

COMPREHEND INFORMATIONAL TEXT

~ Skill Pack ~

Comprehend Informational Text Name: _____ Date: _____

Directions: Complete this graphic organizer based on the text. Be sure to go back into the text to support your answers.

Main Idea

Main Idea

Detail

Comprehend Informational Text Name: _____ Date: _____

Directions: Answer the following questions based on the text. Be sure to go back into the text to support your answer.

1. What is this text mainly about?

- a. easy dessert recipes to try at home
- b. interesting ways that desserts were invented
- c. fun ways to serve desserts at parties
- d. reasons why people should eat more dessert

2. Which dessert was created by mistake?

- a. chocolate chip cookies
- b. cotton candy
- c. doughnuts
- d. fairy floss

3. Which of these events happened first?

- a. Cotton candy was sold at the St. Louis Fair.
- b. Ruth Wakefield tried to make chocolate chip cool.
- c. Gregory Hanson was on a ship making fried cake
- d. John and William invented a sugar-spinning machine

4. What was Captain Gregory Hanson's problem? How did he solve it?

5. Which dessert invention do you think was the most interesting?

READING SMALL GROUP PLANS Week of: _____

Students: _____

Focus Skill: _____ Standard: _____ Book: _____

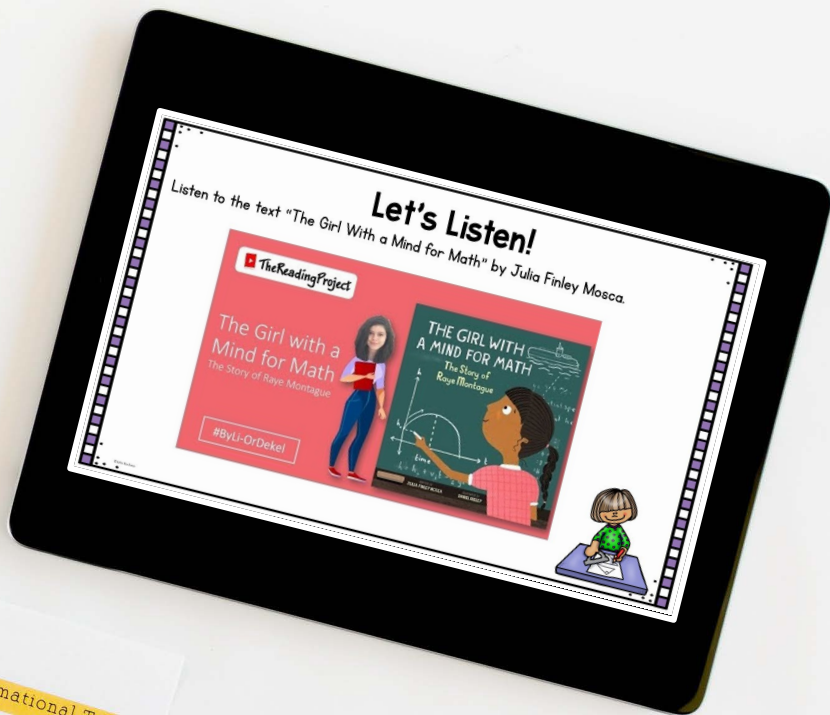
MON. Pre-Reading
Build Schema: What do you think this text is about? What do you know?
Example: I think this text is about how dessert was invented. I think this because the word "inventions" is in the title.

☐ Picture Walk
☐ Oral Predictions
☐ Review vocabulary in glossary. As you review each word, have a partner say it.

NOTES: _____

TUES. During Reading
Students read page 2 quietly. As students read in their heads, rotate through student roles:
1. What is this text about? (Where desserts came from.)
2. What are the 2 ways new desserts were made? (Some came from new ingredients. Some came from new ways to make old ingredients.)
Students read page 3 quietly. As students read, select students to read aloud.
1. What was wrong with Gregory Hanson's cakes? (They were greasy, they didn't taste good.)
2. What did he do about it? (He cut a hole in the middle of the cake.)

NOTES: _____



Print & Digital

2ND & 3RD Grade



LESSON PLANS

2nd & 3rd GRADE

COMPREHENSION SKILL: Comprehend Informational Text



Week 1

MONDAY

LESSON

- Introduce "Comprehend Informational Text" by watching the video.



PRACTICE

- Model answering questions about informational text.



GUIDED READING

"Sweet Inventions" leveled guided readers.

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

CENTERS

TUESDAY

- Guided Practice Whole Class
- Practice comprehending informational text.



Independent Reading

- Choice text to read independently and practice writing and answering your own questions.

Read pages 1-3 of "Sweet Inventions" leveled guided readers. Complete "During Reading" discussions.



WEDNESDAY

- Guided Practice Whole Class
- Practice comprehending informational text.



Independent Reading

- Choice text to read independently and practice writing and answering your own questions.

Read pages 4-6 of "Sweet Inventions" leveled guided readers. Complete "During Reading" discussions.

Comprehend Informational Text Lesson

Read and Comprehend Informational Text

Good readers:

1. Read the whole text through.
2. Ask yourself: "What was this text about?"
3. If you know what the text was about, you are ready to answer the questions. If you have trouble summarizing the text, you need to reread until you comprehend.
4. Read each question. Circle and underline key words.
5. Search for the answer or text evidence that supports the answer. Underline it in the text.
6. Check your work! ✓

2nd & 3rd
Grade

Comprehend Informational Text

DIGITAL Mini lessons



Read and Comprehend Informational Text

Good readers:

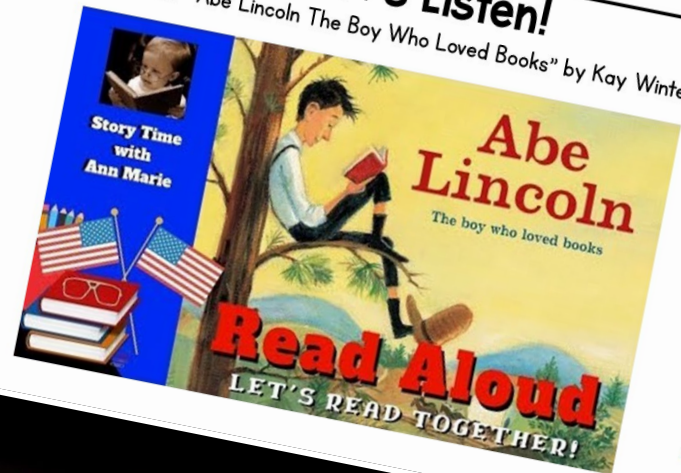
1. Read the whole text through. 
2. Ask yourself: "What was this text about?" 
3. If you know what the text was about, you are ready to answer the questions. If you have trouble summarizing the text, you need to reread until you comprehend. 
4. Read each question. Circle and underline key words.
5. Search for the answer or text evidence that supports the answer. Underline it in the text. 
6. Check your work! 





Let's Listen!

Listen to the text "Abe Lincoln The Boy Who Loved Books" by Kay Winters.



Let's Listen!

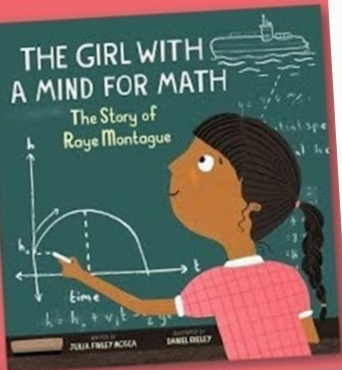
Listen to the text "The Girl With a Mind for Math" by Julia Finley Mosca.

TheReadingProject

The Girl with a
Mind for Math
The Story of Raye Montague

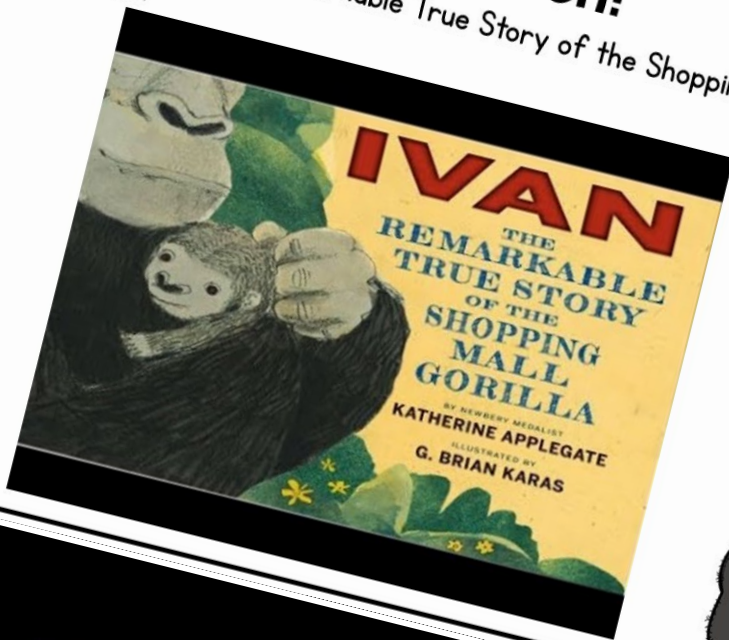
#ByLi-OrDekel

THE GIRL WITH
A MIND FOR MATH
The Story of
Raye Montague



Let's Listen!

Listen to the text "Ivan, the Remarkable True Story of the Shopping Mall Gorilla," by Katherine Applegate.

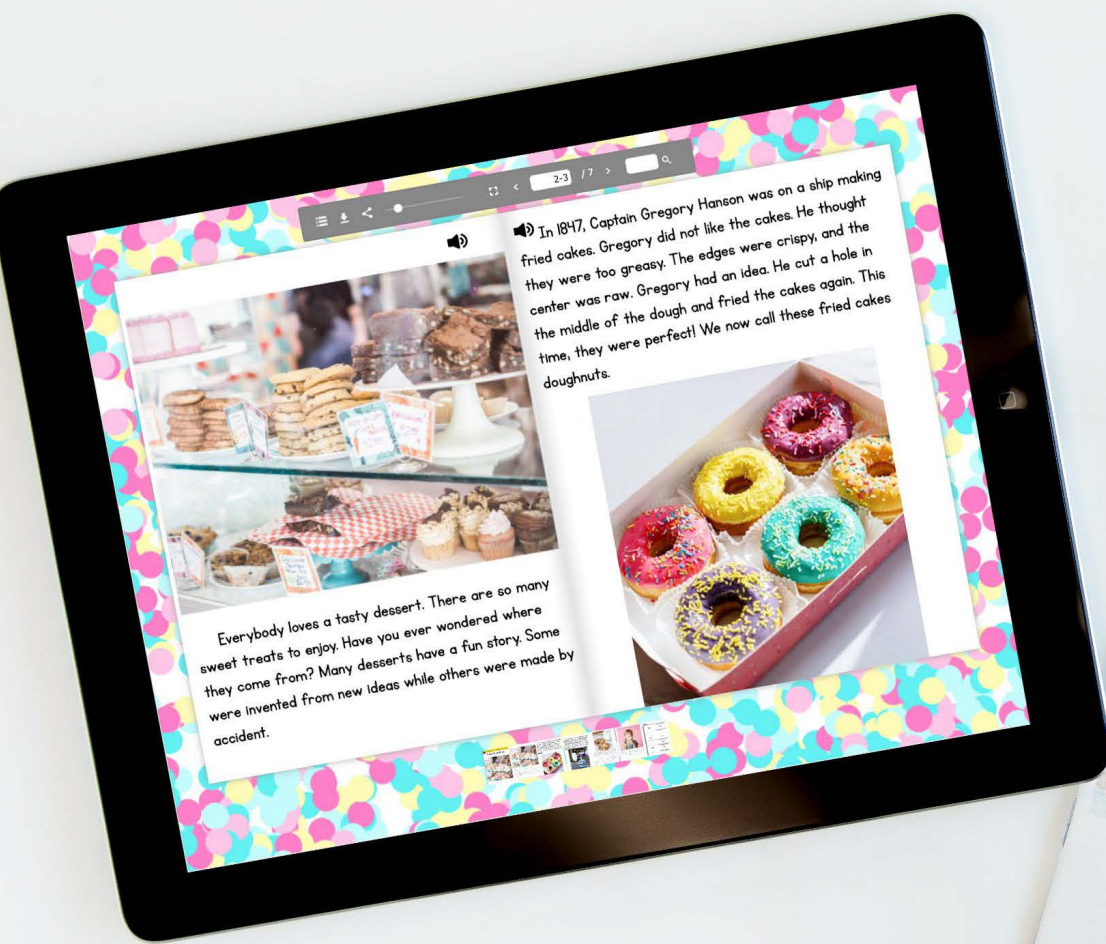


GUIDED READERS

Printable & Digital



2nd - 3rd
Grade



comprehend informational text



Comprehend Informational Text

Name: _____ Date: _____

Directions: Complete this graphic organizer based on the text. Be sure to go back into the text to support your answers.

Main Idea

Comprehend Informational Text

Directions: Answer the following questions. Support your answer.

1. What is this text mainly about?
 - a. easy dessert recipe
 - b. interesting ways to serve
 - c. fun ways to serve
 - d. reasons why people
2. Which dessert was on the list?
 - a. chocolate chip
 - b. cotton candy
 - c. doughnuts
 - d. fairy floss
3. Which of these people was mentioned?
 - a. Cotton candy
 - b. Ruth Wakefield
 - c. Gregory
 - d. John and Mary
4. What was the main idea of the text?
5. Which of these people was mentioned?

Comprehend Informational Text

Name: _____ Date: _____

Directions: Complete this graphic organizer based on the text. Be sure to go back into the text to support your answers.

READING SMALL GROUP PLANS

Week of: _____

Students: _____

Focus Skill: _____

MON. Pre-Built

Example word: _____

☐ Picture Walk
☐ Oral Prediction
☐ Review vocabulary

NOTES: _____

TUES.

Students read page _____

read, ask:

1. What is this text about?
2. What are the main ideas?

Students read page _____

1. What was written?
2. What did he/she say?

NOTES: _____

Comprehension

680L

Name: _____

The Spectacular

Seahorses are unlike any other sea creature. They resemble a horse! This spectacular fish not only has a fascinating life.

DESCRIPTION

Seahorses are a bony fish. Most fish have scales. Not seahorses! They have a thin skin over their bony plates. They are called seahorses because they look like horses. They have a bent neck, trunk, and tail. There are 54 different types of seahorses. They can be as small as half an inch and as large as 14 inches. Unlike most other species of fish, seahorses swim upright. Seahorses have a fin on their tail and two fins on the side of their head. These fins help them swim. They swim very slowly. Seahorses can camouflage within their surroundings.

HABITAT

Seahorses live in shallow waters. They live in tropical and mild climates. Seahorses can usually be found in protected areas such as seagrass or coral reefs.

DIET

Seahorses mainly eat small crustaceans like shrimp. Camouflage helps hide them from prey. Seahorses get close to their prey and quickly turn their head. They use their snout to suck up their prey.

1. How did seahorses get their name?

- a. Seahorses have a horse-like head.
- b. Seahorses swim like horses.
- c. Seahorses look like horses.
- d. Seahorses can camouflage like horses.

2. What is the main idea of the text?

- a. Seahorses are a bony fish.
- b. Seahorses eat small crustaceans.
- c. Seahorses live in shallow waters.
- d. Seahorses can camouflage.

3. How are seahorses different from most other fish?

4. Read these sentences from the text. What does the word "camouflage" mean?
Seahorses mainly eat small crustaceans like shrimp. Camouflage helps hide them from prey.

- a. humans
- b. mammal
- c. shells of animals
- d. animals

5. What is the main idea of the text?

Date: _____
go back into the text to support

SMALL GROUP PLANS Week of: _____

Comprehension

1. How did seahorses get their name?

a. Seahorses have
b. Seahorses swim
c. Seahorses look
d. Seahorses can

2. What is the main idea?

a. Seahorses make
b. Seahorses eat
c. Seahorses live
d. Seahorses are

3. How are seahorses different from horses?
the text.

4. Read these sentences.
Seahorses mainly eat small crustaceans like shrimp. Camouflage helps hide them from prey.
Seahorses get close to their prey and quickly turn their heads. They use their snout to suck up their prey.

680L

Comprehension

Name: _____

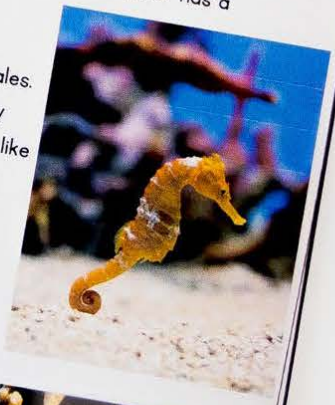
Date: _____

The Spectacular Seahorse

Seahorses are unlike any other sea creature. They are an amazing fish that resemble a horse! This spectacular fish not only looks different, but has a fascinating life.

DESCRIPTION

Seahorses are a bony fish. Most fish have scales. Not seahorses! They have a thin skin over their bony plates. They are called seahorses because they look like horses. They have a bent neck, trunk, and tail. There are 54 different types of seahorses. They can be as small as half an inch and as large as 14 inches. Unlike most other species of fish, seahorses swim upright. Seahorses have a fin on their tail and two fins on the side of their head. These fins help them swim. They swim very slowly. Seahorses can camouflage within their surroundings.



HABITAT

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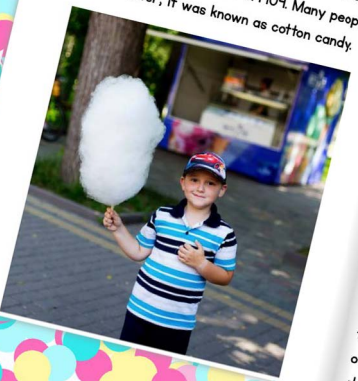


The Spiny Seahorse attached to coral
©Julie Barber

DIET

Seahorses mainly eat small crustaceans like shrimp. Camouflage helps hide them from prey. Seahorses get close to their prey and quickly turn their heads. They use their snout to suck up their prey.

John C. Morton was a candymaker. His friend William Morrison was a dentist. They made a sugar-spinning machine. It made thin strings of sugar. They called it fairy floss. John and William wanted to sell it. They sold fairy floss at the St. Louis Fair in 1904. Many people loved it. Years later, it was known as cotton candy.



The chocolate chip cookie was invented in the 1930s. Ruth Wakefield was a baker. She liked baking cookies. One day, she wanted to try a new recipe. Ruth tried to make chocolate cookies. She put small pieces of chocolate in her cookie batter. She baked the cookies in the oven. The chocolate did not melt! There were chunks of chocolate in the cookies. This was the first chocolate chip cookie.



530L Comprehend Informational Text

Sweet Inventions



Directions: Complete this graphic organizer based on the text. Be sure to go back into the text to support your answers.

Main Idea

Detail

Main Idea

Directions: Answer the following questions based on the text. Be sure to go back into the text to support your answer.

1. What is this text mainly about?
 - a. easy dessert recipes to try at home
 - b. interesting ways that desserts were invented
 - c. fun ways to serve desserts at parties
 - d. reasons why people should eat more dessert
2. Which dessert was created by mistake?
 - a. chocolate chip cookies
 - b. cotton candy
 - c. doughnuts
 - d. fairy floss
3. Which of these events happened first?
 - a. Cotton candy was sold at the St. Louis Fair.
 - b. Ruth Wakefield tried to make chocolate chip cool
 - c. Gregory Hanson was on a ship making fried cake
 - d. John and William invented a sugar-spinning machi
4. What was Captain Gregory Hanson's problem? How d

5. Which dessert invention do you think was the most int

READING SMALL GROUP PLANS

Week _____

Students: _____

Focus Skill: _____

Standard: _____

Book: _____

MON.

Pre-Reading

Build Schema: What do you think this text is about? What h

Example: I think this text is about how dessert was invented. I think this beca
word "inventions" is in the title.

- ☐ Picture Walk
- ☐ Oral Predictions
- ☐ Review vocabulary in glossary. As you review each word, have s

NOTES:**TUES.**

During Reading

Students read page 2 quietly. As students read in their heads, rotate through stud
read, ask:

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 2. What are the 2 ways new desserts were made? (Some came from new i
- Students read page 3 quietly. As students read, select students to read aloud
1. What was wrong with Gregory Hanson's cakes? (They were greasy, the
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NOTES:

____ Date: _____

to the text to support

ING SMALL GROUP PLANS

Week of: _____

kill: Standard: Book:

Pre-Reading

Build Schema: What do you think this text is about? What

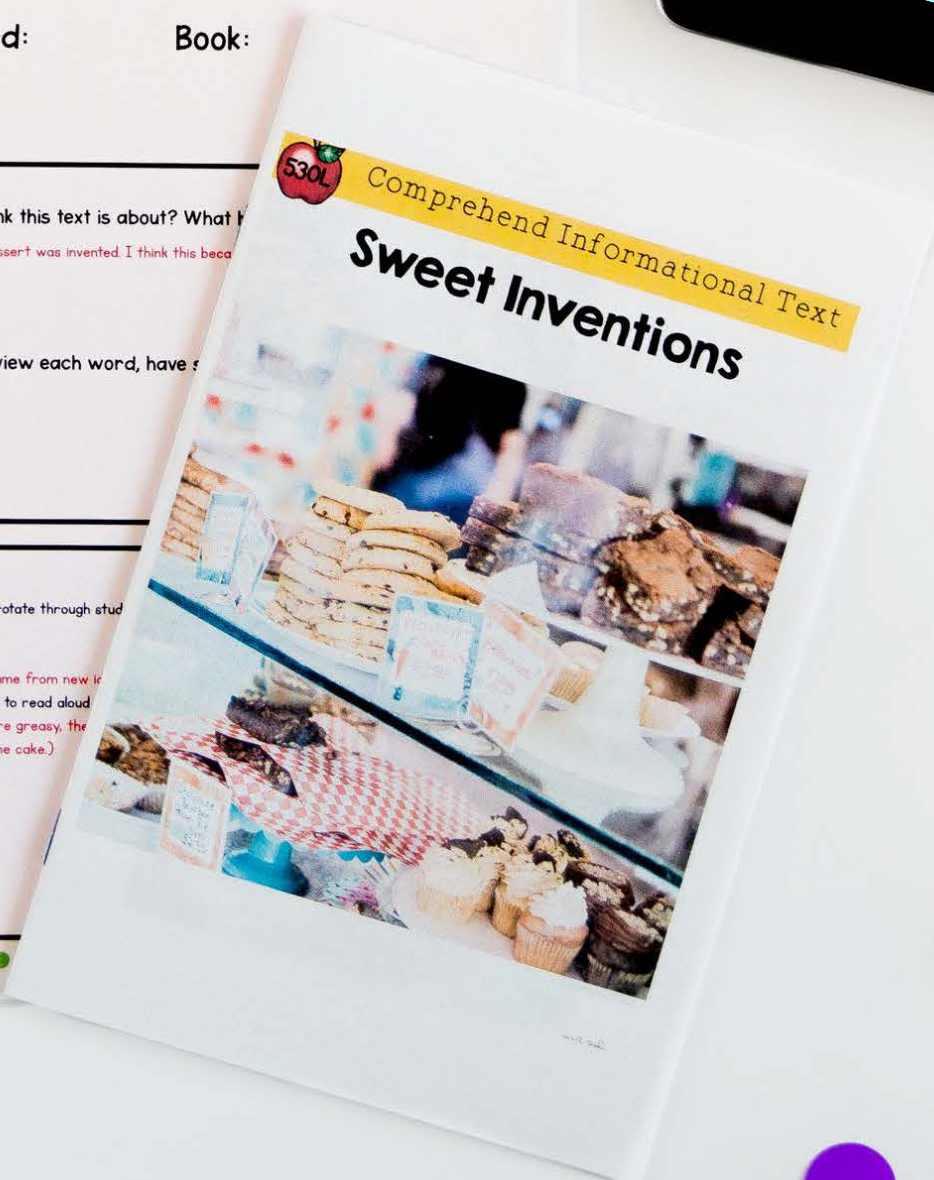
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INFORMATIONAL TEXT COMPREHENSION

Level:
660

Comprehension

Name: _____

Date: _____

Hershey's Chocolate

Hershey's is the largest chocolate producer in North America. Hershey's chocolate is sold in more than sixty countries. It is one of the oldest chocolate companies in the United States.

Milton Hershey opened a candy shop in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His shop closed after six years. After, Hershey tried to make candy in New York. He was not successful. He decided to move back to Pennsylvania. In Pennsylvania, Hershey opened The Lancaster Caramel Company. Hershey's caramels were successful because he used fresh milk.



Milton Hershey September 13, 1857-
October 13, 1945



In 1896, Hershey bought a milk processing plant. He planned to create a recipe for milk chocolate. In 1900, Hershey sold his caramel company for \$1,000,000. He wanted to focus on making chocolate. Hershey built a chocolate plant in his hometown. His hometown was later renamed Hershey. Hershey's chocolate became popular. In 1907, Hershey created Hershey's Kiss. Today, 80 million Hershey Kisses are made every day! Hershey expanded his company even more by adding new products such as Mr. Goodbar, Hershey's Syrup, and chocolate chips.

Harry Burnett Reese was a dairyman for Hershey. In 1926, Reese created his own chocolate factory. He developed Reese's Peanut Butter Cups. In 1923, Hershey bought the Reese company.



Pennsylvania opened in
but later expanded

company has
refuses to give
their cocoa
used in Hershey
West Africa
common. Child labor
unsafe and
grocery store
products made
Hershey knew
business. They
cocoa by 2020
products.

The Hershey Company has continued to expand. There is an amusement
park owned by Hershey. They bought Cadbury products in the United States. They
closed many other chocolate companies through the years.

Print & Digital



WHAT'S INCLUDED?

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

- Aligned with 2nd & 3rd Grade Lexile Levels
- Includes a Reading Comprehension Anchor Chart
- Students can highlight the text for easy comprehension

Created with
GOOGLE
SLIDES



READING COMPREHENSION

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 420-820)

1. [Reading Comprehension Journal Page Anchor Chart](#)
2. [The Effects of the Sun- 480L](#)
3. [How to Make Tacos- 490L](#)
4. [Lions and Tigers! Oh My!- 520L](#)

NONFICTION PASSAGES

520L Comprehension Name: _____ Date: _____

Lions and Tigers! Oh My!

Lions and Tigers are amazing animals. Both lions and tigers are part of the cat family. They are about 5 feet tall. Lions and tigers have sharp claws that retract. They also have sharp fangs and powerful legs. The coats of lions and tigers look different, but both coats help camouflage them from their prey. Lions and tigers are at the top of the food chain. Their only threat is humans. Humans threaten both of these big cats because they hunt them. They also destroy their habitat. Also, lions and tigers both have a loud roar. Their roar is used to communicate.

Lions and tigers look different. Lions are a golden color. Male lions have manes. Bengal tigers are orange with black stripes. Lions live in the African Savannah. Tigers live in jungles in Asia. Lions can live from 10-14 years. On the other hand, tigers usually live between 20-26 years. Lions weigh 250-550 pounds while tigers weigh up to 670 pounds. Tigers are the largest cat species in the world. The Bengal Tiger makes up for 80% of the tiger species. Tigers are on the Endangered Species List. Most living tigers are in captivity. The population of lions is decreasing, but they are not yet endangered. Tigers tend to be more aggressive than lions. Lions are thought to be lazy. Lions live in prides, or groups. To the contrary, tigers live on their own. They also hunt on their own. Female lions hunt for food for their pride.

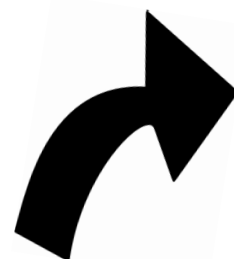
Lions and tigers are amazing big cats. They have many similarities and differences.



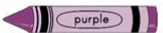
© Julie Bochesse

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

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



Comprehension

6. How are lions and tigers different? Use at least 2 examples from the text to support your answer. 

Students type their answers right in the text box.

7. What is the author's purpose for writing this text? (What is the author explaining, what question is the author answering, or what is the author describing?) Use text evidence to support your thinking. 

8. How did the author organize the first paragraph of this text? 

a. The author compares lions and tigers.
b. The author explains how to save lions and tigers.
c. The author tells the difference between lions and tigers.
d. The author explains reasons why lions and tigers are endangered.

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ASSESSMENTS

Color coded highlighting
can also be done on the
assessments!

680L Comprehension Name: _____ Date: _____
Test: Laura Ingalls Wilder
Laura Ingalls was born on February _____

770L Comprehension Name: _____ Date: _____
Christmas in Mexico

In Mexico, Christmas celebrations begin on December 3rd with celebrations of Mexico's patron saint, Guadalupe. The celebrations end on February 2nd with a large feast.

Las Posadas celebrations begin on December 16th. There is a parade at night. Children break a piñata. After, there is a traditional meal. Las Posadas lasts until December 24th. On the last day, guests receive a gift of cookies, fruit, and candy. Carols are also sung. People go to church late at night. After church, there is a midnight feast. Christmas presents are opened at midnight as well. Christmas Day is much more relaxed. People rest from the celebrations of the night before.

December 28th is Los Santos Inocentes (The Sainted Innocents). This is Mexico's version of April Fools' Day. This day is to remember the boys killed by King Herod during his search for Baby Jesus. Traditionally, On Los Santos Inocentes, you can borrow something without having to return it. People try to trick each other into lending things. If you are able to get someone to lend you something, you send a note to the person you tricked and a gift of sweets or toys. Nowadays, people play many tricks on each other on this day.

Three Kings Day is celebrated in some parts of Mexico. It celebrates the day the Three Wise Men gave gifts to baby Jesus. On January 5th children leave their shoes near the doorway. The Wiseman will leave gifts for the children in their shoes. The following day, families enjoy a bread called rosca. A miniature figure of baby Jesus is inside. The person who gets baby Jesus in their bread has to pay for tamales for another holiday called Candlemas.



rosca (sweet bread)

Candlemas is the last celebration of the Christmas season. Candlemas is on February 2nd. This is the day baby Jesus was presented to the temple. On Candlemas, people bring figures of baby Jesus to be blessed. After, people enjoy tamales that are bought by the person who found baby Jesus in their rosca.

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Comprehension

1. When is the Christmas season celebrated in Mexico?

a. December 25th
b. December 3rd through February 2nd
c. December 3rd through December 12th
d. December 3rd through December 28th

2. What is the main idea of this article?

a. Christmas is more exciting in Mexico than America.
b. Mexicans celebrate the season with Three Kings Day.
c. The Christmas season in Mexico has numerous celebrations.
d. Mexican Christmas celebrations begin with honoring Mexico's patron saint Guadalupe.

3. What happens on Christmas day in Mexico?

Students type their answers right in the text box.

4. Read these sentences from paragraph 3 of the passage.

If you are able to get someone to lend you something, you send a note to the person you tricked and a gift of sweets or toys.

What does the word "lend" mean in paragraph 3?

a. use
b. buy
c. give
d. borrow

5. What is rosca? Explain how you located this information.

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