NONFICTION | 2ND & 3RD GRADE | RI.2.7 / 3.7

NONFICTION IMAGES

LEXILE

TRUSTED BY OVER 16,000 TEACHERS

Nonfiction Images Name: _____ Date: _____

Bottlenose Dolphins

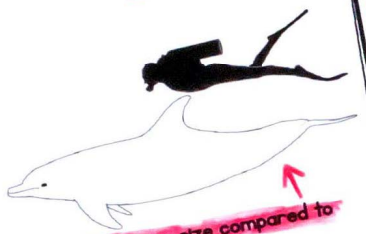
Bottlenose dolphins are the most common members of the dolphin family. The bottlenose dolphin is a favorite marine mammal of many people. They are known for being graceful, friendly, and intelligent.

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.

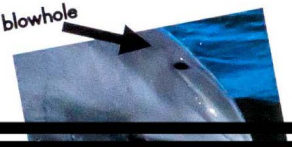
Bottlenose dolphins eat fish. They often hunt together to catch schools of fish. They are able to find fish by using echolocation. Echolocation is when dolphins release sounds and listen for the return echoes. This helps them know where the fish are located.

Bottlenose dolphins use sound to communicate. They 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 intelligent animals. We are close to humans and apes.

Bottlenose dolphins live in the dark areas.



Bottlenose size compared to humans



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?

a. around Australia
b. around the North Pole
c. around the South Pole
(d) in oceans all around the world, except far north and south

3. How did the bottlenose dolphin get its name?

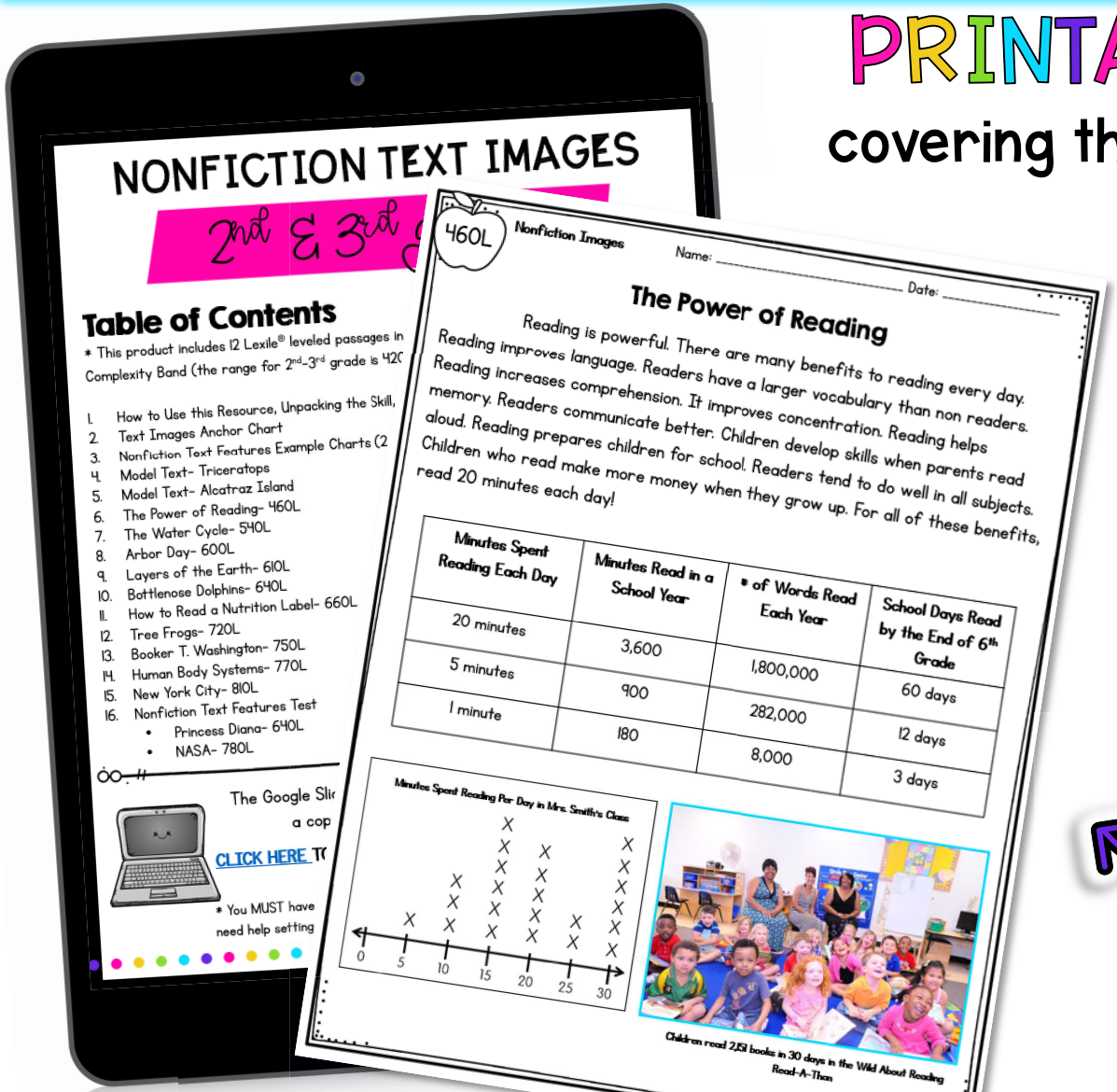
Bottlenose dolphins got their names because their snout is shaped like a bottle.

4. Where is the blowhole located? What is the purpose of the blowhole?

The blowhole is located on top of the dolphins head and it is used for breathing.

MagCORE

WHAT'S INSIDE?



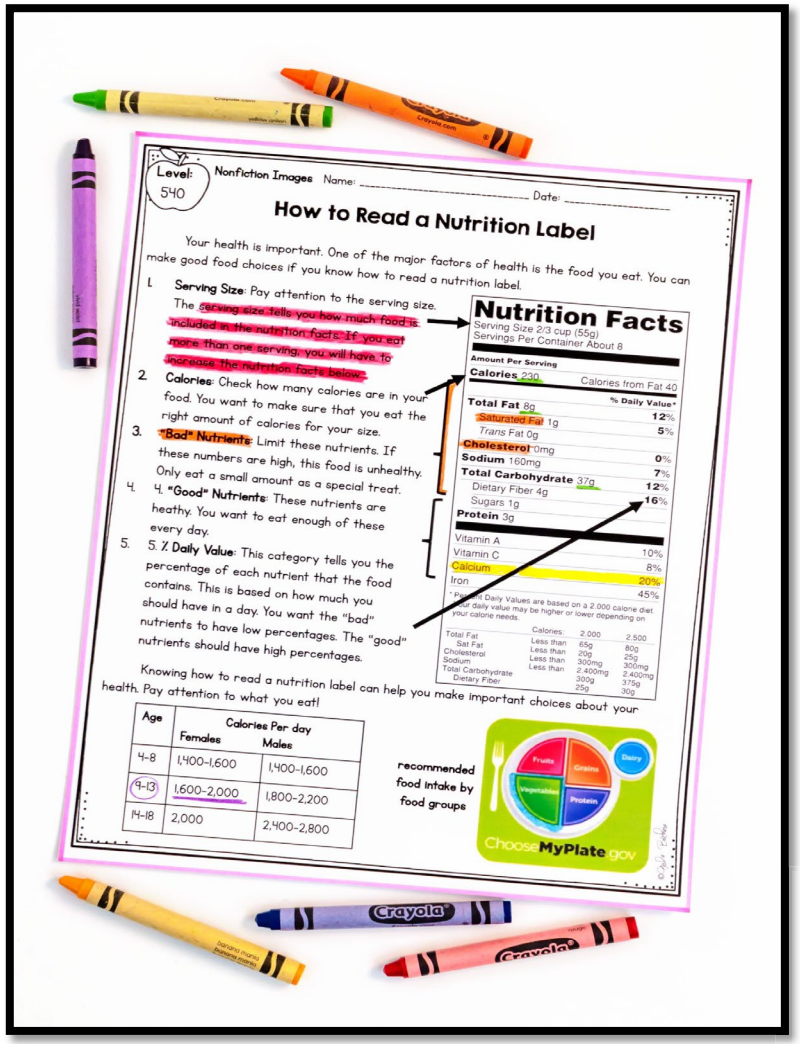
PRINTABLE PDFs and **DIGITAL** Google Slides covering the 2nd and 3rd grade text complexity band with Certified Lexile Levels.

- Anchor charts and question sets
- Color coding to encourage students to use text evidence
- AND two assessments on nonfiction reading passages

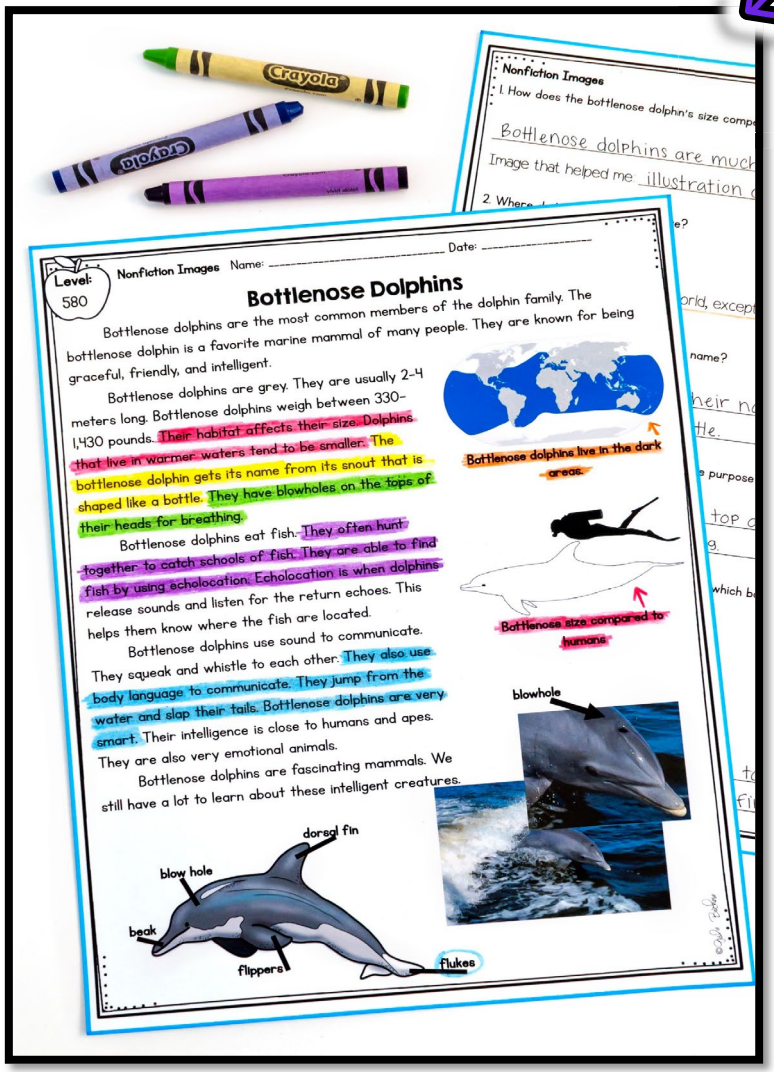
Printable and Google Slides Included

LEXILE®

10 NONFICTION PASSAGES



- Learn in color! Visual cues reinforce text evidence
- Teachers can quickly check student work.

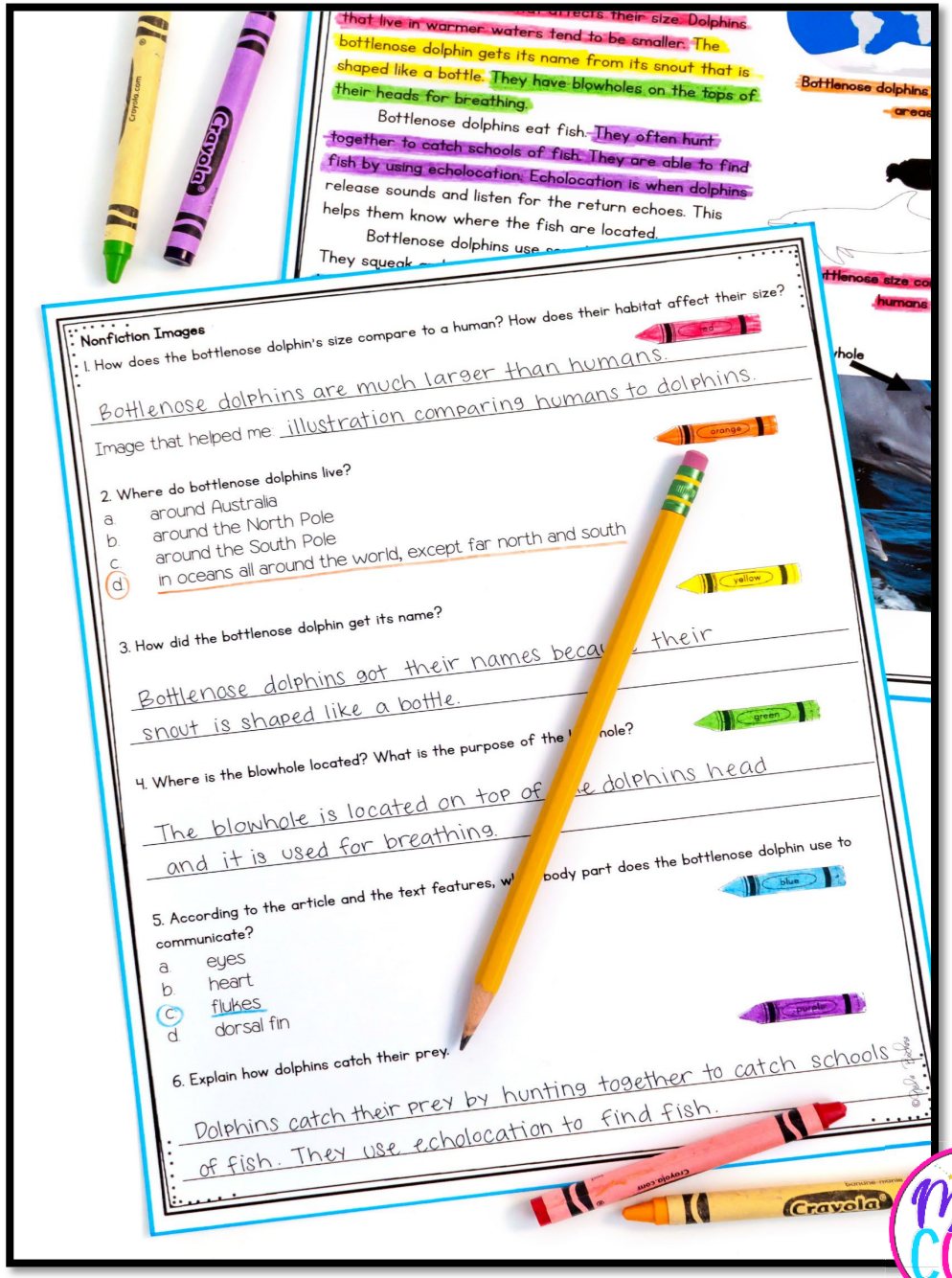


- Variety of text structures to spark comprehension AND curiosity.
- Dive into informational, historical, scientific, and biographical texts.

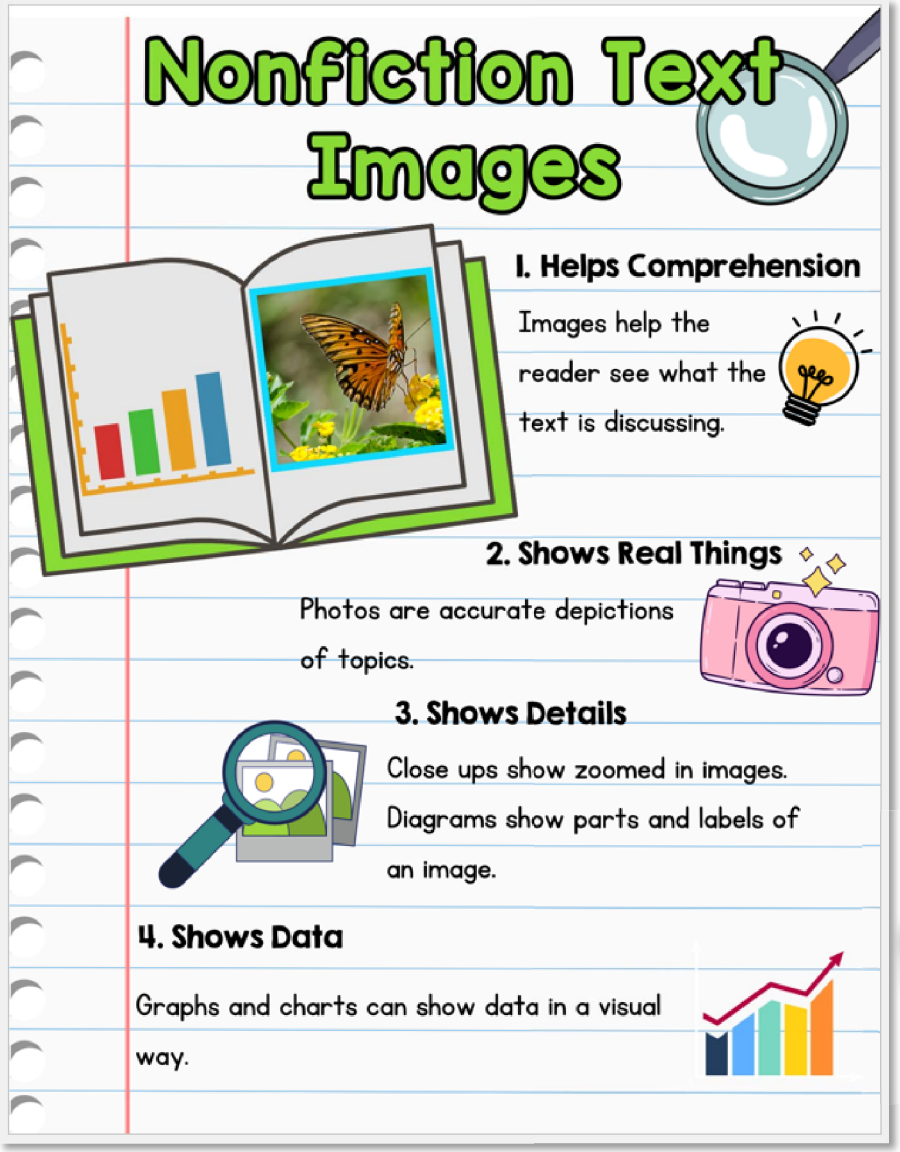
Mag CORE

QUESTIONS

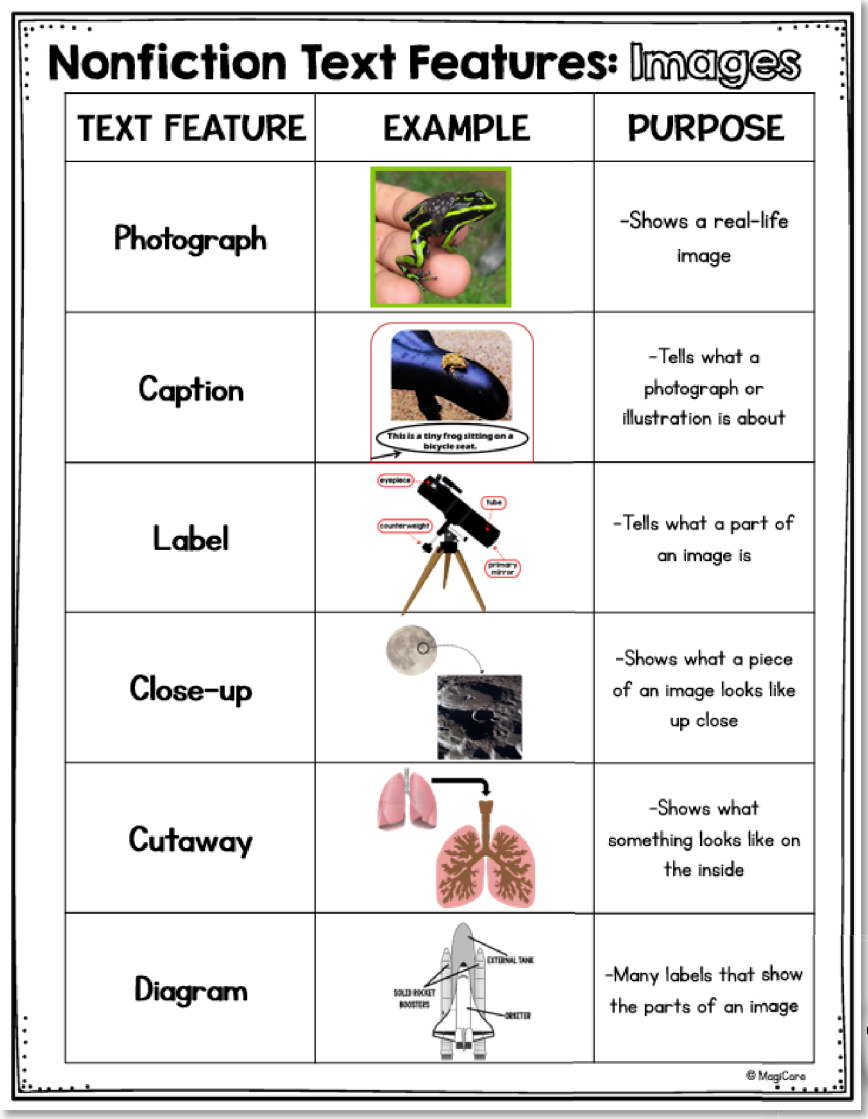
- Skill-focused, scaffolded questions
- Multiple choice and short answer
- Preps students for state testing
- Rigorous and research-based approach to questioning



ANCHOR CHARTS

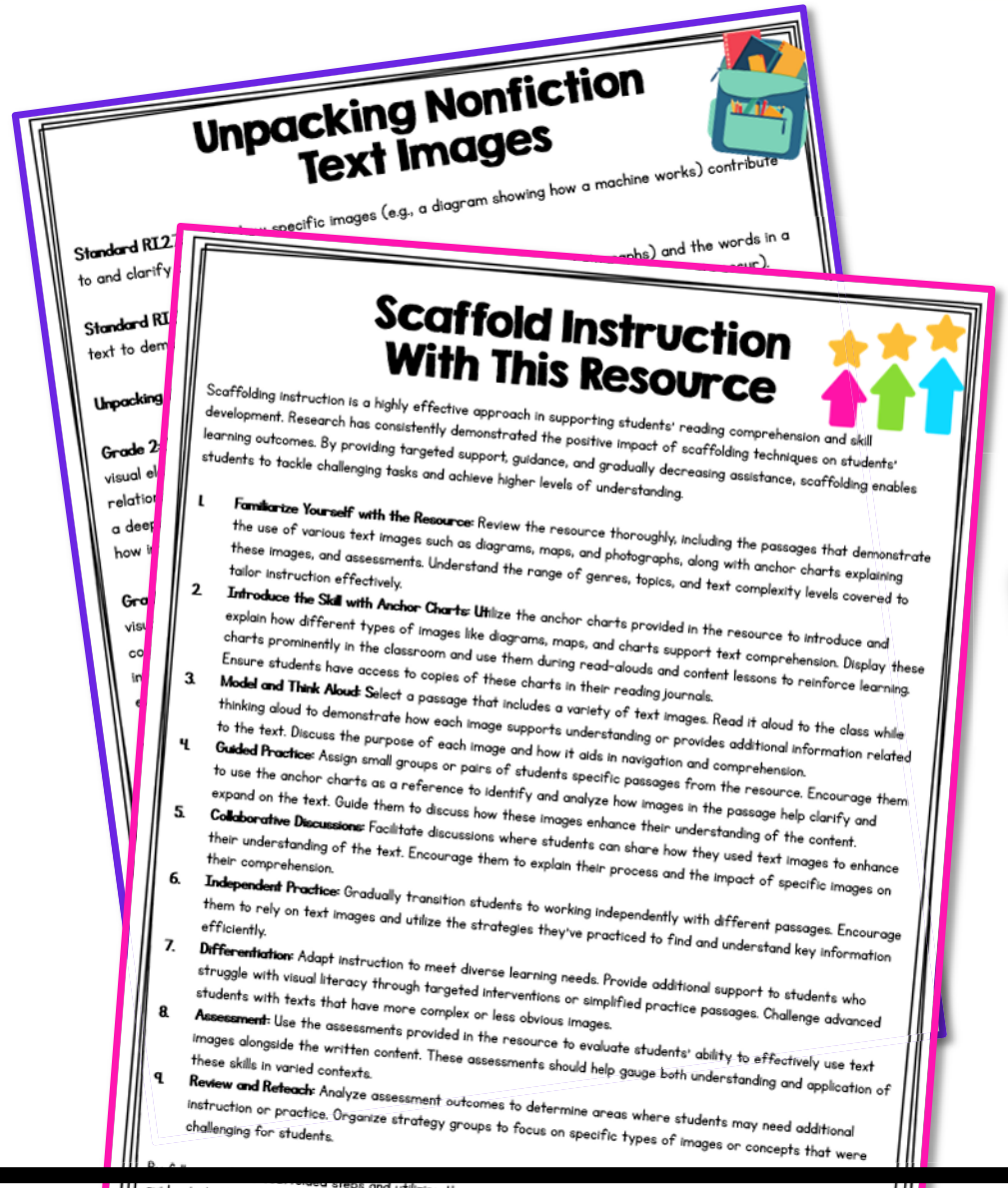


- 3 Anchor charts
- Use to introduce the skill
- Students reference throughout the unit

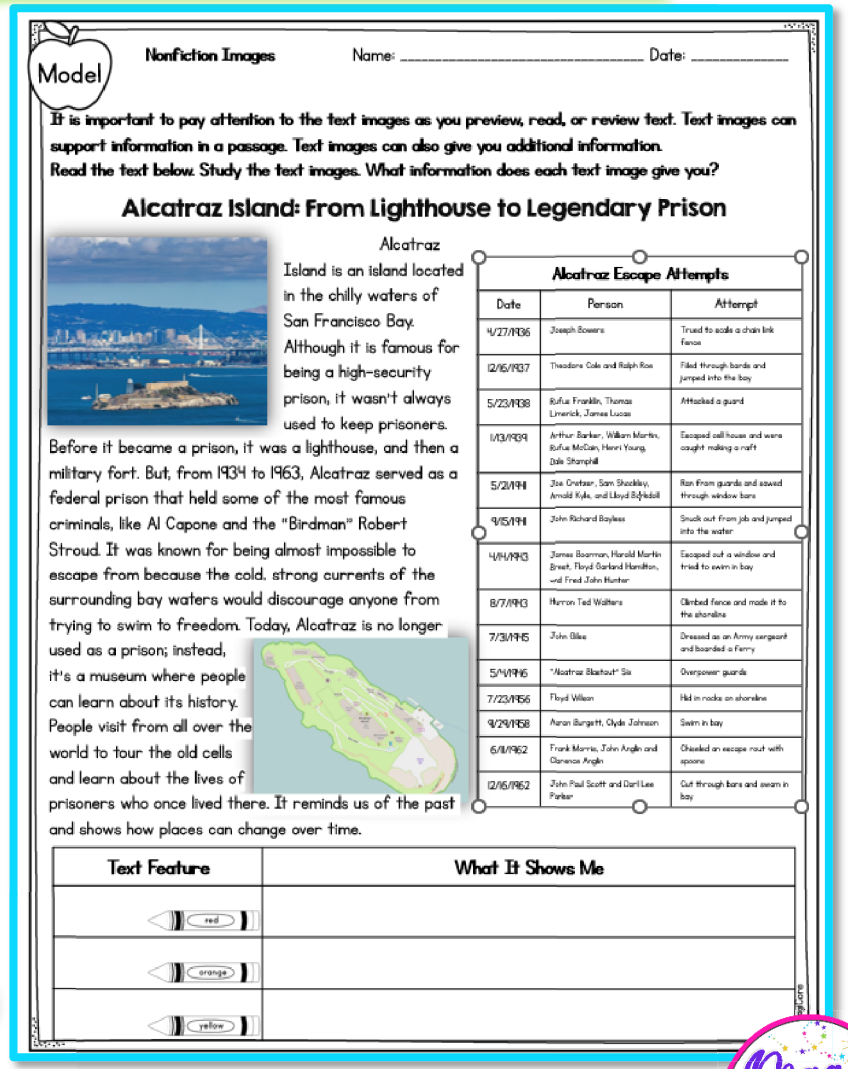


Your students can refer to the anchor charts throughout the unit.

MODEL PASSAGES & TEACHER DIRECTIONS



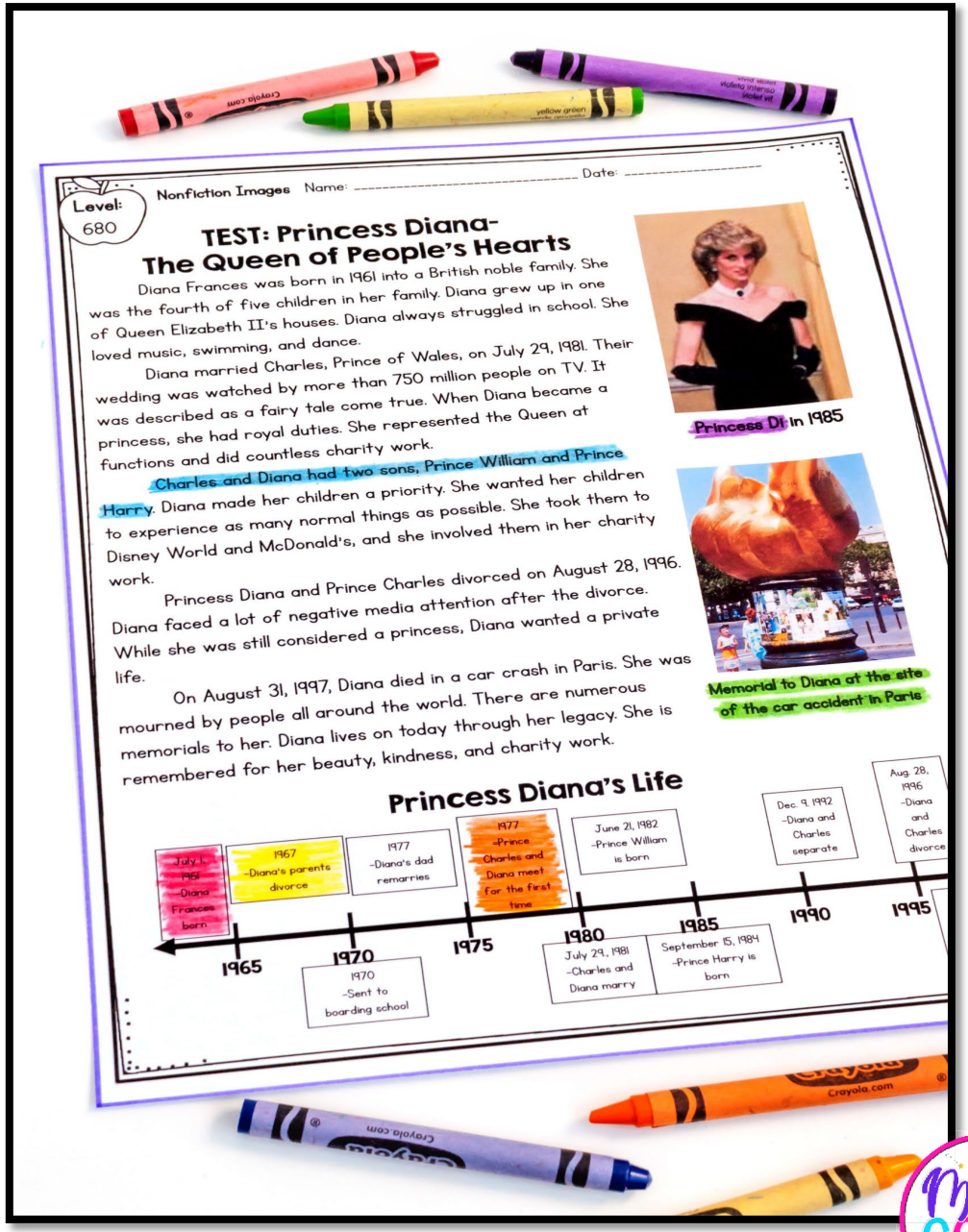
- Unpack the standard
- Prerequisite skills
- How to use this resource.



Model text and questions

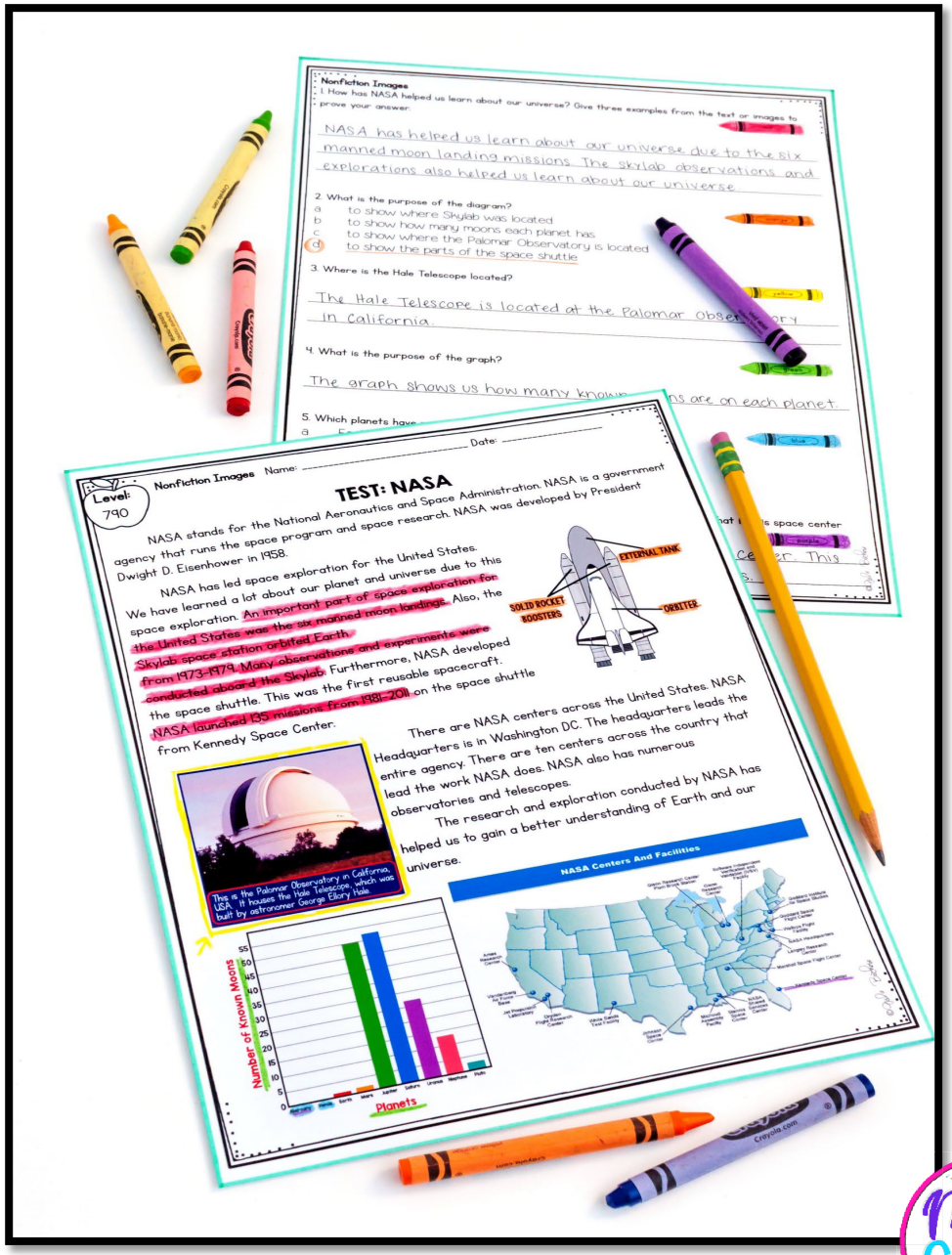
ASSESSMENTS

- Same format as practice
- Two tests with different Lexile levels
- Color-coding
- Follows best practices for standardized assessments



WHY IT WORKS

- Certified Lexile measures
- High - interest texts to motivate readers
- Cross - curricular topics
- Scaffold approach will help your students meet grade level expectations.
- Classroom tested! Trusted by over 16,000 teachers... and counting!.



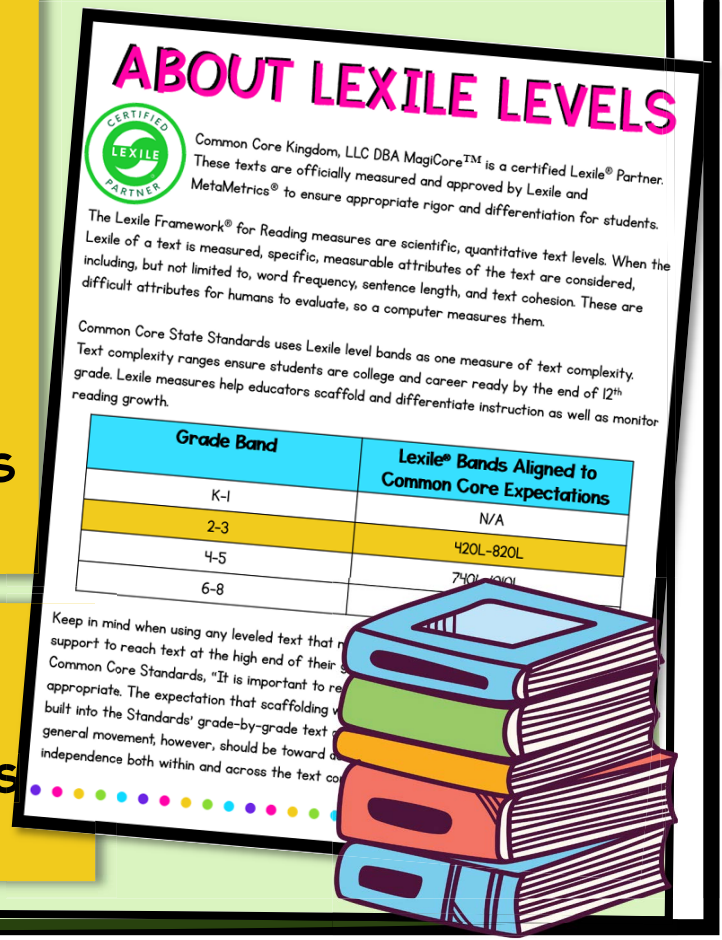
ALIGNS TO SCIENCE OF READING

Research shows that wide reading has the biggest impact on student reading progress.

Our passages provide that essential variety of nonfiction structures and topics.

Students need scaffolded instruction to access grade level texts. Without it, students are not exposure to linguistic and textural features, putting them further behind.

Our texts help students grow full-steam ahead. With certified Lexile levels in the Common Core text complexity band, students will 100% engage with appropriate text and sentence structures, vocabulary, and more. Plus, every passage provides teachers with opportunities to scaffold instruction.



Fun fact! From 2nd grade on, students make greater reading gains when taught from texts that are as much as two grade levels above their "instructional" reading level.

Lead the way! Our texts are leveled to master grade-level expectations and set students up for success.

TAKE A PEEK

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).

The Google Slides version of this resource requires that you make a copy of the resource to your own Google Drive.

CLICK HERE TO MAKE A COPY OF THIS RESOURCE TO YOUR GOOGLE DRIVE.

* You MUST have a Google account in order to access this resource. Click HERE if you need help setting up a Google account.

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.

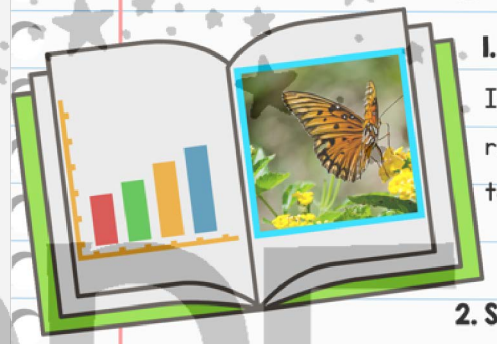
The Lexile Framework® for Reading measures are scientific, quantitative text levels. When the Lexile of a text is measured, specific, measurable attributes of the text are considered, including, but not limited to, word frequency, sentence length, and text cohesion. These are difficult attributes for 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."

Nonfiction Text Images



1. Helps Comprehension

Images help the reader see what the text is discussing.

2. Shows Real Things

Photos are accurate depictions of topics.

3. Shows Details

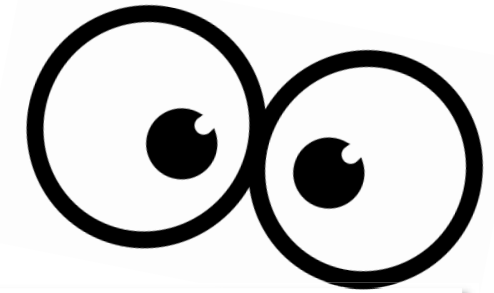
Close ups show zoomed in images.

Diagrams show parts and labels of an image.

4. Shows Data

Graphs and charts can show data in a visual way.

AND ANOTHER PEEK



540L

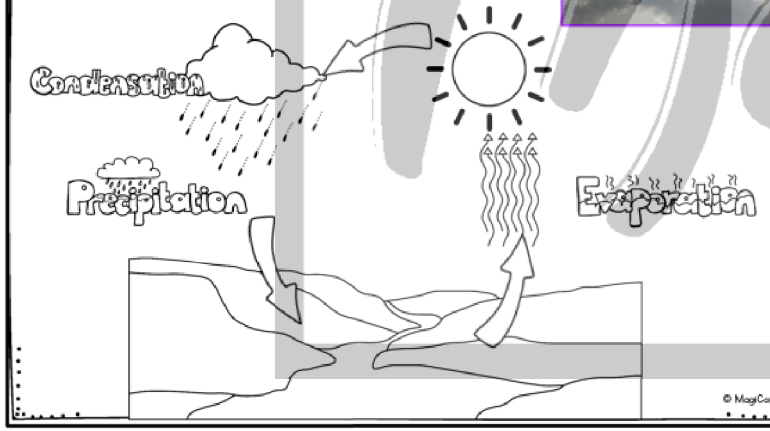
Nonfiction Images Name: _____ Date: _____

The Water Cycle

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 changes back into a liquid, which is called condensation. This is how clouds are made. When clouds have a lot of water, the clouds get heavy. Water falls back to Earth as precipitation.

The water cycle never ends. Earth's water has continued through this process for billions of years. Next time you drink a glass of water, imagine all of the places that water has been.



Nonfiction Images

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

_____

Image that helped me: _____

2. What stage of the water cycle is the first photograph showing? orange
   a. water vapor
   b. evaporation
   c. precipitation
   d. condensation

3. What stage of the water cycle is the second photograph of the clouds showing? yellow
   a. water vapor
   b. evaporation
   c. precipitation
   d. condensation

4. Explain what happens during the evaporation stage of the water cycle. green

_____

_____

5. In which stage of the water cycle does water vapor get cold and change back into a liquid? blue
   a. snow
   b. evaporation
   c. precipitation
   d. condensation

6. What happens to water after it rains? purple

_____

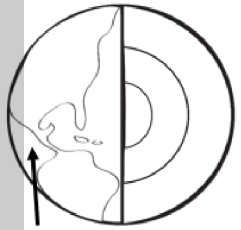
_____

610L

Nonfiction Images Name: _____ Date: _____

Layers of the Earth

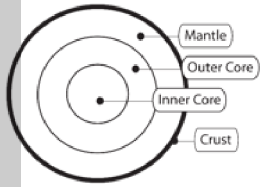
The earth is like an onion. It is made up of different layers. Scientists have learned about these layers by studying earthquakes and volcanoes.



The Crust
Earth's crust is the outer layer. This is where we live! It is solid and made mostly of rock. The crust is the thinnest layer. The crust surrounds both the sea and the land.

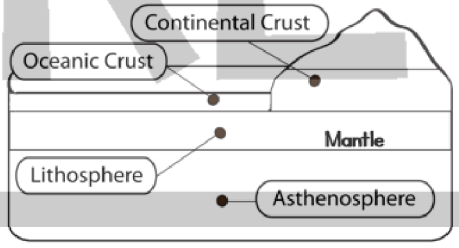
Upper Mantle
Underneath the crust is the upper mantle. The top of the upper mantle is also made of solid rock. The lower part of the upper mantle is both solid and melted rock.

Lower Mantle
The lower mantle is made of solid rock. The temperature is hot enough to melt the rock in the lower mantle, but it remains solid because there is so much pressure. When the rock in the mantel rises and falls, the crust breaks into plates. This cause earthquakes and volcanoes. Mountains and oceans are formed when this occurs.



Outer Core
The outer core is made of iron and nickel. These metals create the earth's magnetic field.

Inner Core
The inner core is a large metal ball. It is made of iron. The inner core is 6,000 times hotter than our air. It is solid because there is so much pressure around it.



Layer	Avg. Temperature in Degrees Fahrenheit
Crust	0-700
Mantle	900-4,000
Outer Core	9,300
Inner Core	10,800

CHECK THIS OUT TOO!

660L

Nonfiction Images Name: _____ Date: _____

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.

1. **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.
2. **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.
3. **"Bad" Nutrients:** Limit these nutrients. If these numbers are high, this food is unhealthy. Only eat a small amount as a special treat.
4. 4. **"Good" Nutrients:** These nutrients are healthy. You want to eat enough of these every day.
5. 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.

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

Amount Per Serving	
Calories 230	Calories from Fat 40
	% Daily Value*
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%

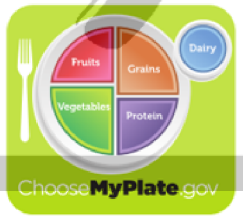
* Percent Daily Values are based on a 2,000 calorie diet. Your daily value may be higher or lower depending on your calorie needs.

	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

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

recommended food intake by food groups



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Nonfiction Images

1. Why is it important to look at the serving size? What is the serving size on the food label shown? red

2. Which of the following are considered "bad" nutrients? (Choose all that apply.) orange
   a. iron
   b. calcium
   c. cholesterol
   d. saturated fat

3. What is the percent daily value of calcium that the food displayed on the label has? yellow

4. Is the food shown a healthy food or an unhealthy food? Use evidence from the text and food label to support your answer. green

5. Which of the following food groups should you eat the most of every day? blue
   a. fruit
   b. dairy
   c. protein
   d. vegetables

6. How many calories should you eat each day? Which text feature helped you locate this information? purple

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750L

Nonfiction Images Name: _____ Date: _____

Booker T. Washington

Booker T. Washington was born into slavery in 1856. He was born on a Virginia slave plantation. In 1865 when Booker was 9 years old, the Emancipation Proclamation freed Booker and his family. They moved to West Virginia where his mother got married.

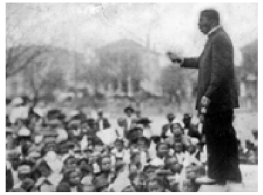
Booker T. outside of Tuskegee Institute in 1899

Once in Virginia, Booker had to work to earn money. He worked in salt furnaces and coal mines. Eventually, he was able to pay for school. School became Booker's passion. When Booker was 25 years old, he became the first leader of Tuskegee Institute. This was a school for teachers. Booker ended up being the leader of this school for the rest of his life.

Booker T. in 1903

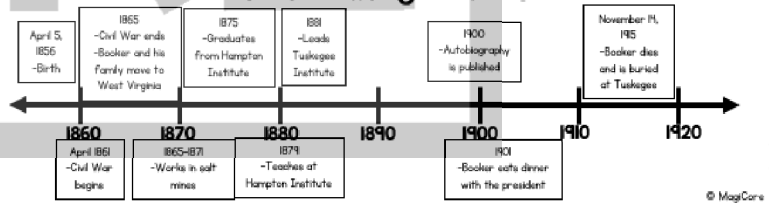
Booker also became a spokesman for African-American people. He supported education for freed slaves and their children. Booker believed that education was the key for the poor to escape poverty. He helped build over 5,000 schools in the South to help poor African-American families. Booker became well respected among leaders and politicians. He helped make changes in segregation laws. Booker wrote five books during his life, including his autobiography.

In 1915, Booker became very ill. On November 14, 1915, Booker died in his home. He was 59 years old. He was buried at Tuskegee University. After his death, Booker's money continued to help support his most passionate cause of educating blacks in the South.



Booker giving his most famous speech, "Atlanta Compromise", in 1895

Booker T. Washington's Life



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UPGRADE THEIR SKILLS!

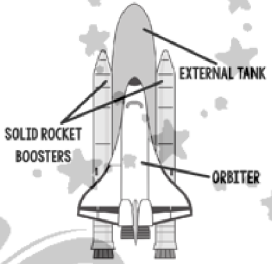
780L

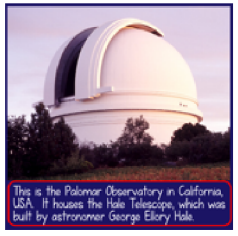
Nonfiction Images Name: _____ Date: _____

TEST: NASA

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

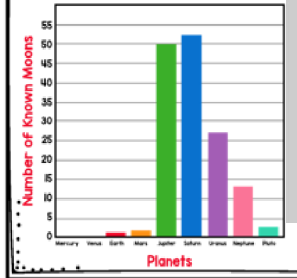
NASA has led space exploration for the United States. We have learned a lot about our planet and universe. An important part of space exploration for the United States was the six manned moon landings. Also, the Skylab space station orbited Earth from 1973-1979. Many observations and experiments were 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.




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

There are NASA centers across the United States. NASA Headquarters is in Washington DC. The headquarters leads 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 our universe.



Nonfiction Images

1. How has NASA helped us learn about our universe? Give three examples from the text or images to prove your answer. red

_____

_____

_____

2. What is the purpose of the diagram? orange
   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? yellow

_____

_____

4. What is the purpose of the graph? green

_____

5. Which planets have zero moons? blue
   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? purple

_____

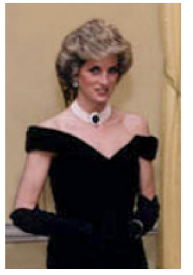
_____

640L

Nonfiction Images Name: _____ Date: _____

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.


Princess Di in 1985

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. She did a lot of charity work.

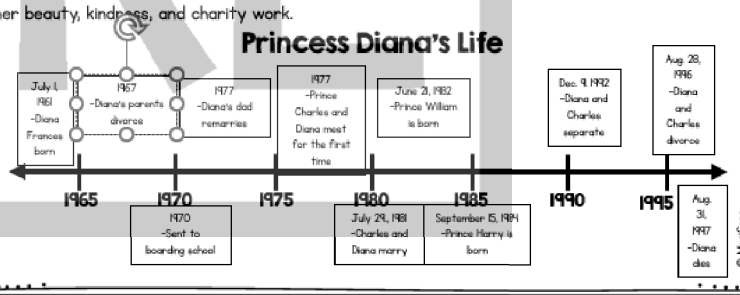
Charles and Diana had two sons, Prince William and Prince Harry. Diana made her children a priority. She wanted her children to experience as many normal things as possible. She took them to Disney World and McDonald's. She involved them in her charity work.


Memorial to Diana at the site of the car accident in Paris

Princess Diana and Prince Charles divorced on August 28, 1996. Diana faced a lot of negative media attention after the divorce. While she was still considered a princess, Diana wanted a private life.

On August 31, 1997, Diana died in a car crash in Paris. She was mourned by people all around the world. There are numerous memorials to her. Diana lives on today through her legacy. She is remembered for her beauty, kindness, and charity work.

Princess Diana's Life



UPGRADE THEIR SKILLS!

The NONFICTION TEXT & IMAGES SKILL PACK Contains:

- Reading Comprehension Passage Unit
- Skill Focused Lesson Plans
- Digital Mini-Lessons
- Guided Reading Packet
- Printable Task Cards
- Boom Learning Task Cards

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