

Middle School ENL Winter Study Packet

Reading Strategies for Nonfiction

Reading Strategies for Nonfiction introduces the first four strategies you can use when you read nonfiction. You will complete each Lesson and take notes on each new strategy you learn in your Digital Notebook. When you are finished with all 4 lessons, you should have 4 great strategies for reading nonfiction in your Digital Notebook. At the end of each lesson is a "More to Explore" project. You will select 2 "More to Explore" projects to complete along with this packet. You will need to create these on separate documents with Lesson titles and submit them with the completed packet. All work can be completed in the packet or on separate document pages with matching titles so I can find them easily when I go to correct them. You will need to make a copy of the packet so you can then write in it. All work must be submitted by the first day back to school from winter break, Monday, January 11, 2021. If you have questions during winter break, send me an email and I will do my best to help you.

Level 4

Reading Strategies for Nonfiction

Middle School ENL Winter Study Packet

Reading Strategies for Nonfiction

CURRICULUM ASSOCIATES[®], Inc.

Lesson 1

Strategy: Use Prereading Strategies

Suppose you get a video as a gift. Probably the first thing you do after opening the gift is to read the video's title and look at the pictures on the box to see what the video is about. Suppose you discover that the video is about African elephants. You think of what you already know about this topic. Then you might ask yourself, "What is special about these elephants? What is the video going to show?"

Just as you follow certain steps before looking at a new video, you can follow the same kind of steps before reading something new. The steps are called **prereading strategies**. Using these strategies will help you prepare to learn new information.

- First, **preview** a selection. Read the title and first few sentences to find out the topic, or what the selection is about.
- Next, **use prior knowledge**. Think of what you already know about this topic.
- Then, **set purposes** for reading. Think of questions about the topic that you want answered. You might learn the answers to these questions and other things as well. If not, you can look in another source.

How do you get ready to read? *Preview* a selection to find the topic. *Use prior knowledge* to think of what you already know about the topic. *Set purposes* by deciding what you want to learn about the topic.

- ▲ You can put the information from your preview and from your reading on a **K-W-L** chart. Read the topic and the **K-W-L** chart that have been filled in below.

Topic: aquarium fish

K What I <u>Know</u>	W What I <u>Want to Know</u>	L What I <u>Learned</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The guppy and the neon tetra are popular fish.• Some fish in a fish tank fight.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• What are some other interesting fish to get?• Which fish can't be together?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Angelfish and leopard catfish are popular.• Keep the fish tank out of the sun.



Exploring the Strategy

▲ Try the strategies you just learned and fill in a K-W-L chart yourself. Follow these steps.

1. Preview the short selection below. Read the title and the first paragraph. Write the topic on the topic line above the K-W-L chart at the bottom of this page.
2. Write two things you already know about the topic in the K column of the chart.
3. Think of what you want to know about the topic. Write two questions in the W column of the chart.

▲ Now read the selection. After reading, write two things you learned in the L column of the chart.

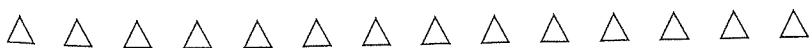
Basketball: The Invention of an All-American Game

In 1891, Dr. James Naismith was a physical education teacher at a YMCA in Springfield, Massachusetts. He tried to inspire his students to be physically active, but no one wanted to go outside in the cold winter weather. The doctor needed a game they could play indoors. Then he noticed a couple of empty baskets that had held peaches. That's when his idea for a brand-new sport was born.

First, Dr. Naismith hung the peach baskets at opposite ends of the gym. The baskets were the goals. Next, he found a soccer ball to use. Then he invented some rules and explained to his students how to play the game. The first official basketball game was played on January 10, 1892.

Topic: _____

K What I <u>Know</u>	W What I <u>Want</u> to Know	L What I <u>Learned</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ _____ • _____ _____ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ _____ • _____ _____ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ _____ • _____ _____





Studying the Strategy

Who Are You? The Answer Is at Your Fingertips

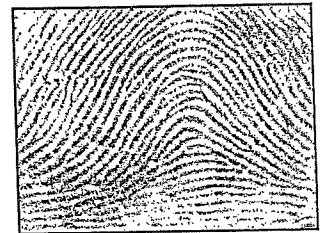
by Arvilla Pritchard

There is no one just like you anywhere in the world. You are an original! But what makes you different and special? How would a stranger know for sure that you are you and nobody else? Can you guess what makes you stand out among all other people? When you read this selection, you'll find out.

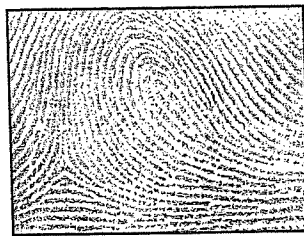
- ▲ Here is a selection to read on your own. First preview the selection and write the topic on the line above the K-W-L chart on the next page. Fill in the K and W columns of the chart. Write two things you already know and two or three things you want to know. Then read the selection.

What is there about you that is truly different from anyone else in the whole world? The answer is right at your fingertips. Just hold your hands, palms up, in front of your face, and take a good look at the ends of your fingers. Use a magnifying glass if you have one. Look hard enough and you'll see little raised ridges in your skin. The patterns of these ridges are unique; you're the *only* person in the world with those exact designs on your fingertips.

Whenever you touch or pick up something, you leave behind impressions, or pictures, of your fingertip ridges. These impressions are known as fingerprints. There are three basic types of fingerprints, depending on the shape of the skin ridges. The simplest, but most uncommon, type is the *arch*. In the arch, the ridges run from side to side with just a little hill in the middle. Only a few people have this kind of fingerprint.



arch

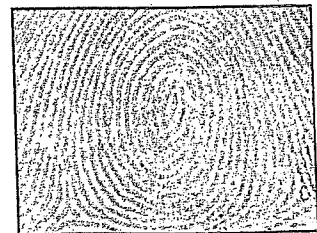


loop

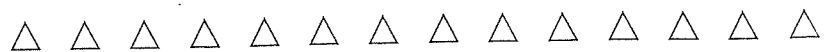
Another type, called the *loop*, has lines that double back, forming a sort of horseshoe shape. Loops are the most common fingerprint pattern of all, with more than half of all people having them.

The third type is the *whorl*. About thirty out of every hundred people have whorl fingerprints, making it the second most common pattern. In a whorl, some of the ridges form complete circles.

Lots of people have fingerprints that combine two, or maybe all three, of these types. Their fingerprints are called *composites*.



whorl





Maybe you're wondering how your fingerprints—let's say they're loops—can possibly be different from all those millions of loops that other people have. Well, for one thing, the number of tiny ridges in a loop fingerprint is different from one person to the next. Some people have loops made of many ridges, some with fewer. The ridges themselves are also different in each person. They have tiny branches and bends in hundreds of places. The loops can come in many different shapes as well.

All this holds true for the other types of fingerprints, too, especially the composites. A person examining fingerprints looks for every detail in a particular print. Because the pattern of each person's fingertips is unique, an expert can identify someone just by studying his or her prints. For this reason, police and detectives have been using fingerprints since the late 1800s to track down criminals.

Permanent legal records of fingerprints are made by placing the ends of the fingers of both hands onto a sheet of glass smeared with printer's ink. Then the ink-covered fingertips are pressed onto a sheet of white paper and rolled from side to side. This prints the pattern of the skin ridges.

So do you have arches, loops, or whorls on your fingertips? Make a copy of your own fingerprints to find out.

Using the Strategy

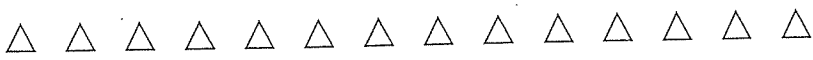
▲ Now that you've finished reading the selection, write at least three things in the L column of the chart to show what you learned.

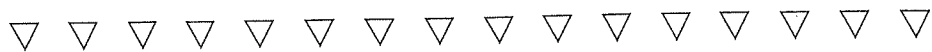
Topic: _____

K What I <u>Know</u>	W What I <u>Want</u> to Know	L What I <u>Learned</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ _____ • _____ _____ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ _____ • _____ _____ • _____ _____ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ _____ • _____ _____ • _____ _____

More to Explore

What makes one kind of animal or one place in nature special? Plan ahead to explore one of these topics. Ask your family to help you find a nature program on TV. First preview the program. Read the title and what the TV guide tells you about it. Then make a K-W-L chart and fill out the K and W columns. After you view the program, fill out the L column.





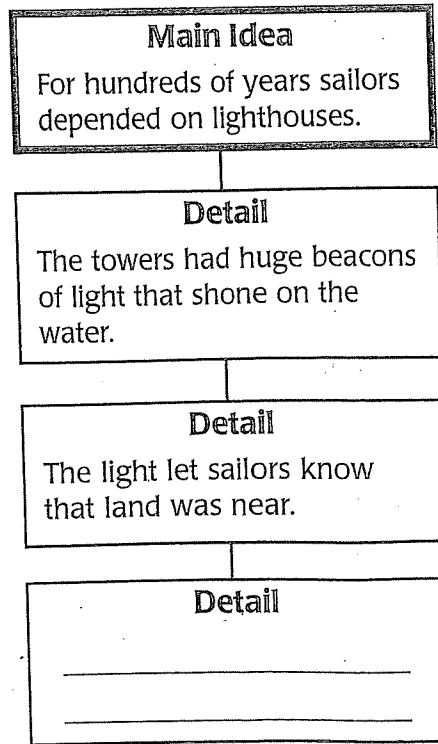
Have you ever gone to a party that was all about outer space? The decorations might show planets. The cake might look like a spaceship. The guests might play "Pin the Tail on the Space Alien." Everything at the party is about the topic of outer space.

A paragraph is all about one topic, too. But a paragraph is usually written so that one sentence in it tells the **main idea**, or most important idea about the topic. The other sentences in the paragraph give **details**, or small pieces of information about the main idea. A main idea of a paragraph might be, "People in the United States celebrate several holidays." The details would tell which holidays people celebrate. Looking for the main idea and details can help you understand and remember the information you are reading.

The *main idea* is the most important idea. The *details* are the small pieces of information that explain more about the main idea.

- ▲ Writers often state the main idea at the beginning of a paragraph. Read the paragraph below. Find the sentence that tells the main idea, and then find the sentences that tell the details. You can put this information on a chart. Add a detail to complete the chart.

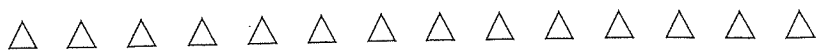
For hundreds of years sailors depended on lighthouses. These towers had huge beacons of light that shone on the water. The light let sailors know that land was near. The light helped sailors stay clear of jagged rocks.

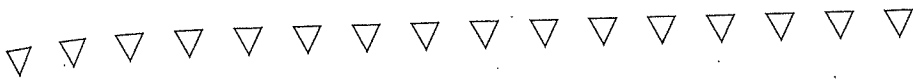


Lesson 2



Strategy: Identify Main Idea and Details





Exploring the Strategy

- ▲ A whole short selection can have a main idea, too. The main idea is often stated in the first paragraph. The details follow in the same paragraph and in other paragraphs. Read the short selection below. Find the sentence that tells the main idea. Then find the details.

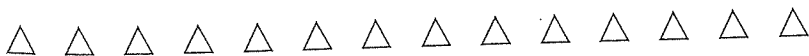
The Bald Eagle

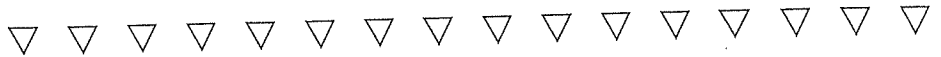
The bald eagle is often used as a symbol or image that stands for the United States. The bald eagle is native to the United States. It is also a great flyer. As the eagle swoops and dips over the land and rivers, it looks powerful, independent, and free. The bald eagle is a symbol of freedom, just as the United States is a nation founded on the idea of freedom.

Every American wants to remain free and independent. Americans want the living symbol of the United States to remain free, too. That is why the bald eagle is protected by law against killing or capture.

- ▲ Now write the information on the chart. One detail has been filled in for you.

Main Idea _____ _____ _____ _____
Detail _____ _____ _____
Detail _____ _____ _____
Detail _____ _____ _____
Detail The bald eagle is protected by law against killing or capture.



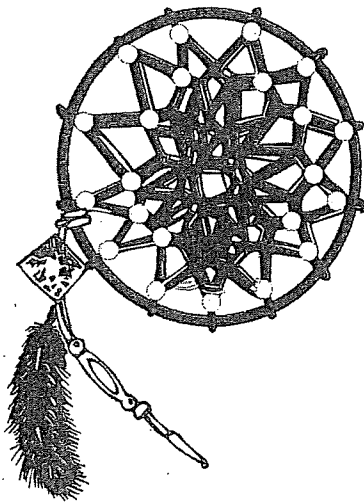


Studying the Strategy

Drumbeat . . . Heartbeat: A Celebration of the POWWOW

by Susan Braine

The way of life of a large group of people is known as their culture. Culture includes all kinds of things—a people’s art, music, clothing, food, religion, celebrations, and ideas. In this selection, you will read how many Native American people in the United States celebrate and honor their culture.



From *Drumbeat . . . Heartbeat: A Celebration of the Powwow*. Used by permission of the publisher, Lerner Publications Co. All Rights Reserved.

▲ Here is a selection to read on your own. In this selection, the main idea is not in the first paragraph, but you will still be able to find it if you look for a sentence that tells the main purpose of a powwow.

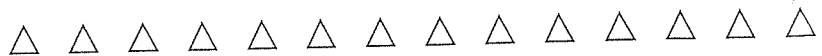
Close your eyes and imagine your heart pounding to the beat of the drum. Imagine long buckskin fringes swaying to the rhythm of the dance. Think about fluffy feathers in every color of the rainbow swirling and bobbing. Listen to the tinkling of a hundred tin jingles. Smell the dust kicked up by dancing feet and the faint scent of foods—Indian tacos, corn soup, and fry bread, as well as hamburgers, hot dogs, popcorn, and cotton candy. Where can you see, hear, and smell these things? On the sidelines of the dance arena at a Native American powwow. Or perhaps you’re out there in the middle, dancing!

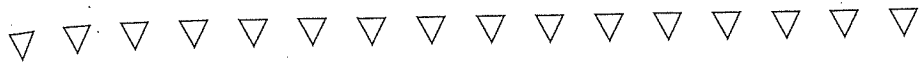
We dance to give thanks. We dance to celebrate and share our ancient cultures with each other. We dance to meet old and new friends. We honor each other, and we honor the spirits of our ancestors and the loved ones we’ve lost. We honor animals and birds by wearing costumes made of skins and feathers and dancing in imitation of them.

The heartbeat of the drum unites many different nations of Native people, and non-Natives as well. The beating of the drum is the center of what we call the powwow. A powwow is a way for Indian people to keep our traditions alive. It is also a reunion with family and friends.

The meaning of the word *powwow* has changed over the last two hundred years. In the Algonquian Indian languages, a “pauwau” was a conjurer or medicine man, and pau-wauing meant to perform a religious curing ceremony. The term was used in a new way in the 1800s—mainly by non-Indians—to describe just about any gathering of Indian people, whether it was a war dance or a victory celebration, a social get-together or a meeting to discuss some important topic.

The word *powwow*, like many other Indian words in the English language, was adopted by Indians and non-Indians alike. Even





tribes who do not speak an Algonquian language now use the word to announce a social get-together, a celebration of Indian culture. All who wish to attend are invited.

Using the Strategy

- ▲ On the chart below, fill in the main idea about the purpose of the powwow. Then write five details that tell more about the powwow.

Main Idea _____ _____
Detail _____ _____
Detail _____ _____
Detail _____ _____
Detail _____ _____
Detail _____ _____

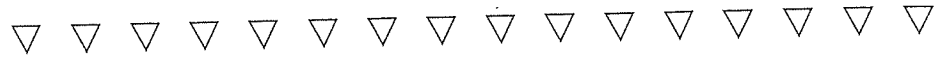
More to Explore

When your relatives or friends get together for a social time, what do they do? Do they tell stories, dance, sing, eat, and celebrate some old traditions? Choose a get-together that your family enjoys or one that you know about. On a chart, write one main idea of this social time. Then write at least three details that explain more about the main idea.



Lesson 3

Strategy: Use Context Clues



Think about the word *China*. When you see *China* printed on a map, you know it is the name of a country in Asia. But what does *China* mean when it appears on the back of a fancy dinner plate? It means "a special material used for high-quality dishes." What *China* means depends upon the context, the place where the word appears.

When you come upon an unfamiliar word while reading, you can use clues in the same sentence or in other sentences to figure out the unknown word. This is called using **context clues**. Knowing how to use context clues when you are reading will help you to figure out words you don't know.

To figure out the meaning of an unfamiliar word, look at the other words and sentences around the word. This is called using *context clues*.

- ▲ Read the following sentences. Can you figure out what *constellation* means? See the underlined context clues.

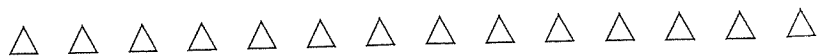
The Big Dipper is the easiest constellation to spot in the night sky. Its pattern of stars stands out. Its stars form the shape of a dipper.

What does *constellation* mean? The words *Big Dipper*, *night sky*, *pattern of stars*, and *stars form the shape* are clues. These clues help you to know that a constellation is "a group of stars appearing in the night sky that has a name and shape."

- ▲ Do you know what the word *symbiosis* means? See if you can find the meaning by using context clues in the following example. Write the meaning of *symbiosis* on the line below.

Symbiosis between two unlike animals or plants occurs often in nature. For example, a small bird eats ticks from the back of a rhinoceros. The bird feeds itself and helps the rhinoceros at the same time. A relationship that benefits both animals is typical of symbiosis.

symbiosis: _____





Exploring the Strategy

- ▲ Read the short selection below. Use context clues to find the meanings of these words: *rodeo*, *heritage*, *spectators*, *competitors*, *bronco*, *lasso*.

Rodeo Riders

A rodeo is a contest among cowhands. In a rodeo, cowboys and cowgirls carry on an American tradition. They show off the skills that cowhands used a hundred years ago to round up cattle. The people watching gasp at the riders' daring and cheer them on. These spectators enjoy a thrilling look at a colorful sport.

In the rough and rugged events of a rodeo, cowboys and cowgirls are competitors, or rivals, fighting for prize money. The first event is bareback horse riding. A wild, untamed horse, or bronco, tries to buck the rider off its back. The rider can use only one hand to hold the reins. In another event, barrel racing, riders are timed as they race their horses in a pattern around the barrels. A third event is calf roping. The rider throws a long rope with a loop at one end. The rider is using a lasso to rope the calf. In every event, riders risk danger, but they are proud of their skills. They give everyone a taste of the Old West.

Did you find the context clues for each of the words listed at the top of the page? Go back and underline the context clues for those words.

- ▲ Now write the meaning of the words on the lines below:

rodeo: _____

tradition: _____

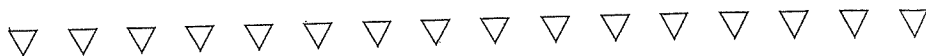
spectators: _____

competitors: _____

bronco: _____

lasso: _____





Studying the Strategy

Did You Say Toe Food?

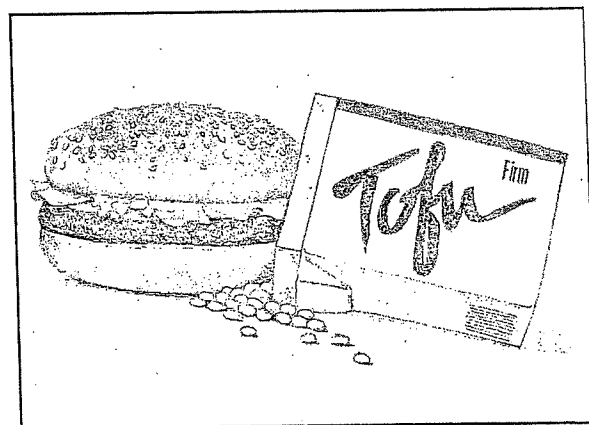
by Diane Taylor

- ▲ As you read this article, use context clues to help you understand these words: *soy milk*, *coagulant*, *whey*, *muslin*, *absorbs*, *cholesterol*, *sodium*. Sometimes you might have to read a few sentences to find all the context clues for a word. However, you do not have to underline the context clues.

Do you remember taking your first bite of a food that was strange and new to you? Variety is the spice of life—and of eating! It's fun to taste different foods. A new food could become your delicious new favorite. After all, pizza was once a new food to you. In this article, you'll read about a kind of food that many people have never tried.

Haven't you ever heard of tofu? It's a strange food that looks a little like soft, white cheese and has hardly any smell or flavor at all. It was first made by the Chinese over 2,000 years ago and has been enjoyed by people all over the world ever since. Yet, there are still many Americans who have never even heard of it.

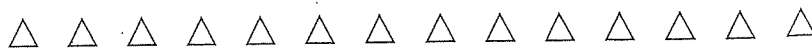
So what is tofu? It's also known as bean curd because it's made from soybeans. The beans have to be washed, soaked, ground up, and boiled. What's left after all this is *soy milk*. The soy milk must be strained to remove the pulp and then heated again. A *coagulant*, or curdling agent, such as vinegar or lemon juice, is added to make it curdle. The curdled milk must be strained once more so that the curds can be separated from the yellow liquid called *whey*. Finally, the curds are wrapped in muslin

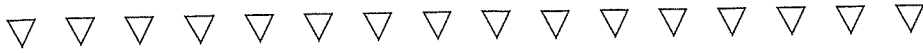


or cheesecloth and weighted to press out more liquid. Longer pressing makes firmer cakes of tofu.

Of course, the simple way for us to enjoy tofu is to go to the store and buy some. Many grocery stores stock it in the produce section. You'll find it packed in water in little plastic containers.

Although tofu doesn't have much flavor of its own, it easily absorbs flavors from the other foods it's cooked with. And as strange as it may sound, tofu can be used to make delicious dishes from burgers to brownies.





Tofu is also an incredibly wholesome food. One serving has more protein than a Big Mac. And in addition to being loaded with minerals and vitamins, it has absolutely no cholesterol and very little sodium, fat, or calories. (*Cholesterol* is fatty stuff in animal products, and *sodium* is found in salt.) Tofu is easy to digest and especially good for people who are allergic to dairy products. Just think, all this nutrition is inexpensive and easy to come by.

Using the Strategy

- ▲ Write the meaning of each word on the lines below. If you are not sure of a word's meaning, go back to the selection, find the context clues, and underline them.

soy milk: _____

coagulant: _____

whey: _____

muslin: _____

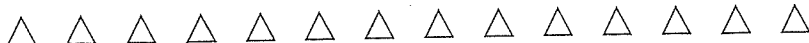
absorbs: _____

cholesterol: _____

sodium: _____

More to Explore

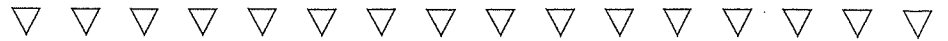
Choose three foods that you enjoy, and write a sentence about each. In each sentence, write the food name and use context clues to tell about it. On another sheet of paper, copy the three sentences. But in place of each name, draw a blank line. Now exchange sentences with a partner and use context clues to fill in the names of the foods. Check your answers with your partner.



Lesson 4



Strategy: Identify Time Order



Think about some major events in your life: the day and year you were born, the month and year you started school, the month and year you lost your first tooth. These events followed one another over a period of time. When you recall them, you tell about them in **time order**, the sequence or order in which the events happened. The order is from the earliest event in time to the latest.

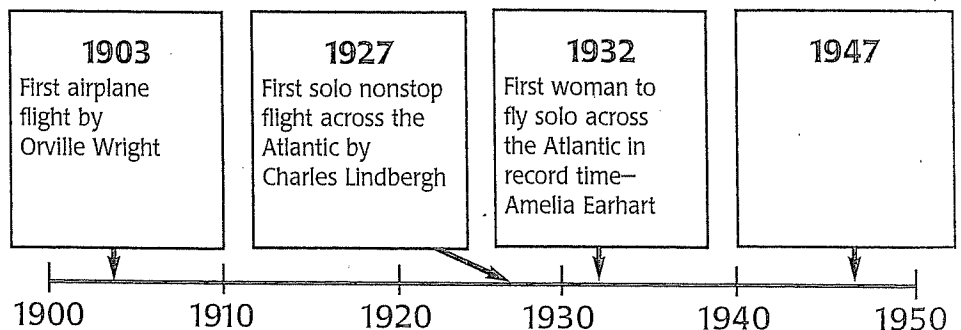
Time order is the order, or sequence, in which things happened over a period of time. We tell things in time order from the earliest event in time to the latest.

Time order is important in books and magazine articles about people's lives and events in history. To help you understand the order of events, writers use time clues. Time clues are dates such as July 4, 1776, and time words such as *last year*, *after a week*, and *seven years ago*. Understanding these time clues will help you organize and remember important information.

▲ Read the following paragraph. Note the underlined time clues.

There are many "firsts" or first times in the history of aviation. In 1903, Orville Wright made the first flight in an engine-powered airplane. In 1927, Charles Lindbergh made the first nonstop solo flight across the Atlantic Ocean. Only five years later, Amelia Earhart became the first woman pilot to cross that ocean alone, and in record time. Charles Yeager scored another "first" in 1947. He traveled faster than sound on the first supersonic flight.

▲ You can organize the time order of events on a time line. Read the time line below from left to right. Write the missing event about early aviation "firsts."



▽ ▽ ▽ ▽ ▽ ▽ ▽ ▽ ▽ ▽ ▽ ▽ ▽ ▽ ▽ ▽

Exploring the Strategy

- ▲ Take time for another time line. Read the short selection below. Notice the dates and time words that are clues to the order of the events.

Henry Hudson

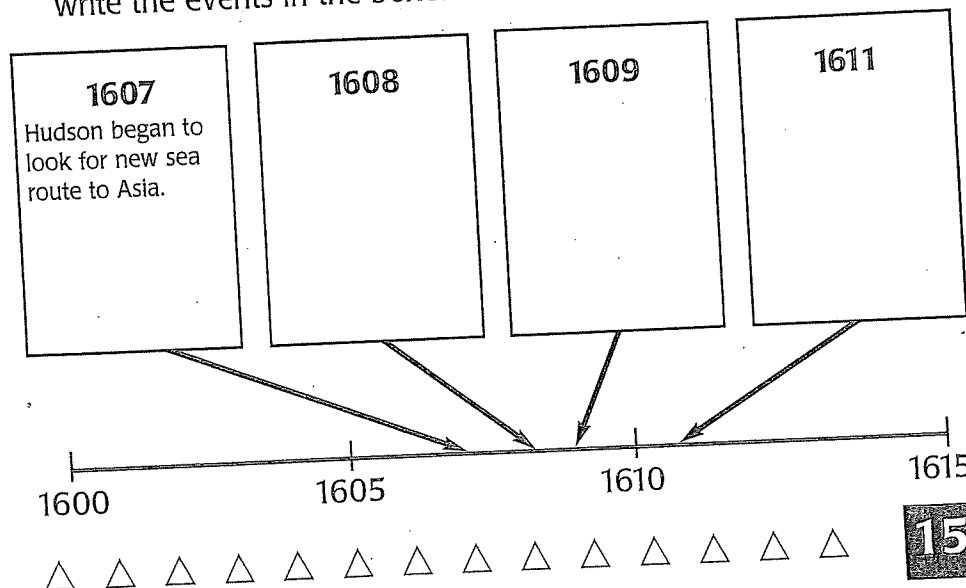
Henry Hudson was an English sea captain. All that is known about his life happened in the five years that he explored America. From 1607 to 1611, Hudson explored inlets and bays along the coast of the Arctic and North America, looking for a sea route to Asia.

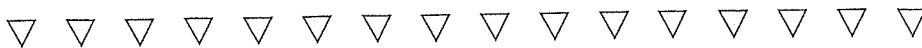
On his first voyage in 1607, Henry Hudson reached present-day Greenland but could not find a way through the ice. The next year, he tried again but once more ice turned him back.

In 1609, Hudson explored America's coast. In his ship the *Half-Moon*, he discovered the river that is named for him. He sailed up the Hudson River as far as what is now Albany, the state capital of New York.

The captain's last voyage began in 1610. He sailed into a great inland sea, later named Hudson Bay. There, in Canada, he was trapped in ice. By 1611, when the ice thawed, his sailors were fed up. They set Hudson, his son, and seven sick men adrift to die in a small boat.

- ▲ Were you able to follow the time order of events in Henry Hudson's life? Find the events that took place on each date, and write the events in the boxes. One has been filled in for you.





Studying the Strategy

Golf Is Cool

by Steve Mark

Do you ever dream of becoming a sports champion or a superstar? Can you picture yourself surprising everyone by reaching the top of your field? That was Tiger Woods's dream: "to be the best ever" at the sport of golf. Read about how Woods made his dream come true. And think some more about your own dream. Maybe you'll be the next amazing Tiger Woods.

▲ Here is a biography of Tiger Woods. He is still a young man but his life story so far has been exciting. As you read, look for dates and time words that tell the order of events in Tiger's life

A long day at the golf course is getting longer. Eldrick "Tiger" Woods has already played for six hours in a tournament, but the day is far from over.

Woods needs to iron out a few problems with his game. He must race to the practice range before nightfall overtakes the course. He is hot, sweaty and tired, but he knows the practice session is important.

After all, it isn't easy being golf's latest superstar.

Though just 21 years old (born December 30, 1975) and a professional barely a year, Woods has already become the hottest golfer on the Professional Golfers' Association (P.G.A.) Tour. He's changing the look—and the attitude—of the sport.

Just Like Jackie Robinson

Lots of high-profile athletes understand that their success means people will look up to them. That's a lot of pressure. But Woods has even more pressure on him.

While many classify Tiger as black—calling him one of only two black golfers on the P.G.A. Tour—Woods points out he's also half Asian. Still, he signifies a new generation of minorities in golf. Is that a burden?



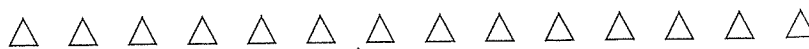
Tiger Woods

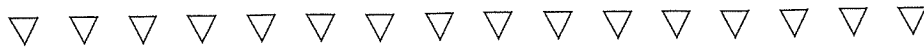
"No, I accept that role," he says. "I've accepted that since I was a very little boy. I like the fact that I can influence people with my game in a positive way."

Basketball's Charles Barkley has called Tiger "the most important athlete since Jackie Robinson," referring to the man who helped open major-league baseball to black players.

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Other minorities have played professional golf, but none have been so young—or so good. He’s so good that in April 1997 he won golf’s most honored tournament, the Masters. And he did so in his usual impressive way, setting tournament records for best score, largest margin of victory, and youngest winner ever.

“I can show kids that golf is a beautiful game,” Tiger says, “and it shouldn’t be limited to a select few. . . . I think that now kids will think golf is cool, and I think they’ll start playing it.”

Success Early and Often

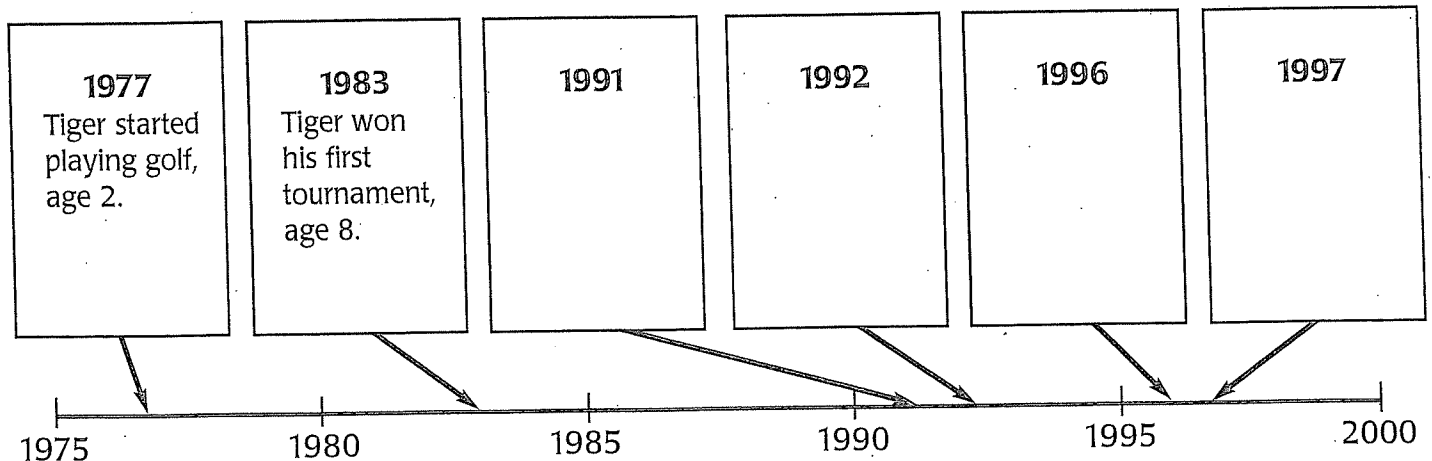
If anyone can speak with experience about success, it’s Woods. He started playing golf when he was 2 and won his first tournament at age 8. In 1991 he became the youngest winner ever of the U.S. Junior Amateur Championship. In 1992 he played in his first professional tournament (even though he was still an amateur), the Los Angeles Open. During high school and college, he made history by winning three consecutive U.S. Amateur Championships.

Then, after he turned professional in 1996, he won two of the first seven tournaments he entered, plus the Masters the following April. On the golf tour, many professionals go *years* without winning a tournament—and can only dream of wearing the green jacket that goes to each Masters champion.

“That was my goal,” Tiger says of winning on the professional tour, “and I accomplished it.”

Using the Strategy

▲ Complete the time line of events in Tiger Woods’s life. Two events are filled in for you.



More to Explore

Make a time line of your own life. On a sheet of paper, list four or five events of your life. Note the date when each event happened. Then, place a separate sheet of paper horizontally, and use a ruler to draw a straight line. Put the dates in time order on this time line, and write the events. Draw pictures to illustrate the events. Share your time line with classmates.

