



Objective

The student will answer questions to comprehend text.



Materials

- ▶ Narrative or expository text

Choose text within students' instructional-independent reading level range.

Copy text.

- ▶ Scissors

Cut copied text into passages.

- ▶ Paper

Write questions or tasks specific to the passage. Provide space or lines for student response.

Note: Depending on the level of students, use higher level questions.

- ▶ Tape

Place questions in between passages and tape together. Copy prepared text for each student

- ▶ Pencil



Activity

Students read text and stop to answer questions and do tasks.

1. Place the prepared text at the center.
2. Student reads the text until reaching a question. For example, What group of mammals do humans belong to? Explain your answer.
3. Writes the answer in the space provided (i.e., Humans belongs to the third group because they don't have pouches or lay eggs).
4. Continues until entire text is read and all questions or tasks are completed.
5. Teacher evaluation

Mammals are a class of animals that share many characteristics. Most have babies that are born alive. Mammals also make milk for their babies care for their young more than other animals. There are other things that mammals have in common with each other. They have hair on their bodies. They are warm-blooded which means their body temperature stays about the same no matter what the weather is like.

Although mammals have a lot in common there are some ways in which they differ. One thing that is different is that mammals eat many types of foods. Some eat only plants, some eat only meat, and some eat both meat and plants. There are three types of mammals that even eat insects. They are the aardvark, anteater, and pangolin.

There are three main groups of mammals. One group lays eggs and includes the duck-billed platypus. Another group has pouches in which they carry their babies. The third group doesn't have pouches because their babies are more developed when they are born. Some examples of mammals are beavers, cows, dogs, tigers and even whales. Human beings are mammals.

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Name three things that mammals have in common?
They are warm-blooded, have hair, and are born alive.

There are three main groups of mammals. One group lays eggs and includes the duck-billed platypus. Another group has pouches in which they carry their babies. The third group doesn't have pouches because their babies are more developed when they are born. Some examples of mammals are beavers, cows, dogs, tigers and even whales. Human beings are mammals.

What group of mammals do humans belong to? Explain your answer.
Humans belongs to the third group because they don't have pouches or lay eggs.



Extensions and Adaptations

- ▶ Work with a partner to answer the questions.
- ▶ Answer questions and do tasks written on cards that have been inserted in text (Activity Master C.028.AM1a - C.028.AM1b). Record answers on paper.

Comprehension

Question Quest

C.028.AM1a

Who is the main character? Name the other characters.

Where does the story take place?

What do you think will happen next?
Read to next paragraph/page to see if you were right.

What is the problem in this story?

How was the problem solved?

What is the main idea of what you just read. Give two details about the main idea.



Comprehension

C.028.AM1b

Question Quest

What conclusions can you make about what you just read.

Compare what you just read with another book you read about the same subject.

Ask your partner a question about what you just read.

Retell in your own words what you just read.

What are you wondering at this point?

Summarize in one or two sentences what you just read.

