

READING COMPREHENSION



Level:
660

Comprehension

Name: _____

Date: _____

Hershey's Chocolate

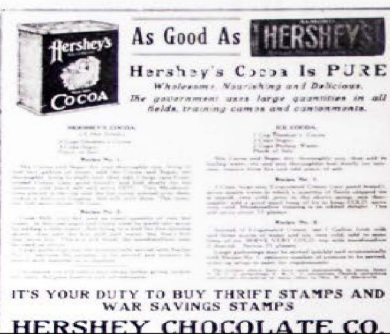
Hershey's is the largest chocolate producer in North America. Hershey's chocolate is sold in more than sixty countries. It is one of the oldest chocolate companies in the United States.

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



...nsylvania opened in
...but later expanded

...y company has
...y refuses to give
...re their cocoa
...a used in Hershey
...West Africa
...nmon. Child labor



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



READING COMPREHENSION

2nd & 3rd

Table of Contents

*This product includes 12 Lexile® leveled passages
Text Complexity Band (the range for 2nd-3rd)

1. How to Use this Resource, Unpacking the S
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3. The Effects of the Sun- 480L
4. How to Make Tacos- 490L
5. Lions and Tigers! Oh My!- 520L
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7. Henry "Box" Brown- 560L
8. The Spectacular Seahorse- 680L
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11. Pluto the Plutoid- 710L
12. Roswell Mystery- 820L

Assessment

- Laura Ingalls Wilder- 680L
- Christmas in Mexico- 770L

OO-H The Google Slid
a copy



CLICK HERE TO

* You MUST have a
need help setting t



Comprehension

Name: _____

Date: _____

How to Make Tacos

Are you looking for a simple and delicious meal? Tacos are a quick and easy dinner. They will please the entire family!

Ingredients

- 1 pound of ground beef or ground turkey
- 1 package of taco shells
- 1 pound of shredded cheddar cheese
- 1 onion
- 1 tablespoon of butter
- 2 cups of chopped lettuce
- 1 can of black beans
- Chili powder
- Salsa
- Sour cream



1. First, chop the onion. Melt butter in a frying pan. Place the chopped onion in the frying pan and cook on low heat for 10 minutes.
2. Next, add the ground beef. Cook until the ground beef is cooked through. While the ground beef is cooking, drain and rinse the beans.
3. Drain the ground beef.
4. Then, add the beans to the ground beef.
5. Sprinkle plenty of chili powder on the beef and beans. Stir thoroughly.
6. Finally, set a taco shell on a plate. Add cheese to the bottom. Scoop beef mix on top of the cheese. Top with lettuce, salsa, and sour cream.

Have your family build their own tacos! You can even start a new tradition like "Taco Tuesday."



- 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, scientific, historical, and biographical texts.

QUESTIONS

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

Level 570 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.



5. Family _____
3 by humans _____
differences _____
? _____

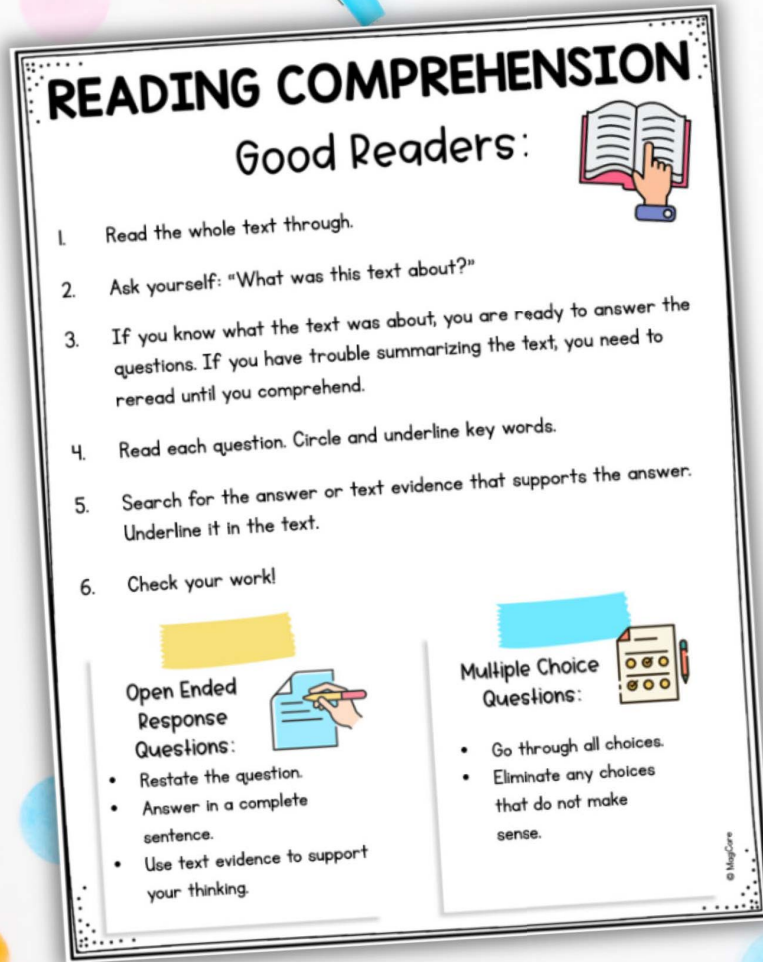
examples from the text to support _____
lions live in the African _____
in Asia. Lions usually live _____
years. _____
? (What is the author explaining, the author describing?) Use text _____
the similarities and _____
now this because the _____
between lions and tigers. _____

For example, lions and tigers are both part of the cat family. The second paragraph describes the differences between lions and tigers. One example of this is that tigers are more aggressive than lions.

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.

ANCHOR CHART



READING COMPREHENSION

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!

Open Ended Response Questions:



- Restate the question.
- Answer in a complete sentence.
- Use text evidence to support your thinking.

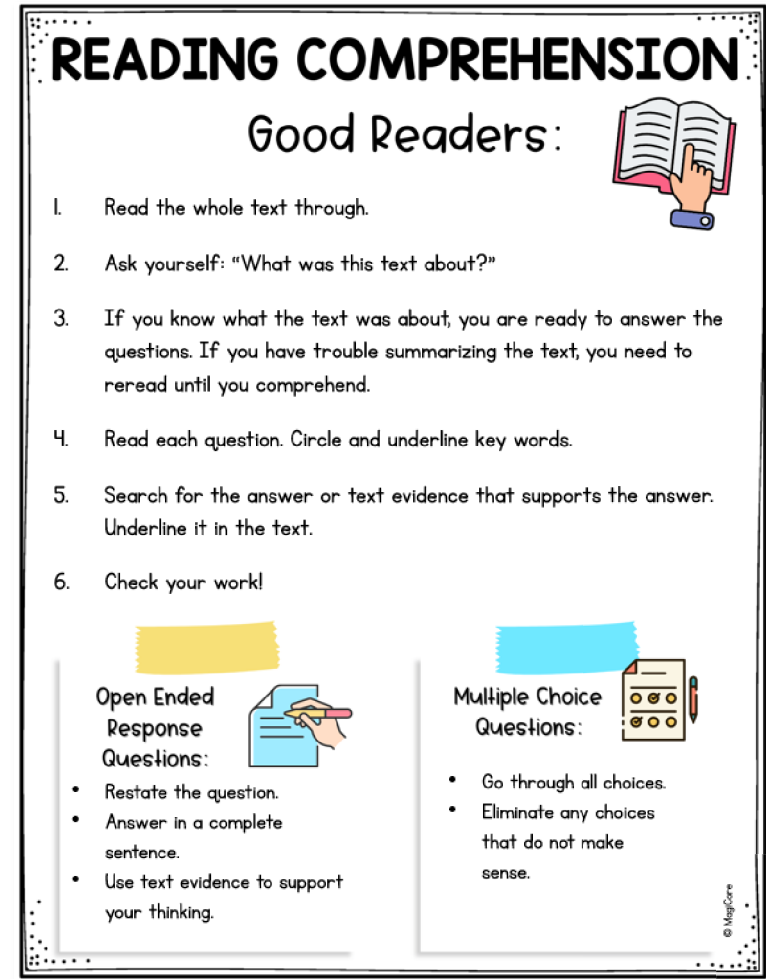
Multiple Choice Questions:



- Go through all choices.
- Eliminate any choices that do not make sense.

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- Anchor chart
- Use to introduce the skill
- Students reference throughout the unit



READING COMPREHENSION

Good Readers: 

1. Read the whole text through.
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- Restate the question.
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- Use text evidence to support your thinking.

Multiple Choice Questions:



- Go through all choices.
- Eliminate any choices that do not make sense.

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

MODEL PASSAGES & TEACHER DIRECTIONS

Unpacking Reading Comprehension

Standard RI.2.10: By the end of year, read and comprehend informational texts, including history/social studies and technical texts, in the grades 2-3 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.

Standard RI.3.10: Read and comprehend informational texts, including history/social studies, science, and technical texts, in the grades 3-4 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.

Scaffold Instruction With This Resource

Scaffolding instruction is a highly effective approach in supporting students' reading comprehension and skill development. Research has consistently demonstrated the positive impact of scaffolding techniques on students' learning outcomes. By providing targeted support and guidance and gradually decreasing assistance, scaffolding enables students to tackle challenging tasks and achieve higher levels of understanding.

- 1. Familiarize Yourself with the Resource:** Take time to thoroughly review the resource provided, which includes passages showcasing how authors present main points and key details in various texts on similar topics. Pay attention to the range of genres, topics, and text complexity levels covered to tailor instruction effectively to your students' needs.
- 2. Introduce the Skill with Anchor Charts:** Utilize the anchor charts provided in the resource to introduce and explain the concept of reading and comprehending informational texts proficiently in the grades 2-3 text complexity band. Display these charts prominently in the classroom and refer to them during read-alouds and content lessons to reinforce learning. Ensure students have access to copies of these charts in their reading journals for reference.
- 3. Model and Think Aloud:** Select a passage from the resource that aligns with Standard RI.2.10 or RI.3.10 and clearly demonstrates how authors present main points and key details in informational texts. Read it aloud to the class while thinking aloud to demonstrate understanding of the text.
- 4. Guided Practice:** Assign small groups or pairs of students specific passages from the resource. Encourage them to use the anchor charts as a reference to read and comprehend the main points and key details presented in each text. Guide them through discussions on how these elements contribute to their understanding of the topic.
- 5. Collaborative Discussions:** Facilitate discussions where students can share their observations and insights on how the main points and key details are presented in the texts they've analyzed. Encourage them to explain their reasoning and justify their comprehension.
- 6. Independent Practice:** Gradually transition students to working independently with different passages from the resource. Encourage them to apply the strategies they've practiced to read and comprehend the main points and key details proficiently in informational texts.
- 7. Differentiation:** Adapt instruction to meet the diverse learning needs of your students. Provide additional support to students who may struggle with reading and comprehending informational texts by offering targeted interventions or simplified practice passages. Offer enrichment activities or challenge tasks to advanced students to deepen their comprehension of the texts.
- 8. Assessment:** Utilize the assessments provided in the resource to evaluate students' ability to read and comprehend informational texts proficiently in the grades 2-3 text complexity band. These assessments should gauge both understanding and application of this skill in varied contexts.
- 9. Review and Retention:** Review and reinforce the key concepts and strategies learned throughout the resource. Use various methods to ensure students retain the information and can apply it independently.

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



480L

Comprehension

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Effects of Sun

There is nothing more relaxing than a day at the beach. People love to lie in the sun. Too much sun can be dangerous. It can cause a sunburn.

Sunburn is when your skin gets burned from too much ultraviolet radiation. The ultraviolet radiation comes from the sun. A sunburn causes skin to turn red. It is painful. Skin will feel hot. A person may feel tired and dizzy. Eventually the skin may peel. Severe sunburn can cause blisters. People who get severe sunburn may need to go to the hospital. Repeated sunburns may cause skin tumors. These skin tumors can be cancerous.

Anyone can get a sunburn. People with lighter skin have a greater risk. Children under six and adults older than sixty are more sensitive to the sun. The strength of the sun depends on the time of day. From 10am to 4pm the sun is the strongest. The sun is also strongest on sunny days.

You can prevent sunburn. Always wear sunscreen when outdoors. Cover your skin with protective clothing. Hats can protect your head and face. Sunglasses protect your eyes. These precautions will protect you from the sun.

WHEN LOOKING FOR A SUNSCREEN THAT WILL PROTECT YOU FROM UVB & UVA RAYS

SPF with BROAD SPECTRUM - protects against UVB & UVA RAYS

SPF - only refers to protecting the UVB rays.

UVA CAUSES - suntans

UVB CAUSES - sunburns

BOTH CAUSE - cancer - early skin aging

Model text and questions



ASSESSMENTS

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

The image shows a sample reading comprehension assessment for the article "Hershey's Chocolate". The assessment is designed to be color-coded and annotated. It includes a title box, a portrait of Milton Hershey, a text box with the article, and several boxes for student responses. The text is color-coded: blue for the title, green for the main text, yellow for key details, and red for the conclusion. The assessment is surrounded by various colored pencils and markers, suggesting a hands-on, creative approach to reading.

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 1963, Hershey bought the Reese company.

The Hershey Company has continued to expand. There is an amusement park owned by Hershey. They bought Cadbury products in the United States. They have also purchased many other chocolate companies throughout the United States.

the author explains what the text evidence to
the article by
the opening a
his company
he bought
information
how this because
he tells me
milk chocolate

a. the author explains why Hershey chocolate is the best
b. The author compares the old Hershey chocolate to the new recipe
c. The author tells how the Hershey company begin and how it has grown

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 500 teachers... and counting!... To help students grow their reading skill



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 exposed 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.

ABOUT LEXILE LEVELS

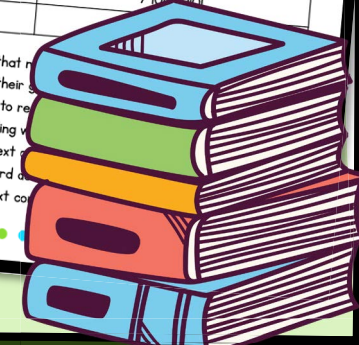
 Common Core Kingdom, LLC DBA MagiCore™ is a certified Lexile® Partner. These texts are officially measured and approved by Lexile and MetaMetrics® to ensure appropriate rigor and differentiation for students.

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.

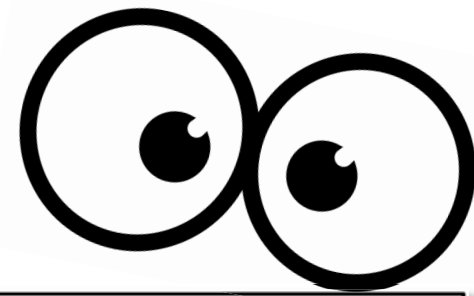
Common Core State Standards uses Lexile level bands as one measure of text complexity. Text complexity ranges ensure students are college and career ready by the end of 12th grade. Lexile measures help educators scaffold and differentiate instruction as well as monitor reading growth.

Grade Band	Lexile® Bands Aligned to Common Core Expectations
K-1	N/A
2-3	420L-820L
4-5	740L-1010L
6-8	

Keep in mind when using any leveled text that support to reach text at the high end of their Common Core Standards, "It is important to reappropriate. The expectation that scaffolding built into the Standards' grade-by-grade text general movement, however, should be toward independence both within and across the text co



TAKE A PEEK



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. How to Use this Resource, Unpacking the Skill, Scaffolding for Success
2. Reading Comprehension Journal Page Anchor Chart
3. The Effects of the Sun- 480L
4. How to Make Tacos- 490L
5. Lions and Tigers! Oh My!- 520L
6. Dear Mr. Saunders- 530L
7. Henry "Box" Brown- 560L
8. The Spectacular Seahorse- 680L
9. Hershey's Chocolate- 740L
10. Malala Yousafzai- 700L
11. Pluto the Plutoid- 710L
12. Roswell Mystery- 820L

Assessment

- Laura Ingalls Wilder- 680L
- Christmas in Mexico- 770L



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



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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."



READING COMPREHENSION

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!

Open Ended Response Questions:



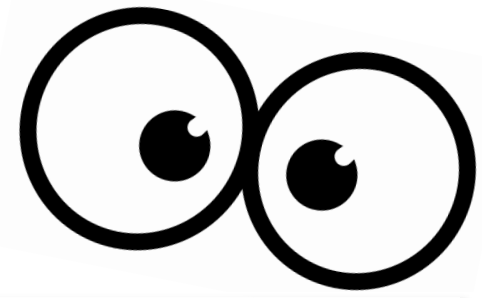
- Restate the question.
- Answer in a complete sentence.
- Use text evidence to support your thinking.

Multiple Choice Questions:



- Go through all choices.
- Eliminate any choices that do not make sense.

AND ANOTHER PEEK



480L

Comprehension

Name: _____ Date: _____

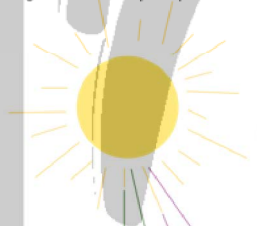
The Effects of Sun

There is nothing more relaxing than a day at the beach. People love to lie in the sun. Too much sun can be dangerous. It can cause a sunburn.

Sunburn is when your skin gets burned from too much ultraviolet radiation. The ultraviolet radiation comes from the sun. A sunburn causes skin to turn red. It is painful. Skin will feel hot. A person may feel tired and dizzy. Eventually the skin may peel. Severe sunburn can cause blisters. People who get severe sunburn may need to go to the hospital. Repeated sunburns may cause skin tumors. These skin tumors can be cancerous.

Anyone can get a sunburn. People with lighter skin have a greater risk. Children under six and adults older than sixty are more sensitive to the sun. The strength of the sun depends on the time of day. From 10am to 4pm the sun is the strongest. The sun is also strongest on sunny days.

You can prevent sunburn. Always wear sunscreen when outdoors. Cover your skin with protective clothing. Hats can protect your head and face. Sunglasses protect your eyes. These precautions will protect you from the sun.



WHEN LOOKING FOR A SUNSCREEN THAT WILL PROTECT YOU FROM UVB & UVA RAYS

SPF with BROAD SPECTRUM - protects against UVB & UVA RAYS

SPF - only refers to protecting the UVB rays.

UVA CAUSES - suntans

UVB CAUSES - sunburns

BOTH CAUSE - cancer - early skin aging

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Comprehension

1. What is the effect of too much sun?

- a. a sunburn
- b. a relaxing day at the beach
- c. children are more sensitive to the sun
- d. ultraviolet radiation comes from the sun

2. What is the main idea of this article?

- a. Anyone can get a sunburn.
- b. A day at the beach is relaxing.
- c. A sunburn has negative effects.
- d. The sun is strongest from 10am to 4 pm.

3. What might happen if someone has many sunburns throughout their life?

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

Hats can protect your head and face. Sunglasses can protect your eyes. These precautions will protect you from the sun.

What does the word "precautions" mean in paragraph 4?

- a. being foolish
- b. being unsafe
- c. being careful after something dangerous happens
- d. being careful before something dangerous happens

5. What type of sun rays cause suntans? What else do these rays cause?

Comprehension

6. 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.

7. What might happen to someone with severe sunburn? (Choose all that apply.)

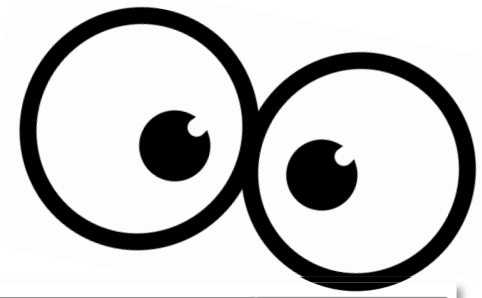
- a. Severe sunburn may cause a person to tan.
- b. Severe sunburn may cause a person's skin to blister.
- c. Severe sunburn may cause a person to go to the hospital
- d. Severe sunburn may cause a person to turn blue or purple.

8. How did the author organize this text?

- a. The author tells the causes and effects of sunburns.
- b. The author compares and contrasts UVA and UVB rays.
- c. The author explains why people should never go in the sun.
- d. The author tells the reader the sequence of events that happens if you get a sunburn.

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CHECK THIS OUT TOO!



680L

Comprehension

Name: _____

Date: _____

The Spectacular Seahorse

Seahorses are unlike any other sea creature. They are 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.



The Spiny Seahorse
attached to coral

© MagCane

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.

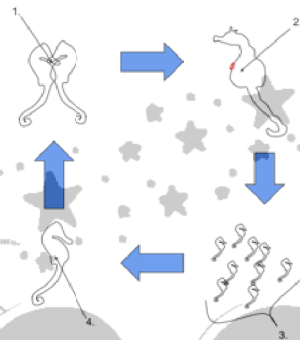
DIET

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.

Comprehension

LIFE CYCLE

In most species of animals, the females carry young. Not seahorses! Male seahorses carry young. Male seahorses have a pouch on the front of their tails. The female seahorse places up to 1,500 eggs in the male's pouch. The male carries the eggs for 9 to 45 days. After, baby seahorses come out of the pouch. Usually 100-1,000 seahorses are born at once. Once the babies leave the male's pouch, the male seahorse leaves. The babies are left to survive on their own. Some are eaten by predators. Others are swept away from their feeding area. Less than 0.5% of baby seahorses live to be an adult.



EXTINCTION

It is difficult for scientists to determine how many seahorses exist. Many seahorse habitats are in trouble. Coral reefs and seagrass beds are being destroyed because of climate change, fishing, and natural disasters. Since habitats of seahorses are in danger, seahorses may also be in trouble. Some species may already have become extinct.

It is important to learn about spectacular seahorses. If we educate ourselves about these interesting fish, we will understand the impact they have on our ever changing ecosystem.

© MagCane

Comprehension

1. How did seahorses get their name?

- a. Seahorses have a tail.
- b. Seahorses swim upright.
- c. Seahorses look like horses.
- d. Seahorses can be as small as half an inch and as large as 14 inches.

2. What is the main idea of this article?

- a. Seahorses may be endangered.
- b. Seahorses eat small crustaceans.
- c. Seahorses live in shallow waters.
- d. Seahorses are interesting creatures.

3. How are seahorses different from most other fish? Use at least two examples from the text.

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

Seahorses mainly eat small crustaceans like shrimp.

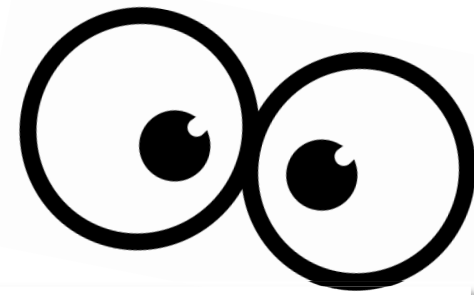
What does the word "crustaceans" mean in paragraph 4?

- a. humans that fish
- b. mammals that breathe air
- c. shells that open and close
- d. animals with a skeleton outside their bodies that live in the water

5. What is step 2 of the diagram depicting? Explain how you located this information.

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UPGRADE THEIR SKILLS!



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 Candelmas.



rosca (sweet bread)

Candelmas is the last celebration of the Christmas season. Candelmas is on February 2nd. This is the day baby Jesus was presented to the temple. On Candelmas, 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?

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.

Comprehension

6. 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.

7. Why do people trick each other on Los Santos Inocentes?

- a. People trick each other to get notes and sweets.
- b. People trick each other to remember baby Jesus.
- c. People trick each other because it is April Fools Day.
- d. The tradition of tricking people began with people trying to trick others into letting them borrow things.

8. How did the author organize this text?

- a. The author explains how Christmas began in Mexico.
- b. The author explains how Three Kings Day began in Mexico.
- c. The author compares Christmas in Mexico to Christmas in America.
- d. The author tells the reader the sequence of holidays during the Christmas season in Mexico.

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