

~ Skill Pack ~



4th & 5th Grade



LESSON PLANS

4th & 5th Grade



Week 1

MONDAY

LESSON

- Introduce the difference between “right there” and inferential questions.
- Practice sorting explicit and inferential question stems.

PRACTICE

- Guided Practice Whole Class Before Reading Questions:
- Introduce before reading questions by previewing a book of your choice. .

GUIDED READING

“American Space Flight” leveled guided readers.

Meet with two groups and complete “pre-reading” activities.”

CENTERS

- Task Cards
- Nonfiction Inferences



TUESDAY

- Guided Practice Whole Class During Reading Questions:
- Practice asking and answering during reading questions through the read aloud “Sharks” by Seymour Simon.

- Independent Reading
- Choice text with a focus on jotting questions before and during reading.

Read pages 1-4 of “American Space Flight” leveled guided readers. Complete “During Reading” discussions.



WEDNESDAY

- Guided Practice Whole Class After Reading Questions:
- Introduce after reading questions through the read aloud “Sharks” by Seymour Simon.

- Independent Reading
- Choice text with a focus on jotting questions before and during, and after reading.

Read pages 5-9 of “American Space Flight” leveled guided readers. Complete “During Reading” discussions.

AFTER READING: PRACTICE

After:

What did you learn about the book?

What did you like about the book?

What did you think about the book?

What did you learn about the author?

What did you learn about the topic?

What did you learn about the world?

ASKING & ANSWERING QUESTIONS

Good readers monitor their comprehension by asking and answering questions.

There are two types of questions.

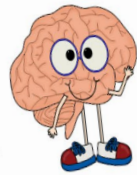
1. "RIGHT THERE" QUESTIONS



The answers are found in the text.

2. INFERENTIAL QUESTIONS

You need to use details in the text plus your brain to infer the answers.



4th & 5th
Grade

Ask & Answer Questions in Nonfiction

DIGITAL Mini lessons





Watch the Video!



DURING READING

QUESTIONS TO:

Comprehension





TYPES OF QUESTIONS

Sort the questions into the two categories.

Right There Questions

Inferential Questions

When

Where

What

Where

What

Why is t

What ha

BEFORE READING: PRACTICE

Now it is your turn to practice! Select a book of your choice. Answer the "before" reading questions.

Book Title:

Link or image of the Cover (if available)

BEFORE

- What is the story **ABOUT**? How does the title and cover help me?

- What **PREDICTION** can I make about the plot?

- What **SCHEMA** do I have?

- Is this book **FICTION** or **NONFICTION**?



QUESTIONS REVIEW

Select a nonfiction book of your choice. It can be a book, article, or a digital book from the link recommendations at the end of this presentation. Fill out the graphic organizer to practice asking and answering "right there" and inferential questions.

Book Title:

"Right There"

Inferential

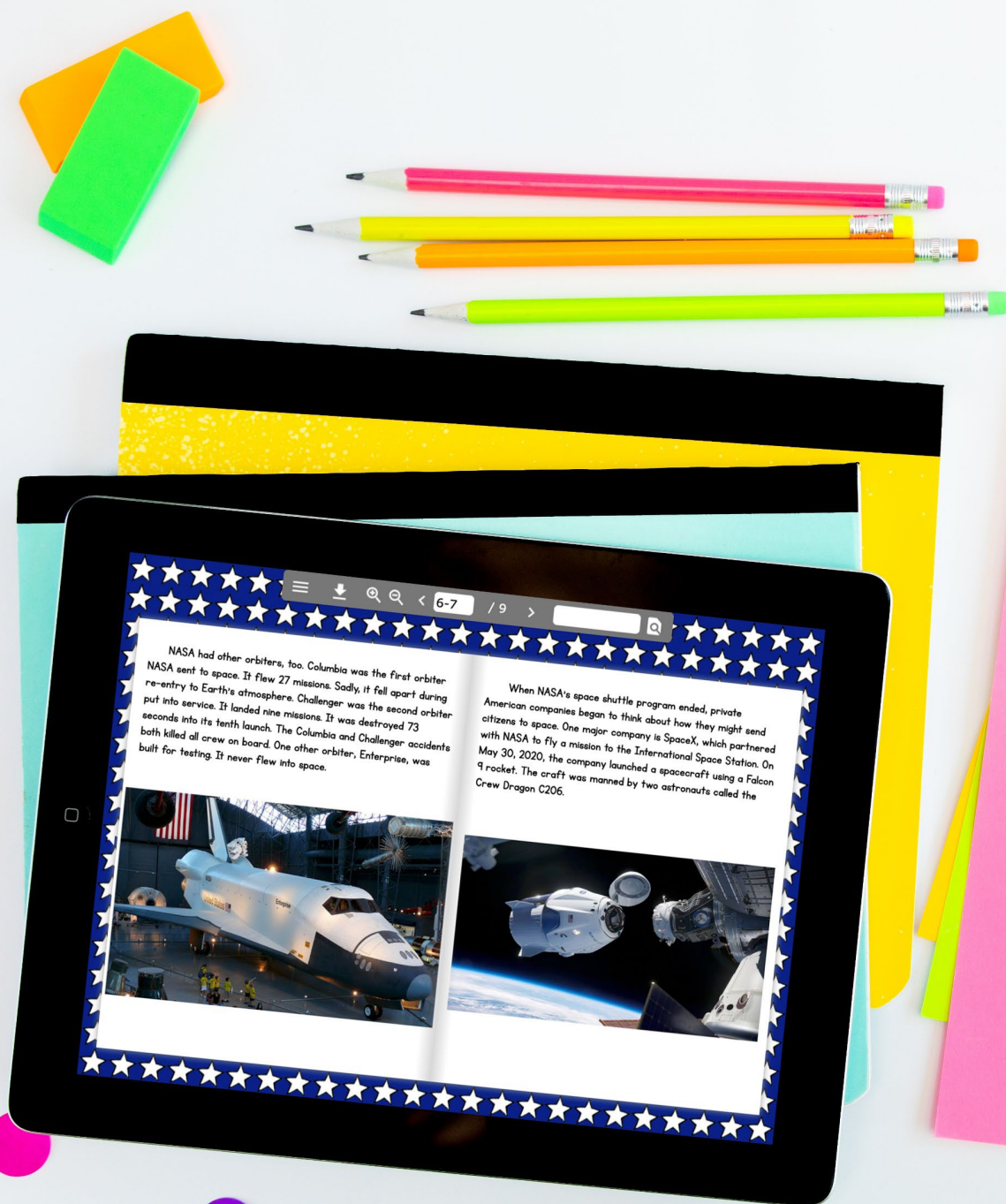


GUIDED READERS

Printable & Digital



4th – 5th
Grade



nonfiction inferences

READING SMALL GROUP PLANS

Week of: _____

Students: _____

Focus Skill: _____

MON.

Pre-Read Build Schema

Example: I think the shuttle is like a plane. Flight and there is a pilot.

- ☐ Picture Walk
- ☐ Oral Predictions
- ☐ Review vocabulary in glossary

NOTES: _____

TUES.

During Reading

Students read pages 2-3 quietly. As students read, ask:

1. Who launched space shuttles? (NASA)
2. What did they do? (carried astronauts and supplies)
3. What were the three parts of the space shuttle?

Students read page 4 quietly. As students read, ask:

1. Why did NASA send boats into the ocean? (to launch the shuttle)
2. What happened to the external tank? (It burned up and fell into the ocean.)

NOTES: _____

WED.

During Reading

Students read pages 5-6. As students read in their heads, rotate the roles. Students take turns being the reader, the questioner, and the answerer. After everyone has read, have them read aloud to you. After everyone has read, have them read aloud to each other. (Students may use fixed equipment, etc.)

1. What are some of the things the crew did on the space shuttle?
2. How did the crews help scientists learn more about space?
3. How can you tell that space travel was dangerous? (2 of the shuttle's engines failed during launch.)

Students read page 7-9 quietly. As students read, select students to be the questioner and answerer. (A private company that partnered with NASA to launch the shuttle.)

1. What is SpaceX? (A private company that partnered with NASA to launch the shuttle.)
2. Scientists are talking about sending citizens into space in the future. What do you think about this? (No, because some of the shuttle's engines failed during launch.)

NOTES: _____

THURS.

After Reading

Ask students to reread the text "American Space Transportation Systems." After rereading, the group will retell what they learned. When all students have finished, invite students to share their retell.

NOTES: _____

FRI.

Assessment Inferences

Orally review the text.

1. What is the main idea of the text? (The shuttle is a private company, SpaceX started working with NASA to launch the shuttle.)
2. What was the purpose of space shuttle? (to launch the shuttle)
3. Why do you think the space shuttle is dangerous? (they flew people into space for a long time)
4. Is space travel dangerous? How do you know? (Yes, because some of the shuttle's engines failed during launch.)
5. Why does the text say the return of the shuttle is a different kind of shuttle? (company sent a different kind of shuttle)

NOTES: _____

Inferences

Name: _____ Date: _____

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

1. Which of the following is not a part of the shuttle?
 - a. To fuel
 - b. To hold
 - c. To land
 - d. To thrust

2. The shuttle was designed to do the following:
 - a. Gliding
 - b. The Hub
 - c. Boats in
 - d. Thrust

3. What detail helps you understand the shuttle?
 - a. Three orbiters
 - b. Old orbiters
 - c. The Columbia
 - d. Private American

4. What can you infer about the shuttle?
 - a. The space shuttle
 - b. Space shuttle
 - c. Visiting Mars
 - d. The future of

5. Write three details from the text about space innovations.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Running Record

Name: _____ Date: _____

840L

American Space Flight

NASA is a United States government agency that explores space. NASA launched space transportation systems called space shuttles starting in 1981. Shuttles carried astronauts and supplies to and from Earth. The first space shuttle flight launched on April 12, 1981. The last NASA shuttle landed on July 21, 2011. There were 135 space shuttle missions during these years.

The space shuttle had three main parts. First was the orbiter. This was a large plane where the astronauts lived and worked while in space. It also had a cargo section that carried supplies into space. The orbiter was the only part of the shuttle that flew into space. The next part was the external tank. This large orange fuel tank attached to the bottom of the orbiter. It fueled the launch and did not go into space. The last parts of the space shuttle were rocket boosters. There was one for each side of the space shuttle.

FLUENCY SCORE

	Total Words	-	Errors	=	Words Per Minute (WPM)	Accuracy % (WPM ÷ Words Read) X 100
1st Read						

FLUENCY COMPONENTS

- ☐ Rate
- ☐ Accuracy
- ☐ Punctuation
- ☐ Expression

Running Record

Name: _____ Date: _____

840L

American Space Flight

NASA is a United States government agency that explores space and launched space transportation systems called space shuttles starting in 1968. The first shuttle carried astronauts and supplies to and from Earth. The first shuttle launched on April 12, 1981. The last NASA shuttle landed on July 21, 2011.

Directions: Answer the questions in your answer book.

Which of the following is true?

- The shuttle was launched on April 12, 1981.
- The shuttle was launched on July 21, 2011.
- The shuttle was launched on April 12, 2011.
- The shuttle was launched on July 21, 1981.

2. The shuttle was launched on April 12, 1981. The last NASA shuttle landed on July 21, 2011.

3. What is the purpose of the shuttle?

American Space Flight



Words Per Minute (WPM)

READING SMALL GROUP PLANS

Week of: _____

Students: _____

Focus Skill: _____

MON.

- ☐ Picture Work
- ☐ Oral Presentation
- ☐ Review

NOTES: _____

TUES.

- Students read and ask:
- Who launched the shuttle?
 - What is the purpose of the shuttle?
 - What is the shuttle used for?

NOTES: _____

FRI.

- Orally review the text.
- What is the main idea of the text?
 - What was the purpose of the shuttle?
 - Why do you think the shuttle was launched?
 - Is space travel dangerous?
 - Why does the text say that space travel is dangerous?
- Have students work in pairs to answer the questions.

NOTES: _____

WED.

During Reading

- Students read pages 5-6. As students read in their groups, ask:
- What are some of the things the crew did on their mission?
 - How did the crew help scientists learn more about space?
 - How can you tell that space travel was dangerous?
- Students read page 7-9 quietly. As students read, ask:
- What is SpaceX? (A private company that provides commercial space flights.)
 - Scientists are talking about sending citizens into space. Do you think this is a good idea? Include text evidence. Like "No, because space travel is dangerous."

NOTES: _____

THURS.

After Reading

- Ask students to reread the text "American Space Flight" and retell what they learned. After all students have finished, invite them to share their retell.

NOTES: _____

Explicit Details & Inferences

Answer the following questions.

- What are rainbows?
- Explain what a rainbow is made of.

820L

Explicit Details & Inferences

Rainbows

Name: _____



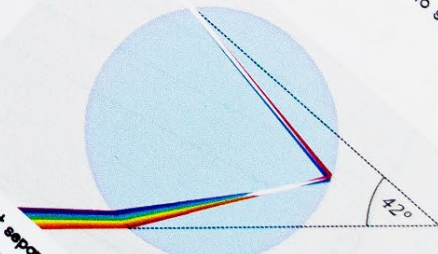
Rainbows come from light made up of tiny particles called photons. Protons travel in wavelengths. A wavelength is a pattern that looks like a series of hills and valleys. Each color travels on a different wavelength. White light contains all colors as it travels. When light reaches an object, it can absorb some of the colors and reflect others. Clear objects, like glass, let all of the light right through them.

Certain objects affect light very differently. Instead of absorbing the light, some objects cause the light to slow down and bend. This causes the light to separate as the light passes through.

Many objects can separate the colors in light. An object must be asymmetrical and clear. A raindrop is a perfect example. When light shines through a raindrop at the right angle, the light can separate the wavelengths in the light and disperse the colors across the sky.

Next time you see a rainbow on a rainy day, think about the wavelengths of light and how they are separating into different colors right before your own eyes!

White light separates into different colors when entering the raindrop, causing the colors to disperse.



©2014 Bobbs



Date: _____
ace. NASA
181. Shuttles

everyone has read,

READING SMALL GROUP PLANS

Students:

Week of: _____

Focus Skill:

Standard:

Book

MON. Pre-Reading

Build Schema: What do you think this text is about? What helped
Example: I think this text is about space flight in the United States. I think this because
Flight and there is a picture of a space shuttle on the cover.

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

NOTES:

TUES. During Reading

Students read pages 2-3 quietly. As students read in their heads, rotate through students to have them read aloud to you. After everyone has read, ask:

- Who launched space shuttles? (NASA)
- What did they do? (carried astronauts and supplies)
- What were the three parts of the space shuttle? (the orbiter, the external tank, rocket boosters)

Students read page 4 quietly. As students read, select students to read aloud to you. After everyone has read, ask:

- Why did NASA send boats into the ocean? (To get the rocket boosters that fell off so they could be reused)
- What happened to the external tank? (It burned up in the atmosphere)

720L / 9

Inferences

American Space Flight



INFERENCES



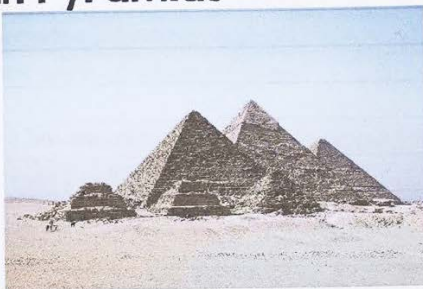
Explicit details

780L Explicit Details & Inferences Name: _____ Date: _____

The Egyptian Pyramids

The Egyptian pyramids are ancient structures in Egypt. Currently, there are between 113-138 identified pyramids. These were built as tombs for pharaohs.

The most famous Egyptian pyramids are at Giza. Giza is on the outskirts of Cairo. The Giza pyramids are the largest structures ever built. The Pyramid of Khufu is one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World.



The Giza Pyramids

In the Early Dynastic Period, people who were wealthy were buried in mastabas. Mastabas were rectangular tombs. The tombs were made of mud bricks. The architect Imhotep came up with the idea of stacking mastabas on top of each other. This created steps that got smaller towards the top. He designed the first pyramid, the Pyramid of Djoser. This pyramid was meant to be a large stairway for the pharaoh Djoser to ascend to the heavens.

While the main purpose of pyramids was burial monuments, there are principals that went into their creation. A narrow shaft extending from the main burial chamber points directly towards the center of the sky. It is thought that these pyramids were designed to send the deceased pharaoh's soul into the sky. All of the Egyptian pyramids were built on the west bank of the Nile. The west bank of the Nile is where the sun sets. It is associated with the dead in Egyptian myths.

For a long time, the construction of these huge structures was a mystery. Very large amounts of stone needed to be moved. The ancient Greek historian Herodotus once described the pyramid builders as slaves. This created a myth that was perpetuated by movies. Archaeologists have compiled evidence showing the workers were paid. They were well respected. Those who died during construction were honored by being buried in the tombs near the sacred pyramids of their pharaohs. In 2013, archaeologists were able to discover the journal of an Egyptologist who was involved in transporting limestone along the Nile river. This revealed how The Great Pyramid at Giza was constructed.

Many pyramids are in a poor state. They are not well preserved. Some are buried by desert sands. Some only appear as mounds of rubble. Archaeologists are working to preserve them. They are continuing to find and study pyramids.

Indicated If there is not a crayon next to the text evidence to help you infer.

Pyramids were slaves involved in transporting the Great Pyramid at Giza.

Pyramids were not well known until they were discovered. The only appearance of pyramids was in the story of stacking stones that got smaller towards the top. This pyramid was designed to ascend to the heavens.

Nile? (Choose all that apply.)

Pyramids are mentioned in Egyptian myths.

Pyramids were not able to be built by archaeologists.

The pyramids were built by slaves. The myth that was perpetuated by movies was that they were built by slaves. Archaeologists are working to preserve them. They are continuing to find and study pyramids.

Print & Digital



Norwhals

The norwhal is a type of whale. It is found in the Arctic region, particularly in Canada and Russia. It is a member of the baleen whale family. The norwhal and beluga are the only whales found in the Arctic region.

Map of where norwhals live

Description

Males are much distinguished because they have a long, straight tusk. Excluding the tusk, their bodies are typically 30-40 feet long. Males tend to be slightly larger than females. Males weigh about 1,000-1,500 pounds. Norwhals are white with a mottled pattern of blackish-brown markings. They are darkest when they are born, and gradually become whiter with age. Old males become mostly white. Male norwhals grow a tusk about 3 to 10 years old. The tusk can grow about 3 to 10 feet long. Only about 5 percent of females grow a tusk, which tends to be much smaller than male tusks. The tusk serves as a sensory organ with millions of nerve endings. Some researchers believe that males rub their tusks together to communicate information about the water they have traveled through.

Sketch of a whale and a human

Size of a norwhal compared to a human

Expert Guide & Information

Use the following space to write the best evidence from your research. If there is not a single best answer, you should explain why. You should explain the best evidence to help yourself.

Details from the text to support your answer:

From the text to support your answer:



WHAT'S INCLUDED?

TEN 4th & 5th Grade **DIGITAL** and **PRINTABLE** PDF nonfiction passages & **TWO** assessments!

- Aligned with 4th and 5th Grade Lexile Levels
- Includes a Types of Questions Anchor Chart and Journal Page
- Students can highlight the text for easy comprehension

Created with
GOOGLE
SLIDES

INFERENCES & EXPLICIT DETAILS

4th & 5th grade

Table of Contents

*This product includes 12 Lexile[®] leveled stories in the 4th-5th Grade Common Core Text Complexity Band (the range for 4th-5th grade is 740L-1,010L).

1. [Types of Questions Journal Page/Anchor Chart](#)
2. [Loggerhead Sea Turtles- 750L](#)
3. [The Egyptian Pyramids- 780L](#)



Large mammals

Westcott, Frederic H. *Redeemer's Blood*

What is the
of the
the?

May 1991



1999

Always underline the best evidence in the case indicated. If there is not a single best
evidence to refer the answer, you should still look for best evidence to help you refer.

note, select as screen, time?

2. Time spent on a given technology (tablets, and computers).

How do we know certain things affect us but others don't? (7) answer all these

understand the long-term effects of screens.
Two hours on screens got their bodies o

Sticker: *Sticker does not have screen time*

... differences in the bodies of kids who
... the same ...

total from the article and our inference.

... a little bit of time.

... have been able to do
... because the other people have
... and after looking more closely
... they say the school building was
... very much improved by the



NONFICTION PASSAGES

820L Explicit Details & Inferences Name: _____ Date: _____

Rainbows

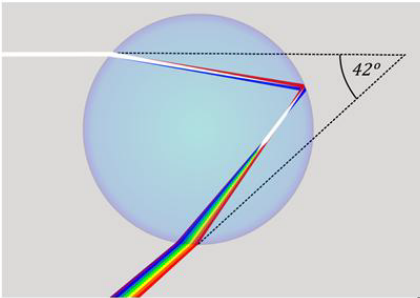
Rainbows come from light. Light is made up of tiny particles called photons. Photons travel in wavelengths. A wavelength is a pattern that looks like little hills and valleys. Each color travels on a different wavelength. White light contains all colors as it travels. When light reaches an object, it can absorb some of the colors and reflect others. Clear objects, like glass, let all of the light right through them. Certain objects affect light very differently. Instead of absorbing the



light or letting it pass straight through, the angles of these objects cause the light to slow down at different speeds. This causes the different colors within the light to separate as the light passes through.

Many objects can separate the colors in light. An object must be asymmetrical and clear. A raindrop is a perfect example. When light shines through raindrops at the right angle, the raindrops can separate the wavelengths in the light and disperse the colors across the sky.

Next time you see a rainbow on a rainy day, think about the wavelengths of light and how they are separating into different colors right before your own eyes!



White light separates into different colors when entering the raindrop, causing the colors to disperse.

©Jillie Beckner

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

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

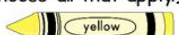
Explicit Details & Inferences

Answer the following questions. Underline the text evidence in the color indicated. If there is not a crayon next to the question, you will need to infer the answer. You should still look for text evidence to help you infer.

1. What are rainbows? 

a. rain
b. light
c. glass
d. hills and valleys

2. Explain what clear objects do when light hits them. 

3. Raindrops can separate the wavelengths in light because they are: (Choose all that apply.) 

a. colder than the air around them
b. asymmetrical in shape
c. falling from the sky at a high speeds
d. made from water, which is a transparent material

4. What evidence is needed to prove that rainbows are made of all of the colors? 

Students type their answers right in the text box.

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Explicit Details & Inferences

The Egyptian Pyramids

Date: _____



Explicit Details & Inferences

Rainbows

Date: _____

Read the passage. Circle the explicit details. Write the inferences in the space provided.

Explicit Details & Inferences

Norwhals

Date: _____




Explicit Details & Inferences

Answer the following questions. Underline the best evidence in the text to support your answer. If there is not a choice, write your own answer in the space provided.

Explicit Details & Inferences

TEST: Screen Time

9701

Do you have a smartphone? How often do you reach for it? Screen time is a habit. Smartphones, tablets, and phones. Technology has become an integral part of our lives. Many of us mindlessly reach for technology. We spend countless hours shopping, scrolling, and texting. We don't always think about how screen time affects our brains and emotional and mental health.

Large amounts of screen time affect our brains. A study conducted found that that there were major differences in the brains of kids who spent more than seven hours in bed each night. While these studies are still in the early stages and it will be years before we understand the long-term effects, it is important to keep this in mind. Studies show kids who spend more than two hours on screens get lower scores on thinking and language tests.

Teenagers spend an average of 10 hours a day on their phones. This has resulted in a shift of how teens think and act. It also affects how teenagers relate to each other. In the years since smartphones have become the norm, depression has spiked in teens. Easy access to social media has made cyber bullying more prevalent due to the anonymity of hiding behind text.

The American Academy of Pediatrics recommends children under two years avoid all digital media and children two to five years limit screen time to no more than one hour a day. They do not recommend screen time for children older than five.

Screen time has many benefits. It allows children to connect quickly to information at the touch of a screen. However, there are also risks. It is important when using screens that children and adults take breaks and be active when it is not screen time.



1. Choose all that apply. Smartphones, tablets, and phones.

2. How often do you reach for it? Every day.

3. How does it affect your brain? It affects my thinking and language skills.

4. How does it affect your emotions and mental health? It makes me feel depressed and lonely.

5. How does it affect your social life? It makes it harder to connect with friends in person.



ASSESSMENTS

Color coded highlighting can also be done on the assessments!

970L Explicit Details & Inferences Name: _____ Date: _____

TEST: Screen Time

Do you have a smartphone? How often do you reach for a device such as a tablet, computer, or cell phone? Technology has become an integral part

840L Explicit Details & Inferences Name: _____ Date: _____

TEST: *The Brady Bunch*



Robert Reed and Florence Henderson played parents Mike and Carol Brady.

The cast of *The Brady Bunch* was a talented bunch. Robert Reed was selected to play Mike Brady, the father. Actress Florence Henderson was chosen for the role of Carol Brady. The 6 actors who played the children were selected from 264 interviewees. Maureen McCormick played the oldest daughter, Marcia Brady. Barry Williams starred as Greg Brady. Susan Olsen played the youngest daughter, Cindy.

The series aired for five seasons. It went into production in September 1975. The series was a huge hit during its initial run. It was very popular during reruns. Children of many generations have watched the show. Due to its later success, it has had several television spin-offs, spin-off series, and movies. This show has become an American cultural icon.



The Cast of *The Brady Bunch*

The Brady Bunch is an American sitcom that aired from September 26, 1969 to March 8, 1974 on ABC. This show was created by Sherwood Schwartz, who also created the television show *Gilligan's Island*.

The plot of the show is about a blended family of six children and their parents. Mike Brady is a widower with three sons: Greg, Peter, and Bobby. He marries Carol, who has three daughters: Marcia, Jan, and Cindy. They have a live-in housekeeper named Alice and a dog named Tiger. The series takes place in a large suburban house outside of Los Angeles in the late 1960s and early 1970s. The story lines included brother-sister rivalry, everyday teen problems, character building, and responsibility.

Explicit Details & Inferences

Answer the following questions. Underline the text evidence in the color indicated. If there is not a crayon next to the question, you will need to infer the answer. You should still look for text evidence to help you infer.

1. What is a sitcom? 

a. *Gilligan's Island*

b. a comedy TV show 

c. a show about blended families

d. any show created by Sherwood Schwartz

2. Summarize the plot line of *The Brady Bunch*. 

Students type their answers right in the text box.

3. What is the setting of *The Brady Bunch*? (Choose all that apply.) 

a. a stage

b. modern times 

c. the LA suburbs

d. the late 1960s to the early 1970s

4. According to the details in the article, which of the following could be realistic episode storylines for *The Brady Bunch*? (Choose all that apply.) 

a. Peter becomes a famous actor and leaves his family.

b. Jan finds out that her brother Greg was visited by aliens. 

c. The two youngest children, Cindy and Bobby, get into a fight.

d. Marcia gets into trouble when she lies to her parents about where she was.

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

NONFICTION task cards

INFERENCES

4th & 5th G

Inferences &
Explicit
Details
?

I. Nonfiction Questions

Did you know there are more planets than stars in our galaxy? In our solar system there are eight planets. Mercury is the smallest planet, just barely larger than the Earth's moon. It's also the closest planet to the Sun and fast. It whizzes around the Sun every 88 days. Mercury is one of the rocky planets, along with Venus, Earth, and Mars. The other planets are composed of gasses.

Based on the information in the text, which is a unique feature of Mercury?

- a It is composed of gas.
- b It is closest to the sun
- c It is rockier than other planets
- d There are more stars than planets

It's a plane, it's
they have a
three body
en opened.
s. They can also

night they live?



Inferences & Explicit Details

?

1. Nonfiction Questions

Did you know there are more planets than stars in our galaxy? In our solar system there are eight planets. Mercury is the smallest planet, just barely larger than the Earth's moon. It's also the closest planet to the Sun and fast. It whizzes around the Sun every 88 days. Mercury is one of the rocky planets, along with Venus, Earth, and Mars. The other planets are composed of gasses.

Based on the information in the text, which is a unique feature of Mercury?

- a. It is composed of gas.
- b. It is closest to the sun.
- c. It is rockier than other planets.
- d. There are more stars than planets.

(Circle all that apply.)

- a. China
- b. The Sahara Desert
- c. A wet Florida marsh
- d. The North Pole

15. Nonfiction Questions

When you walk through sand at the beach, dinosaurs they roamed the Earth. Dinosaur trackways, paths millions of years ago, tell scientists a lot about how they were discovered in Scotland. Following behind lots of smaller ones. Scientists think the smaller dozens of younger dinosaurs. This makes them have belonged to a family of dinosaurs.

is sometimes moved in

smaller ones." roamed"

Nonfiction Inferences Digital Task Cards

30 Cards
Includes an
audio reading of
each passage.

Nonfiction Questions

There are different types of communities where people live. People may live in cities, in rural areas, or suburbs. A suburb is a community that is near a city but has less traffic. Often suburban areas have many neighborhoods that include houses and apartments. They usually have schools, police and fire stations, and a post office. Often there are parks, malls, and restaurants.

According to the text, which would you LEAST likely find in a suburb?

Neighborhoods

A fire truck

A traffic jam

Shopping centers

©Julie Boches



INFERENCES IN NONFICTION BOOM CARDS



[Click Here](#)
[for a](#)
[Playable](#)
[Preview!](#)

Nonfiction Questions

Lalayna scratches her arm. It itches so badly! She wonders how to make the itching from her bug bite stop. Lalayna needs to complete an investigation, which is a scientific word for test. An investigation helps scientists like Lalayna solve problems. She will try out different solutions, or answers, to her itchy problem and then observe the outcome. When Lalayna puts honey on her bug bite, it stops itching.

© Julie Boches

Using honey is a(n):

investigation

solution

observation

scientific

- Digital & Interactive
- Self Grading Multiple-Choice Questions
- Includes Audio

You may be eligible for a free trial from Boom Learning. Read here for details: <http://bit.ly/BoomTrial>. If you choose not to stay on a premium account after your free trial, you will still be able to assign all your Boom Cards to as many students as you see fit using Fast Play pins (which give instant feedback for decks that are self-grading).

MAIN IDEA AND DETAILS BOOM CARDS



Nonfiction Questions

Many years ago, the world had no wheels. To go places, people had to walk, sometimes a very long way. When things needed to be moved, they had to be carried by people or animals. Finally, someone cut slices from a log and connected them with a rod. The wheel and axle was invented. Wheels became faster with pegs and notches that made gears. The wheels were carved with spokes to make them lighter and faster.

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Which detail best supports the idea that life was more difficult before wheels?

'things...had to be carried by people or animals'

'wheels were carved with spokes'

'someone cut slices from a rod'

'Wheels became faster'