space program and space research. NASA was developed by President Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1958.

NASA has led space exploration for the United States. We have learned a lot about our planet and universe. **An important part of space exploration for the United States was the six manned moon landings.** Also, the Skylab space station orbited Earth from 1973-1979. **Many observations and experiments were conducted aboard the Skylab.** Furthermore, NASA developed the space shuttle. This was the first reusable spacecraft. **NASA launched 135 missions from 1981-2011 on the space shuttle from Kennedy Space Center.**



There are NASA centers across the United States. NASA Headquarters is in Washington, D.C. The Goddard Space Flight Center in Maryland leads the entire agency. There are other NASA centers across the country that lead the way in space research. NASA also has numerous observatories and telescopes.

The research and exploration conducted by NASA has helped us to gain a better understanding of Earth and our universe.



Nonfiction Images

1. How has NASA helped us learn about our universe? Give three examples from the text or images to prove your answer.

Students type their answers right in the text box.

2. What is the purpose of the diagram?

- to show where Skylab was located
- to show how many moons each planet has
- to show where the Palomar Observatory is located
- to show the parts of the space shuttle

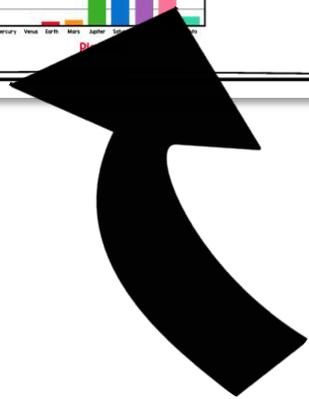
3. Where is the Hale Telescope located?

4. What is the purpose of the graph?

5. Which planets have zero moons?

- Earth and Mars
- Venus and Saturn
- Mercury and Mars
- Mercury and Venus

6. What is the name of the space center in Florida? According to the text, what is this space center known for?



This resource also includes TWO tests with different Lexile Levels for student assessment.

Non Fiction Features:

Text Feature	Example
Photograph	
Caption	 This is a tiny frog sitting on a bicycle seat.

Text Feature Example

Label		-Tells what a part of an image is
Close Up		-shows what a piece of an image looks like up close
Cutaway		-shows what something looks like on the inside
		-Many labels that show the parts of an image

Non Fiction Features: Interactive

Anchor Charts for Interactive Notebooks

Condensation
Water falls to earth as precipitation. This is why it is called a cycle. Water falls to earth as precipitation: rain, snow, or sleet. The water collects on land when the sun heats it. The water is evaporated. Evaporation turns it into water vapor. Water vapor goes up into the air. When it gets cold it changes. When these clouds meet, water calls back to earth. Ever ends. Earth's water is made up of billions of years.

Precipitation

12 Leveled Nonfiction Passages in 2nd - 3rd Grade Text Complexity Band

How To Read A Nutrition Label

1. **Serving Size** The serving size included in the nutrition facts tells you how much to eat to get the most out of the food.

2. **Calories** The number of calories tells you how much energy the food has.

3. ***Bad Nutrients** Some nutrients are bad for you. They can make you feel sick or cause other health problems.

4. ***Good Nutrients** Some nutrients are good for you. They help you stay healthy and strong.

5. Which of the following food groups should you eat the most of every day?

- fruit
- dairy
- protein
- vegetables

Lexile: 580

Bottlenose Dolphins

Bottlenose dolphins are the most common members of the dolphin family. They are known for being graceful, friendly, and intelligent. They usually weigh between 300 and 600 pounds. Their habitat is in the ocean. Bottlenose dolphins live in the dark areas of the ocean. They have a blowhole on their head for breathing. They use echolocation to find food. They often use sound to communicate. They jump out of the water. Bottlenose dolphins are very emotional animals. There is a lot to learn about these dolphins.

Compare to a human? How far north and south do they live?

What is the purpose of the article and the text features, which body part do they use to communicate?

Bottlenose Dolphins live in the dark areas

blowhole

dorsal fin

flukes

What is the purpose of the article and the text features, which body part do they use to communicate?

Explain how dolphins catch their prey.

Arbor Day Tree Planting in California 2018

Tree Type	Number of Trees
Oak	10
Ash	10
Maple	10
Elm	10

Arbor Day is celebrated on April 10, 1872. It is important to remember the importance of planting trees in your community.

1. When was the first Arbor Day? How was it celebrated? Use the text and the text features to help you.

Image that helped me:

2. Which event belongs in the timeline box under April 10, 1872?

- The first Arbor Day was celebrated in Spain.
- America had their first Arbor Day in Nebraska.
- Brinsley Northrop brought Arbor Day to Japan.
- Brinsley Northrop brought Arbor Day to Australia, Canada, and Europe.

3. When was The Arbor Day Foundation formed?

4. What tree was planted the most in California on Arbor Day 2018?

5. How many elm trees were planted in California on Arbor Day 2018?

- 2
- 2 1/2
- 25
- 30

Layers of the Earth

The earth is like an onion. It is made up of different layers. Scientists have learned about these layers by studying earthquakes and volcanoes.

The crust is the outer layer. This is where we live. It is made mostly of rock. The crust is the thinnest layer. It surrounds both the sea and the land.

The mantle is the middle layer. It is made of solid rock. The temperature is very hot. The top of the mantle is the upper mantle. The bottom part of the upper mantle is solid.

The core is the innermost layer. It is made of metal. The temperature is very hot. The top of the core is the outer core. The bottom part of the core is the inner core.

1. What are the different layers of the earth? Use the text and the text features to help you.

Image that helped me:

2. What is the cutaway showing?

- the top layers of earth
- the names of the different layers
- what the rocks of the earth look like
- the temperature of the different layers

3. What is the inner most layer of the earth? Use the text features to help you.

Booker T. Washington's Life

Year	Event
1869	Booker T. Washington is born in Virginia.
1878	Booker T. Washington moves to the South.
1881	Booker T. Washington starts school at the Tuskegee Institute.
1883	Booker T. Washington graduates from the Tuskegee Institute.
1887	Booker T. Washington becomes the first president of the Tuskegee Institute.
1890	Booker T. Washington publishes his first autobiography.
1895	Booker T. Washington becomes very ill.
1896	Booker T. Washington dies.

4. The Tuskegee Institute played an important role in Booker's life. Explain how this University was significant during two life events.

5. Which of the following is an achievement of Booker? (Choose all that apply.)

- Booker gave speeches.
- Booker wrote five books.
- Booker became president.
- Booker built over 5,000 schools.

6. What was Booker's most famous speech? In what year did he give this speech?

Lexile: 790

TEST: NASA

NASA stands for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. NASA is a government agency that runs the space program and space research. NASA was developed by President Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1958. It is the United States space agency that explores our planet and our universe.

1. How many astronauts were on the first NASA spacecraft? Use the text and the text features to help you.

2. What is the name of the first NASA spacecraft? Use the text and the text features to help you.

3. What is the name of the first NASA satellite? Use the text and the text features to help you.

4. What is the name of the first NASA space shuttle? Use the text and the text features to help you.

5. What is the name of the first NASA space station? Use the text and the text features to help you.

6. What is the name of the first NASA Mars rover? Use the text and the text features to help you.

7. What is the name of the first NASA Mars lander? Use the text and the text features to help you.

8. What is the name of the first NASA Mars orbiter? Use the text and the text features to help you.

9. What is the name of the first NASA Mars rover? Use the text and the text features to help you.

10. What is the name of the first NASA Mars lander? Use the text and the text features to help you.

11. What is the name of the first NASA Mars orbiter? Use the text and the text features to help you.

12. What is the name of the first NASA Mars rover? Use the text and the text features to help you.

13. What is the name of the first NASA Mars lander? Use the text and the text features to help you.

14. What is the name of the first NASA Mars orbiter? Use the text and the text features to help you.

15. What is the name of the first NASA Mars rover? Use the text and the text features to help you.

16. What is the name of the first NASA Mars lander? Use the text and the text features to help you.

17. What is the name of the first NASA Mars orbiter? Use the text and the text features to help you.

18. What is the name of the first NASA Mars rover? Use the text and the text features to help you.

19. What is the name of the first NASA Mars lander? Use the text and the text features to help you.

20. What is the name of the first NASA Mars orbiter? Use the text and the text features to help you.

Test Formatted Just Like Practice Passages

There are many NASA centers and facilities. NASA Headquarters is in Washington, D.C. There are many other NASA centers and facilities around the world. NASA also has numerous observatories and telescopes. The research and exploration centers help us to learn more about our Earth and our universe.

This is the Palomar Observatory in California. It is the largest telescope in the world. It was built by astronomer George Ellery Hale.

Year	Number of Centers/Facilities
1958	1
1960	2
1965	3
1970	4
1975	5
1980	6
1985	7
1990	8
1995	9
2000	10
2005	11
2010	12
2015	13
2020	14

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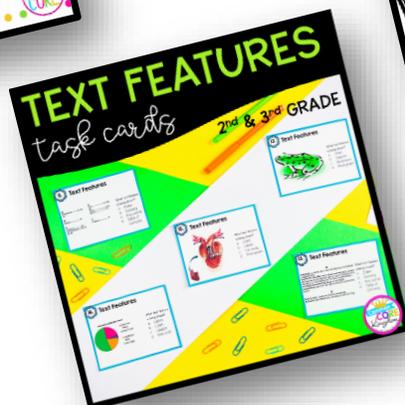


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