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Common Core State Standards

The lessons and activities included in *Nonfiction Reading Comprehension for the Common Core, Grade 5* 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.5.3. Explain the relationships or interactions between two or more individuals, events, ideas, or concepts in a historical, scientific, or technical text based on specific information in the text.	10–47
Craft and Structure	Pages
CCSS.ELA.RI.5.4. Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases in a text relevant to a grade 5 topic or subject area	10–47
Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity	Pages
CCSS.ELA.RI.5.10. By the end of the year, read and comprehend informational texts, including history/social studies, science, and technical texts, at the high end of the grades 4–5 text complexity band independently and proficiently.	10–47
Foundational Skills	
Phonics and Word Recognition	Pages
CCSS.ELA.RF.5.3. Know and apply grade-level phonics and word-analysis skills in decoding words.	10–47
Fluency	Pages
CCSS.ELA.RF.5.4. Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support comprehension.	10–47
Language Standards	
Conventions of Standard English	Pages
CCSS.ELA.L.5.1. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.	11–47
CCSS.ELA.L.5.2. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.	11–47
Knowledge of Language	Pages
CCSS.ELA.L.5.3. Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.	10–47
Vocabulary Acquisition and Use	Pages
CCSS.ELA.L.5.4. Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on <i>grade 5 reading and content</i> , choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.	10–47
CCSS.ELA.L.5.5. Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.	10–47

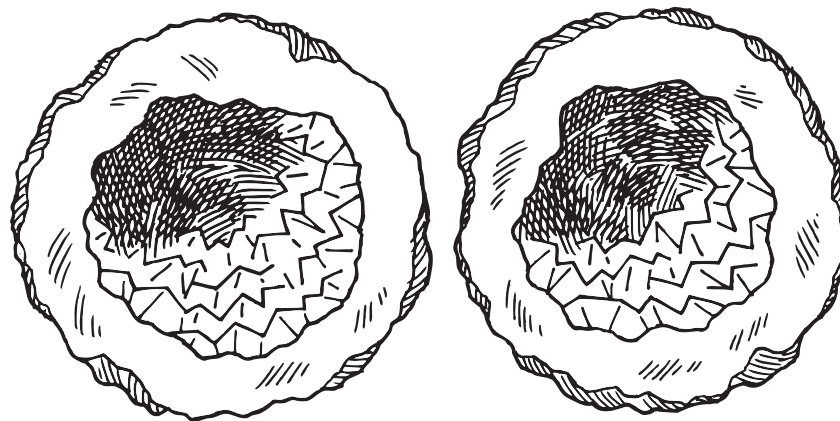
What Is a Geode?

A geode is a beautiful rock formation that gives you a peek inside a natural wonder. *Geo* means "earth," and a geode is a small piece of earth. Geodes are round or oval in shape. They are plain and dull on the outside but full of sparkling crystals on the inside. If you find a geode, you know that you are looking at a piece of Earth's history.

It takes a long time for a geode to form. They are formed in rounded areas like those made from the gas bubbles in volcanic rock. Over a long period of time, minerals leak into the hollow formed by the gas bubble. The mineral hardens into a crusty shell while it continues to form on the inside of what will be the geode. It can take hundreds of millions of years for a geode to actually fill in the round shape. This is why most geodes that we find today are still hollow. The crystal formations create an inside layer of beauty within the outer shell.

Many geodes have crystals on the inside that are white or even purple in color. Most are made from quartz, but some can be made from amethyst. The crystal formations form hundreds of sparkly facets. A facet is a flat surface that can reflect light and be very smooth to the touch.

Geodes can be found in many desert areas, but they have been discovered all over the world. While many American states are known for their geodes, only Iowa has named the geode its official state rock.



Answer the following questions about the story “What Is a Geode?” The weights show you how hard you will need to work to find each answer.



1. What does the prefix *geo* mean?

Ⓐ go

Ⓒ earth

Ⓑ maps

Ⓓ rocky



2. According to the passage, what kind of rocks have formed geodes?

Ⓐ volcanic

Ⓒ concrete

Ⓑ quartz

Ⓓ gravel



3. According to the description in the passage, what does a facet feel like?

Ⓐ spiky

Ⓒ puffy

Ⓑ sharp

Ⓓ smooth



4. According to the story, where is a location in which you would most likely find a geode?

Ⓐ Antarctica

Ⓑ a rainforest

Ⓒ the Sahara desert

Ⓓ the Pacific Ocean

On the lines below, write your own question based on “What Is a Geode?” 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 *reflect*.
 - Write a short story about finding a huge round rock in your backyard. Imagine you take a hammer and crack the rock open. Describe what you find inside.
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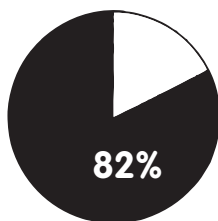
Reading an Infographic

An infographic is a way to display data. It uses symbols and pictures to present facts. The purpose of it can just be to inform. An infographic can also be used to persuade a reader. It can be very effective at doing this.

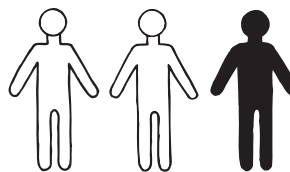
Just look at the word *infographic*. It gives you the two main elements that define it: *info* and *graphic*. In other words, an infographic is made up of information and pictures.

You can find infographics everywhere these days. They are used in every newspaper and on many websites. They are often used to display factual evidence. This comes in many forms: data, graphs, quotes, statistics, or even photographs. You will also find infographics online because they help readers understand big ideas.

So let's say you are writing an essay on the dangers of texting and driving. You begin your essay with this sentence: *Texting and driving is a dangerous trend that threatens many lives every year.* In the body of your essay, you include this infographic:



The percentage of American teenagers who own a cell phone.

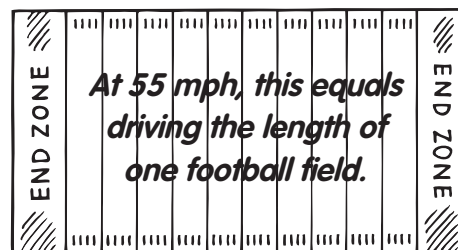


34%

The percentage of teenage drivers who admit to texting while driving.



The minimum amount of time you aren't paying attention to the road while texting and driving.



You then end your essay by asking young people to sign a contract promising not to text and drive. Your words are still important, but the infographic really improves your argument. You have used today's language of images and graphics to present evidence. In a glance, your reader can understand the reasons behind your stance.

Answer the following questions about the story “Reading an Infographic.” The weights show you how hard you will need to work to find each answer.



1. What is not an example of factual evidence?

Ⓐ data

Ⓒ opinions

Ⓑ pie charts

Ⓓ statistics



2. Looking at the infographic, what percent of teens have admitted to texting while driving?

Ⓐ 82

Ⓒ 34

Ⓑ 43

Ⓓ 55



3. Based on the infographic, what is used to represent the distance one drives in five seconds?

Ⓐ two car lengths

Ⓒ five car lengths

Ⓑ a football field

Ⓓ a cell phone



4. After reading the passage, which of these best describes the purpose of an infographic?

Ⓐ to entertain and persuade

Ⓑ to inform and excite

Ⓒ to persuade and argue

Ⓓ to inform and persuade

On the lines below, write your own question based on “Reading an Infographic.” 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 *display*.
 - When you need information about a topic, would you rather just read words, or would you rather have the information presented to you as an infographic? Give reasons for your answer.
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