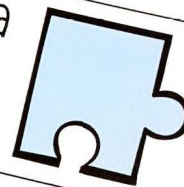


SUMMARIZE NONFICTION



Summarize Nonfiction

TOPIC

Main Idea
#1Main Idea
#2Main idea
#3This is important
because...

W/L

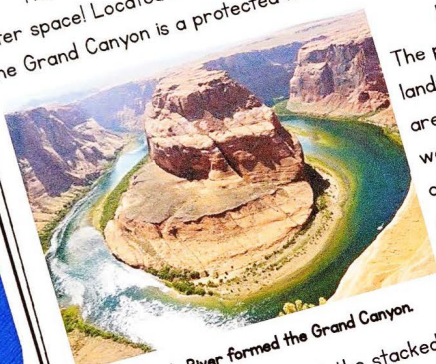
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Summarize

350L

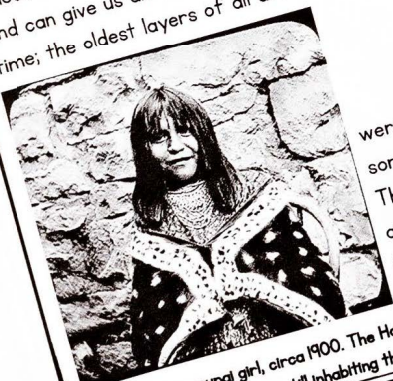
The Grand Canyon

The Grand Canyon is so vastly immense that it can be seen from many miles away in outer space! Located in northern Arizona, it is made out of many layers of compacted rocks. The Grand Canyon is a protected national park. People from all over the world come to see it!



The Colorado River formed the Grand Canyon.

If you look closely at the stacked layers of the Grand Canyon, you will notice the appearance of stripes. These stripes formed because various layers of sediments built upon one another again and again as the Grand Canyon developed. These different layers made stripes. They are each unique and can give us an observation of how Earth has changed over time; the oldest layers of all are located at the bottom.



A young Havasupai girl, circa 1900. The Havasupai are one of the groups of people still inhabiting the area today.

How was the gigantic Grand Canyon formed? The process of erosion created this huge landform. Erosion occurs when water washes an area of land away. In this case, the Colorado River was responsible for this erosion. The river ran over this area of land, over and over again, and after numerous years, the Grand Canyon was created.



The first people to live in and near some of their homes there, as six tribes. These tribes are the Hopi, Zuni, Paiute, Navajo, and Hualapai. What would it be like to live in the Grand Canyon? The first known explorers to document a trip there happened in 1869. It has been popular ever since!

SUMMARIZE

4th & 5th grade

Table of Contents

1. What is the difference between recounting and summarizing?
2. Summarize Stories Hand Visual
3. Summarizing Rope
4. Summarize Nonfiction Graphic Organizer
5. Summarize Nonfiction Stationary
6. Brazil - 790L
7. Where are the Honeybees? - 830L
8. The Grand Canyon - 840L
9. Jane Goodall - 880L
10. Mammals of the Sea - 900L

Each story includes:

- 1 page of multiple choice, short response, and sequence questions
- 1 page with cut-and-paste picture cards and written summarizing

ABOUT LEXILE LEVELS



MagiCore Learning, 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 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	1185L-1385L

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."



Summarize Nonfiction

TOPIC



Main Idea #1

Main Idea #2

When it became a national park, many people became interested in taking a visit to see it. It is one of the most famous places to explore in the entire world. Individuals like to hike around the bottom of it. It is so enormous, that it can take weeks to go around the entire Colorado River. The river is many miles long and allows for an impeccable view. Some people prefer to walk along the upper part of the Canyon to explore it. This part is known as the rim and is a photographer's dream as the views are breathtaking.

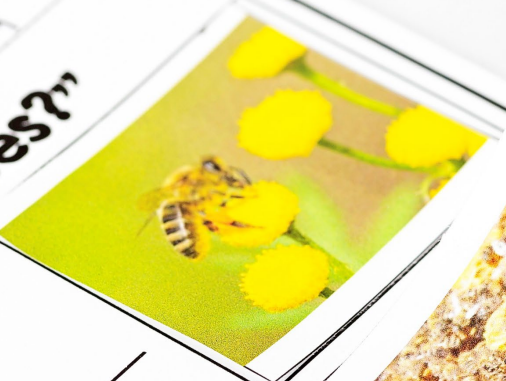
Luckily, the Grand Canyon will be visited for years to come and can be your bucket list of places to visit. It is truly an incredible sight in our planet's most beautiful places.



Date: 11/2/19

Are Honeybees?

and paste them
using the



3

4

How to Teaching Summarizing

Retelling is orally telling all of the events in the beginning, middle, and end of a story.

Recounting is retelling in written format.

Summarizing is a brief account of the major events in a story.

I recommend you ensure that students are able to orally summarize before you progress to written summaries.

Visuals

- The summary stick visual is a great tool to teach kids to orally summarize. You could also do this with a five-finger retell of “somebody, wanted, but, so, then”.
- I also really like the visual of a summary stick. When paired with the transition words, the visual really helps students progress through the details of the story.

The ultimate goal is to provide enough practice so that students can summarize without any visuals.

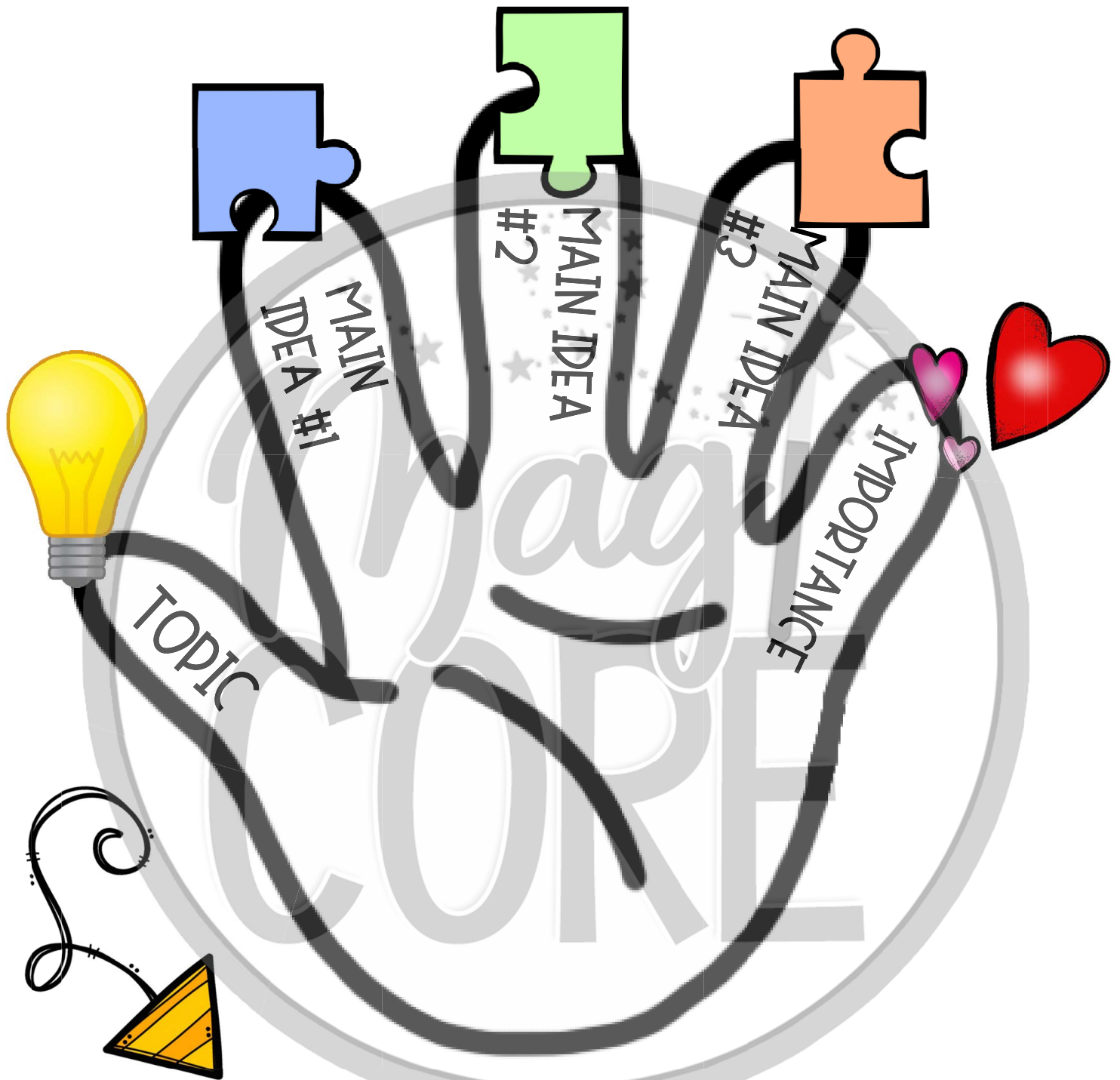
Summarizing

To help students progress to summarizing, I recommend students begin with oral summaries, followed by using graphic organizers to organize the story events. Once the events are written in sequential order in graphic organizers, progress to summarizing the story in paragraph format. The graphic organizer is a great tool to use to help students develop their summarizing paragraphs.

Differentiation

Use more visuals, such as the hand and summarizing stick, to model story summarizing. Have students practice summaries in small groups. Students who need more support can use story illustration cards to identify the characters, setting, and events in sequential order. For students who need more support, they should focus on the retelling before progressing to summarizing. Do not move to written summaries until they have the oral piece mastered.

Summarize Nonfiction



- Use your own words.
- Notice the text structure. Retell the details using the structure the author used. (Sequence, Compare/Contrast, Cause/Effect, Problem/Solution, Description).
- Only tell the most important parts.

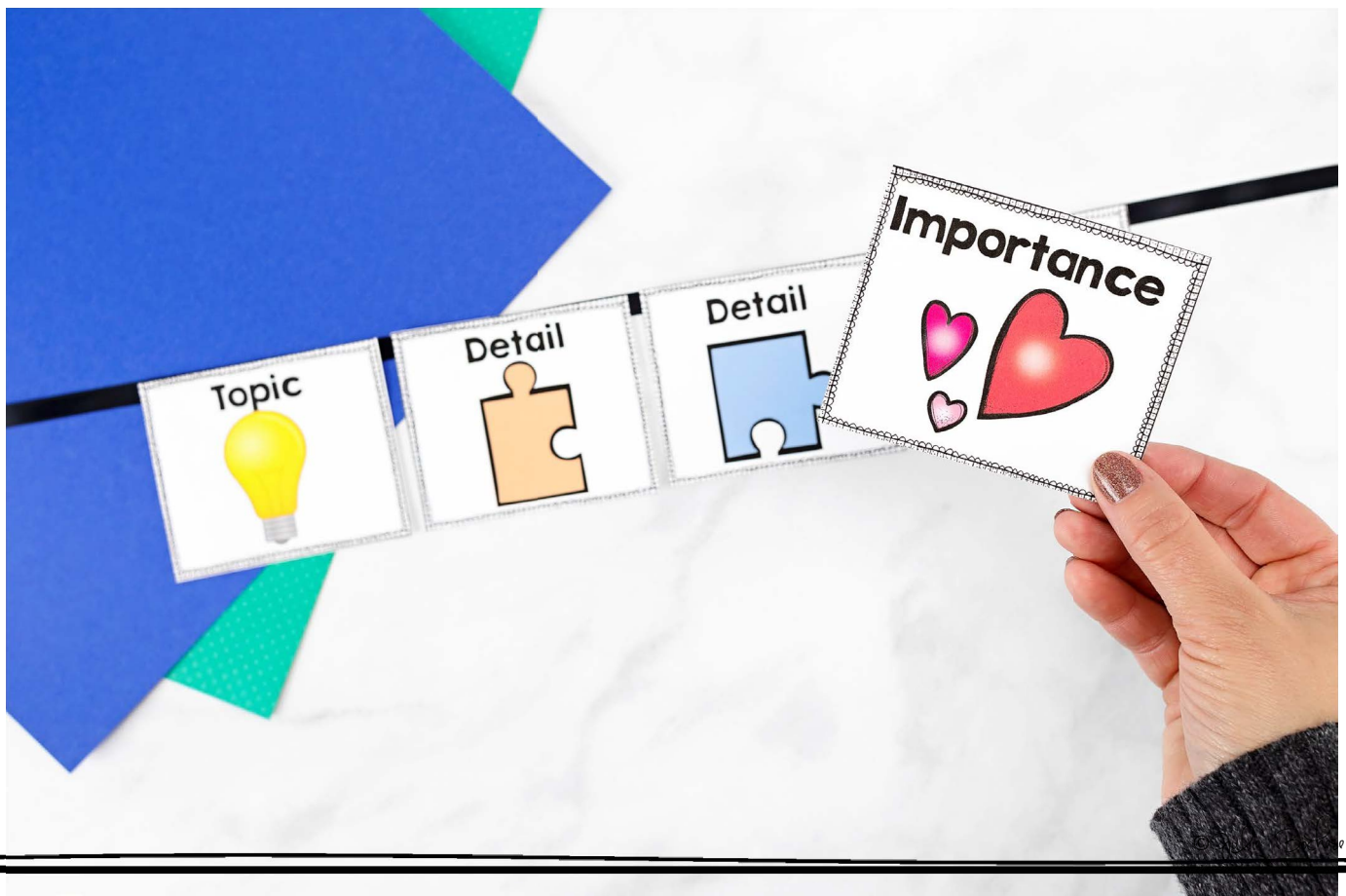
Summarizing Stick Directions

You can make one summarizing stick for teacher modeling and for students to share during small groups, or have students make their own summarizing sticks.

This resource also includes summarizing bookmarks if you choose to have students use those for independent work.

How to Make a Summarizing Stick:

1. Print the summarizing cards (in color or black and white).
2. Cut out each square.
3. Attach the cards in order (Somebody, Wanted, But, So, Then) to popsicle sticks, a rope, string, or piece of ribbon using hot glue.
4. Have students “walk” through the summary.



Where are the Honeybees?

Do you love to eat fruit? Apples, blueberries, and cherries are some delicious ones! Can you imagine if we no longer had those fruits? Can you imagine if we no longer had many other fruits and vegetables too? Sadly, that could happen some day.

Why would that happen? Honeybees are an essential to many healthy fruits and vegetables, as honeybees help them grow and multiply. Honeybees also help many nuts, such as almonds, and many varieties of flowers. Honeybees seem to be vanishing from our world, and this has scientists puzzled and concerned. How boring would our world be without pretty flowers?



Honeybees pollinate flowers. Without honeybees, the incredible delectable foods we consume would be very bland and boring. Honeybees live together in large colonies, and a single honeybee cannot survive on its own for more than one day, or twenty-four hours. Amazingly, honeybees from one hive can pollinate up to 100,000 flowers in a single day! Pollination leads to fertilization, which leads to new seeds, and therefore, new beautiful healthy flowers. When flowers grow, this means that more fruit can eventually grow too.

The opposite is also true; if honeybees do not pollinate the flowers, they will stop reproducing and growing. This means that the fruits, vegetables, and nuts that we eat and love will no longer exist. The healthy honeybees that were once thriving are not anymore. Why is this the case? What is happening to them?

Scientists believe that some bees have been affected by diseases, parasites and other bugs, and by farming. How has farming hurt the honeybees? Many farmers concentrate on growing one crop. This makes sense for them, but can hurt the bees. They pollinate while the crop is in season, but then are left with nothing else to pollinate after that particular crop dies off until the next season. This means that the bees do not have the food they need to survive.

Farmers also use pesticides. Pesticides are chemicals that keep harmful insects away. However, these chemicals are detrimental to honeybees. Farmers often try to spray the crops when bees are not pollinating actively, but the chemicals can even end up in the seeds of the plants. These grow to become new flowers, and eventually harm the honeybees.



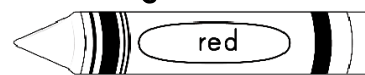
Scientists are working hard to help the honeybees; many beekeepers are working hard too. Planting and growing an extensive variety of flowers for the bees to have access to is important and protecting them from harmful chemicals is necessary too. It is important to make good choices in order to help the honeybees. If we help them, they can continue to help us too!



Summarize

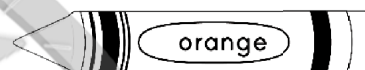
Answer the following questions. Underline the text evidence in the color shown.

1. What is the main idea of this text? Use text evidence to support your thinking.



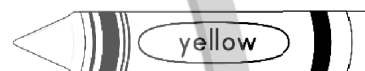
2. What is the text structure?

- a. Sequence
- b. Compare/Contrast
- c. Cause/Effect
- d. Description

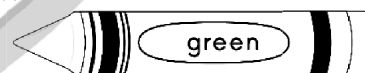


3. Write the key details in order.

Scientists and other people work to help honeybees.
Honeybees pollinate flowers, which leads to new flowers.
Pesticides harm honeybees.
Without honeybees, much of our plant-based food would not be around.
Farming practices can harm honeybees.
Honeybees help plants grow.



4. Why is this topic important? What did the author want you to learn?



Summarize “Where are the Honeybees?”

Directions: Cut out the key detail photographs and paste them in order from 1-4. Summarize the article events using the photographs.

1.

2.

3.

4.



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Good to Go



Not O.K.

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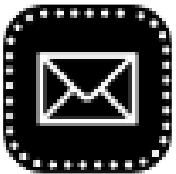
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