

CENTRAL IDEA



110L

Central Idea

Name: _____

Date: _____

The History of Trampolines



1. Trampoline
2. The act of

980L

Central Idea

Name: _____

Buzz Aldrin

1. Buzz Aldrin is an American engineer, as well as a former astronaut and fighter pilot. He is best known for being one of the first two humans to walk on the Moon during Apollo 11.

2. Edwin Eugene Aldrin, Jr. was born on January 20, 1930 in Glen Ridge, New Jersey. His father was an army aviator during World War I and later became an executive at Standard Oil. Aldrin had two older sisters, Madeleine and Fay Ann. Aldrin earned his nickname, which later became his legal name, "Buzz" because his sister Fay mispronounced "brother" as "buzzer", later shortening it to "Buzz".

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Aldrin in July 1969



Aldrin in the Cockpit During the Korean War

950L

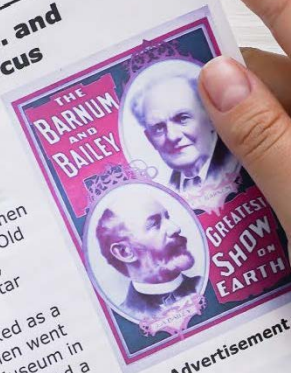
Central Idea

Name: _____

Date: _____

Test: The Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey Circus

1. The Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey Circus was an American traveling circus known as the "Greatest Show on Earth". It ran from 1871 to 2017.
2. Hachaliah Bailey established the first circus in the United States in 1806 when he bought an African elephant. He used Old Bet, his elephant, to form Bailey Circus, which also included other animals as star acts.
3. As a boy, P.T. Barnum worked as a ticket seller for Bailey's show. He then went on to run the Barnum's American Museum in New York City, which included animals and a freak show. After seeing success, Barnum took the show on a road tour. His museum burned down in July 1865. Barnum attempted to open a new museum at a different location, but it also burned down three years later. Barnum decided to retire from his business. In 1871, he was persuaded to come out of retirement and use his name, knowledge, and finances to back a circus. This show was named, Barnum's Great Traveling Museum, Menagerie, Caravan, and Hippodrome". This show became known as the "Greatest Show on Earth", which later became part of the circus's name.
4. Barnum's greatest competitor was so Barnum wanted to merge the two. In 1881, both circuses agreed to merge and eventually became "Barnum and Bailey's Circus". The show included Jumbo, which was advertised as the world's largest elephant.



Advertisement



John Ringling North (right) and Frank Buck (left), the Circus's Featured Attraction in 1938

CENTRAL IDEA & EXPLICIT DETAILS

6th grade

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*This product includes 12 Lexile® leveled stories in the 6th Grade Common Core Text Complexity Band (the range for 6th grade is 925L-1185L).

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3. The Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey Circus- 950L
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ABOUT LEXILE LEVELS



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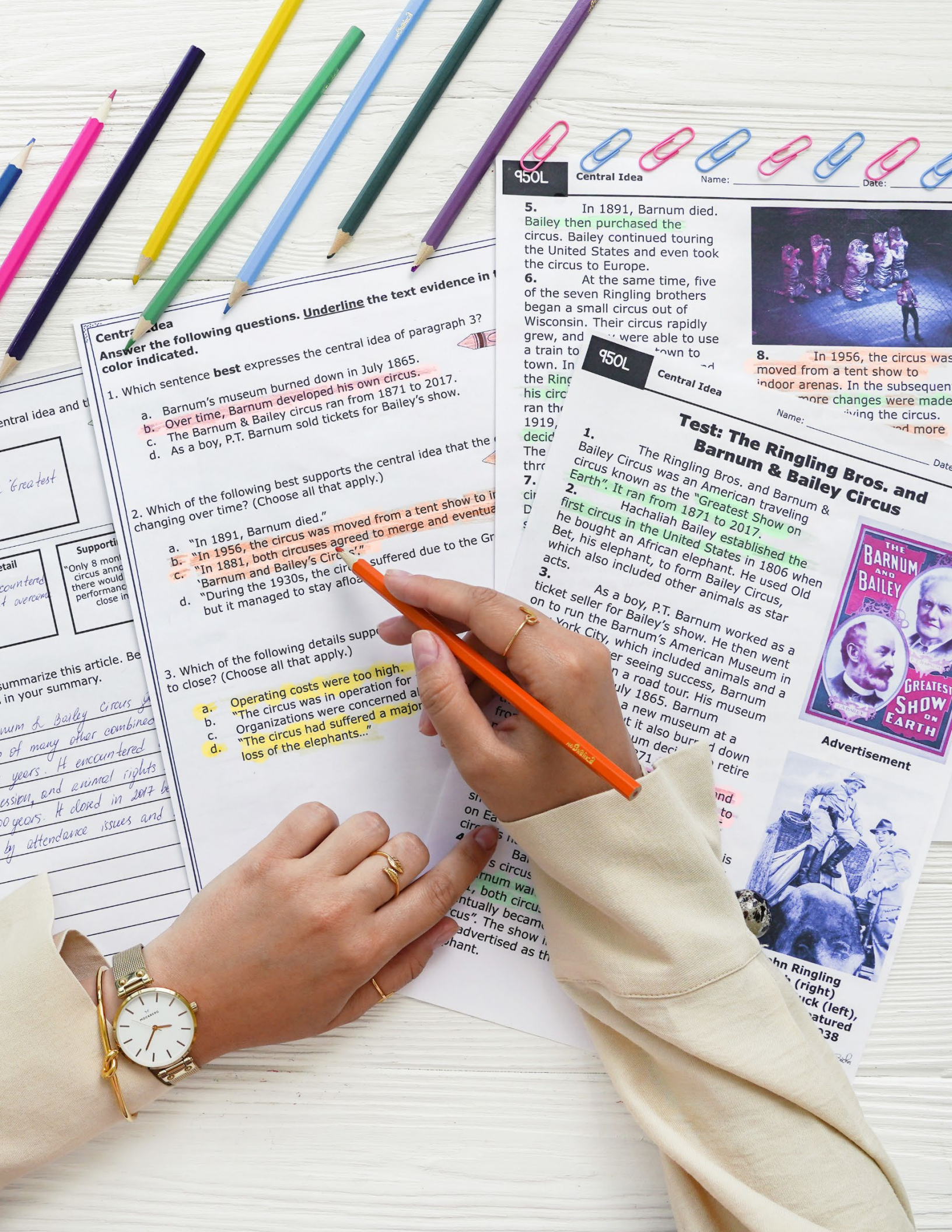
The Lexile Framework® for Reading measures are scientific, quantitative text levels. When the Lexile of a text is measured, specific, measurable attributes of the text are considered, including, but not limited to, word frequency, sentence length, and text cohesion. These are difficult attributes for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





Central Idea

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

1. Which sentence **best** expresses the central idea of paragraph 3?
- Barnum's museum burned down in July 1865.
 - Over time, Barnum developed his own circus.
 - The Barnum & Bailey circus ran from 1871 to 2017.
 - As a boy, P.T. Barnum sold tickets for Bailey's show.

2. Which of the following best supports the central idea that the changing over time? (Choose all that apply.)
- "In 1891, Barnum died."
 - "In 1956, the circus was moved from a tent show to indoor arenas."
 - "In 1881, both circuses agreed to merge and eventually formed the Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey Circus."
 - "Barnum and Bailey's Circus suffered due to the Great Depression, but it managed to stay afloat."

3. Which of the following details support the central idea that the circus changed over time? (Choose all that apply.)
- Operating costs were too high.
 - "The circus was in operation for over 100 years."
 - Organizations were concerned about animal rights.
 - "The circus had suffered a major loss of the elephants..."

950L

Central Idea

Name: _____

Date: _____

5. In 1891, Barnum died. Bailey then purchased the circus. Bailey continued touring the United States and even took the circus to Europe.

6. At the same time, five of the seven Ringling brothers began a small circus out of Wisconsin. Their circus rapidly grew, and they were able to use a train to travel to new towns. In 1919, the Ringling brothers decided to merge their circuses.

950L

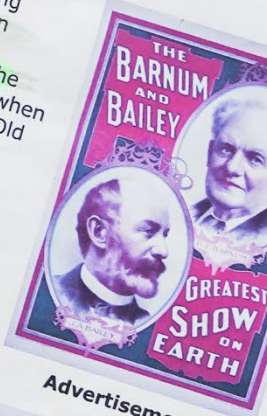
Central Idea

Test: The Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey Circus

1. The Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey Circus was an American traveling circus known as the "Greatest Show on Earth". It ran from 1871 to 2017.

2. Hachaliah Bailey established the first circus in the United States in 1806 when he bought an African elephant. He used Old Bet, his elephant, to form Bailey Circus, which also included other animals as star acts.

3. As a boy, P.T. Barnum worked as a ticket seller for Bailey's show. He then went on to run the Barnum's American Museum in New York City, which included animals and a road tour. His museum saw success, but in July 1865, Barnum's museum burned down. He decided to retire and start a new museum at a different location.



Advertisement



John Ringling (right) and his brother, August (left), with the elephant, 1903



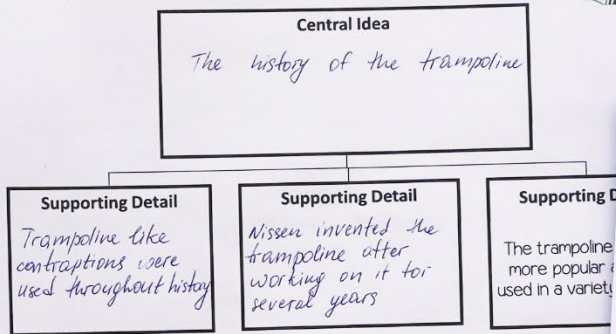
Blanket Toss in Wain



Spaceball

Central Idea

4. Complete the graphic organizer to show the central idea and three supporting details.



5. Using the graphic organizer above, summarize this article. Be sure to include the central idea and supporting details in your summary.

The history of the trampoline is interesting. Trampoline like contraptions were used prior to its invention. The Inuit used blankets and bounce people in the air. Nissen worked on the trampoline. It took several stages and help from others. He invented, he initially struggled to get traction. He used a device like "spaceball" to try to create new uses. The trampoline became more popular.

Central Idea

Answer the following questions. Underline the central idea and color indicated.

1. Which of the following best supports the idea that the trampoline is not a new idea?
a. "The Inuit used dried walrus skin to propel people through the air."
b. "...Nissen invented his first prototype trampoline in his garage."
c. Nissen was 16 years old when he came up with the trampoline.
d. "...Firefighters began to use the 'blanket tossing' people who jumped out of burning buildings..."

2. Which sentence **best** expresses the central idea?
a. Trampolines were invented in the 19th century.
b. "...Nissen invented his first prototype trampoline in his garage..."

IIIOL

Central Idea

Name: _____

Date: _____

The History of Trampolines



become synonymous with the American backyard. The history behind this iconic contraption? The device to propel someone through the air is a product of cultures engaged in "blanket tossing" or "spring celebration of whale" as part of their spring celebration of whale. The skin to propel people in the air by the skin while one person sat or stood on a similar practice using blankets. In the "blanket tossing" concept to catch people out of buildings, creating a perceived image of a perceived image of a perceived image.

3. Nissen invented his first prototype trampoline. The crude device consisted of a metal base and canvas. He called it a "bouncing rig". He used it at the University of Iowa, where he was a student. While at college, he teamed up with a gymnastics team, and they replaced the canvas with nylon. They also attached springs to the edges of the trampoline.

980L

Central Idea

Name: _____

Date: _____

Buzz Aldrin

1. Buzz Aldrin is an American engineer, as well as a fighter pilot and fighter pilot.

Date: _____

980L

Central Idea

Name: _____

outside of the spacecraft. He specialized in mission planning, trajectory analysis, and flight plans.

5. On July 21, 1969, Aldrin set foot on the Moon, preceding Neil Armstrong by 9 minutes during Apollo 11. Armstrong and Aldrin were the first people to walk on the Moon. Aldrin's first words there were "Beautiful view", and Armstrong responded "Isn't that something? Magnificent sight out here." Aldrin answered, "Magnificent desolation." The two men erected the American flag, which Aldrin saluted, and Armstrong snapped a photo of this. This became an iconic photo.

6. In 1971, Aldrin left NASA and became Commandant of the U.S. Air Force Test Pilot School. In 1972, he retired from the Air Force after 21 years of service. Aldrin continued to advocate for space exploration. He runs an educational non-profit foundation on the benefits of STEM called ShareSpace. Aldrin continues to support and research a human mission to Mars. He authored two autobiographies, in which he discussed his problems with depression and alcoholism after leaving NASA.

7. Buzz Aldrin has received numerous awards for his contributions and achievements. He earned the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1969. He was also inducted into the U.S. Astronaut Hall of Fame in 1993. Buzz Aldrin holds an important spot of honor in America's history.



Aldrin Salutes the Flag on the Moon.



Aldrin as Commandant of the Air Force Test Pilot School



Aldrin in July 1969



Aldrin in the Cockpit the Korean War

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Buzz Aldrin

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4. Aldrin earned a Doctor of Science degree in astronautics and dreamed of exploring space himself one day. His initial application to join NASA was turned down in 1962; however, his dream came true when he was selected to be a member of NASA's Astronaut Group 3 a year later. He was the first astronaut with a doctorate degree. His first mission was in 1966. During the mission, Aldrin spent five hours on the



Aldrin in July 1969



Aldrin in the Cockpit During the Korean War

outside of the spacecraft. He spent time in mission planning, trajectory and flight plans.

5. On July 21, 1969, Aldrin and Neil Armstrong were the first humans to walk on the Moon, preceding Neil Armstrong by 19 minutes during Apollo 11. Aldrin's first step on the Moon was "Beautiful view", and he responded "Isn't that some magnificent sight out here?" answered, "Magnificent." Two men erected the American flag, Aldrin saluted, and Armstrong took a photo of this. This became a famous photo.

6. In 1971, Aldrin became Commanding Force Test Pilot School and retired from the Air Force.

Aldrin continues to work for space exploration and educational non-profit organizations. Aldrin continues to work for space exploration and educational non-profit organizations.

7. Aldrin has written numerous books and achieved Presidential Medal of Honor. He was also in the Hall of Fame for important history.

Central Idea

Answer the following questions. Underline the best answer.

- Which sentence best expresses the central idea?
 - Aldrin earned his nickname "Buzz" because his sister Fay mispronounced "brother" as "buzzer".
 - Aldrin's childhood and family life in New Jersey.
 - Edwin Eugene Aldrin, Jr. was an army aviator during World War I and later became an executive at Standard Oil.
 - His father was an army aviator during World War I and later became an executive at Standard Oil.

- Which of the following best supports the central idea in his early career?
 - "His initial application to join NASA was turned down in 1962; however, his dream came true when he was selected to be a member of NASA's Astronaut Group 3 a year later."
 - "Aldrin graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1951."
 - "His father was an army aviator during World War I and later became an executive at Standard Oil."
 - "Aldrin earned a Doctor of Science degree in astronautics and dreamed of exploring space himself one day."

- Which of the following best supports the central idea in his later career?
 - "He earned a Presidential Medal of Honor."
 - "Aldrin continues to work for space exploration and educational non-profit organizations."
 - "He runs a company called Shal."
 - "He authored numerous books and achieved Presidential Medal of Honor."

- Using the graphic organizer, write the central idea and supporting details.

Buzz Aldrin is important because he had many achievements. He was a fighter pilot. He fought for America. He was the first man to walk on the Moon.

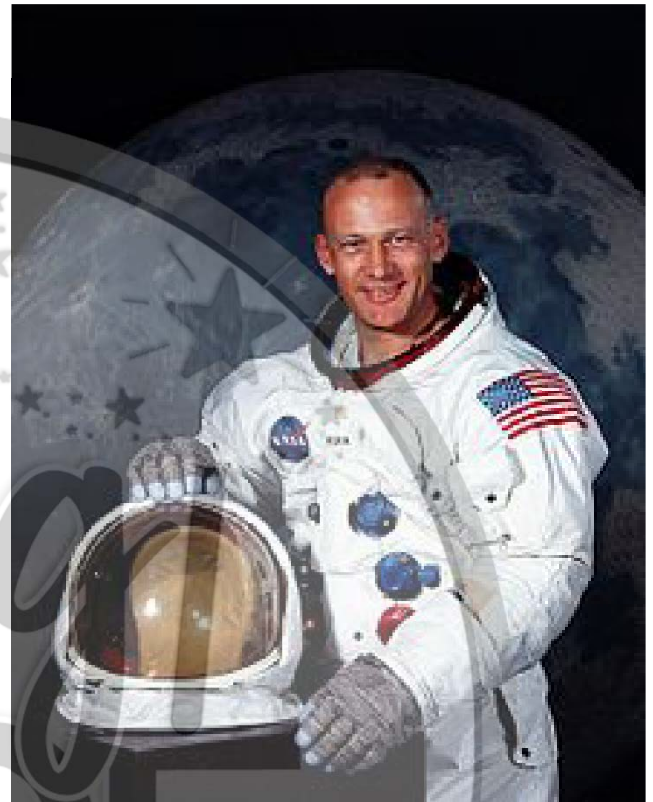
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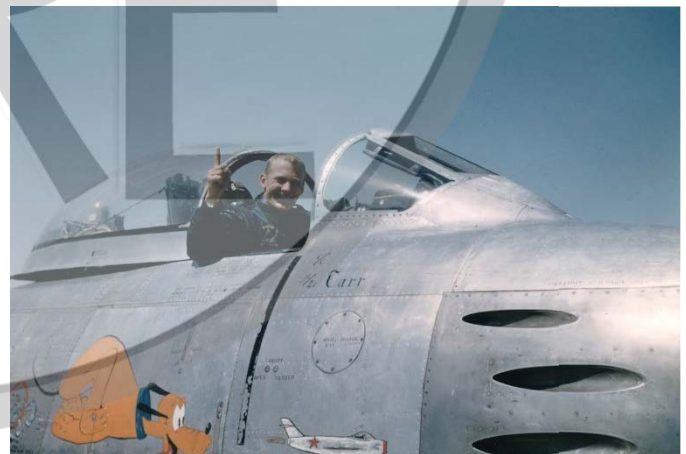
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Aldrin in July 1969



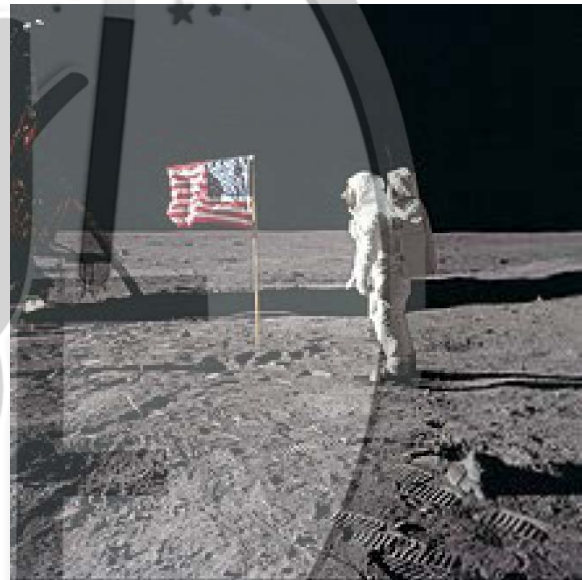
**Aldrin in the Cockpit
During the Korean War**

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Aldrin Salutes the Flag on the Moon.



Aldrin as Commandant of the Air Force Test Pilot School

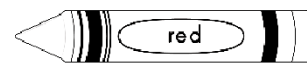
©Julie Bochose

Central Idea

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

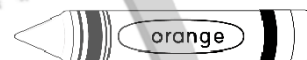
1. Which sentence **best** expresses the central idea of paragraph 2?

- a. How Aldrin earned his nickname
- b. Aldrin's childhood and family life
- c. Edwin Eugene Aldrin, Jr. was born on January 20, 1930 in Glen Ridge, New Jersey.
- d. His father was an army aviator during World War I and later became an executive at Standard Oil.



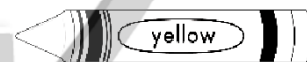
2. Which of the following best supports the idea that Buzz Aldrin worked hard at school and in his early career? (Choose all that apply.)

- a. "His initial application to join NASA was turned down..."
- b. "Aldrin graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1951."
- c. "His father was an army aviator during World War I and later became an executive at Standard Oil."
- d. "Aldrin earned a Doctor of Science degree in astronautics and dreamed of exploring space himself one day."

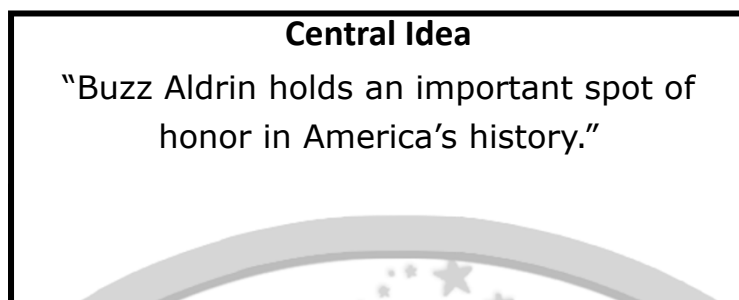


3. Which of the following supports the central idea that Buzz Aldrin continues to support space exploration science? (Choose all that apply.)

- a. "He earned the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1969."
- b. "Aldrin continues to support and research a human mission to Mars."
- c. "He runs an educational non-profit foundation on the benefits of STEM called ShareSpace."
- d. "He authored two autobiographies, in which he discussed his problems with depression and alcoholism after leaving NASA."



4. Complete the graphic organizer to show the central idea and three supporting details.



“Buzz Aldrin holds an important spot of honor in America’s history.”

Supporting Detail

Supporting Detail

Supporting Detail

5. Using the graphic organizer above, summarize this article. Be sure to include the central idea and supporting details in your summary.

Orca Whales

1. Orca whales, also known as killer whales or “blackfish”, are toothed whales that are the largest members of the oceanic dolphin family. The name “orca” stems from the Roman word *orcinus*, meaning “of the kingdom of the dead”. Orca whales are more closely related to dolphins than to whales.



Description

2. Typically, killer whales have black backs, white chests and sides, and white patches above and behind their eyes. Calves are born with a yellowish tint, which eventually turns to white. Orcas have large bodies, with males ranging from 6 to 8 meters long and weighing about 6 tons and females ranging from 5 to 7 meters and weighing 3-4 tons. Orcas have large dorsal fins that are up to 1.8 meters tall. Their jaws are powerful, and their teeth are strong. Orcas are some of the fastest marine mammals.

3. There are three to five types of killer whales, each of which live in a distinct habitat and have distinct features.

4. Killer whales have good eyesight and sense of touch, as well as extraordinary hearing. Their echolocation abilities are sophisticated, allowing them to detect the locations and characteristics of objects, such as prey, by emitting clicks and hearing echoes.

Habitat

5. Killer whales inhabit all oceans and most seas, but they tend to prefer coastal areas. Due to their dispersion, it is very difficult to estimate their population, but is estimated that there are a minimum of 50,000 killer whales.



Orca Hunting a Seal

Diet

6. Orca whales do not have any natural predators. They hunt a variety of prey, depending on the type of orca, but their diet includes fish, mammals (such as sharks), sea birds, and sea turtles.

Behavior

7. Orca whales are social mammals that live in matrilineal family groups, or pods. Since orcas can live up to the age of 90, up to 4 generations can travel together in a pod, separating for only short periods to forge or mate.

8. They have sophisticated hunting methods and vocal sounds that are passed across generations of particular groups. They partake in social behaviors such as breaching (jumping completely out of the water) and tail-slapping. They swim right alongside dolphins, porpoises, seals, and sea lions, which are sometimes their prey.

9. Killer whales are often considered intelligent. They have the second-heaviest brains in marine mammals and can be trained in captivity. They imitate others and appear to teach their calves skills. People who have worked closely with these mammals attest to their curiosity, playfulness, and problem-solving skills.

Conservation

10. Some populations of orcas are considered threatened or endangered. Their prey has depleted due to overfishing, leaving them without enough food. They suffer habitat loss and disruption, pollution, and oil spills.

Captivity

11. Orca whales have been popular attractions at marine parks due to their striking size, appearance, and trainability. There has been a lot of controversy over capture of orca whales for marine mammal parks. In captivity, orcas often develop physical abnormalities, such as collapsed dorsal fins. They also have significantly lower life expectancies and only live into their 20s, while living for much longer in the wild. The tanks captive orcas live in have no resemblance to their wild habitats. In the wild, they travel up to 100 miles a day. Aquariums do not allow them to form the social groups they rely on in nature.

12. While wild killer whales are not a threat to humans, there have been two dozen reported cases of captive orcas killing or injuring their handlers at marine parks. Some scientists believe that their captivity causes stress, which can attribute to the attacks that have happened on trainers.

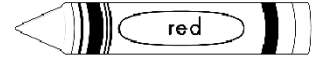
13 Orca whales are amazing mammals that humans can learn a lot from. They have been around for about 11 million years! Learning about this species helps us understand our planet and how we can make it better for all of the creatures that depend upon it.



Central Idea

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

1. Which of the following best supports the idea that, "There are three to five types of killer whales, each of which live in a distinct habitat and have distinct features"?



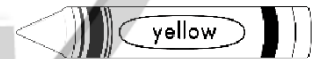
- a. "Orca whales do not have any natural predators."
- b. "Orca whales are more closely related to dolphins than to whales."
- c. "They hunt a variety of prey, depending on the type of orca..."
- d. "Calves are born with a yellowish tint, which eventually turns to white."

2. Which sentence **best** expresses the central idea of the paragraphs under the subheading "Behavior"?



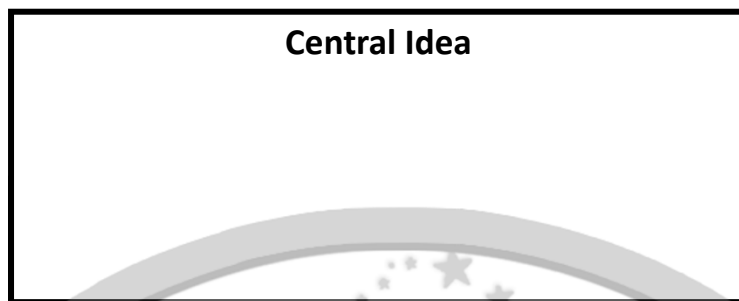
- a. Orca whales have distinct behaviors that make them interesting to learn about.
- b. "Orca whales are social mammals that live in matrilineal family groups, or pods".
- c. "They have sophisticated hunting methods and vocal sounds that are passed across generations of particular groups."
- d. "People who have worked closely with these mammals attest to their curiosity, playfulness, and problem-solving skills."

3. Which of the following from the text is not a strong supporting detail for why captivity is a danger to orcas?



- a. "They also have significantly lower life expectancies..."
- b. "In captivity, orcas often develop physical abnormalities, such as collapsed dorsal fins."
- c. "... there have been two dozen reported cases of captive orcas killing or injuring their handlers at marine parks."
- d. "Orca whales have been popular attractions at marine parks due to their striking size, appearance, and trainability."

4. Complete the graphic organizer to show the central idea and three supporting details.



Supporting Detail

Supporting Detail

"Some populations of orcas are considered threatened or endangered."

5. Using the graphic organizer above, summarize this article. Be sure to include the central idea and supporting details in your summary.

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