

NONFICTION

4TH & 5TH GRADE

RI.4.10/5.10

COMPREHEND TEXT LEXILE

scientific, historical, & technical

Second Law

Newton

equat

Date: 5/15

Name: Julie Boches

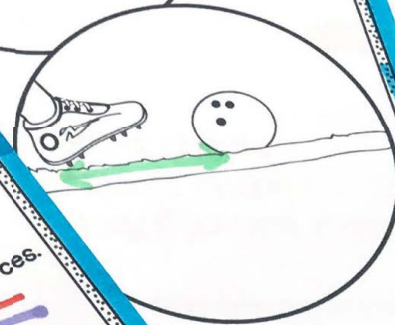
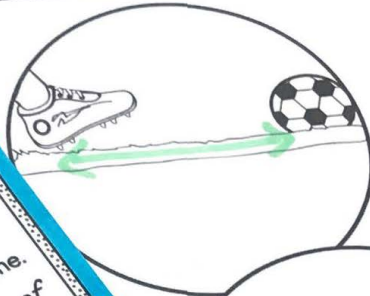
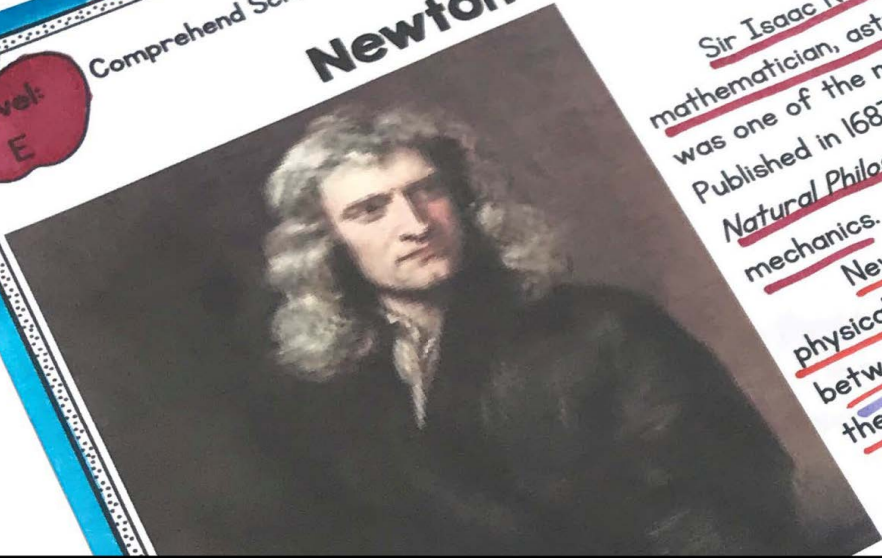
Newton's Laws of Motion

Comprehend Scientific Text

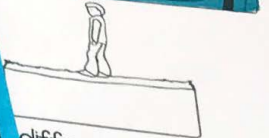
Sir Isaac Newton was an English mathematician, astronomer, and physicist. Newton was one of the most influential scientists of all time. Published in 1687, his book *Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy* was the foundation of classical mechanics.

Newton's laws of motion consist of three physical laws. Newton's laws describe the relationship between an object, the forces that act upon it, and the motion of the object as a response to the forces.

Level: E



How?

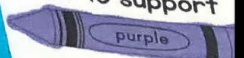


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the text to support



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WHAT'S INSIDE?

PRINTABLE PDFs and **DIGITAL** Google Slides covering the 4th and 5th grade text complexity band with Certified Lexile Levels.

COMPREHEND TEXT
4th & 5th grade

820L Comprehend Scientific Text
Name: _____ Date: _____

Water All Around

Water is all around us. Oceans hold most of the earth's water, but it can also be found in rivers and lakes as well as in the atmosphere. It may be hard to believe, but more than 70% of the earth is covered in water!

Each water molecule is made up of two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom, so we call it H₂O. Water is the name for the liquid, but H₂O can also be found as a gas and a solid. When water is in its gas form, we call it steam. When it is solid, we call it ice.

Water is something we see every day. Liquid water is easy to spot. It fills your water bottle, flows from your sink, and sprays out of your hose. It also creates the world's oceans, rivers, lakes, streams, and ponds. On a spring day, you may see it falling from the sky as rain or resting on the ground as a puddle. Steam (or water vapor) is a bit harder to find. You will see it rising from a boiling pot of water and also powering an old-fashioned steam engine. Ice (or solid water) is most abundant in the winter. It covers ponds, creates slippery spots on the sidewalk, and even falls from the sky as sleet, hail, and snow. But winter's not the only time for ice. In fact, on a hot summer's day, you may find ice floating in your lemonade.

Water is continuously flowing through the water cycle. It falls from the sky as precipitation to land in bodies of water. From there, it evaporates into the air and condenses to form clouds before falling back to the earth as precipitation again.

Watch for water as you go through your day. You're sure to spot it many times!

Change of State

Solid Liquid Gas

Melting Warming Evaporating

Ice 0°C 100°C Water Vapour

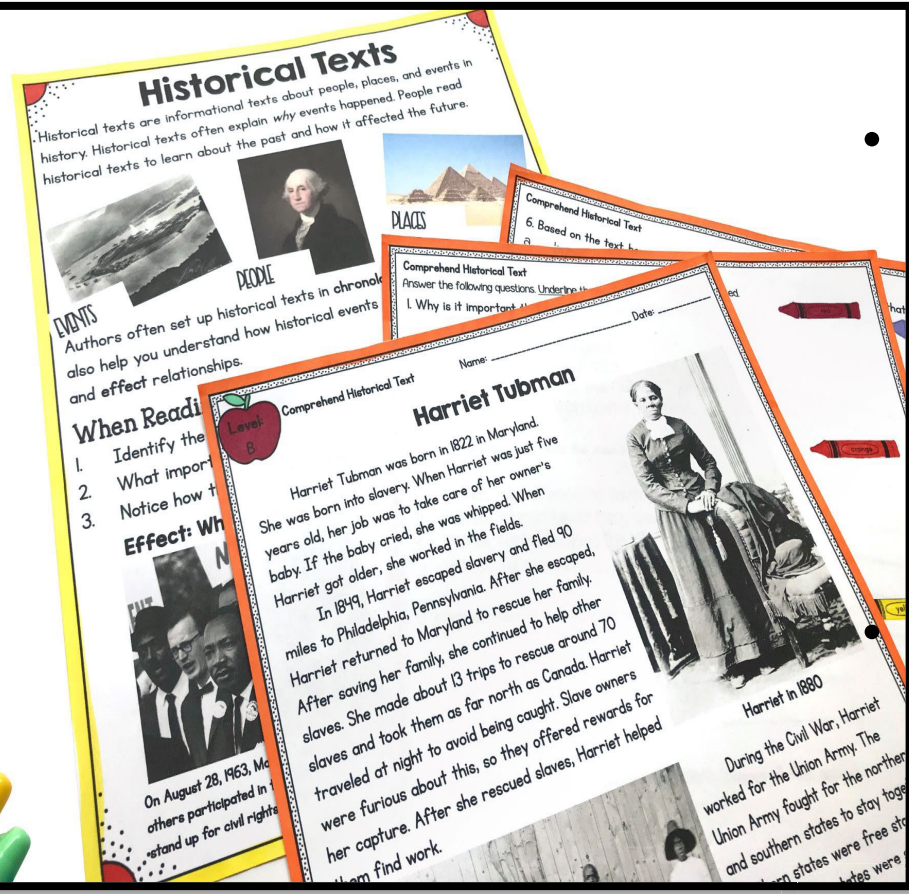
Freezing Cooling Condensing

- Anchor charts and question sets
- Color coding to encourage students to use text evidence
- AND two assessments on nonfiction reading passages

Printable and
Google
Slides Included

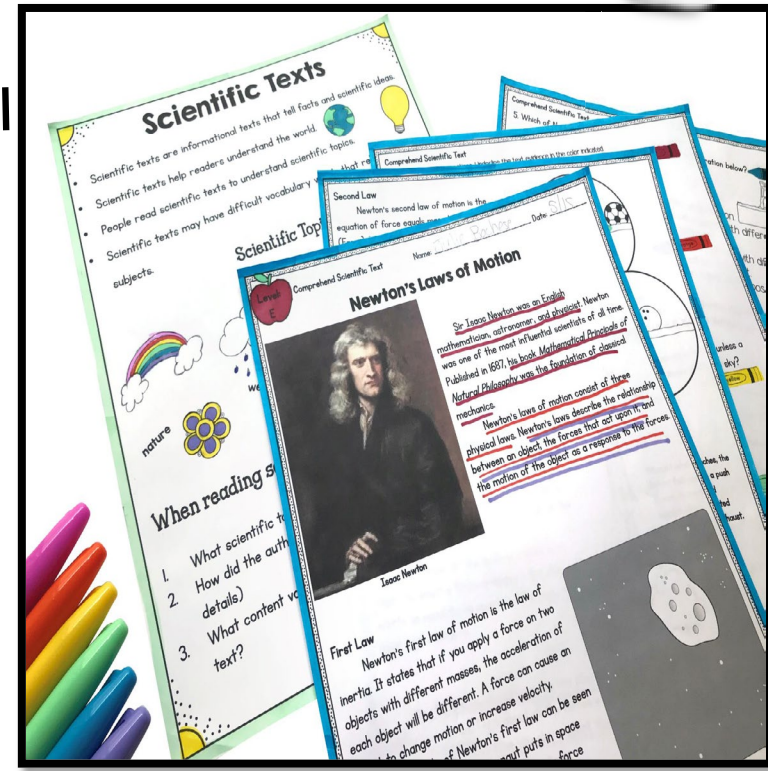


10 NONFICTION PASSAGES



• Learn in color! Visual cues reinforce text evidence

Teachers can quickly check student work.



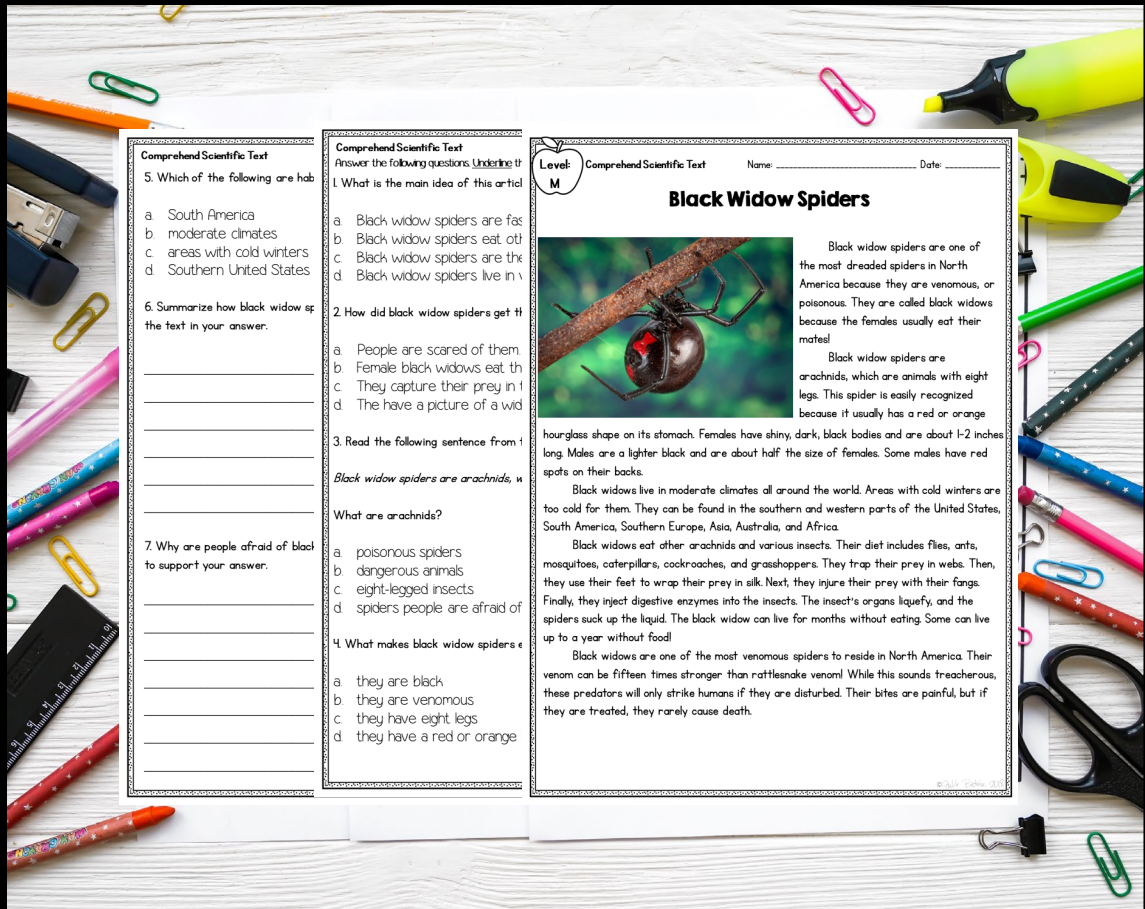
• Variety of text structures to spark comprehension AND curiosity.

• Dive into informational, scientific, technical, and historical texts.



QUESTIONS

- Skill-focused, scaffolded questions
- Multiple choice and short answer
- Preps students for state testing
- Rigorous and research-based approach to questioning



The image shows a desk with various school supplies including pens, paper clips, a ruler, and a stapler. In the center, there is a worksheet titled "Black Widow Spiders" with a reading passage and comprehension questions. The worksheet is divided into three columns. The first column contains questions 5, 6, and 7. The second column contains questions 1, 2, 3, and 4. The third column contains the reading passage and a picture of a black widow spider.

Comprehend Scientific Text
5. Which of the following are habitats of black widow spiders?
a. South America
b. moderate climates
c. areas with cold winters
d. Southern United States

6. Summarize how black widow spiders get their name in your answer.

7. Why are people afraid of black widow spiders? Support your answer.


Comprehend Scientific Text
Answer the following questions. Underline the main idea of this article.
1. What is the main idea of this article?
a. Black widow spiders are found in South America.
b. Black widow spiders eat other spiders.
c. Black widow spiders are found in moderate climates.
d. Black widow spiders live in areas with cold winters.

2. How did black widow spiders get their name?
a. People are scared of them.
b. Female black widows eat their mates.
c. They capture their prey in their webs.
d. They have a picture of a widow on their backs.

3. Read the following sentence from the text: "Black widow spiders are arachnids, which are animals with eight legs." What are arachnids?
a. poisonous spiders
b. dangerous animals
c. eight-legged insects
d. spiders people are afraid of

4. What makes black widow spiders so dangerous?
a. they are black
b. they are venomous
c. they have eight legs
d. they have a red or orange hourglass shape on their stomachs.

Level: M
Comprehend Scientific Text Name: _____ Date: _____
Black Widow Spiders



Black widow spiders are one of the most dreaded spiders in North America because they are venomous, or poisonous. They are called black widows because the females usually eat their mates!

Black widow spiders are arachnids, which are animals with eight legs. This spider is easily recognized because it usually has a red or orange hourglass shape on its stomach. Females have shiny, dark, black bodies and are about 1-2 inches long. Males are a lighter black and are about half the size of females. Some males have red spots on their backs.

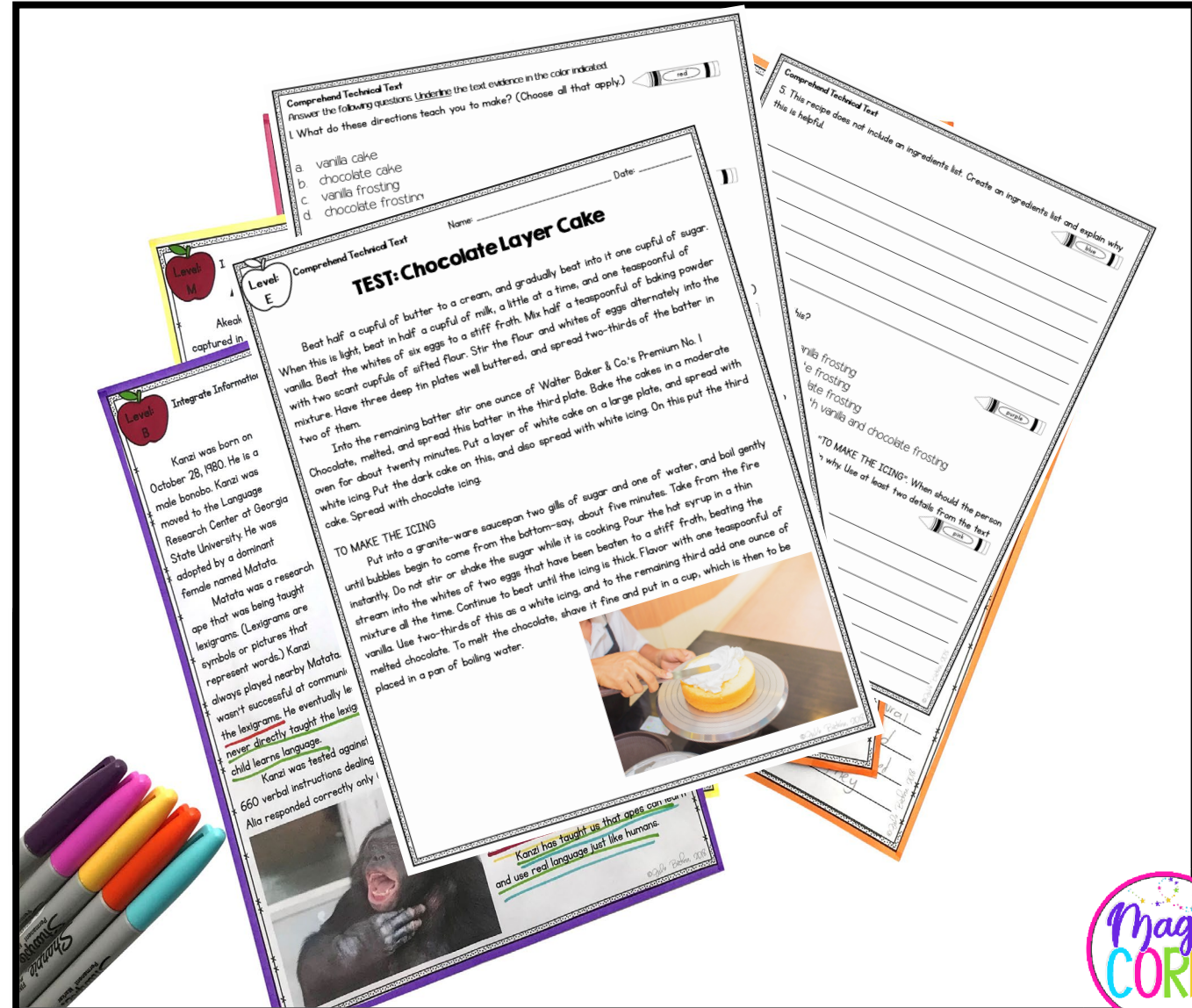
Black widows live in moderate climates all around the world. Areas with cold winters are too cold for them. They can be found in the southern and western parts of the United States, South America, Southern Europe, Asia, Australia, and Africa.

Black widows eat other arachnids and various insects. Their diet includes flies, ants, mosquitoes, caterpillars, cockroaches, and grasshoppers. They trap their prey in webs. Then, they use their feet to wrap their prey in silk. Next, they injure their prey with their fangs. Finally, they inject digestive enzymes into the insects. The insect's organs liquefy, and the spiders suck up the liquid. The black widow can live for months without eating. Some can live up to a year without food!

Black widows are one of the most venomous spiders to reside in North America. Their venom can be fifteen times stronger than rattlesnake venom! While this sounds treacherous, these predators will only strike humans if they are disturbed. Their bites are painful, but if they are treated, they rarely cause death.

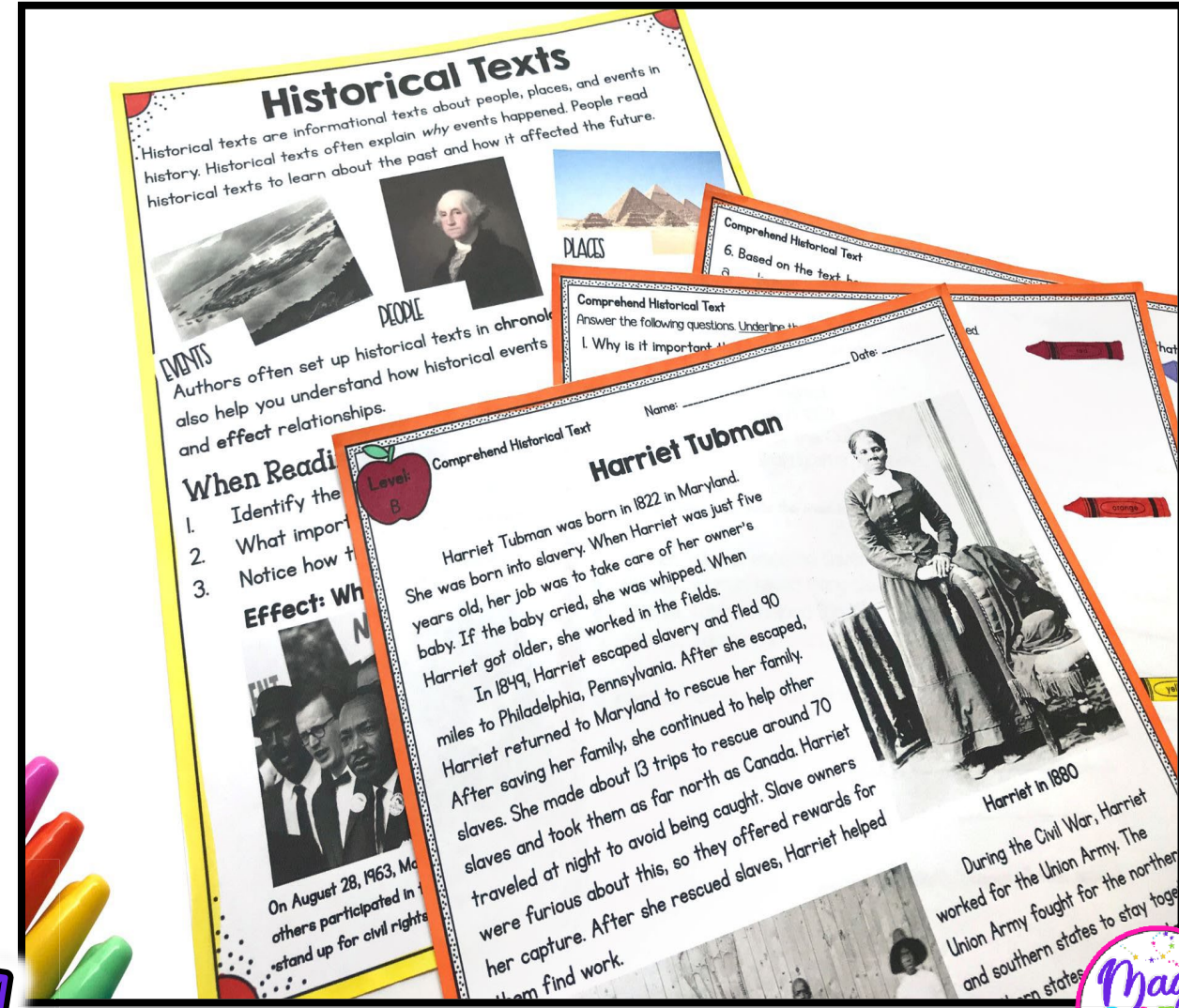
ASSESSMENTS

- Same format as practice
- Three tests with different Lexile levels
- Color-coding
- Follows best practices for standardized assessments



WHY IT WORKS

- Certified Lexile measures
- High - interest texts to motivate readers
- Cross - curricular topics
- Scaffold approach will help your students meet grade level expectations.
- Classroom tested! Trusted by over 300 teachers... and counting!... To help students grow their reading skill



ALIGNS TO SCIENCE OF READING

Research shows that wide reading has the biggest impact on student reading progress.

Our passages provide that essential variety of nonfiction structures and topics.

Students need scaffolded instruction to access grade level texts. Without it, students are not exposed to linguistic and textural features, putting them further behind.

Our texts help students grow full-steam ahead. With certified Lexile levels in the Common Core text complexity band, students will 100% engage with appropriate text and sentence structures, vocabulary, and more. Plus, every passage provides teachers with opportunities to scaffold instruction.

Fun fact! From 2nd grade on, students make greater reading gains when taught from texts that are as much as two grade levels above their "instructional" reading level.

Lead the way! Our texts are leveled to master grade-level expectations and set students up for success.

ABOUT LEXILE LEVELS

CERTIFIED LEXILE PARTNER

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.

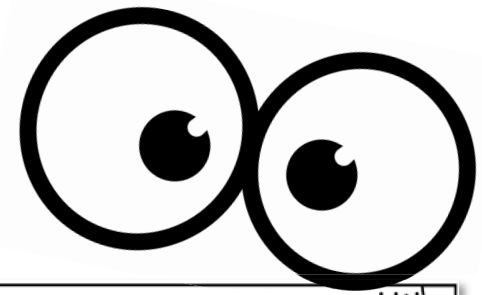
The Lexile Framework® for Reading measures are scientific, quantitative text levels. When the Lexile of a text is measured, specific, measurable attributes of the text are considered, including, but not limited to, word frequency, sentence length, and text cohesion. These are difficult attributes for 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 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-1140L
6-8	1060L-1460L

Keep in mind when using any leveled text that must support to reach text at the high end of their grade level. Common Core Standards, "It is important to re-examine the expectation that scaffolding will be built into the Standards' grade-by-grade text complexity movement, however, should be toward student independence both within and across the text complexity bands."

TAKE A PEEK



COMPREHEND TEXT

4th & 5th grade

Table of Contents

*This product includes 15 Lexile® leveled passages on related topics in the 4th-5th Grade Common Core Text Complexity Band (the range for 4th-5th grade is 740L-1010L).

Scientific Texts

1. Scientific Texts Anchor Chart/ Journal Page
2. The Solar System- 790L
3. Water All Around- 820L
4. Black Widow Spiders- 880L
5. Newton's Laws of Motion- 970L

Historical Texts

1. Historical Texts Anchor Chart/ Journal Page
2. Harriet Tubman- 790L
3. The Roswell Mystery- 820L
4. The Great Wall of China- 940L
5. The Salem Witch Trials- 940L

Technical Texts

1. Technical Texts Anchor Chart/ Journal Page
2. How to Plant a Seed- 850L
3. What Happens When We Burp?- 830L
4. Which Way Does the Wind Blow?- 930L
5. Radio-Controlled Toys- 980L

Test

- Thunder and Lightning- 790L
- Laura Ingalls Wilder- 810L



The Google Slides version of this resource requires that you make a copy of the resource to your own Google Drive.

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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

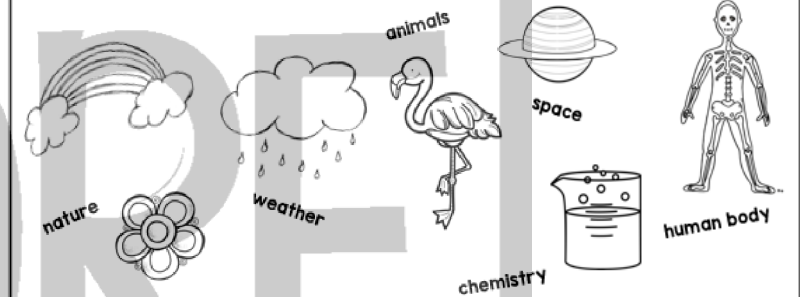
Keep in mind when using any leveled text that many students will need scaffolding and support to reach text at the high end of their grade band. According to Appendix A of the Common Core Standards, "It is important to recognize that scaffolding often is entirely appropriate. The expectation that scaffolding 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."



Scientific Texts

- Scientific texts are informational texts that tell facts and scientific ideas.
- Scientific text helps readers understand the world.
- People read scientific texts to understand scientific topics.
- Scientific texts may have difficult vocabulary that relates to the subject

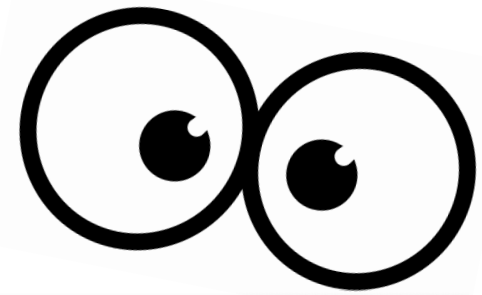
Scientific Topics



When reading scientific texts ask yourself:

1. What scientific topic does this text address?
2. How did the author organize the text? (Cause & Effect, Main Idea & Details)
3. What content vocabulary should I know to help me understand this text?

AND ANOTHER PEEK



790L Comprehend Scientific Text Name: _____ Date: _____

The Solar System

The solar system is made up of eight planets: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. All of the planets orbit around the sun. Mercury's orbit is the closest to the sun, and Neptune's orbit is the farthest. You can use the sentence "My Very Educated Mother Just Served Us Nachos" to help you remember the planets in order. The first letter of each word in this silly sentence will remind you of the first letter of each planet.

The planets are divided into two groups: the inner planets and the outer planets. Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars are the inner planets. They are much warmer than the outer planets. Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune are the outer planets. The asteroid belt separates the inner and outer planets.

Many of the planets have moons. Moons orbit their planets. As you probably know, Earth has one moon. We can see it in the sky at night. Mars, one of our neighboring planets, has two moons. All of the outer planets have moons as well. Jupiter has the most moons at 69! Saturn has 62 moons, Uranus has 27, and Neptune has 14 moons.

Some of the planets also have rings. Saturn's rings are the most well-known because they can be seen from Earth, but did you know that Jupiter, Uranus, and Neptune all have rings as well? Jupiter has a thin ring, Uranus has nine dark rings, and Neptune has dark rings too.

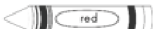
Earth is the only planet in our solar system known to sustain life. Earth is exactly the right distance from the sun so that it is not too hot and not too cold. We also have liquid water and an atmosphere that protects us from the sun's harmful rays. Earth even has the right amount of gravity so that we don't float away!

Each planet is unique and special. There is so much to learn about our solar system and scientists are making discoveries all the time.

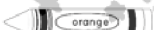
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Comprehend Scientific Text


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

1. According to the article and picture, what planet orbits closest to the sun? 


a. Earth
b. Venus
c. Jupiter
d. Mercury

2. How are Earth and Mars similar? 

a. Both Earth and Mars have rings.
b. Both Earth and Mars have moons.
c. Both Earth and Mars are outer planets.
d. Both Earth and Mars have the right amount of gravity for humans.

3. How are Saturn and Jupiter similar? (Choose all that apply.) 


a. Both Saturn and Jupiter have rings.
b. Both Saturn and Jupiter have moons.
c. Both Saturn and Jupiter have signs of life.
d. Both Saturn and Jupiter are outer planets.

4. According to the article, what can be seen from earth? (Choose all that apply.) 

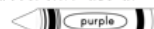
a. Neptune
b. Earth's moon
c. Saturn's rings
d. Uranus' moons


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Comprehend Scientific Text

5. What inference could be made based on the passage and photograph? (Choose all that apply.) 

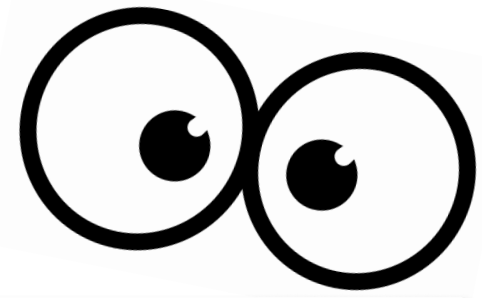
a. Venus has rings.
b. Jupiter is the largest planet.
c. Pluto is no longer classified as a planet.
d. Mercury is hotter than earth because of its proximity to the sun.

6. Explain what the inner and outer planets are. How are these planets different? Use at least two details from the text to support your answer. 

7. According to the article, what qualities of Earth make it possible for human life? Use at least three details to support your answer. 

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CHECK THIS OUT TOO!



850L

Comprehend Technical Text

Name: _____

Date: _____

How to Plant a Seed

Is your home dull, drab, and dreary? You can bring a piece of nature into your home. If you follow these steps, you can have a gorgeous flower blooming right inside your house in no time!

Materials

- flower seeds
- pot
- soil
- water




1. First, pour soil into your pot until it is about $\frac{3}{4}$ of the way full.
2. Next, put one of your seeds into the dirt about a fingernail-length deep, but make sure not to push the seed too deep or it will not grow.
3. After that, bring the pot near a window so it will have plenty of sunlight.
4. Then, water your plant daily until the soil is damp, but be sure not to water your plant too much.
5. Finally, watch your plant sprout and blossom.
6. You may replant your plant outside if you wish.



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Comprehend Technical Text

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

1. What is the purpose of these directions? 


- a. To explain why plants are important.
- b. To explain how to grow a flower outside.
- c. To describe what growing plants look like.
- d. To describe how to make your house beautiful.

2. What should you do before you put a seed in the pot? 

- a. Make sure not to push the seed too deep, or it will not grow.
- b. Pour soil into your pot until it is about $\frac{3}{4}$ of the way full.
- c. Bring the pot near a window so it will have plenty of sunlight.
- d. Put one of your seeds into the dirt about a fingernail-length deep.


3. What should you do as you put the seed in the pot? (Choose all that apply.) 

- a. Pour soil into your pot until it is about $\frac{3}{4}$ of the way full.
- b. Bring the pot near a window so it will have plenty of sunlight.
- c. Make sure not to push the seed too deep, or it will not grow.
- d. Put one of your seeds into the dirt about a finger nail length deep.

4. What should you do after you put the seed in the soil? 


- a. Watch your plant grow.
- b. Soak the seeds in water.
- c. Replant your flower outside.
- d. Put the pot near a window so it gets plenty of sunlight.

Comprehend Technical Text

5. What would happen if you skipped step 3? Use at least two details from the text to support your answer. 

6. Why does step 6 say optional? (Choose all that apply.) 

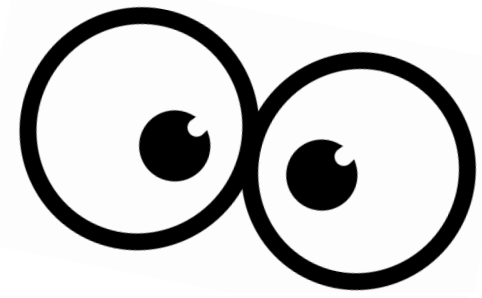
- a. Plants grow better inside than outside.
- b. If you don't replant your flower outside it will die.
- c. Your plant will still grow even if you don't replant it outside.
- d. Some people may want to leave their flower inside to enjoy.

7. Why is it important to follow the steps in this procedure in order? What might happen if you go out of order? Use at least two examples from the text to support your answer. 

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UPGRADE THEIR SKILLS!



790L

Comprehend Scientific Text

Name: _____ Date: _____

TEST: Thunder and Lightning

Lightning is the flow of electricity between two objects during a storm. Lightning can flow between different parts in a cloud, between two different clouds, or between a cloud and the ground. A strike is when lightning hits an object on the ground. Lightning always comes with thunder; however, you may see lightning without hearing thunder. This is because the lightning is too far away for the thunder to be heard. Lightning is very dangerous. If lightning strikes an object, high heat travels through the object. Lightning can make the sap in a tree evaporate and cause it to explode! Humans that get struck by lightning will usually have a severe injury.

Thunder is caused by a shock wave that travels along the path of lightning. If thunder is not heard but lightning is seen, this means the lightning is far away. If a thunder clap is heard close to the flash of lightning, the lightning is very close. Thunder is a sound that is not harmful. Even so, if you hear thunder, this means lightning is close by. It can strike at any time. This is why it is important to stay inside during a thunderstorm anytime you see lightning or hear thunder!



Tree that was struck by lightning



Cloud to Ground Lightning Strike


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Comprehend Scientific Text

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

1. Which sentence best tells the main idea of this text? 


- a. Humans need to be careful of lightning.
- b. It is important to learn about thunder and lightning.
- c. Lightning is the flow of electricity between two objects.
- d. Thunder is caused by a shock wave that travels the path of lightning.

2. What are the different types of lightning? (Choose all that apply). 

- a. cloud to sky
- b. cloud to cloud
- c. cloud to ground
- d. ground to cloud

3. Why might you see lightning, but not hear thunder? 

- a. There is no thunder.
- b. The lightning is too far away to hear the thunder.
- c. The lightning is not dangerous since thunder is not close.
- d. The lightning is heat lightning, which does not produce a sound.

4. According to the article, how do you know if lightning is close? 


- a. you can see lightning
- b. you can hear thunder
- c. you cannot see lightning
- d. the thunder clap and lightning strike are close together


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Comprehend Scientific Text

5. Which of the following statements is true? 

- a. Thunder is dangerous.
- b. Storms always produce thunder and lightning.
- c. If you can hear thunder, lightning is close by.
- d. Lightning is not dangerous if you cannot see thunder.

6. Explain why lightning is dangerous. Use details from the text to support your response. 

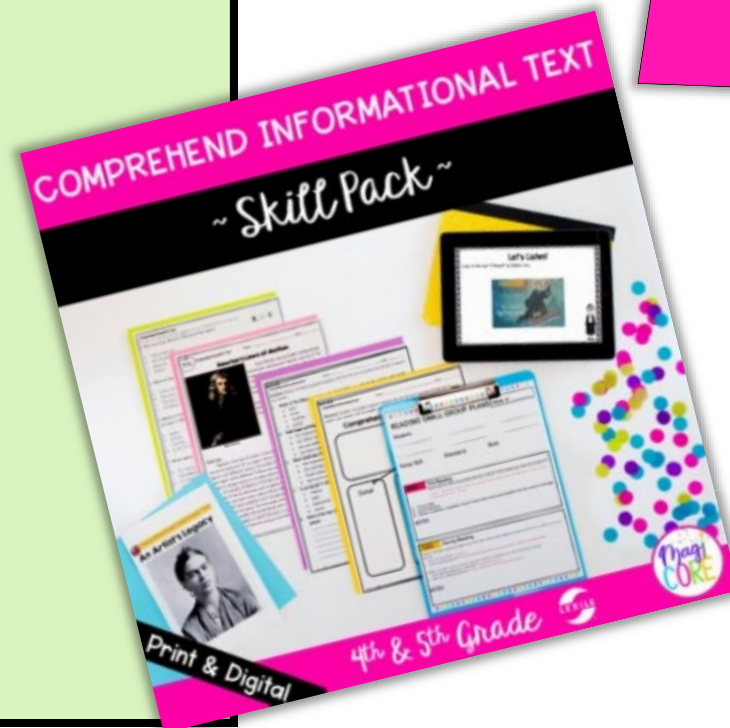
7. If thunder is not dangerous, why should you stay inside if you hear thunder? Use at least three details from the text to support your answer. 

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UPGRADE THEIR SKILLS!

The COMPREHEND INFORMATIONAL TEXT SKILL PACK Contains:

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- Boom Learning Task Cards



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