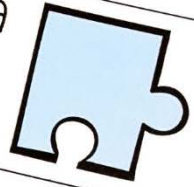
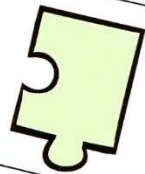


Florida B.E.S.T. SUMMARIZE nonfiction



Summarize Nonfiction

TOPIC

Main Idea
#1Main Idea
#2Main idea
#3This is important
because...

350L

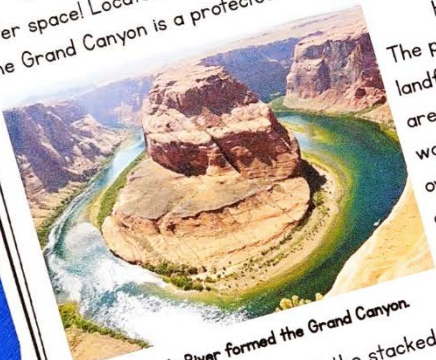
Summarize

The Grand Canyon

Date: _____

Name: _____

The Grand Canyon is so vastly immense that it can be seen from many miles away in outer space! Located in northern Arizona, it is made out of many layers of compacted rocks. The Grand Canyon is a protected national park. People from all over the world come to see it!



The Colorado River formed the Grand Canyon.

If you look closely at the stacked layers of the Grand Canyon, you will notice the appearance of stripes. These stripes formed because various layers of sediments built upon one another again and again as the Grand Canyon developed. These different layers made stripes. They are each unique and can give us an observation of how Earth has changed over time; the oldest layers of all are located at the bottom.



A young Havasupai girl, circa 1900. The Havasupai are one of the groups of people still inhabiting the area today.

How was the gigantic Grand Canyon formed? The process of erosion created this huge landform. Erosion occurs when water washes an area of land away. In this case, the Colorado River was responsible for this erosion. The river ran over this area of land, over and over again, and after numerous years, the Grand Canyon was created.



The first people to live in and near some of their homes there, as six tribes. These tribes are the Hopi, Zuni, Paiute, Navajo, and Hualapai. What would it be like to live in the Grand Canyon? The first known explorers to document a trip there happened in 1869. It has been popular ever since!



SUMMARIZE NONFICTION

4th & 5th grade

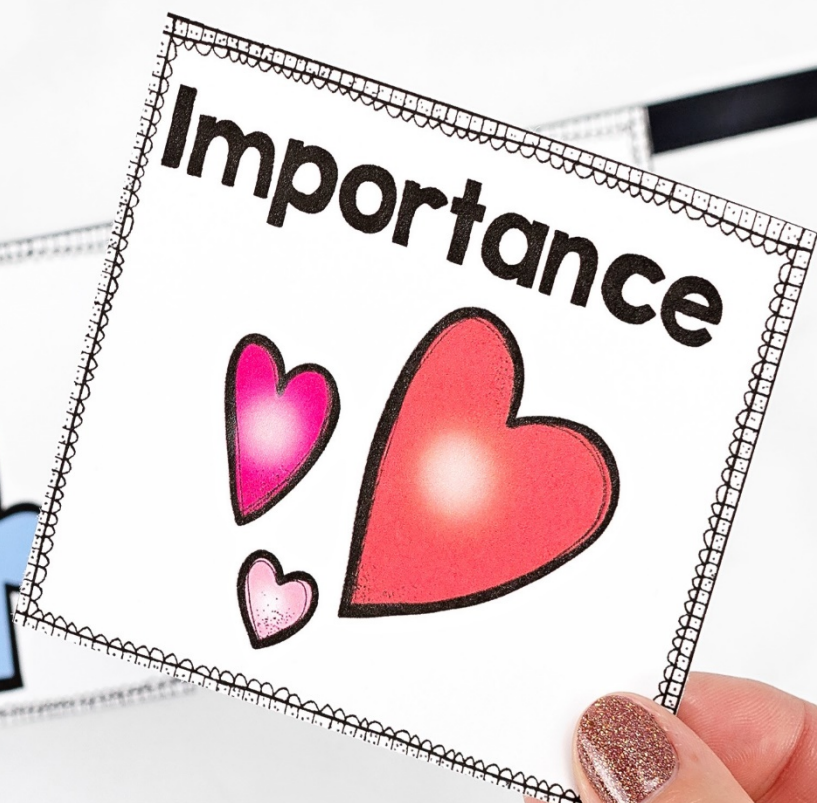
Table of Contents

1. What is the difference between recounting and summarizing?
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5. Summarize Nonfiction Stationary
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17. Shrinking Treasure- 980L

Each story includes:

- 1 page of multiple choice, short response, and sequence questions
- 1 page with cut-and-paste picture cards and written summarizing





850L

Summarize

Name: _____

Date: _____

The Grand Canyon

The Grand Canyon is so vastly immense that it can be seen from many miles away in outer space! Located in northern Arizona, it is made out of many layers of compacted rocks. The Grand Canyon is a protected national park. People from all over the world come to see it!



The Colorado River formed the Grand Canyon.

If you look closely at the stacked Canyon, you will notice the appearance of stripes formed because various layers of rock were deposited one another again and again as time passed. These different layers made sense and can give us an observational record of the time; the oldest layers of



A r

How was the process of landform creation? The area of land was reformed over time after the process.

Summarize

Answer the following questions. Underline the text evidence that supports your answer.

1. What is the main idea of this text? Use text evidence to support your answer.

The main idea is that the Grand Canyon was formed by the Colorado River.

2. What is the text structure?

- a. Sequence
- b. Compare/Contrast
- c. Cause/Effect
- d. Description

3. Write the key details in order.

The Grand Canyon is a popular tourist destination. It was created by erosion from the layers of sediment built up over millions of years. The Grand Canyon in Arizona is rich in history.

4. Why is this topic important? What did the author want to tell you?

harize

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Grand Canyon

Grand Canyon is so vastly immense that it can be seen from many miles away in the air! Located in northern Arizona, it is made out of many layers of compacted rocks. The Grand Canyon is a protected national park. People from all over the world come to see it!



The Colorado River formed the Grand Canyon.

If you look closely at the stacked layers of the Grand Canyon, you will notice the appearance of stripes. These stripes formed because various layers of sediments built upon one another again and again as the Grand Canyon developed. These different layers made stripes. They are each unique and can give us an observation of how Earth has changed over time; the oldest layers of all are located at the bottom.



A young Havasupai girl, circa 1900. The Havasupai are one of the groups of people still inhabiting the area today.

How was the gigantic Grand Canyon formed? The process of erosion created this huge landform. Erosion occurs when water washes an area of land away. In this case, the Colorado River was responsible for this erosion. The river ran over this area of land, over and over again, and after numerous years, the Grand Canyon was created.



The first people to live in and near the Grand Canyon were the Native Americans. To this day, some of their homes there, as six tribes. These tribes are the Hopi, Zuni, Paiute, Navajo, and Hualapai. What would it be like to live in the Grand Canyon? The first known explorers to document a trip there happened in 1869. It has been popular ever since!

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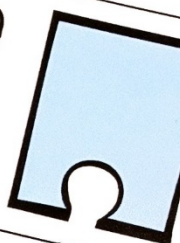
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Summer Nonfiction

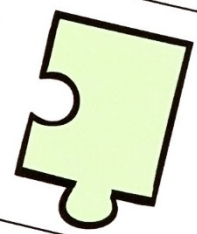
TOPIC



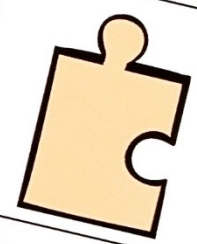
Main Idea #1



Main Idea #2



Main idea #3



This is important because...



ABOUT LEXILE LEVELS



MagiCore 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.

Florida B.E.S.T. 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	925L-1185L

Keep in mind when using any leveled text that many students will need scaffolding and support to reach text at the high end of their grade band. According to Appendix A of the Florida B.E.S.T. 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."



How to Teach Summarizing

Retelling is orally telling all of the events in the beginning, middle, and end of a story.

Recounting is retelling in written format.

Summarizing is a brief account of the major events in a story.

I recommend you ensure that students are able to orally summarize before you progress to written summaries.

Visuals

- The summary stick visual is a great tool to teach kids to orally summarize. You could also do this with a five-finger retell of “somebody, wanted, but, so, then”.
- I also really like the visual of a summary stick. When paired with the transition words, the visual really helps students progress through the details of the story.

The ultimate goal is to provide enough practice so that students can summarize without any visuals.

Summarizing

To help students progress to summarizing, I recommend students begin with oral summaries, followed by using graphic organizers to organize the story events. Once the events are written in sequential order in graphic organizers, progress to summarizing the story in paragraph format. The graphic organizer is a great tool to use to help students develop their summarizing paragraphs.

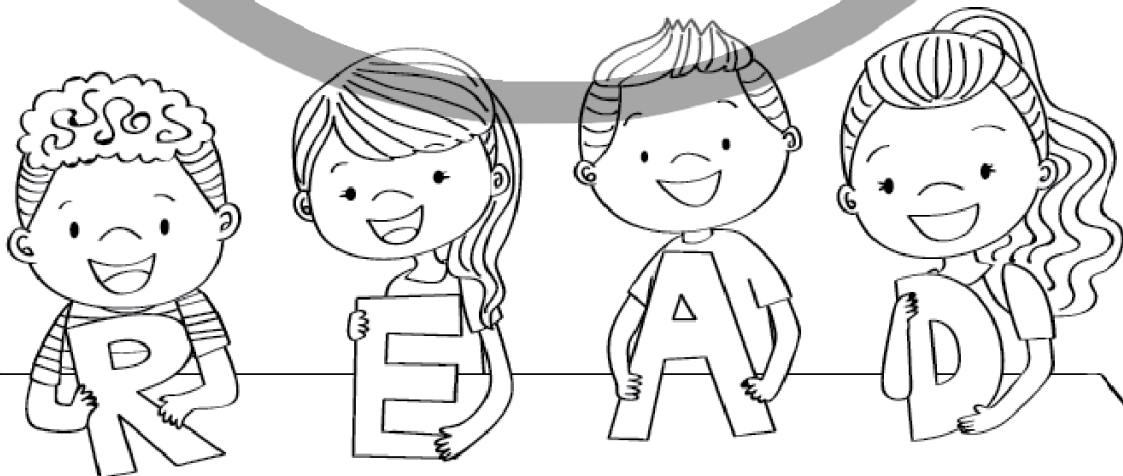
Differentiation

Use more visuals, such as the hand and summarizing stick, to model story summarizing. Have students practice summaries in small groups. Students who need more support can use story illustration cards to identify the characters, setting, and events in sequential order. For students who need more support, they should focus on the retelling before progressing to summarizing. Do not move to written

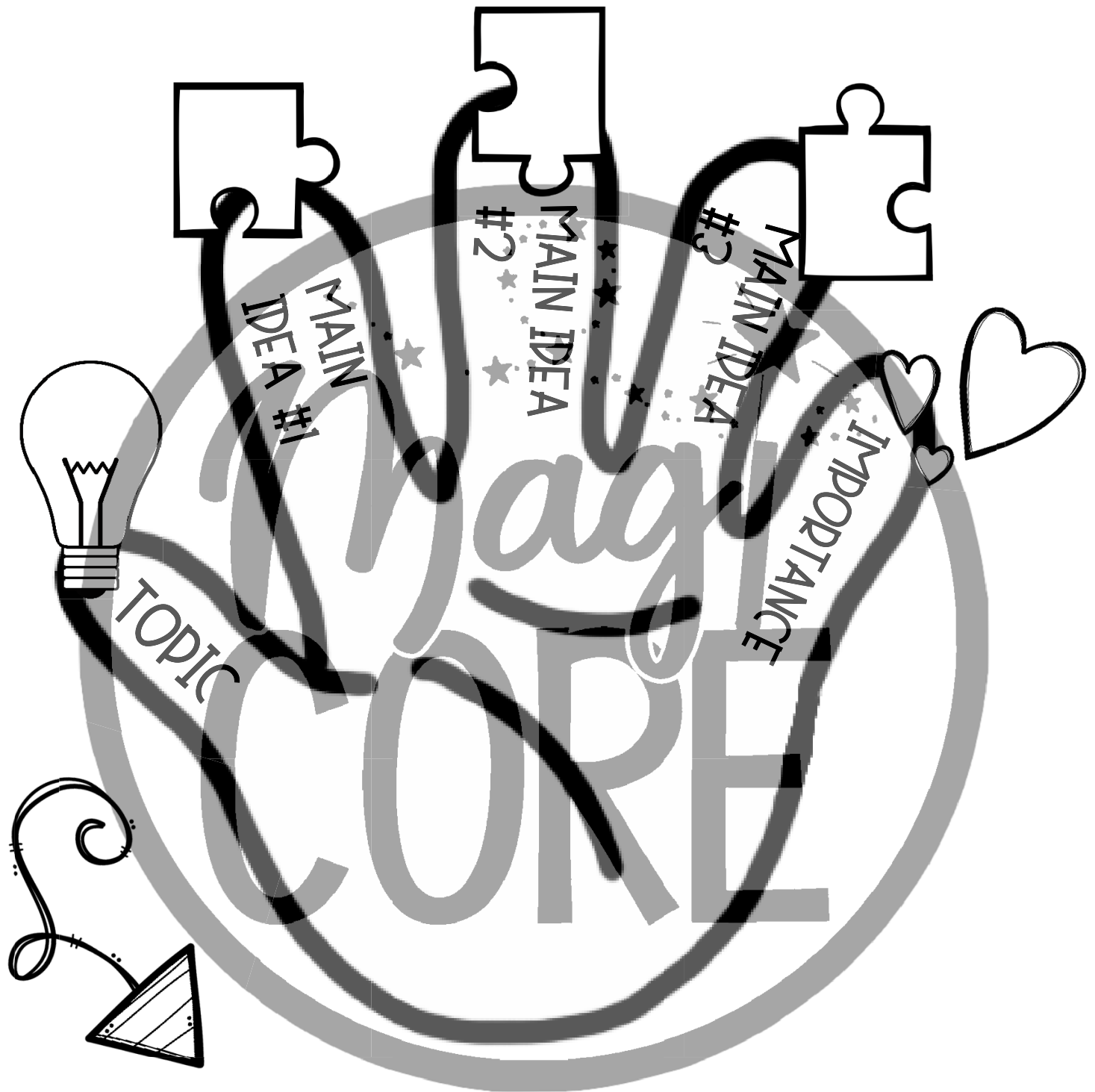
summaries until they have the oral piece mastered.

Retelling vs. Summarizing

RETELL	SUMMARY
Retells the whole story	Tells only the most important parts
Long with specific details	Shorter
Includes most details	Includes only main ideas
BOTH	
• Only include events from the story • Events are in order of how they are presented • Text structure determines format of the summary	



Summarize Nonfiction



- Use your own words.
- Notice the text structure. Retell the details using the structure the author used. (Sequence, Compare/Contrast, Cause/Effect, Problem/Solution, Description)
- Only tell the most important parts.

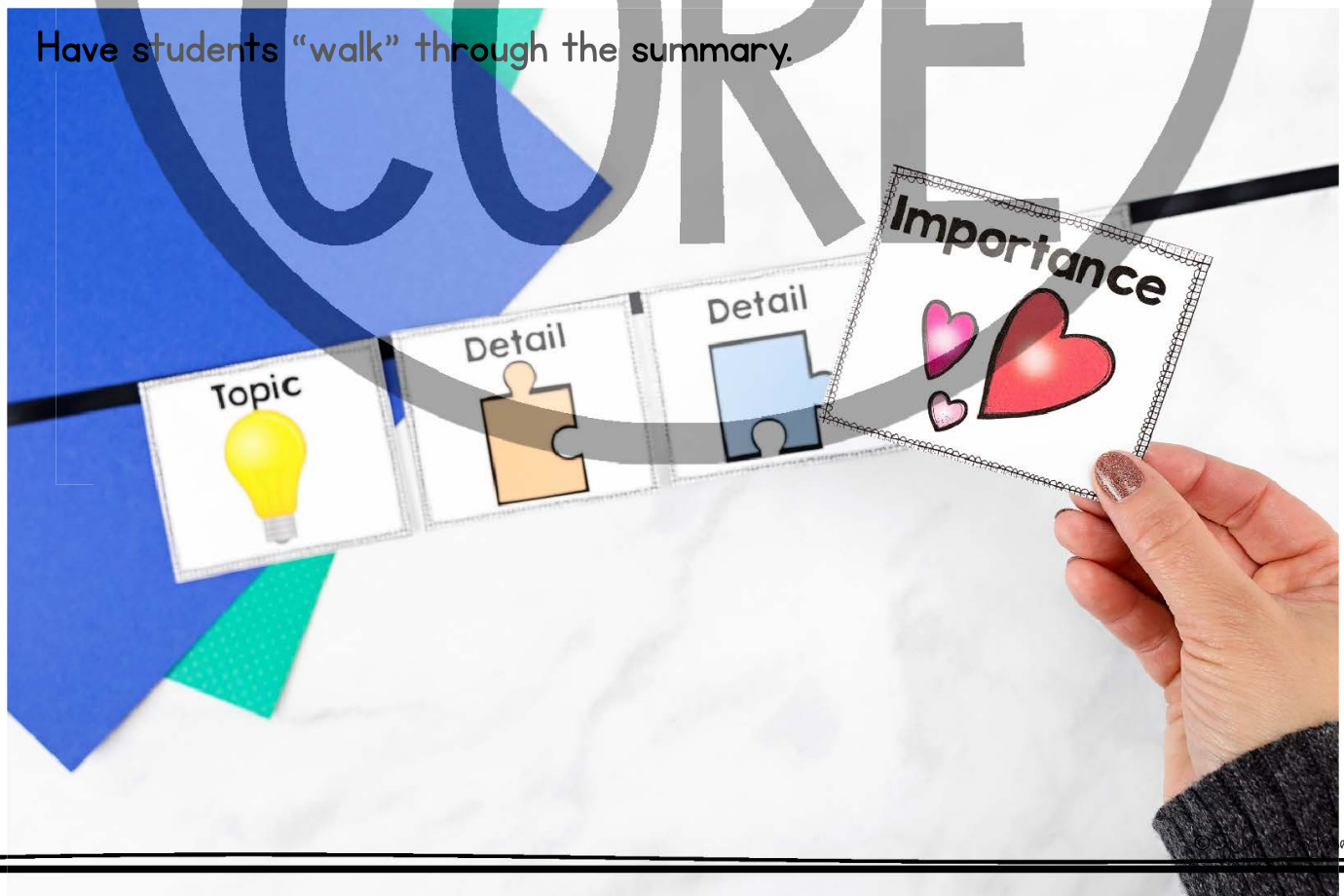
Summarizing Stick Directions

You can make one summarizing stick for teacher modeling and for students to share during small groups, or have students make their own summarizing sticks.

This resource also includes summarizing bookmarks if you choose to have students use those for independent work.

How to Make a Summarizing Stick:

1. Print the summarizing cards (in color or black and white).
2. Cut out each square.
3. Attach the cards in order (Somebody, Wanted, But, So, Then) to popsicle sticks, a rope, string, or piece of ribbon using hot glue.
4. Have students “walk” through the summary.



What Is a Desert?

We have seen deserts in movies that have miles and miles of sand. Not all deserts are sandy, though. Many are rocky with plants and shrubs, while others are icy and cold, such as the cold deserts in the Antarctic and the North Pole. Hot and dry deserts cover 14.2% of earth's land area.



An area has a desert climate if it gets 10 inches or less of rain each year. Deserts have a lack of water, dry soil, and high evaporation. Sometimes, rain evaporates before it hits the ground!

Deserts have low humidity, which is the amount of water in the air. Many deserts are very hot in the day; however, they do not stay hot overnight. Many deserts get cold once the sun sets. Some deserts can reach over 100 degrees Fahrenheit during the day, but drop below freezing at night.

The largest hot desert is the Sahara Desert in Northern Africa. The Sahara has giant sand dunes that cover over 3 million miles. Other big deserts are the Arabian Desert in the Middle East and the Gobi Desert in China.



Sahara Desert

Even though deserts are very hot and dry, animals still live in them. Many desert animals are nocturnal, meaning they are awake at night and sleep during the day. These animals avoid the hot day. They sleep in burrows under the ground. Desert animals include meerkats, camels, and horned toads. Desert bugs include scorpions and grasshoppers.



A Giant Desert Hairy Scorpion, the largest scorpion in North America, lives in the Sonoran and Mojave deserts.

Many desert plants have sharp spines or needles which protect them from animals.

Currently, deserts cover around 20% of the world's land. Deserts are continually growing. This is called desertification. Desertification happens for different reasons, including human activities, like cutting down too many trees.

Desert animals have adapted to needing little water. They get water from their food. Other animals store water to use later. Gila Monsters store water in their bladders. Tortoises store water in their bladders.

Only special types of plants can survive in the desert. These include cacti, grasses, shrubs, and some short trees. There aren't many tall trees in the desert. Most desert plants store water in their stems, leaves, or trunks. This helps them survive a long time without water.



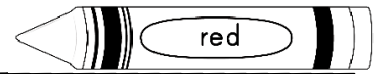
Desert plants

Summarize

Name: _____ Date: _____

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

1. What is the main idea of this text? Use text evidence to support your thinking.



2. What is the text structure?

- a. Problem/Solution
- b. Description
- c. Compare/Contrast
- d. Cause/Effect



3. Write the key details in order.

- Nocturnal desert animals sleep in burrows.

- Many desert animals are nocturnal.

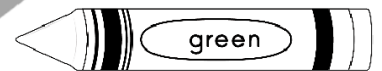
- Some deserts are extremely hot. Others are extremely cold.

- At night, some deserts drop below freezing temperatures.

- Most desert plants have a special way to store water.

- The largest hot and dry desert is the Sahara Desert.

- An area is a desert if it gets 10 inches or less of rain each year. _____
- Deserts are growing. This is called desertification.



4. Why is this topic important? What did the author want you to learn?

Summarize “What is a Desert”

Directions: Cut out the key detail photographs and paste them in order from 1-4. Summarize the article events using the illustrations.

1.

2.

3.

4.



Dolphin Rescue

Meet Winter, a bottlenose dolphin who lives at the Clearwater Marine Aquarium in Clearwater, Florida. Winter is special because she has a prosthetic tail that was made just for her. A prosthetic body part is a fake body part that is used in place of a real one.



Winter, the dolphin

He thought to himself, "That poor dolphin." Winter thought, "That's what we do. We replace missing body parts. Why not a dolphin?"

Carroll and the other scientists tried many ideas and eventually, they created a tail that worked. Winter's tail is made of a special material that works with her sensitive skin. Her tail sits over a gel-like material that helps to hold it in place. Winter's new tail lets her move quickly through the water and allows her to swim like a dolphin again.

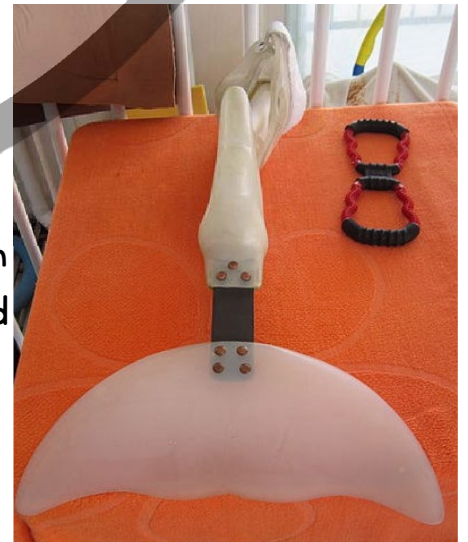
Today, Winter has become very popular at her aquarium. Children and adults see her as an inspiration. Books, movies, and games about Winter have been created. Winter has even starred in movies! Winter played herself in *Dolphin Tale*, a film based on her story as well as *Dolphin Tale 2*, a sequel to *Dolphin Tale*.

Winter lives with her best friend, Hope, who is also a bottlenose dolphin. Like Winter, Hope was discovered in the Indian River Lagoon. Hope's mother died when Hope was very young, and scientists didn't think she would survive in the wild.

Hope is also a movie star! Hope stars in the film *Dolphin Tale 2* with Winter. Both Hope and Winter are extraordinary, inspiring animals that can teach us a lot about friendship, compassion, and getting through hard times.

In 2005, Winter was caught in a crab trapline. A crab trapline is a cord used to lift a crab trap out of the ocean. The cord damaged Winter's tail and made it fall off. Winter was only two months old when this accident occurred. Many people thought she would not survive because dolphins move their tails up and down to swim. Winter needed to be rescued.

A scientist named Kevin Carroll, who makes prosthetic parts for people, heard about



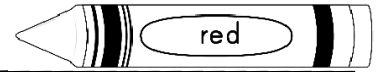
Winter's prosthetic tail

Summarize

Name: _____ Date: _____

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

1. What is the main idea of this text? Use text evidence to support your thinking.



2. What is the text structure?

- a. Description
- b. Cause/Effect
- c. Problem/ Solution
- d. Sequence



3. Write the key details in order.

- Winter is a dolphin with a prosthetic tail.

- Kevin Carroll created a prosthetic tail for Winter.

- Winter was discovered in the Indian River Lagoon.

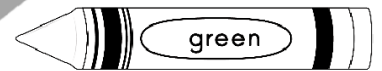
- Hope is a movie star, like Winter.

- A cord from a crab trapline damaged Winter's tail.

- Winter needed to be rescued.

- Books, movies, and games about Winter have been created.

- Hope lives with Winter, her best friend.



4. Why is this topic important? What did the author want you to learn?

Summarize

Name: _____ Date: _____

Summarize “Dolphin Rescue”

Directions: Cut out the key detail photographs and paste them in order from 1-4. Summarize the article events using the illustrations.

1.

2.

3.

4.



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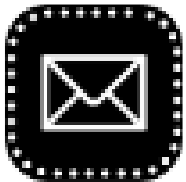
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