

TEXT & IMAGES

~ Skill Pack ~

The image displays a collection of educational materials for 2nd and 3rd grade students. At the top left, a worksheet titled "How to Make a Kite" shows a step-by-step diagram of a kite with numbered arrows (1-4) indicating the construction process. To its right is a "Text & Images" worksheet with a "Text Images" section. This section includes a "Directions" box: "Choose 2 diagrams from the book. Explain how they help you understand the text." Below this is a "Drawing of the diagram:" box. Further right is a "Nonfiction Images" worksheet with a "Text Images" section. This section includes a "Directions" box: "Choose 2 diagrams from the book. Explain how they help you understand the text." Below this is a "Drawing of the diagram:" box. In the center, a worksheet titled "The Water Cycle" features a paragraph about the water cycle, a photograph of two children holding umbrellas, and a diagram of the water cycle with labels for "Evaporation" and "Precipitation". At the bottom left, a tablet displays a "NONFICTION TEXT IMAGES Lesson" with a cartoon boy character and a "Let's Practice!" section. This section includes a "Label the text images" task and a "Answer the questions using the text Moon's First Friends and the related text images" task. The questions are: "1. When was the Apollo 8 voyage?" and "2. What two presents did the Apollo 8 astronauts leave the moon?". The tablet screen also shows a photograph of the Apollo 8 crew and a diagram of a space helmet. A black banner at the bottom left reads "Print & Digital". At the bottom center, the text "2nd & 3rd Grade" is displayed. At the bottom right, the "LEXILE" logo and the "Magi CORE" logo are visible.

Text & Images

How to Make a Kite

740L

1 2 3 4

Text & Images

Name: _____ Date: _____

Directions: Choose 2 diagrams from the book. Explain how they help you understand the text.

Drawing of the diagram: _____

Nonfiction Images

1. Why is the water cycle never ending? Use the text and the text features to help you.

Image that helped me: _____

2. Why is the water cycle never ending? Use the text and the text features to help you.

Image that helped me: _____

Nonfiction Images

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Water Cycle

540L

Did you know that a glass of water you drink could be the same water that dinosaurs drank? Earth's water never goes away. It is constantly recycled through the Earth's atmosphere. This is why it is called a water cycle. It never ends!

Water falls to Earth as precipitation. Precipitation is rain, snow, or sleet. The water collects on land or in water on Earth. Eventually, this water evaporates. Evaporation happens when the sun heats up water and turns it into gas. The gas is called water vapor. Water vapor goes up into the air. Next, the water vapor gets cold. When it gets cold, it turns into a liquid, which is called condensation. This is how clouds are made. When clouds get heavy, water falls back to Earth as precipitation. Earth's water has continued this cycle for billions of years. Next time you drink a glass of water, think about the water that has been recycled.

Evaporation

Precipitation

Condensation

Nonfiction Text Images Lesson

Let's Practice!

Label the text images.

Answer the questions using the text *Moon's First Friends* and the related text images.

1. When was the Apollo 8 voyage?

2. What two presents did the Apollo 8 astronauts leave the moon?

Radios: Astronauts use these to talk to each other.

Helmet: Astronauts wear helmets to protect their heads.

Print & Digital

2nd & 3rd Grade

LEXILE

Magi CORE

What's Included?

Skill Focused Lesson Plans

- Two weeks of lesson plans built around proven teaching strategies using the resources included in this Skill Pack.

Digital Lessons

- Google Slides format makes this resource flexible for any classroom or distance learning need.

Guided Reading Packet (Digital & Printable)

Skill focused guided reader differentiated on three levels.

- Professionally Lexile leveled original text.
- Printable PDF, digital reader, printable booklet, and Google Slides versions make this perfect for any classroom or distance learning need.

Core Comprehension Passages & Questions (Digital & Printable)

- Lexile® leveled reading comprehension passages and skill-focused question sets.
- Color coding strategy encourages students to learn how to find and use text evidence in their answers.
- Printable PDF & Digital Google Slides versions make this resource perfect for classroom and distance learning.

Task Cards (Digital Boom Card & Printable Formats)

- Set of 30 task cards with short passages and standard aligned multiple choice questions.
- Printable & Boom Card formats included.

ABOUT LEXILE LEVELS

MagiCore Learning, LLC is a certified Lexile® Partner. Indicated 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	935L-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.”



LESSON PLANS

2nd & 3rd GRADE

COMPREHENSION SKILL: Text Images

Week 1

MONDAY

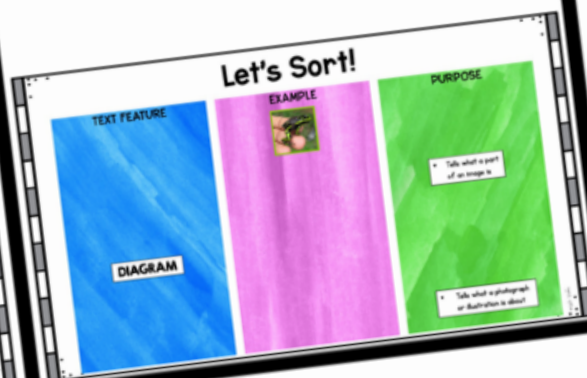
LESSON

- Introduce "text images" by watching the video.



PRACTICE

- Model how to sort text images and their purpose.



GUIDED READING

"How to Make a Kite" leveled guided readers.

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

TUESDAY

Guided Practice Whole Class

- Practice using text images.



Independent Reading

- Choice text to read independently and practice using text images to get more information while reading.

Read pages 1-4 of "How to Make a Kite" leveled guided readers. Complete "During Reading" discussions.



Independent Reading

- Choice text to read independently and

Read pages 5-6 of "How to Make a Kite" leveled guided readers. Complete "During Reading" discussion.

USING TEXT IMAGES

1. What text images do you notice?

2. How does the text image relate to the story *Two Friends*?

3. What new information can be learned from the text image?

Elizabeth
Stanton



Susan B.
Anthony

Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Stanton met in 1851. They became friends. For over 50 years, Stanton and Anthony traveled the country and gave speeches. They demanded that women be given the right to vote.

2nd & 3rd
Grade

Nonfiction Images

DIGITAL Mini lessons





 **Let's Listen!**

Listen to *Moon's First Friends* by Susanna Leonard Hill.



Let's Practice!

Label the text images.
Answer the questions using the text *Moon's First Friends* and the related text images.

Radios:
Astronauts use these to talk to each other.



Space Suit:
The layers keeps the astronaut's body at the correct temperature.

Helmet Visor:
Protects the astronaut's eyes from the blinding rays of the sun.



1. When was the Apollo 11 voyage?

What image helped you?

2. What two presents did the Apollo 11 astronauts leave the moon?

3. How do astronauts survive in space?

What image helped you?



GUIDED READERS

Printable & Digital



2nd - 3rd
Grade



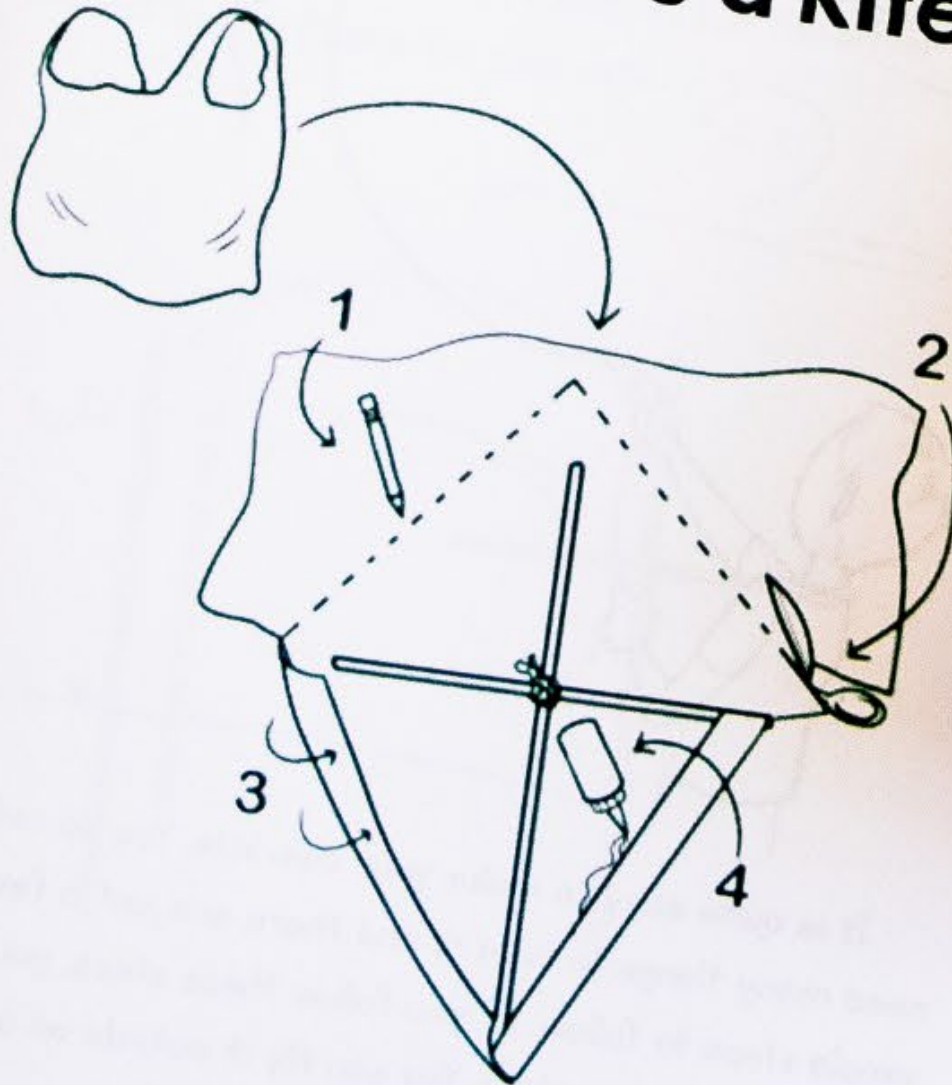
text & images

Drawing of the diagram:



Text & Images

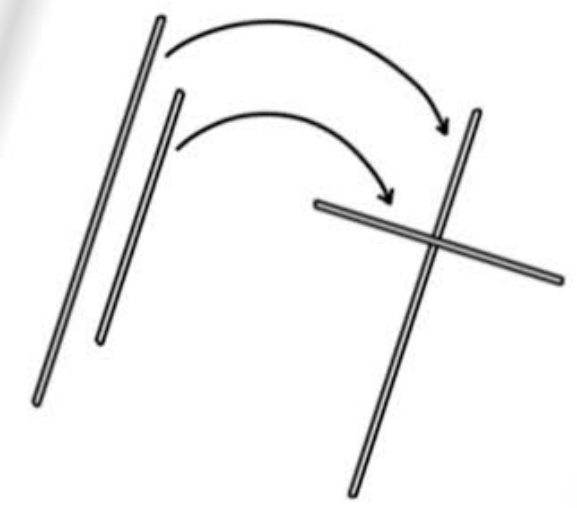
How to Make a Kite





It is easy to make a kite. You do not need many things. There are a few simple steps. They are easy to follow. Soon, you will have your own kite. You can fly it on a windy day.

First, you will need two sticks. One stick should be long. The other one should be shorter. Place the short stick across the long stick. It should look like the letter t. This will be the frame for your kite.





Text & Images

Name: _____

Date: _____

Text Images

Directions: Choose 2 diagrams from the book. Explain how they help you understand the text.

Drawing of the diagram:

How it helps me understand the text:

Drawing of the diagram:

How it helps me understand the text:

NONFICTION

2ND & 3RD GRADE

RI.2.7 / 3.7

NONFICTION IMAGES 

Nonfiction Images Name: _____ Date: _____

Bottlenose Dolphins

Level: 580

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 speak and whistle to each other. They also use sound to communicate. They jump from the water with their tails. Bottlenose dolphins are very intelligent. They are close to humans and apes. They are fascinating mammals. We

World Map

Bottlenose dolphins live in the dark areas.

Size Comparison

Bottlenose size compared to humans

Blowhole

blowhole

Nonfiction Images

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

Bottlenose dolphins are much larger than humans.

Image that helped me illustration comparing humans to dolphins.

2. Where do bottlenose dolphins live?

World, except far north and south

name?

their names because their

He.

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



WHAT'S INCLUDED?

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

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

Created with
**GOOGLE
SLIDES**

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



NONFICTION PASSAGES

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

Minutes Spent Reading Per Day in Mrs. Smith's Class

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

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

Nonfiction Images

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

Image that helped me:

2. Why is it important for children to read every day? (Choose all that apply.)

a. Reading improves memory.

b. Reading improves vocabulary.

c. Reading increases comprehension.

d. Reading prepares children for school.

3. Which statement could you conclude based on the chart?

a. If you read 20 minutes every day, you will read 900 minutes in a school year.

b. If you skip your reading for a few days a week, it won't affect your total reading time.

c. Increasing your reading time each day makes a big difference in your total reading time for the year.

d. There isn't a big difference in the total days you read if you read one minute per day or five minutes per day.

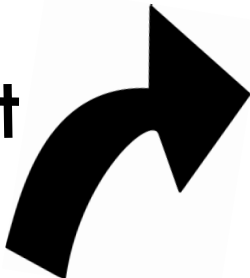
4. If you read 20 minutes every day, how many total minutes will you have spent reading in a school year?

5. How many books did children read in the Wild About Reading Read-A-Thon?

Students type their answers right in the text box.

6. 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?

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



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

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?

a. to show where Skylab was located

b. to show how many moons each planet has

c. to show where the Palomar Observatory is located

d. 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?

a. Earth and Mars

b. Venus and Saturn

c. Mercury and Mars

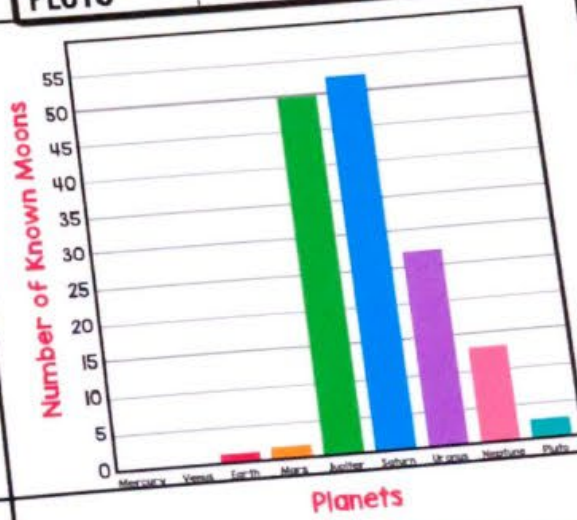
d. Mercury and Venus

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.

Nonfiction Text

Features: Images

Features: Images																						
Text Feature	Example	Purpose																				
Chart/ Table	<table><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
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																					
Graph		-Shows data in a visual format -Different types of graphs include bar graphs, line graphs, and pie charts																				
Map		-Shows locations																				

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 friendly, and intelligent.

Bottlenose dolphins are grey. They are usually 2-4 meters long. Bottlenose dolphins weigh between 330-1,100 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.

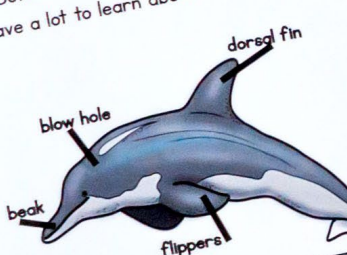
Bottlenose dolphins eat fish. They often hunt together to catch schools of fish. They are able to find fish by using echolocation. Echolocation is when dolphins release sounds and listen for the return echoes. This helps them know where the fish are located.

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. You still have a lot to learn about these intelligent creatures.



Bottlenose dolphins live in the dark areas.



Nonfiction Images Name: _____ Date: _____

Level: 680

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 in 1985



Nonfiction Images Name: _____ Date: _____

Level: 540

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.
- 5. % 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.

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

Nutrition Facts

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

Amount Per Serving		% Daily Value*
Calories 230	Calories from Fat 40	
Total Fat 8g		12%
Saturated Fat 1g		5%
Trans Fat 0g		
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 

	Calories: 2,000	2,500
Total Fat	Less than 65g	80g
Sat Fat	Less than 20g	25g
Cholesterol	Less than 300mg	300mg
Sodium	Less than 2,400mg	2,400mg
Total Carbohydrate	300g	375g
Dietary Fiber	25g	30g



Choose MyPlate.gov

Nonfiction Images Name: _____ Date: _____

Level: 790

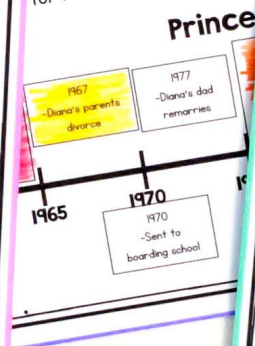
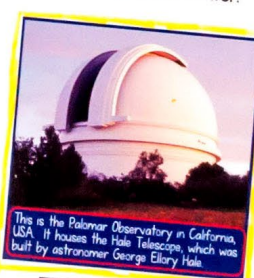
TEST: NASA

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

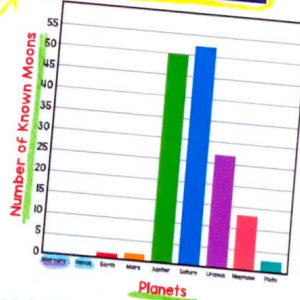
NASA has led space exploration for the United States. We have learned a lot about our planet and universe due to this space exploration. An important part of space exploration for the United States was the six manned moon landings. Also, the Skylab space station orbited Earth from 1973-1979. Many observations 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. The headquarters is in Washington DC. The headquarters of the entire agency. There are ten centers across the country that lead the work NASA does. NASA also has numerous observatories and telescopes.

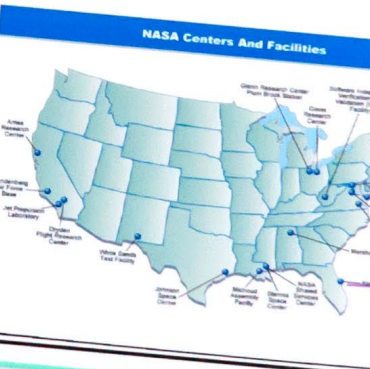
The research and exploration conducted by NASA has helped us to gain a better understanding of Earth and the universe.

This is the Palomar Observatory in California, USA. It houses the Hale Telescope, which was built by astronomer George Elroy Hale.



Planet	Number of Known Moons
Mercury	0
Venus	0
Earth	1
Mars	2
Jupiter	63
Saturn	82
Uranus	27
Neptune	14
Pluto	5



NASA Centers and Facilities

TEXT FEATURES

task cards

2nd & 3rd GRADE

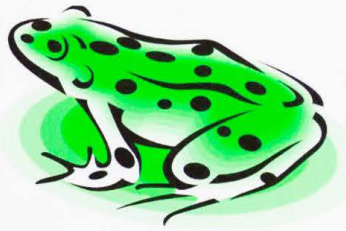
11. Text Features

A Amphibian.....1-3, 14, 24	S Skin.....14, 21, 35 Shed.....14, 21 Spawn.....7-9
B Bulges.....17	T Tadpole.....17
C Capillary.....27 Cold-blooded.....12-13, 16, 31	

What text feature is being shown?

- Index
- Glossary
- Key words
- Table of Contents

12. Text Features



What text feature is being shown?

- Chart
- Diagram
- Illustration
- Photograph

15. Text Features



What text feature is being shown?

- Chart
- Labels
- Cut away
- Photograph

16. Text Features

National Frog Extinction Threat



What text feature is being shown?

- Labels
- Chart
- Caption
- Bold print

13. Text Features

A
aerobic (el ro bihk): describes an organism that needs oxygen to live.
amphibian (aem fi bi on): a small, cold-blooded animal that spends part of its life cycle in water and part of its life cycle on land. It hatches in water and breathes with gills, then develops lungs as an adult.
amphibious (aem fi bi es): able to live on land and in water.

B
Bask (baesk): to lie in a warm, calm place.
Batracho (buh-TRAK-oh): the Greek term for frog.

What text feature is being shown?

- Index
- Glossary
- Key words
- Table of Contents



Answer Sheet

Name: _____ Date: _____

Card #	Answer	Type of Text Feature
1.	A	Navigating
2.	C	Supporting info
3.	D	Navigating
4.	B	Navigating
5.	A	Image
6.	C	Image
7.	D	
8.	C	
9.	C	
10.	B	Paint
11.	A	
12.	C	
13.	B	Image
14.		Image
15.		
16.		info
17.		
18.		
19.		
20.	A	

Card #	Answer	Type of Text Feature
21.	D	
22.	C	Image
23.	A	
24.	A	
25.	D	Navigating
26.	C	
27.	D	
28.	A	Supporting info
29.	D	
30.	B	Navigating
31.	B	
32.	D	
33.	A	Image
34.	C	
35.	C	Paint
36.	D	
37.	A	
38.	A	Image
39.	C	Navigating
40.	B	Navigating

Card #	Answer	Type of Text Feature
41.	B	Image
42.	D	Image
43.	A	Image
44.	B	
45.	C	
46.	D	
47.	C	Paint
48.	A	
49.	D	
50.	A	Supporting Info
51.	C	Navigating
52.	A	
53.	B	
54.	D	Paint
55.	A	
56.	C	Image
57.	B	
58.	B	
59.	A	
60.	A	Supporting info



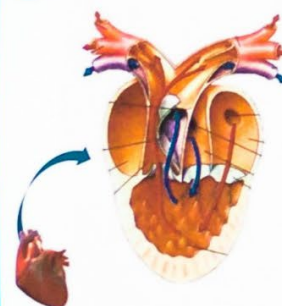
14. Text Features



What text feature is being shown?

- a Close up
- b Diagram
- c Illustration
- d Photograph

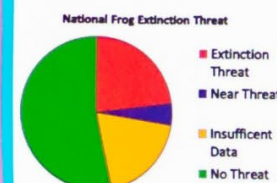
15. Text Features



What text feature is being shown?

- a Chart
- b Labels
- c Cut away
- d Photograph

16. Text Features



What text feature is being shown?

- a Labels
- b Chart
- c Caption
- d Bold print

9. Text Features

Frogs are considered one of the most adaptable species in the world, since they have roamed the Earth for the past 190 million years. They can survive on land and in water, and there is at least one species of frog virtually anywhere fresh water can be found. Frogs, like all amphibians, are cold-blooded animals, so their body temperature changes as the temperature in their environment changes.

What text feature is being shown?

- a Chart
- b Labels
- c Keywords
- d Subheading

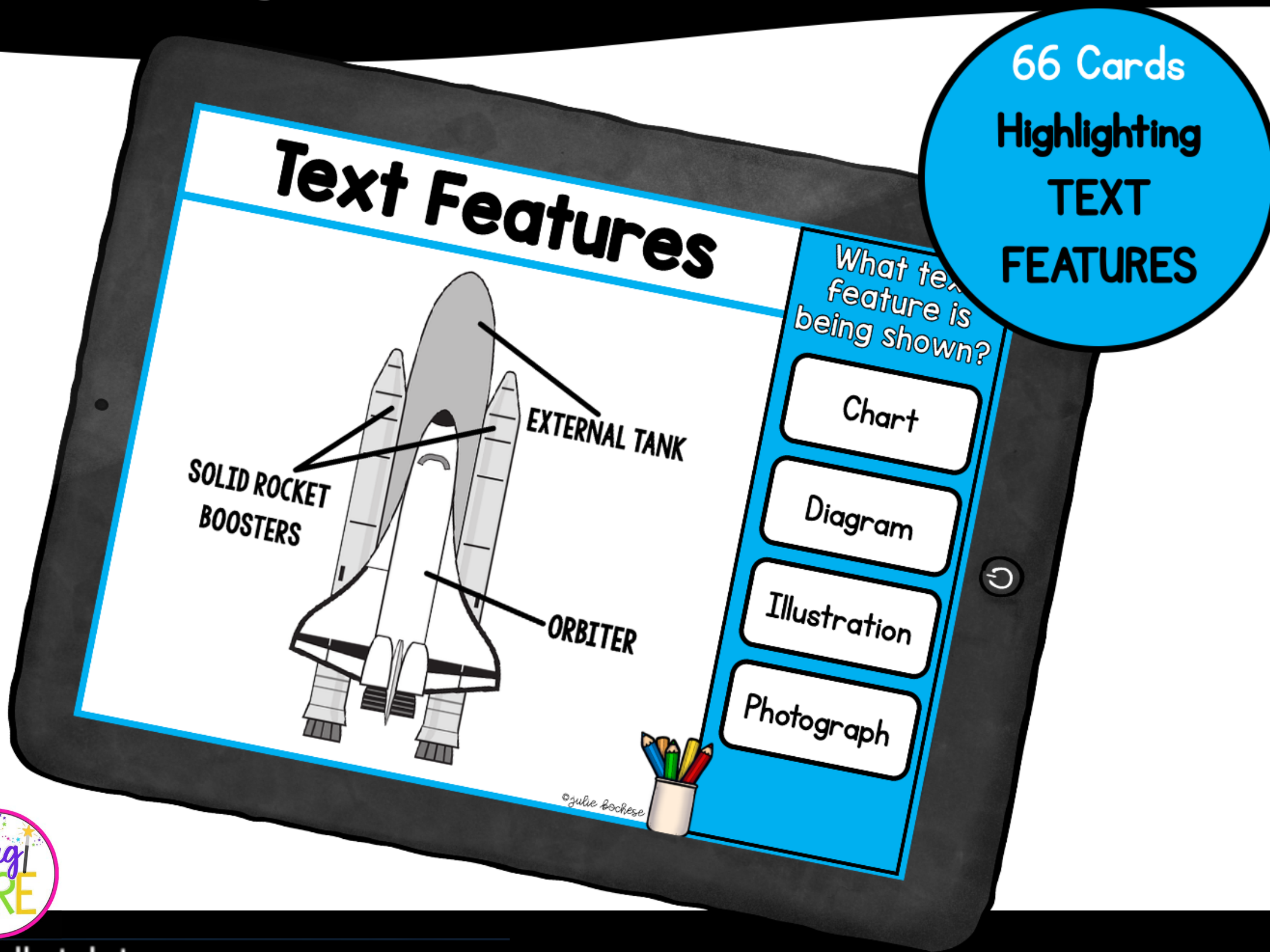
What text feature is being shown?

- a Subheading
- b Italic print
- c Bold print
- d Key words

TEXT FEATURES

Digital Task Cards

66 Cards
Highlighting
**TEXT
FEATURES**



TEXT FEATURES & IMAGES

BOOM CARDS

2nd & 3rd Grade



[Click Here](#)
[for a](#)
[Playable](#)
[Preview!](#)

A digital Boom Card interface. The main area displays a pie chart titled "National Frog Extinction Threat". The chart is divided into four segments: a large green segment (No Threat), a red segment (Extinction Threat), a small purple segment (Near Threat), and an orange segment (Insufficient Data). To the right of the chart is a legend with colored squares corresponding to the segments. Below the legend is a small illustration of a pencil holder with several colored pencils. The card is framed by a dark grey border with a circular icon on the left. A blue sidebar on the right contains the question "What text feature is being shown?" and four buttons: "Labels", "Chart", "Caption", and "Bold print".

Text Features

National Frog Extinction Threat

Color	Category
Red	Extinction Threat
Purple	Near Threat
Orange	Insufficient Data
Green	No Threat

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What text feature is being shown?

Labels

Chart

Caption

Bold print

- Digital & Interactive
- Self Grading Multiple-Choice Questions
- Includes Audio

You may be eligible for a free trial from Boom Learning. Read here for details: <http://bit.ly/BoomTrial>. If you choose not to stay on a premium account after your free trial, you will still be able to assign all your Boom Cards to as many students as you see fit using Fast Play pins (which give instant feedback for decks that are self-grading).

TEXT FEATURES & IMAGES

BOOM CARDS



Text Features

Bones and More Bones

The Skeletal System

The skeletal system is made up of all the bones in your body. It is also made of the things that connect your bones to each other: tendons, ligaments, and cartilage. The skeletal system also includes one set of hard objects that aren't bones: your teeth! Teeth are actually made of enamel, which is a substance that is even harder than your bones.

Skeletal System FUN FACTS!

- The thigh bone is the body's longest bone.
- Babies have more bones than adults.
- The collarbone is the most likely bone to get broken.
- There is only one bone in the body that isn't attached to any other bones: the hyoid bone.

What text feature is being shown?

Chart

Bold print

Italic print

Text box

