

DETERMINE IMPORTANCE



Determining Importance Name: _____ Date: _____
Biomimicry
 Directions: Find five statements that are important, and five statements that are unimportant or interesting.

IMPORTANT

1. By looking at nature, we can see how animals and plants have adapted.

2. We can copy nature to solve human problems.

3.

4.

5.

EXTRA

1. The inventor of Velcro saw burs covered in burr seeds after walking through a field.

2. Many of the things we use come from nature.

3. The turtle has a hard shell to protect its body.

4.

5.

Determining Importance Name: _____ Date: _____
 Answer the following questions. Underline the text evidence in the color shown.

1. What main point is the author trying to make?

- a. Animals and plants survive because they adapt to the environment.
- b. Animals are easier for humans to copy than plants.
- c. Skateboarding.
- d. Humans copy nature.

2. Identify one importance that helps us stay safe.

- a. Bicycle helmets.
- b. Barbed wire.
- c. Bio means "life."
- d. People invent things.

3. Why did the author write this text?
 a. To explain why.
 b. To convince the reader.
 c. To explain how.
 d. To entertain the reader.

4. Which of the following is true?
 a. Humans develop things from nature.
 b. Plants and animals adapt to their surroundings in order to survive.
 c. Velcro was named after a French word.
 d. By looking at nature, we can solve human problems.

5. What other importance can you think of?
 (Hint: what does she mean by "hook"?)

Hunters make things by looking at nature.

840L

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Biomimicry

Have you ever wondered where inventors get their ideas? Would you be surprised to know many of them come from nature? Plants and animals adapt to their surroundings in order to survive. Science called biomimicry (bio-MIM-ic-ree) looks at how humans can learn from nature and apply it to our own lives. Bio means "life," and mimic means "to copy." So, with biomimicry, we copy the best parts of nature to solve human problems.

Maybe the most famous example of biomimicry is Velcro. The inventor of Velcro noticed that when his dog ran through a field, he became covered in burr seeds. These burrs were so hard to pick off that he looked at one under a microscope. He noticed that the burr had tiny hooks that would catch on fibers like his dog's hair. He invented Velcro with similar hooks and loops to attach things together. Velcro was named for two French words: velours ("velvet"), and crochet ("hook").



Burr seeds

Another example from nature is from thorns. The long, thorny stems of a briar patch protect the plant from predators. Humans developed barbed wire for protection too. On a farm, barbed wire keeps livestock in, and predators out. It has been used since the late 1800s.



Humans mimic animal adaptations too. For example, a human problem is that biking and skateboarding are dangerous. If we look at nature, the turtle has a hard shell to protect its body from predators. So, a solution to the human problem is to copy the turtle's shell, giving us helmets. Camouflage is a similar adaptation that humans adopted.

People are constantly inventing new things that make our life safer and easier. By looking at nature, we can see how animals and plants have already adapted. Using these ideas, we can work together with nature to make our lives less challenging. So the next time you encounter a problem, think about whether the issue has already been solved... in nature!

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Determine Importance

What details are important?

- The main idea
- The important details or facts
- The important theme or lesson

What details are extraneous?

- Extra facts
- Could be left out and not change the text meaning



The Text



Your brain



After you strain through all the facts, you should be left with the most important details.

Statement Sort

Directions: Sort the sentence strips into the important and extraneous details

IMPORTANT

Be sure to apply sunscreen every few hours.



Sharks live in the ocean.



EXTRANE

Don't forget to bring a pail to the beach to build a sandcastle.

There are palm trees in Florida.

You can bury a friend in the sand.



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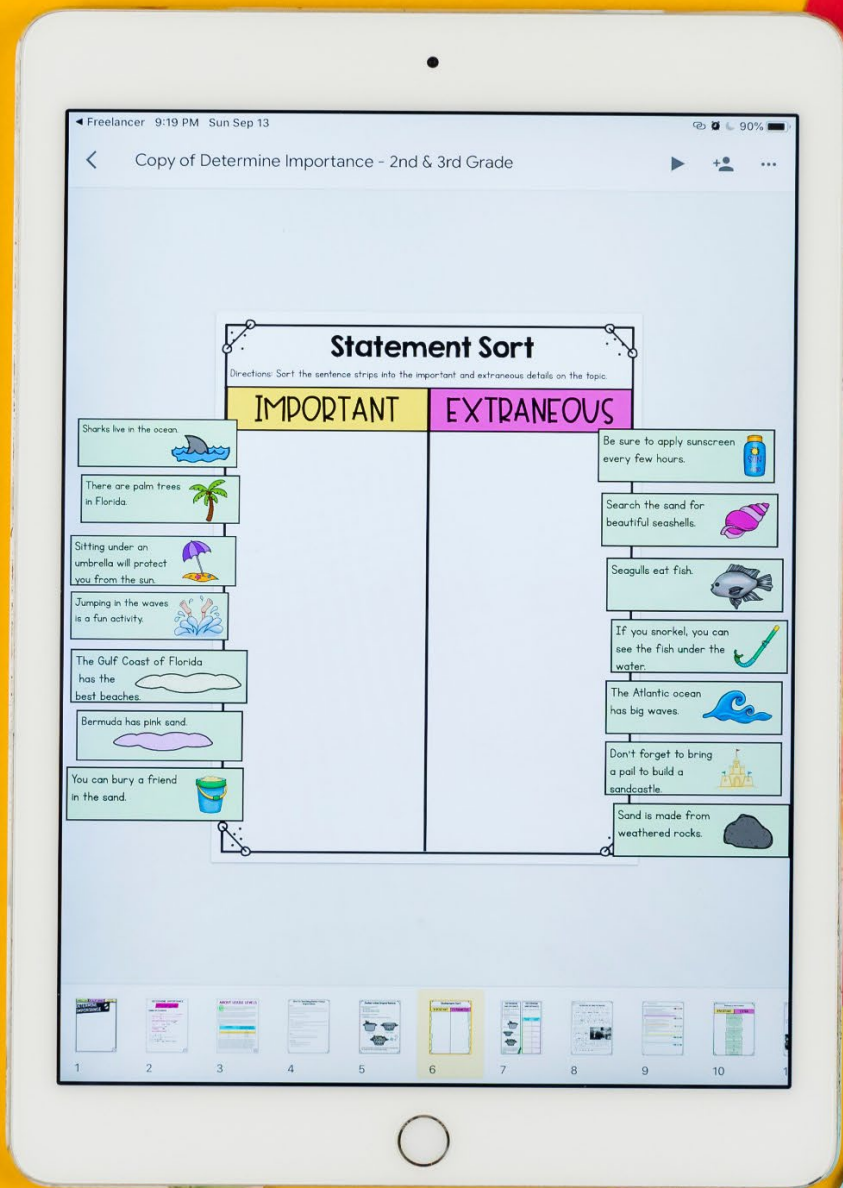


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Biomimicry

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People are constantly inventing new things that make our life safer and easier. By looking at nature, we can see how animals and plants have already adapted. Using these ideas, we can work together with nature to make our lives less challenging. So the next time you encounter a problem, think about whether the issue has already been solved... in nature!

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Determining Importance

Pelé the Great

Soccer legend, Pelé was born Edson Arantes do Nascimento on October 23, 1940. He was known as Edson. Pelé is his nickname. His family was poor. Brazil is known for soccer, or futebol. Pelé was a soccer player. His family was poor. He learned to play soccer from a young age. As a boy, he would kick a rolled-up stocking filled with grapefruit in place of a soccer ball. He had great talent. He tried out and earned a spot on the Santos professional soccer club in 1956, when he was only 15 years old. He scored his first goal for Santos before he turned 16. He was asked to join the national team.



Pelé in 1962.

When he was 17, Pelé led his team to victory in the 1958 World Cup. The World Cup is a soccer championship that happens every four years. Pelé continued to win. He played for two more winning World Cup teams in 1962 and 1970. In 1970, he scored the 100th goal of his career. He was the biggest goal-scorer in the history of soccer. Pelé retired in 1974. In 1975, he came out of retirement to join the New York Cosmos. The Cosmos are a U.S. soccer team. He led them to a championship in 1977 and retired again.



Pelé for Brazil, May 1960.

Pelé retired as a player in 1977 and retired as a player. He is a legend. He became an ambassador for soccer. He worked to promote peace through sports. Pelé was named FIFA's "Co-Player of the Century." In all, he scored 1,281 goals in 1,363 games of his career. All soccer players admire Pelé's legacy.

Determining Importance Name: _____ Date: _____

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

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

- a Pelé grew up poor.
- b Pelé is the best soccer player of all time.
- c Soccer is the national sport of Brazil.
- d Pelé won the World Cup three times.



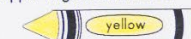
2. Reread the first paragraph to fill out the following chart. In the column "What I need to know..." place important details. In the column "Extra information..." place all unimportant (extra) details.

What I need to know...	Extra Information...
<u>Pelé is a soccer legend</u>	
<u>He was born on October 23, 1940</u>	



3. Which of the following details from paragraph 3 is the most important in supporting the main idea of the article?

- a Pelé retired in 1974.
- b He was officially the biggest goal-scorer in the history of soccer.
- c In 1975, he came out of retirement to join the New York Cosmos.
- d He led them to a championship in 1977 and retired again.



4. Why would someone want to read "Pelé the Great"?

- a to learn how to play soccer
- b to prove that soccer is the hardest sport
- c to understand how the sport of soccer has changed in the last century
- d to learn about Pelé's legacy in the history of soccer



5. Which detail is most important in proving that Pelé is an important figure in soccer's past and present?

- a Nearly all soccer players are measured against Pelé's legacy.
- b He played for two more winning World Cup teams in 1962 and 1970.
- c As a boy, he would kick a rolled-up stocking filled with newspaper or a grapefruit in place of a soccer ball.
- d He became an ambassador for soccer.



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

1. What main point is the author trying to make?

- Animals and plants survive because they adapt to the environment.
- Animals are easier for humans to copy than plants.
- Skateboarding is a dangerous sport.
- Humans copy nature to make our lives better.

2. Identify one important fact that the author uses to support her point that nature can give us ideas that help us stay safe.

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Biomimicry

Have you ever wondered where inventors get their ideas? Would you be surprised to know many of them come from nature? Plants and animals adapt to their surroundings in order to survive. Science called biomimicry (bio-MIM-ic-ree) looks at how humans can learn from nature and apply it to our own lives. Bio means "life," and mimic means "to copy." So, with biomimicry, we copy the best parts of nature to solve human problems.

Maybe the most famous example of biomimicry is Velcro. The inventor of Velcro noticed that when his dog ran through a field, he became covered in burr seeds. These burrs were so hard to pick off that he looked at one under a microscope and noticed that the burr had tiny hooks that would catch on fur, like his dog's hair. He invented Velcro with strong hooks and loops to attach things together. Velcro was named for two French words: velours ("velvet"), and crocheter ("hook").



Burr seeds

Another example from nature is from thorns. Long, thorny stems of a briar patch protect the plant from predators. Humans developed barbed wire for protection too. On a farm, barbed wire keeps livestock in, and predators out. Barbed wire has been used since the late 1800s.



Many animals have natural adaptations too. For example, a human problem is that biking and skateboarding are dangerous. If we look at nature, the turtle has a hard shell to protect its body from predators. Scientists solved the human problem by copying turtle shells, giving us helmets. Camouflage is a similar adaptation that humans adopted.

People are constantly inventing new things that make life safer and easier. By looking at nature, we can see how animals and plants have already solved problems. The next time you encounter a problem, think about whether the issue has already been solved... in nature!

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Pelé the Great

Directions: Find five statements that are important, and five statements that are unimportant or just interesting.

IMPORTANT	EXTRA
1. <u>Pelé is a soccer legend.</u>	1. <u>He tried out and earned a spot as a forward on the Santos professional</u>

2. All soccer players are legends.

3.

4.

5.

980L **Determining Importance** Name: _____ Date: _____

Pelé the Great

The name Pelé is legendary in soccer. Pelé was born Edison Arantes do Nascimento on October 23, 1940. He was named after Thomas Edison and Pelé is actually a nickname. His other nickname was Dico. He was born in Brazil, a country in South America known for soccer, or futebol, as they call it. Pelé's father was a soccer player, and although the family was poor, Pelé showed promise in soccer from a young age. As a boy, he would kick a rolled-up stocking filled with newspaper or a grapefruit in place of a soccer ball.



Pelé in 1962

Pelé showed so much talent that he tried out and earned a spot as a forward on the Santos professional soccer club in 1958 when he was only 15 years old. He scored his first professional goal before he turned 16. Soon, he was asked to play on Brazil's national team. At 17 years old, Pelé led his team to victory in the 1958 World Cup, which is the international soccer championship that happens every four years.

Pelé continued to win. He played for two more winning World Cup teams in 1962 and 1970. In 1970, he scored the 100th goal of his career. He was officially the biggest goal-scorer in the history of soccer. Pelé retired in 1974. But in 1975, he came out of retirement to join the New York Cosmos, a U.S. soccer team. He led them to a championship in 1977 and retired again.



Pelé playing for Brazil, May 1960.

Although Pelé stopped playing soccer, he remains a legend. He became an ambassador for soccer. He worked to promote peace and understanding through sports. Pelé was named FIFA's "Co-Player of the Century." In all, he scored 1,281 goals in 1,363 games of his career. Nearly all soccer players are measured against Pelé's legacy.

DETERMINE IMPORTANCE

4th & 5th grade

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8. To Bomb or Not to Bomb- 910L
9. Pelé the Great - 980L

Each story includes:

- 1 page of multiple choice and short response questions
- 1 sorting details graphic organizer

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."



Biomimicry

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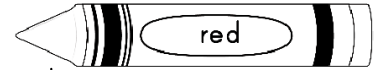
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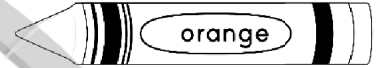
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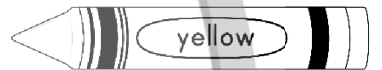
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- b. Animals are easier for humans to copy than plants.
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2. Identify one important fact that the author uses to support her point that nature can give us ideas that help us stay safe.



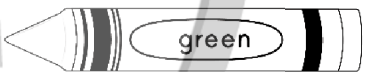
- a. Bicycle helmets are modeled after turtle shells to protect the head from danger.
- b. Barbed wire was invented in the late 1800s.
- c. Bio means "life," and mimic means "to copy."
- d. People invent new things to make our lives easier.

3. Why did the author write the passage?



- a. To explain why animals and plants are better than humans.
- b. To convince the reader to try inventing.
- c. To explain how many human inventions come from nature.
- d. To entertain the reader with stories about inventions.

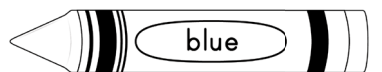
4. Which of the following facts is unimportant to the main idea?



- a. Humans developed barbed wire for protection too.
- b. Plants and animals adapt to their surroundings in order to survive.
- c. Velcro was named for two French words: velours ("velvet"), and crochet ("hook").
- d. By looking at nature, we can see how animals and plants have already adapted.

5. What other important information could the author have added to make her argument stronger?

(Hint: what does she say about camouflage?)



Biomimicry

Directions: Find five statements that are important, and five statements that are unimportant or just interesting.

IMPORTANT

EXTRA

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

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4. _____

5. _____

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