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Common Core State Standards

The lessons and activities included in *Nonfiction Reading Comprehension for the Common Core, Grade 1* meet the following Common Core State Standards. (©Copyright 2010. National Governors Association Center for Best Practices and Council of Chief State School Officers. All rights reserved.) For more information about the Common Core State Standards, go to <http://www.corestandards.org/> or visit <http://www.teachercreated.com/standards/>.

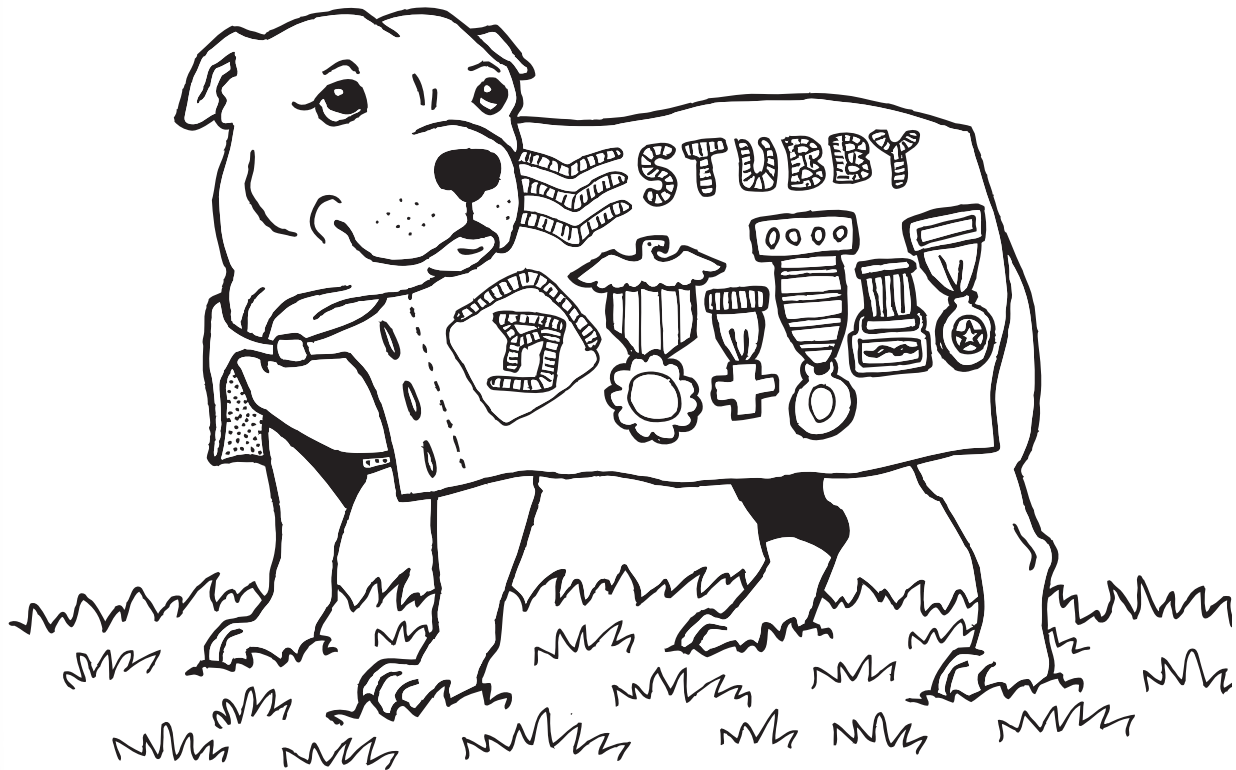
Informational Text Standards	
Key Ideas and Details	Pages
CCSS.ELA.RI.1.1. Ask and answer about key details in a text.	10–47
CCSS.ELA.RI.1.2. Identify the main topic and retell key details in a text.	10–47
Craft and Structure	Pages
CCSS.ELA.RI.1.4. Ask and answer questions to help determine or clarify the meaning of words and phrases in a text.	10–47
Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity	Pages
CCSS.ELA.RI.1.10. With prompting and support, read informational texts appropriately complex for grade 1.	10–47
Foundational Skills Standards	
Phonics and Word Recognition	Pages
CCSS.ELA.RF.1.3. Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words.	10–47
Fluency	Pages
CCSS.ELA.RF.1.4. Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support comprehension.	10–47
Language Standards	
Conventions of Standard English	Pages
CCSS.ELA.L.1.1. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.	11–47
CCSS.ELA.L.1.2. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.	11–47
Vocabulary Acquisition and Use	Pages
CCSS.ELA.L.1.4. Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 1 reading and content, choosing flexibly from an array of strategies.	10–47
Writing Standards	
Research to Build and Present Knowledge	Pages
CCSS.ELA.W.1.8. With prompting and support from adults, recall information from experiences or gather information from provided sources to answer a question.	10–47

One Brave Dog

Sergeant Stubby was brave. He was in World War I. He was a hero. Stubby was many things, but he was not a man. He was a dog.

Stubby was a *stray* dog. He did not have a home. A college student found Stubby. The student was training to be a soldier. The soldier left for battle. Stubby went with him. Stubby saved many hurt soldiers. He barked when there was trouble nearby. He knew trouble was nearby because he used his nose. Stubby smelled really well. In all, Stubby was in 17 battles.

Before he died, Stubby met a lot of presidents. He got many awards. There have been many dogs that have fought in war. No dog was quite like Stubby.



Answer the following questions about the story "One Brave Dog." The weights show you how hard you will need to work to find each answer.



1. Who found Stubby?

- Ⓐ a cook
- Ⓑ a student
- Ⓒ a private
- Ⓓ a general



2. What does the word *stray* mean?

- Ⓐ wanders and has no home
- Ⓑ works hard
- Ⓒ laughs a lot
- Ⓓ has spots



3. How many battles was Stubby in?

- Ⓐ 3
- Ⓑ 12
- Ⓒ 21
- Ⓓ 17



4. What skill did Stubby have that most soldiers did not have?

- Ⓐ He could run really fast.
- Ⓑ He could sniff out trouble.
- Ⓒ He could fly a plane.
- Ⓓ He could give a medals to soldiers.

On the lines below, write your own question based on "One Brave Dog." Circle the correct picture on the left to show the level of the question you wrote.









On a separate piece of paper . . .

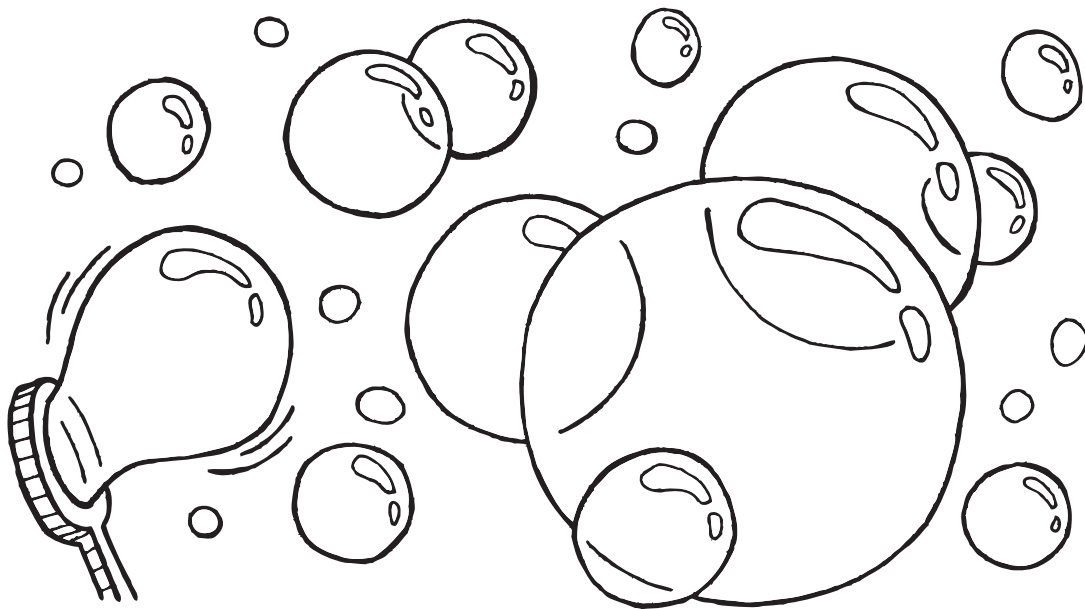
- Write a sentence that includes the word *brave*.
- What do you think a dog's bravery medal might look like? Draw a picture of a medal that Stubby (and other brave dogs like him) may have received.

How Bubbles Get Their Shape

Have you ever seen a square bubble? You probably have not. Bubbles are round. There is a reason for this. *Surface tension* keeps them round. Surface tension is a layer between a liquid and a gas. When you pour water into a cup, you can see the surface tension between the water and the air. A bubble acts the same way, except that it is round.

Creating bubbles is easy. Just add soap to the water. By doing this, two surface layers are formed. One layer is on the inside of the bubble. The other layer is on the outside. The water is in between. A bubble has three layers.

A bubble will always try to hold the most gas in the smallest form. Let's say a bubble is filled with air. The surface tension holds the air inside. The surface tension pulls in tightly, trying to reach the layer on the other side of the bubble. This creates a round shape.



Answer the following questions about the story “How Bubbles Get Their Shape.”
The weights show you how hard you will need to work to find each answer.



1. What is *surface tension*?

- (A) a glass of cold water
- (B) the layer between a liquid and a gas
- (C) a bubble wand
- (D) soap



2. In order, what are the three layers of a bubble?

- (A) inside, outside, water
- (B) water, outside, inside
- (C) inside, water, outside
- (D) outside, inside, water



3. What ingredient can you add to water to create some good bubbles?

- (A) a gas
- (B) soap
- (C) more water
- (D) any liquid



4. Which of these has a shape that is most like a bubble’s shape?

- (A) an ice cube
- (B) a banana
- (C) a pumpkin
- (D) a ball

On the lines below, write your own question based on “How Bubbles Get Their Shape.”
Circle the correct picture on the left to show the level of the question you wrote.







On a separate piece of paper . . .

- Write a sentence that includes the word *round*.
- Do you think bubbles are interesting? Explain why or why not.