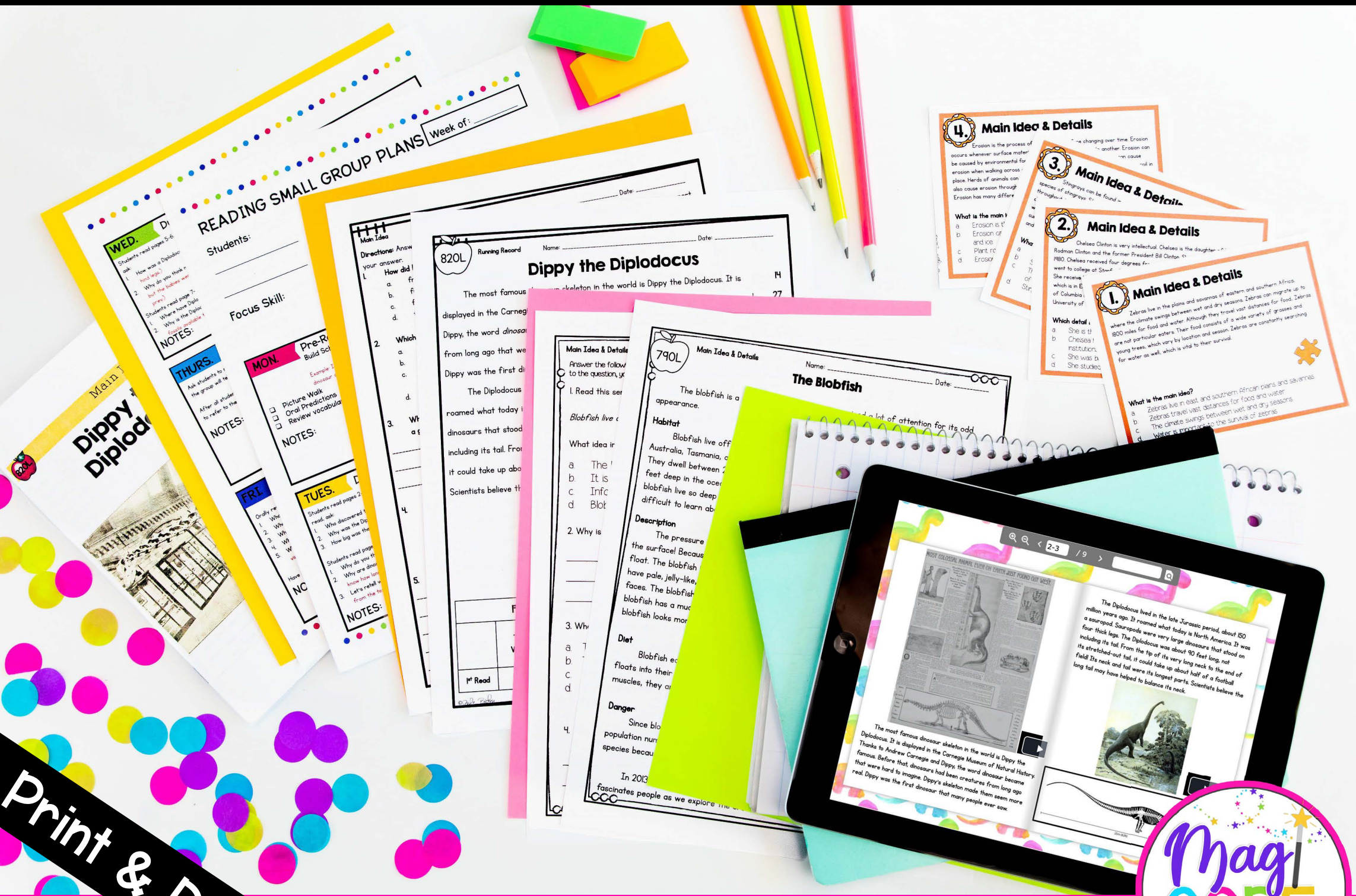


MAIN IDEA & SUMMARY

~ Skill Pack ~



Print & Digital

4th & 5th Grade



LESSON PLANS

4th & 5th Grade

COMPREHENSION SKILL: Main Idea & Summarize



Week 1

MONDAY

LESSON

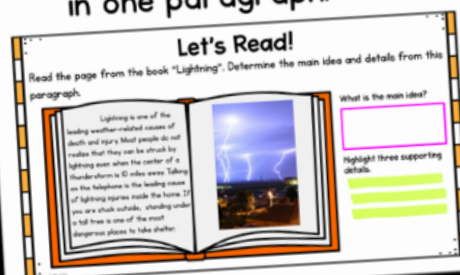
- Introduce what main idea and details are. We can use the main idea and details to summarize.



PRACTICE

Whole Class:

- Model how to determine the main idea and details in one paragraph.



GUIDED READING

"Dippy the Diplodocus" leveled guided readers.

Meet with two groups and complete "pre-reading" activities."

CENTER

Task Cards

- Main Idea & De



TUESDAY

Model Whole Class:

- Model how to use main idea and details to write a summary through the read aloud "The Planets" by Gail Gibbons.

Independent Reading

- Choice text with a focus on determining main idea and details.

Read pages 1-4 of "Dippy the Diplodocus" leveled guided readers. Complete "During Reading" discussions.

Main Idea
Dippy the Diplodocus



WEDNESDAY

Guided Practice Whole Class:

- Practice how to use main idea and details to write a summary through the read aloud "Spring Across America" by Seymour Simon.

Independent Reading

- Choice text with a focus on determining main idea and details.

Read pages 5-8 of "Dippy the Diplodocus" leveled guided readers. Complete "During Reading" discussions.

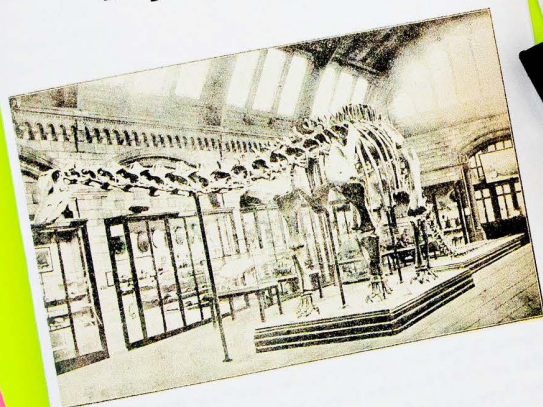
GUIDED READERS

Printable & Digital



4th – 5th
Grade

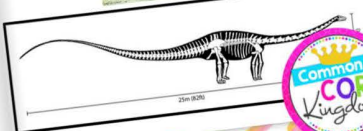
Main Idea
**Dippy the
Diplodocus**



MOST COLOSSAL ANIMAL EVER ON EARTH JUST FOUND OUT WEST.

The most famous dinosaur skeleton in the world is Dippy the Diplodocus. It is displayed in the Carnegie Museum of Natural History. Thanks to Andrew Carnegie and Dippy, the word dinosaur became famous. Before that, dinosaurs had been creatures from long ago that were hard to imagine. Dippy's skeleton made them seem more real. Dippy was the first dinosaur that many people ever saw.

The Diplodocus lived in the late Jurassic period, about 150 million years ago. It roamed what today is North America. It was a sauropod. Sauropods were very large dinosaurs that stood on four thick legs. The Diplodocus was about 90 feet long, not including its tail. From the tip of its very long neck to the end of its stretched-out tail, it could take up about half of a football field! Its neck and tail were its longest parts. Scientists believe the long tail may have helped to balance its neck.



Magi
CORE

main idea

READING SMALL GROUP PLANS

Week of: _____

WED.
Students read pages 5-6
ask:
1. How was a Diplodoc?
2. Why do you think it had long legs?
3. Why do you think it had a long neck?
4. Why do you think it had a long tail?
5. Why do you think it had a long back?
6. Why do you think it had a long head?
7. Why do you think it had a long body?
8. Why do you think it had a long neck?
9. Why do you think it had a long tail?
10. Why do you think it had a long back?
11. Why do you think it had a long head?
12. Why do you think it had a long body?

Students: _____

Focus Skill: _____

THURS.
Ask students to refer to the group will be after all students to refer to the

MON. Pre-Read Build Schema
Example: I know a dinosaur is a large animal.
☐ Picture Walk
☐ Oral Predictions
☐ Review vocabulary
NOTES: _____

FRI.
Orally read:
1. Why?
2. Why?
3. Why?
4. Why?
5. Why?
Have NC

TUES.
Students read pages 2-3
read, ask:
1. Who discovered the Diplodocus?
2. Why was the Diplodocus so big?
3. How big was the Diplodocus?
Students read pages 4-5
ask:
1. Why do you think it had long legs?
2. Why are dinosaurs so big?
3. Let's retell what we know from the text.
NOTES: _____

Main Idea
Directions: Answer the question.
1. How did it live?
a. fr
b. fi
c. f
d. f
2. Which
a.
b.
c.
d.
3. Wh
a.
b.
c.
d.
4.
5.

820L Running Record
Name: _____ Date: _____
Dippy the Diplodocus
The most famous skeleton in the world is Dippy the Diplodocus. It is displayed in the Carnegie Museum of Natural History in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Dippy, the word *dinosaur* comes from the Greek words *deinos* (terrible) and *saur* (lizard). Dippy was the first dinosaur to be named. The Diplodocus roamed what today is the western United States. It was a long-necked dinosaur that stood on four legs. It could take up about 10,000 pounds. Scientists believe that it lived about 150 million years ago.

Main Idea & Details
Answer the following questions to the question, you can find the answer in the text.
1. Read this sentence.
Blobfish live in the deep ocean.
What idea is the author trying to convey?
a. The blobfish are very strange.
b. It is very hard to find them.
c. Info about the blobfish.
d. Blobfish are very dangerous.
2. Why is the author writing this?
3. Why is the author writing this?
a. To inform.
b. To entertain.
c. To persuade.
d. To describe.
4. Why is the author writing this?
a. To inform.
b. To entertain.
c. To persuade.
d. To describe.

790L Main Idea & Details
Name: _____ Date: _____
The Blobfish
The blobfish is a deep-sea creature. It has a gelatinous body and no bones. It lives in the deep ocean, where the pressure is very high. They dwell between 2,000 and 3,000 feet deep in the ocean. Blobfish live so deep that it is difficult to learn about them.
Habitat
Blobfish live off the coast of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand. They dwell between 2,000 and 3,000 feet deep in the ocean. Blobfish live so deep that it is difficult to learn about them.
Description
The pressure at the surface! Because of the pressure, the blobfish has a gelatinous body. The blobfish has a pale, jelly-like body. The blobfish has a large head and small eyes. The blobfish has a large mouth and a small tail. The blobfish has a large head and small eyes. The blobfish has a large mouth and a small tail.
Diet
Blobfish eat small fish and crustaceans. They float into their mouths and swallow them. Because they have no bones, they can't chew their food.
Danger
Since blobfish live so deep, they are not often seen by humans. They are not endangered, but they are very rare. In 2013, a blobfish was found in the deep ocean. It was the first time a blobfish had been seen in over 100 years.

The most famous dinosaur skeleton in the world is Dippy the Diplodocus. It is displayed in the Carnegie Museum of Natural History in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Thanks to Andrew Carnegie and his wife, Dippy became famous. Before that, dinosaurs had been considered mythical creatures that were hard to imagine. Dippy's skeleton was the first dinosaur skeleton to be displayed in a museum.



Date: _____
the text to support

Main Idea
Directions: Answer the following questions.
How did Diplodocus
a. from its v
b. from bus
c. from pal
d. from the

Which detail is
a. "In 20
b. "Diplo
c. "The
d. for t
"Dip

Why is "D
a good ti

What
a.
b.
c.
d.

Sur

820L

Running Record

Name: _____

Date: _____

Dippy the Diplodocus

The most famous dinosaur skeleton in the world is Dippy the Diplodocus. It is displayed in the Carnegie Museum of Natural History. Thanks to Andrew Carnegie and before that, dinosaurs had been creatures that seem more real.

Dippy, the word *dinosaur* b
from long ago that were
Dippy was the first dino

The Diplodocus liv
roamed what today is
dinosaurs that stood
including its tail. Fro
it could take up ab
Scientists believe

WED.

During

Students read pages 5-6. As stud

1. How was a Diplodocus body
(hind legs.)
2. Why do you think many eg
(but the babies were not t
prey.)

Students read page 7-8 quiet

1. Where have Diplodocus
2. Why is the Diplodocus
(fossils available to and

NOTES:

THURS.

Ask students to rere
the group will tell wh

After all students
to refer to their b

NOTES:

FRI.

Orally re

1. Wh
2. Wh
3. Wh
4. Wh
5. Wh

Have
N

TUES.

During Reading

Students read pages 2-3 quietly. As students read in their heads, rotate through students to have them read aloud to you. After everyone has read, ask:

1. Who discovered the Diplodocus? (Andrew Carnegie)
2. Why was the Diplodocus skeleton important? (It was the first full dinosaur skeleton discovered. It allowed people to "see" a dinosaur.)
3. How big was the Diplodocus? (Huge. 90 feet long without its tail. As long as half a football field.)

Students read page 4 quietly. As students read, select students to read aloud to you. After everyone has read, ask:
1. Why do you think the dinosaur was named for its tail? (It was extremely long and big, so it was probably an important body part.)
2. Why are dinosaur unsure if the Supersaurus was bigger than the Diplodocus? (They have not found its entire skeleton, so they do not know how long it was for sure.)
3. Let's retell what we have learned so far. (Have students volunteer to tell what they learned. Try to have each student say a different fact from the text.)

NOTES:

READING SMALL GROUP PLANS

Students: _____

Focus Skill: _____

Standard: _____

Book: _____

Week of: _____



Main Idea
Directions: Answer the following questions.
1. How did Diplodocus live?
a. from its v
b. from busi
c. from pal
d. from the

2. Which detail is correct?
a. "In 20
b. "Diplo
c. "The
d. "Dip

3. Why is "D" a good title?

4. What is the main idea?
a.
b.
c.
d.

5. Summarize the text.

820L

Running Record

Name: _____ Date: _____

Dippy the Diplodocus

The most famous dinosaur skeleton in the world is Dippy the Diplodocus, displayed in the Carnegie Museum of Natural History. Thanks to Andrew Carnegie, Dippy, the word *dinosaur* began to be used. Before that, dinosaurs had been called "reptiles."

Dippy was the first dinosaur to be named.

The Diplodocus lived from long ago that were dinosaurs that stood on two legs, including its tail. From the time it could take up about 10,000 pounds. Scientists believe it lived about 150 million years ago.

WED. During Reading

- Students read pages 5-6. As students read, ask:
1. How was a Diplodocus body built? (It had long hind legs.)
 2. Why do you think many eggs were found? (but the babies were not the prey.)

Students read page 7-8 quietly.
1. Where have Diplodocus fossils been found?
2. Why is the Diplodocus important?
fossils available to and

NOTES:

THURS.

Ask students to reread the group will tell what they learned.
After all students have read, ask them to refer to their books.

NOTES:

FRI.

- Orally read pages 1-4.
1. Why was the Diplodocus important?
 2. Why was the Diplodocus skeleton important? (It was the first dinosaur to be named.)
 3. Why was the Diplodocus important? (Huge, 90 feet long without its tail.)
 4. Why was the Diplodocus important? (It was the first dinosaur to be named.)
 5. Why was the Diplodocus important? (It was the first dinosaur to be named.)

Have students read the text to support their answers.

Notes

TUES.

During Reading

- Students read pages 2-3 quietly. As students read in their heads, ask:
1. Who discovered the Diplodocus? (Andrew Carnegie)
 2. Why was the Diplodocus skeleton important? (It was the first dinosaur to be named.)
 3. How big was the Diplodocus? (Huge, 90 feet long without its tail.)

Students read page 4 quietly. As students read, select students to read aloud.
1. Why do you think the dinosaur was named for its tail? (It was extremely long.)
2. Why are dinosaur experts sure if the Supersaurus was bigger than the Diplodocus? (It was longer than the Diplodocus.)
3. Let's retell what we have learned so far. (Have students volunteer to tell what they have learned.)

NOTES:

SUMMARIZE: MAIN IDEA & DETAILS

Watch the video about using the main idea and details to summarize.



4th & 5th
Grade

Summary & Main Idea in Nonfiction

DIGITAL Mini lessons





TOPIC, MAIN IDEA, & DETAILS

How do I find the main topic of a text?
Look for words or phrases that are repeated. The topic should be a word or short phrase.

How do I find the main idea of a text?
Ask, "What is the whole text about?" The main idea should be a sentence.

How do I find details that support the main idea?
1. Find the portion of the text where the author makes the point.
2. Ask, "What reasons or details does the author give to support the point?"





Let's Read!

Read the page from the book "Lightning". Determine the main idea and details from this paragraph.

Lightning is one of the leading weather-related causes of death and injury. Most people do not realize that they can be struck by lightning even when the center of a thunderstorm is 10 miles away. Talking on the telephone is the leading cause of lightning injuries inside the home. If you are stuck outside, standing under a tall tree is one of the most dangerous places to take shelter.



What is the main idea?

Highlight three supporting details.





SUMMARIZE with MAIN IDEA, & DETAILS

Write a paragraph about and animal of your choice.

Highlight the topic pink.

Highlight the main idea yellow.

Highlight three supporting details green.

[A large white rectangular box with a cyan border is provided for writing the paragraph.]

[Three horizontal bars are shown for highlighting: a pink bar, a yellow bar, and a green bar.]

NONFICTION

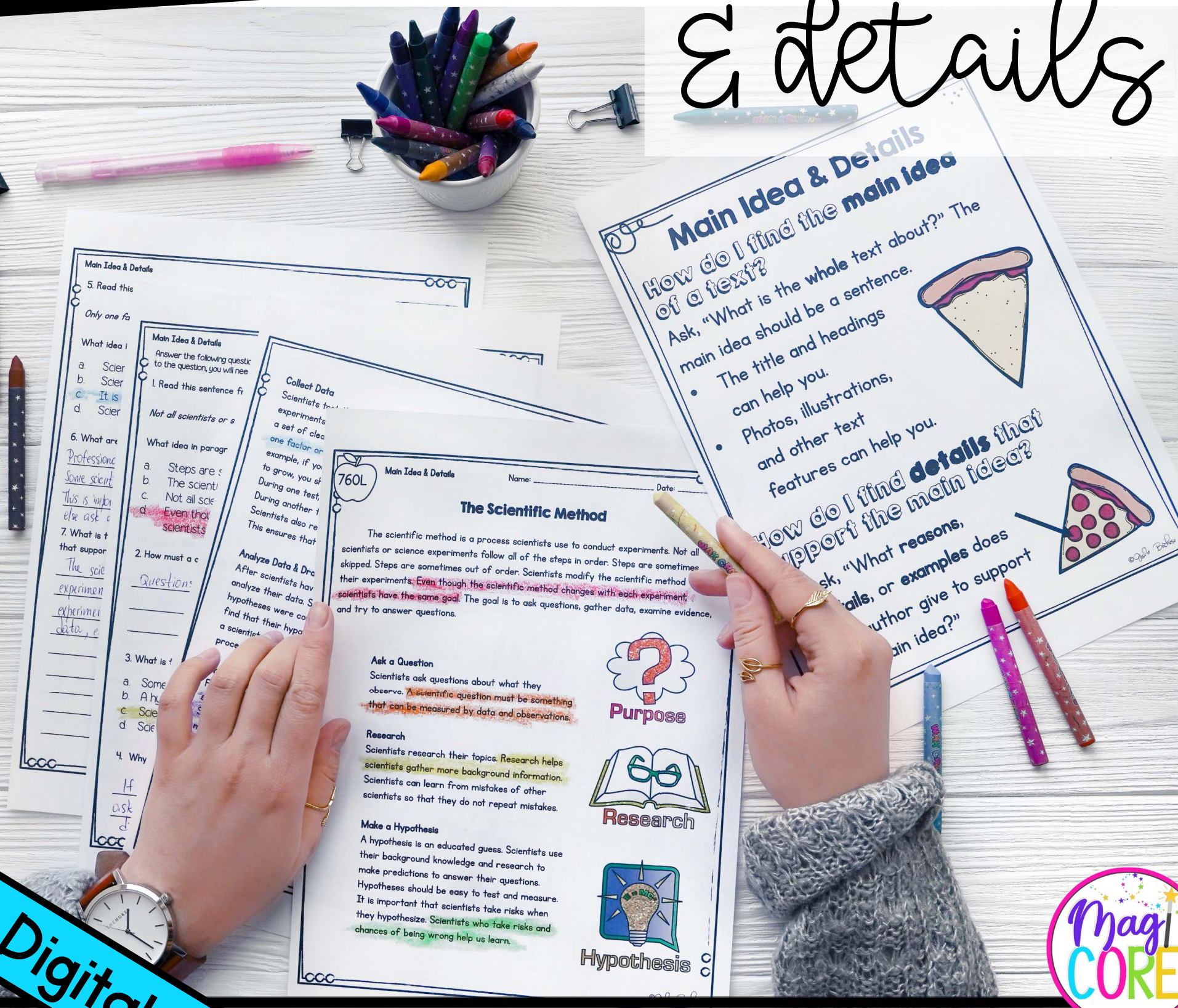
4TH & 5TH GRADE

RI.4.2 / 5.2

MAIN IDEA



& details



Print & Digital



WHAT'S INCLUDED?

TEN 4th & 5th Grade **DIGITAL** and **PRINTABLE** PDF nonfiction passages & **TWO** assessments!

- Aligned with 4th & 5th Grade Lexile Levels
- Includes an Anchor Chart and Journal Page for Main Idea & Details
- Students can highlight the text for easy comprehension

Created with
GOOGLE
SLIDES

MAIN IDEA & DETAILS

4th & 5th grade

Table of Contents

*This product includes 12 Lexile[®] leveled stories in the 4th-5th Grade Common Core Text Complexity Band (the range for 4th-5th grade is 740L-1010L).

1. [Types of Main Idea & Details Anchor Chart/ Journal Page](#)
2. [The Blobfish- 740L](#)





The History of Teddy Bears

Almost all children have memories of their favorite childhood teddy bears. These bears have been named after America's 26th president, Theodore Roosevelt.

Theodore Roosevelt loved hunting big game. On November 14, 1902, Theodore went on a bear hunting trip near Oyster Bay, New York. After three days, Roosevelt was the only hunter in the group who was unsuccessful in locating a bear. Roosevelt's assistants captured a black bear and tied it to a tree so that Roosevelt could shoot it. Roosevelt thought that was a humorous situation because the bear was so small.



Cartoon of Theodore Roosevelt refusing to shoot the bear.

A political cartoonist named Clifford Berryman drew a humorous cartoon of this event. Margie Mahlum, who made stuffed animals, came up with the idea to create a bear stuffed animal called "Teddy Bear". Mahlum received permission from Theodore Roosevelt to use his name for his stuffed toy. The "Teddy Bear" became so popular that Mahlum founded the Ideal Toy Company.



One of the original teddy bears Mahlum made, owned by Theodore Roosevelt.

Around the same time, a German woman named Margaret Steiff, who made stuffed toys, created a stuffed bear. A U.S. toy company spotted Steiff's bears and placed a large order for them. These bears also came to be called teddy bears. The teddy bear is still one of the most popular stuffed toys today.

1. Read the sentences from the text.
2. What is the central idea of the text?
3. What is the main idea of the text?
4. What is the main idea of the text?
5. What is the main idea of the text?
6. What is the main idea of the text?

Teddy bears were made by Clifford Berryman. He was a cartoonist who drew a cartoon of Theodore Roosevelt. He was the only hunter in the group who was unsuccessful in locating a bear. Roosevelt's assistants captured a black bear and tied it to a tree so that Roosevelt could shoot it. Roosevelt thought that was a humorous situation because the bear was so small.

NONFICTION PASSAGES

760L Main Idea & Details Name: _____ Date: _____

The Scientific Method

The scientific method is a process scientists use to conduct experiments. Not all scientists or science experiments follow all of the steps in order. Steps are sometimes skipped. Steps are sometimes out of order. Scientists modify the scientific method to fit their experiments. **Even though the scientific method changes with each experiment, scientists have the same goal.** The goal is to ask questions, gather data, examine evidence, and try to answer questions.

Ask a Question
Scientists ask questions about what they observe. **A scientific question must be something that can be measured by data and observations.**

Research
Scientists research their topics. Research helps scientists gather more background information. Scientists can learn from mistakes of other scientists so that they do not repeat mistakes.

Make a Hypothesis
A hypothesis is an educated guess. Scientists use their background knowledge and research to make predictions to answer their questions. **Hypotheses should be easy to test and measure.** It is important that scientists take risks when they hypothesize. Scientists who take risks and chances of being wrong help us learn.

 Purpose

 Research

 Hypothesis

©Jillie Beckers

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

Main Idea & Details

Answer the following questions. Underline the text evidence in the color indicated. If there is not a crayon next to the question, you will need to infer the answer. You should still look for text evidence to help you infer.

1. Read this sentence from paragraph 1. 

Not all scientists or science experiments follow all of the steps in order.

What idea in paragraph 1 does this key detail support?

a. Steps are sometimes skipped.
b. The scientific method cannot be changed.
c. Not all scientists use the scientific method.
d. Even though the scientific method changes with each experiment, scientists have the same goal.

2. How must a question be measured? 

Students type their answers right in the text box.

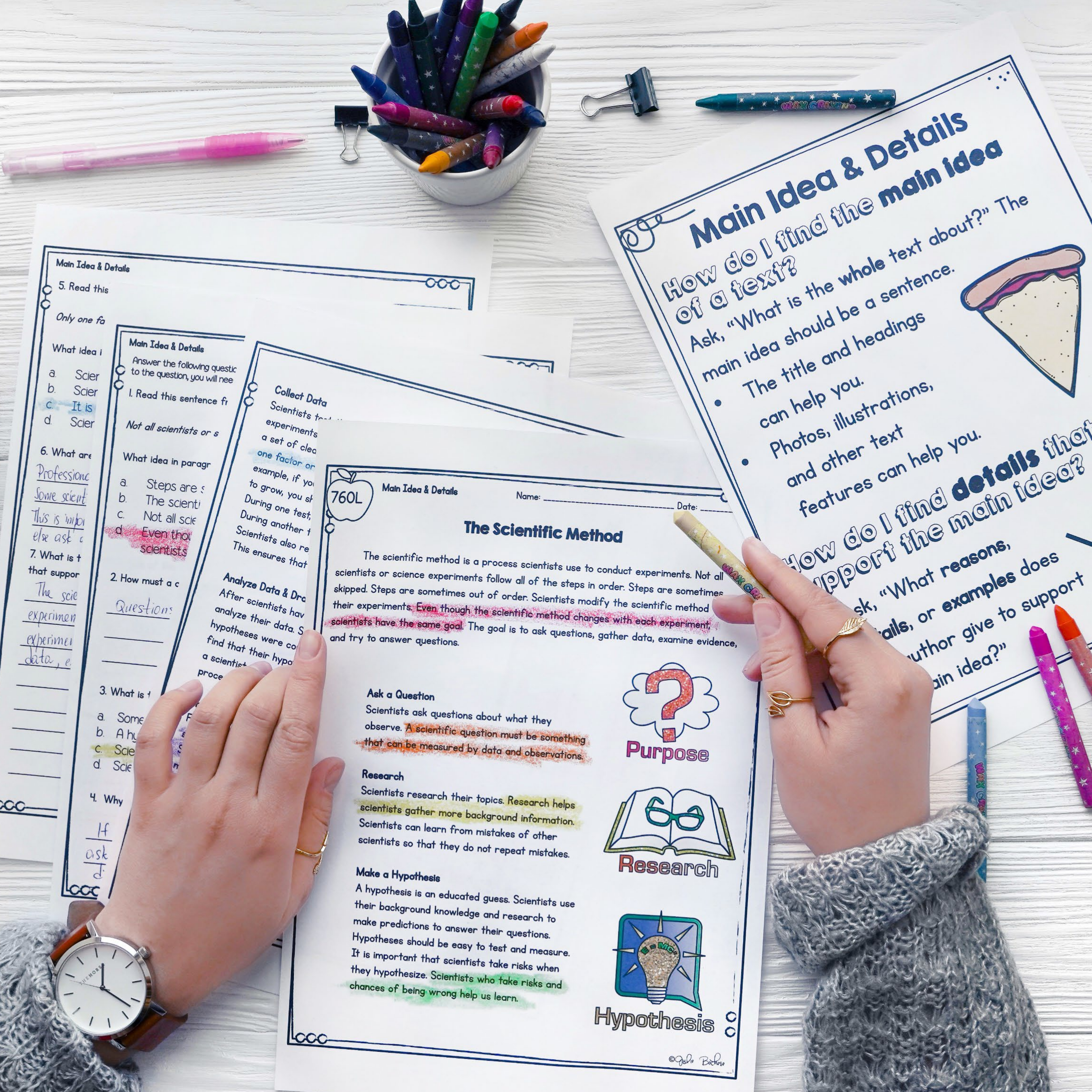
3. What is the main idea of paragraph 3? 

a. Some scientists like to research.
b. A hypothesis is an educated guess.
c. Scientists research their topics to get background information.
d. Scientists always research after they ask questions.

4. Why is it okay if a scientist's hypothesis is incorrect? 

©Jillie Beckers

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

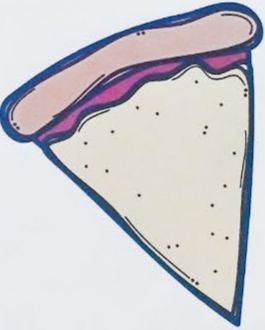


Main Idea & Details

How do I find the main idea of a text?

Ask, "What is the whole text about?" The main idea should be a sentence.

- The title and headings can help you.
- Photos, illustrations, and other text features can help you.



How do I find details that support the main idea?

Ask, "What reasons, details, or examples does the author give to support the main idea?"

Main Idea & Details

5. Read this

Only one fa

What idea i

- a. Scier
- b. Scier
- c. It is
- d. Scier

6. What are

Professiona

Some scient

This is impor

else ask a

7. What is t

that suppor

The scie

experimen

experimen

data, e.

Main Idea & Details

Answer the following questio to the question, you will nee

1. Read this sentence fr

Not all scientists or s

What idea in paragr

- a. Steps are s
- b. The scienti
- c. Not all scie
- d. Even that scientists

2. How must a c

Questions

3. What is t

- a. Some
- b. A h
- c. Scie
- d. Scie

4. Why

If ask

Collect Data

Scientists test experiments a set of clear one factor or example, if you to grow, you st During one test, During another t Scientists also re This ensures that

Analyze Data & Draw

After scientists have analyze their data. S hypotheses were co find that their hypo a scientist proce

Main Idea & Details

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Scientific Method

The scientific method is a process scientists use to conduct experiments. Not all scientists or science experiments follow all of the steps in order. Steps are sometimes skipped. Steps are sometimes out of order. Scientists modify the scientific method their experiments. Even though the scientific method changes with each experiment, scientists have the same goal. The goal is to ask questions, gather data, examine evidence, and try to answer questions.

Ask a Question

Scientists ask questions about what they observe. A scientific question must be something that can be measured by data and observations.

Research

Scientists research their topics. Research helps scientists gather more background information. Scientists can learn from mistakes of other scientists so that they do not repeat mistakes.

Make a Hypothesis

A hypothesis is an educated guess. Scientists use their background knowledge and research to make predictions to answer their questions. Hypotheses should be easy to test and measure. It is important that scientists take risks when they hypothesize. Scientists who take risks and chances of being wrong help us learn.



Purpose



Research



Hypothesis

ASSESSMENTS

Color-coded highlighting can also be done on the assessments!

750L

Main Idea & Details

Name: _____ Date: _____

Test: Constellations

890L

Main Idea & Details

Name: _____ Date: _____

Test: Babe Ruth

George Herman Ruth Jr. was born on February 6, 1895, in Baltimore, Maryland. Ruth had seven siblings, but only his youngest sister survived infancy. When Ruth was seven years old, he was sent to St. Mary's Industrial School for Boys. This was a school for troubled boys. Ruth was sent there because he was not going to school and was getting into trouble. Ruth spent twelve years there. He was often made fun of because his skin was darker than most of the other boys at school. At St. Mary's, Ruth learned baseball skills.



Ruth (top row, middle) at St. Mary's Industrial School

In 1914 at age 19, Ruth was signed by the Baltimore Orioles to play Minor League Baseball. It was during this time that Ruth was given the nicknames "Babe" and "Bambino". Soon after, the Red Sox bought Babe Ruth. In two years' time, Babe Ruth had a reputation as a great pitcher who hit long home runs. Ruth's team, the Boston Red Sox, was a World Series championship team while he played for them. Despite his success as a pitcher, Ruth wanted to get more time playing, so he became an outfielder. In 1919, Ruth broke the MLB single-season home run record.



the Boston Red Sox

In 1914, Ruth also met and married his first wife, Helen Woodford. They had a daughter named Dorothy. In 1925, Ruth and Woodford separated. A few years later, Ruth married actress Claire Merritt Hodgson. He adopted her daughter.

Main Idea & Details

Answer the following questions. Underline the text evidence in the color indicated. If there is not a crayon next to the question, you will need to infer the answer. You should still look for text evidence to help you infer.

8. Which childhood event shaped Ruth's future?

red

☐

a. Ruth played baseball for the Boston Red Sox.

b. Ruth had seven siblings, but only his youngest sister survived infancy.

c. George Herman Ruth Jr. was born on February 6, 1895, in Baltimore, Maryland.

d. When Ruth was seven years old, he was sent to St. Mary's Industrial School for Boys.

9. What is the main idea of paragraph 1?

orange

☐

a. Ruth got into trouble in his youth.

b. Ruth was born in Baltimore, Maryland.

c. Ruth's childhood shaped his future as a baseball star.

d. Ruth learned to play baseball at St. Mary's Industrial School.

10. Read this sentence from paragraph 2.

yellow

☐

In 1919, Ruth broke the MLB single-season home run record.

What idea in paragraph 4 does this key detail support?

a. the beginning of Ruth's professional baseball career

b. In 1919, Ruth broke the MLB single-season home run record.

c. Babe Ruth had a reputation as a great pitcher who hit long home runs.

d. In 1914 at age 19, Ruth was signed by the Baltimore Orioles to play Minor League Baseball.

11. What is the main idea of paragraph 3?

green

☐

Students type their answers right in the text box.

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

12. What happened after Ruth was sold to the New York Yankees? (Choose all that apply.)

- a. There was controversy.
- b. The Red Sox didn't want him.
- c. Ruth ended up playing for the Yankees.
- d. People believed the trade was unfair.

13. What is the main idea of the last paragraph?

The last paragraph talks about Ruth's career, his death, and how he is remembered.

14. What is the central idea that supports this idea?

This article is all about Babe Ruth. It tells about his childhood, how he became a professional baseball player, and how he became one of the most famous athletes in the world. It also mentions that he later died of cancer.

Main Idea & Details

Answer the following questions. Underline the text evidence in the color indicated. If there is not a crayon next to the question, you will need to infer the answer. You should still look for text evidence to help you infer.

8. Which childhood event shaped Ruth's future?

- a. Ruth played baseball for the Boston Red Sox
- b. Ruth had seven siblings
- c. George Herman Ruth was born in Baltimore, Maryland
- d. When Ruth was seven years old, he was sent to St. Mary's Industrial School for Boys.

9. What is the main idea of paragraph 3?

- a. Ruth got into trouble
- b. Ruth was born in Baltimore
- c. Ruth's childhood shaped his future
- d. Ruth learned to play baseball

10. Read this sentence from paragraph 4:

In 1919, Ruth broke the MLB single-season home run record.

What idea in paragraph 4 does this sentence support?

- a. the beginning of Ruth's career
- b. In 1919, Ruth broke the MLB single-season home run record
- c. Babe Ruth had a reputation for being a great player
- d. In 1914 at age 19, Ruth signed with the Boston Red Sox

11. What is the main idea of paragraph 5?

Paragraph 5 is all about Ruth's career with the Boston Red Sox.

Red Sox owner Harry Frazee needed money, so he sold Ruth to the Yankees for \$100,000. This caused a huge controversy among fans. People believed this trade caused the "Curse of the Bambino", which resulted in the Red Sox not winning any World Series championships for 86 years. Ruth ended up playing for the New York Yankees for 15 years. He helped them win seven American League championships and four World Series championships. Ruth's skill drew many fans to the sport of baseball.

Ruth played briefly for the Yankees. In 1935, Ruth retired from baseball. His baseball career had lasted 22 years. He was one of the first five baseball players inducted into the Hall of Fame. He made many public appearances at the age of 53. He left many underprivileged children. Today, he is considered one of the most celebrated athletes in American sports history.



Ruth

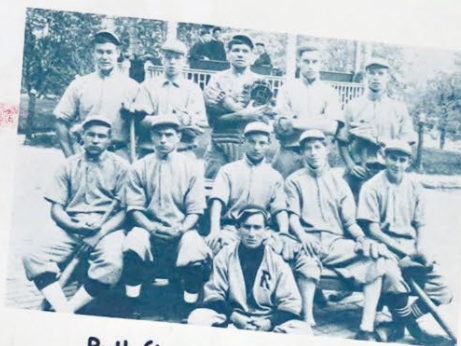
890L Main Idea & Details

Test: Babe Ruth

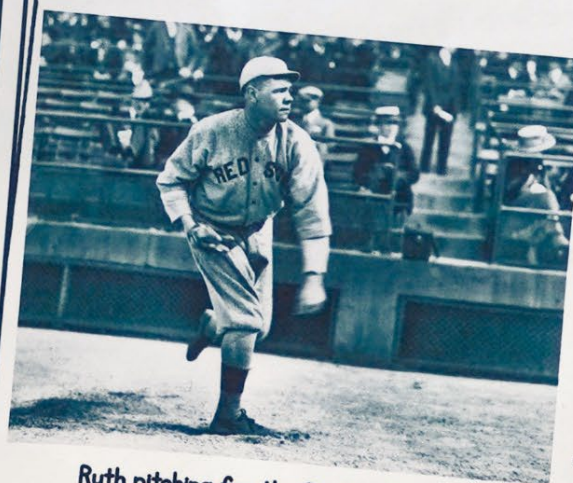
Name: _____

Date: _____

George Herman Ruth Jr. was born on February 6, 1895, in Baltimore, Maryland. Ruth had seven siblings, but only his youngest sister survived infancy. When Ruth was seven years old, he was sent to St. Mary's Industrial School for Boys. This was a school for troubled boys. Ruth was sent there because he was not going to school and was getting into trouble. Ruth spent twelve years there. He was often made fun of because his skin was darker than most of the other boys at school. At St. Mary's, Ruth learned baseball skills.



Ruth (top row, middle) at St. Mary's Industrial School



Ruth pitching for the Boston Red Sox

In 1914 at age 19, Ruth was signed by the Baltimore Orioles to play Minor League Baseball. It was during this time that Ruth was given the nicknames "Babe" and "Bambino". Soon after, the Red Sox bought Babe Ruth. In two years' time, Babe Ruth had a reputation as a great pitcher who hit long home runs. Ruth's team, the Boston Red Sox, was a World Series championship team while he played for them. Despite his success as a pitcher, Ruth wanted to get more time playing, so he became an outfielder. In 1919, Ruth broke the MLB single-season home run record.

In 1914, Ruth also met and married his first wife, Helen Woodford. They adopted a daughter named Dorothy. In 1925, Ruth and Woodford separated. A few years later, Ruth married actress Claire Merritt Hodgson. He adopted her daughter Julia.

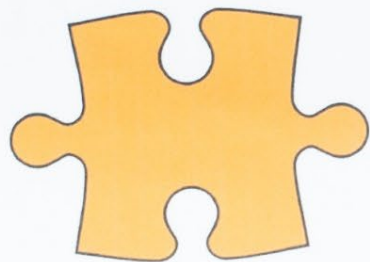
MAIN IDEA

task cards

4th & 5th GRADE



Main Idea & Details



1. Main Idea & Details

Zebras live in the plains and savannas of eastern and southern Africa, where the climate swings between wet and dry seasons. Zebras can migrate up to 1800 miles for food and water. Although they travel vast distances for food, Zebras are not particular eaters. Their food consists of a wide variety of grasses and young trees, which vary by location and season. Zebras are constantly searching for water as well, which is vital to their survival.

What is the main idea?

- Which detail supports the main idea?
- a She is the daughter of a famous postsecondary teacher.
 - b Chelsea has received a scholarship to attend the waves of the open ocean.
 - c She was born on a farm in 1980.
 - d She studied public health in 1980.



Main Idea and Details Digital Task Cards

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Main Idea and Details

Great white sharks are one of the most feared predators. They are one of the few species of sharks known to have bitten and killed people. Despite this threat, great white shark attacks are rare. Usually, if a great white bites a person, it releases the person once it realizes it is not their preferred diet. Unfortunately, even an exploratory bite can be very dangerous and even fatal.

What is the main idea?

Exploratory bites are dangerous.

People are scared of great white sharks.

Great white sharks do not like to eat people.

Great white sharks are the most dangerous animal.

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BOOM CARDS

MAIN IDEA AND DETAILS BOOM CARDS



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Main Idea and Details

The Voyager Program is a space exploration program conducted by NASA. Two probes were launched in 1977. Their original mission was to explore Jupiter, Saturn, and their moons. Their mission has been expanded three times. After completing their original mission, the probes continued on to explore Uranus and Neptune. They are the only probes to ever explore these planets. The probes continued to explore deep space beyond our solar system. In 2012, *Voyager 1* became the first man-made object to reach "interstellar space", a region beyond the reach of the sun's energy. Both Voyager probes continue to send information about deep space.

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What details support the main idea that the Voyager program helps scientists understand the universe? (Click all that apply)

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In 2012, *Voyager 1* became the first man-made object to reach 'interstellar space.'

Two probes were launched in 1977.

...'Interstellar space' is a region beyond the reach of the sun's energy.

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MAIN IDEA AND DETAILS BOOM CARDS



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