

QUESTIONS

Good readers can ask and answer questions about the text.

STORY STRUCTURE

After the **beginning** and the **middle**, what do you think is the final part of a story?

Turn and talk to your neighbor about what the final part could be.

STORY ELEMENTS

Let's practice!

With your neighbor, think of a story that matches this **illustration**.



CHARACTER RESPONSE

Major and minor events happen in a certain order, which effects

THE MAIN CHARACTER,

who has **challenges** and

responds to those **challenges and events**.

MAIN IDEA

For example:

The topic of this book is giraffes.



CONTEXT CLUES

Good readers use clues to help them figure out what a word means.

These clues are called **CONTEXT CLUES**.

AUTHOR'S MAIN PURPOSE

When an author writes a nonfiction text, they write for a specific reason or for a **main purpose**.

TEXT FEATURES

Table of Contents

This is usually at the beginning of the book and lists the page number for each part or chapter of the book.

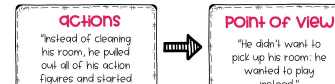
TABLE OF CONTENTS	
1. Fish.....	3-12
2. Sharks.....	13-16
3. Octopuses.....	17-21
4. Rays.....	22-24
5. Reef Animals.....	25-30

CENTRAL MESSAGE

In "The Tortoise and the Hare" fable, the **central message** is that slow and steady wins the race.

POINT OF VIEW

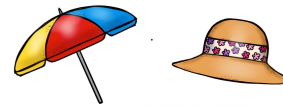
Daniel's **actions** show us his **point of view** about his chores.



COMPARE & CONTRAST

YOU TRY!

Let's **contrast** an umbrella and a hat.



Remember that to **contrast** is to talk

POETRY

Here are four poetry elements that help us figure out the meaning of a **poem**.

Rhythm (Beat)	Alliteration
Rhyme	Repetition

MAKING CONNECTIONS

Events in a text are sometimes **connected** because one event **causes** another.

The **effect** is what happened. The **cause** is what made it happen.



AUTHOR'S POINT

Author's Point

Fish make great classroom pets.

reason #1
Fish are easy to take care of.

reason #2
Fish are quiet, so they won't cause distractions.

reason #3
Fish are less expensive than other animals.

Turn and talk to your partner. What could be

COMPARE & CONTRAST

When **comparing** and **contrasting**, a good strategy to use is to organize your **similarities** and **differences** in a chart.

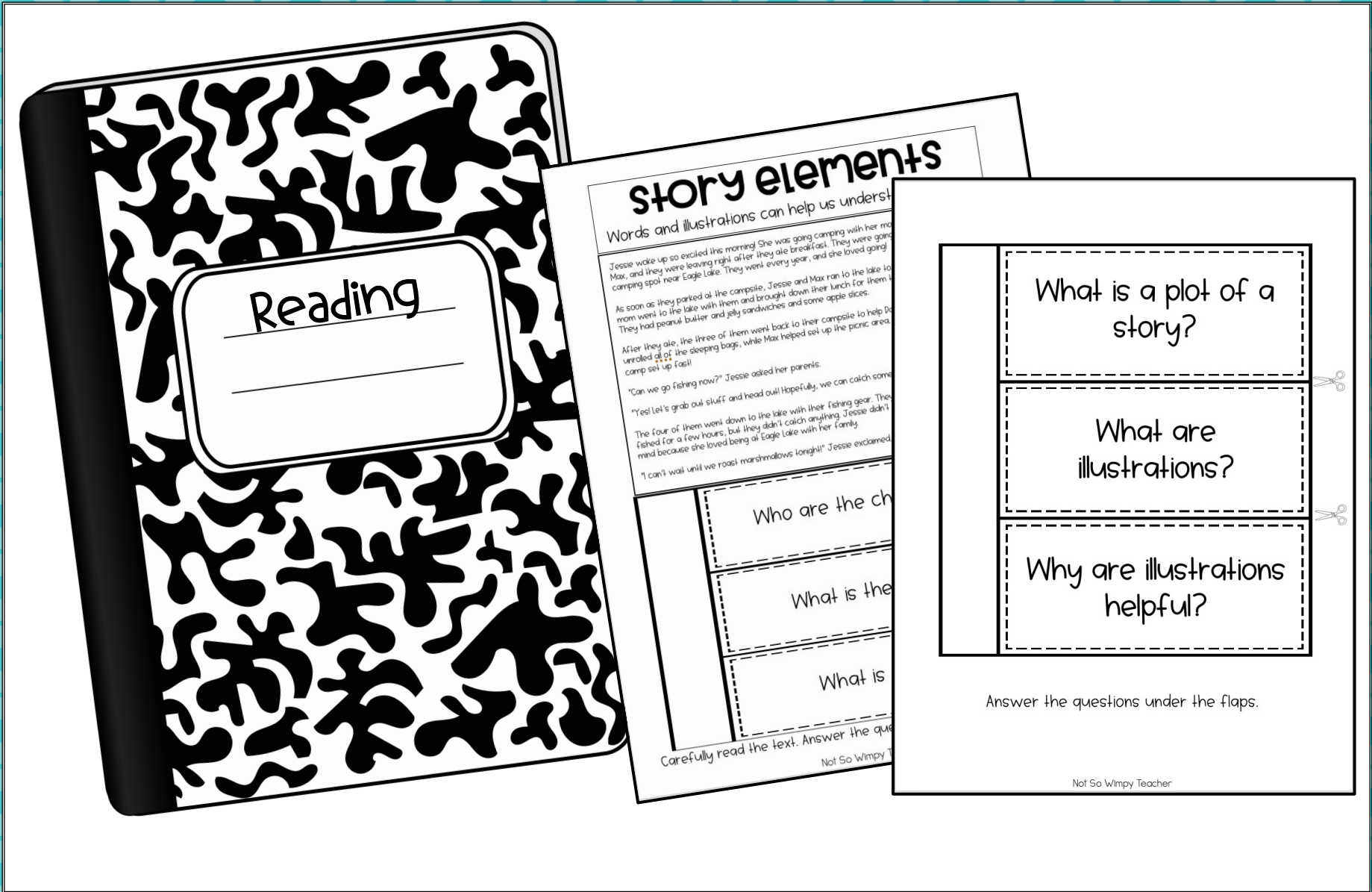
Polar bears	both	grizzly bears

QUESTIONS

Here are some common **question words**!

WHO	WHAT	WHEN
WHERE	WHY	HOW

16 PowerPoint Lessons to Introduce Each Skill



story elements

Words and illustrations can help us understand a story.

Jessie woke up so excited this morning! She was going camping with her mom, Max, and they were leaving right after they ate breakfast. They were going to a camping spot near Eagle Lake. They went every year, and she loved going!

As soon as they parked at the campsite, Jessie and Max ran to the lake to see if they could catch any fish. Their mom went to the lake with them and brought down their lunch for them. They had peanut butter and jelly sandwiches and some apple slices.

After they ate, the three of them went back to their campsite to help Dad set up the sleeping bags, while Max helped set up the picnic area.

"Can we go fishing now?" Jessie asked her parents.
"Yes! Let's grab our stuff and head out! Hopefully, we can catch some fish!"

The four of them went down to the lake with their fishing gear. They fished for a few hours, but they didn't catch anything. Jessie didn't mind because she loved being at Eagle Lake with her family.

"I can't wait until we roast marshmallows tonight!" Jessie exclaimed.

Who are the characters?

What is the setting?

What is the plot?

Carefully read the text. Answer the questions.

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What is a plot of a story?

What are illustrations?

Why are illustrations helpful?

Answer the questions under the flaps.

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2 Interactive Notebook Activities Per Skill

Fiction POINT OF VIEW

Nonfiction MAKING CONNECTIONS



CENTER ONE

Carefully read the passage. Figure out how the characters are the same and different. Write your answers in your recording book.



CENTER TWO

Read the story. Match each character with his or her point of view. Write your answers in the recording book.



CENTER THREE

Carefully read each text. Figure out the character's point of view. Write your answer in your recording book.



CENTER FOUR

Read the text in your recording book. Answer the questions by underlining or circling using the correct colors in your recording book.



CENTER FIVE

- Choose a fiction picture book, and carefully read the text. Write the answer to the question on the card in your recording book. Check your work.
- Read a new book, and answer the same question for the second book.



5 Centers with a Recording Book Per Skill

WRITTEN RESPONSE

Major Character(s):

CENTER ONE



Okay, Mom, we will," Sasha said. "Come on, Nat. We have to clean up our room together. Let's start by looking under the bed."

Sasha looked under their bunk bed and finds their favorite book and Ellie look! We've b

"Oh, Ellie, we've gave her a ti animals and p

"Yes! Do you audience? M suggested.

"Let's do both end up playin

"Oh, no! Mom made it mess

"Quick! Let's v They both ra and put awa

"Girls, it's time for lunch! I hope you cleaned your room!" Mom called up the stairs to them.

"Phew! That was perfect timing! The room looks great!" Nat said.

CENTER ONE

Read the passage on the card carefully. Figure out the major character(s), minor character(s), and the challenge. Write your answers in the recording book.



2 RESPONSE MATCH

CENTER TWO



It was raining outside, and she was so bored inside the house that she didn't know what to do!

3

4

It was so hot outside!

4

It was raining outside, and she was so bored inside the house that she didn't know what to do!

5

6

He was playing outside and didn't feel well.

6

3 WRITE THE ANSWER

CENTER THREE



hitting the sand.
ing their faces.
e salt from the
g a sandcastle.

and her mom was reading a book. It
was a cool summer day, and it was
perfect for them!



What did you learn
about the setting?

4

On the first day of school,
early. He d
his lunch before he jumped into the car.
At school, he found his classroom. His
best friends were in his class, too!
After recess, they started reading.
his favorite book! Chad was so
excited for the year!



What is the plot?

5

6

4

4 COLOR ANSWERS

The second grade class at Pennbrook Elementary
was going on a field trip to a local farm. They
were going to learn about animals and food

CENTER FOUR



they got to
was filled
e teacher,
bus and
em.

parts of
cows,
ure! They
sh them.

when it came time for lunch, they walked back to

Who are the characters?
Underline the answer in green.

lunches! Ms. Anderson said as she pulled out her

What did Ms. Anderson do to fix the problem?
Underline the answer in purple.

the farm!" said a second grader. "I

What problem did the class run into?
Underline the answer in orange.

50 READING RESPONSE

Text: _____

Word #1: _____

Definition: _____

My Clue: _____

Word #2: _____

Definition: _____

My Clue: _____

CENTER FIVE

a. Choose a nonfiction picture book, passage, or article, and carefully read the text. Write the answer to the question on the card in your recording book. Check your work.

b. Read a new text, and answer the so the second te

Find **two** interesting or unknown words in your text. What clues help you understand the words? What do you think the words mean?



CHECKING

- I completely answered the question.
- I used evidence from the text to prove my answer.
- I edited my work for spelling and punctuation.



Making a Clay Bowl

Text Features



A kiln can get as hot as 2,000 degrees!

Pottery has been around for thousands of years. There are many different types of pottery. Many steps to creating a clay bowl.

Materials

There are a few important materials needed to make pottery: water, clay, a potter's wheel, and a kiln. A **potter's wheel** is a machine that bakes the clay.

Steps

Once you have the materials, you need to have the help of a professional potter or a pottery machine. First, place the clay on

like a big ant hill on top of the wheel. Next, turn the wheel on and shape the clay into the bowl. This step is called "throwing the clay." That would get messy! Use the sponge to smooth the clay. When you are done throwing the clay, the clay needs to dry for 24 hours. Trimming means you get the extra clay off the sides and bottom. Then the bowl will go in the kiln for 20 hours. After the bowl is done, glaze means to add color to the bowl. You can dunk, spray, or brush the bowl into the kiln goes one more time. Now you have a clay bowl.

1. Why do you think the author chose to bold the words "potter's wheel" and "kiln"?

2. How does the subheading "Materials" help you understand the text?

3. Look at the picture and caption. What conclusion can you draw?

- a. Pottery is hard.
- b. Kilns can get extremely hot.
- c. There are a lot of different types of pottery.
- d. Pottery has been around for a long time.

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Rad Rainbows

Text Features

Did you know that a rainbow lasted nine hours in 2018? Rainbows are a special sight to see. They are a curved line. Rainbows are not very common. They are a special sight to see!

What is a Rainbow?

Rainbows are usually seen during a rainstorm. Rainbows appear in the sky when sunlight passes through the rain. When something appears, this means you can see it. For a rainbow to form, there must be water droplets in the air. A water droplet is a small amount of liquid. The sun must be behind you for you to see a rainbow. The light from the sun shines at the water droplet. The light bends when it hits the droplet and forms a rainbow arc! We cannot see rainbows from the ground. Some people on airplanes have seen a rainbow while, there will be a double rainbow. This means there are two rainbows.

Colors of the Rainbow

Rainbows are made up of seven colors. The seven colors are red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. Rainbows' colors are always in the same order. The colors mix between violet and blue.

The next time you see a rainbow, you will know what is a rainbow.

1. What information does the diagram show you?

2. What two things are needed to make a rainbow? Select two.

- a. sun
- b. arc
- c. color
- d. rain

3. What text feature was the most helpful to you in understanding the text? Explain why.

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Ice Cream Flavors

Text Features

Did you know there is a mac-n-cheese flavored ice cream? That is just one of the many unique ice cream flavors that exist. There are over 1,000 ice cream flavors in the world!

Ingredients

Most ice cream is made from milk, sugar, and ice. Ice cream can also be **dairy-free**, which means there is no milk or cream in it. This type of ice cream uses other ingredients instead of milk. Dairy-free ice cream may include something like almond, coconut, or soy milk instead. Flavors and fruits are then added to these ingredients to create a variety of flavors.

Flavors

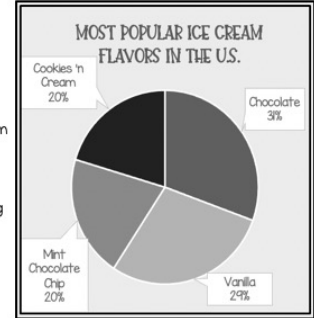
People are creating new flavors all the time. Chocolate and vanilla are two of the oldest flavors of ice cream and are still very popular flavors. Many ice cream flavors include some type of fruit. Strawberry and cherry are popular fruit-flavored ice creams. Some people like to add some type of cookie to ice cream. Cookies 'n' cream and chocolate chip cookie dough are two flavors with cookie added. People have even started adding vegetables to ice cream! Carrot ice cream is an actual flavor. Avocado is another type of ice cream that actually tastes more like a lemon flavor. Other people like nuts in their ice cream. Butter pecan is a well-liked flavor with nuts. There are so many flavors of ice cream! What new flavor are you willing to try?

1. Why do you think the author wrote the word dairy-free in bold print?

2. What information does the graph tell you?

3. What is a subheading in this passage?

- a. ice cream
- b. dairy-free
- c. ingredients
- d. chocolate and vanilla



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3 Passages/Assessments Per Skill

FICTION	NONFICTION
<p data-bbox="568 182 716 254"><u>Unit 1</u></p> <p data-bbox="388 308 900 365">Answering Questions</p> <p data-bbox="440 396 848 454">Story Structure</p> <p data-bbox="452 485 836 542">Story Elements</p> <p data-bbox="394 574 894 631">Character Response</p>	<p data-bbox="1186 182 1358 254"><u>Unit 2</u></p> <p data-bbox="1147 308 1396 365">Main Idea</p> <p data-bbox="1103 396 1441 454">Context Clues</p> <p data-bbox="993 485 1551 542">Author's Main Purpose</p> <p data-bbox="1099 574 1445 631">Text Features</p>
<p data-bbox="556 715 728 786"><u>Unit 3</u></p> <p data-bbox="436 846 848 903">Central Message</p> <p data-bbox="475 935 809 992">Point of View</p> <p data-bbox="388 1023 900 1080">Compare & Contrast</p> <p data-bbox="556 1112 728 1183">Poetry</p>	<p data-bbox="1186 715 1358 786"><u>Unit 4</u></p> <p data-bbox="1025 846 1514 903">Making Connections</p> <p data-bbox="1093 935 1447 992">Author's Point</p> <p data-bbox="1016 1023 1524 1080">Compare & Contrast</p> <p data-bbox="1016 1112 1524 1183">Answering Questions</p>

16 Skills Included