

RI.1.7

This ELA unit provides resources to use while teaching the standard **RI.1.7**, which states that **“Use the illustrations and details in a text to describe its key ideas.”**



Using This Unit

Let's look at the structure of this unit.

Lessons

- There are 3 mini lessons in this unit. Each mini lesson will likely take more than one day to complete, so you can break them up over the course of one to three days. It all depends on how much time you have for your reading block. I suggest at least 10-15 minutes for your daily lesson, then 15-20 minutes+ for practice time. Putting your mini lessons together may take between one to two weeks.

Graphic Organizers

- These can be used throughout the unit as you see fit. You can use them with your lessons if you need more or use them within your independent reading time.

Reading Passages

- These can be used throughout the unit as you see fit, too. They can be used during partner reading time, independent reading time, or a continuation of a mini lesson you think they need more time with.

Task Cards & Interactive Notebook Pieces

- Use each of these resources as you see fit. If you do centers or hands-on learning time, include these pieces within the centers for extended practice.

Assessment

- There is one 3-page assessment included at the end of this unit. When you're finished teaching your two week unit, use this assessment with your students. Answer key is included.

Mini Lessons

There are three mini lessons within this unit. They may take between 5 to 10 days to complete, depending on how long your ELA block is. Activities range from group work, partner activities, whole group lessons, and independent activities.

Pictures in a Text

Pictures help give the reader understanding about the text.

Examples: Diagram, Map, Photograph

Maps

This type of image shows the reader a cartoon or drawn image of the topic.

Illustrations

This type of image shows details on different things that are related to the topic.

Graph

Here is an example of a graph.

Photograph

Here is an example of a photograph.

Key Details

A key detail is a fact that supports the main topic, which is what the text is mostly about.

Suggested Read Alouds

I Read Signs by Tana Hoban
Are You an Ant? by Judy Allen
Seeing Symmetry by Loren Leedy

Clothesline Clues to What People Do by Kathryn Heling
Timeless Thomas by Gene Baretta
What If You Had Animal Ears by Sandra Markle

Some writing tools are able to be erased. Some writing tools cannot be fixed once you write.

There can be different exhibits. Some examples of exhibits may be a jellyfish tank, a shark tank, or even a coral reef tank.

Some families will have different types of side dishes for this meal. Some may have mashed potatoes, while others may have macaroni and cheese.

One of the many different activities you can do here is swinging. Make sure you have an adult help you while you learn how to swing.

Where I Learned It

Fact	Where I Learned It
Animal feet are determined by their lifestyles and where they live.	Learned from the Text
Some animals have hooves, and some animals have claws.	Learned from the Text
A zebra is an odd-toed.	Learned from the Text
The bottom part of animal hooves have different shapes.	Learned from the Text
Animal feet differ from animal to animal.	Learned from the Text
An antelope is even-toed.	Learned from the Text

Purpose of Teeth

Animals around the world have different kinds of teeth. This depends on what kind of food they eat. If an animal is a carnivore, meaning it eats meat, it will likely have sharp teeth. Their teeth are sharp so that they can hunt and kill animals. If an animal is a herbivore, meaning it eats plants, it will likely have flat teeth. Flat teeth can cut and grind grass and leaves. They aren't sharp at all, but that doesn't mean they aren't powerful! No matter what size or shape the teeth are, they are perfectly adapted for each species animal.

I learned this from the text.

I learned this from the picture.

Carnivores have sharp teeth so it is easier to hunt and kill their prey with.

Zebra's are likely herbivores because of their flat teeth.

Herbivores have flat teeth to cut and grind leaves and grass.

Cheetahs eat meat because they have very sharp teeth.

Although the purposes may be different, tooth color amongst animals and humans can be similar.

There are many different purposes for teeth.

What I Learned From the TEXT

What I Learned From the PICTURE

Extra Resources

You're also provided with **passages** that will help guide instruction, as well as **graphic organizers**, **task cards**, and **interactive notebook templates** to use with any read-aloud or independent practice text.

Instructional Passages

New York City
Name: _____
New York City is America's most populated city. That means this city has the most people in it. It is located in the state of New York. There are many things to do in New York City. Many people go and see the Statue of Liberty, watch a Broadway show, or visit Central Park. This city has tall buildings, a busy street, and a big city.


Neckties
Name: _____
Neckties are a piece of clothing. Usually men wear them. The tie wraps around a person's neck and is in the front. They can be worn to work, a wedding, or other formal events. Neckties come in different colors and patterns. Some neckties are made of silk, while others are made of cotton.

A Striped Zebra
Name: _____
Some animals have stripes. One animal that has stripes is a zebra. Zebras have a beautiful coat of hair made of a white and black striped pattern. Zebras can run very fast. They can run up to 40 miles per hour. That's as fast as a car on a highway. They can run from 0 to 40 miles per hour in just a few seconds. Zebras can tire very quickly. It may run for a few hours, but it cannot do this for a long time. Zebras take breaks to rest and cool off. Zebras are prey animals. They can be eaten by lions and other predators.

1. What is the main topic of this text?

2. What is one key detail the text can tell you?

3. What is one key detail the picture can show you?



Task Cards for Any Text

Card 1
Why do authors use images in their text?

Card 2
How do images help you understand the text?

Card 3
Find an image in a text. Explain it.

Card 4
Which image give you any key details to support the main topic?

Card 5
Does the image contribute to the text?

Card 6
Name one type of image and identify the purpose of this image.

What kind of images in texts do you find most helpful?

Extra Resources

You're also provided with **passages** that will help guide instruction, as well as **graphic organizers**, **task cards**, and **interactive notebook templates** to use with any read-aloud or independent practice text.

The collage features several educational templates:

- Graphic Organizers:** Multiple sheets titled "Images in a Text" and "Images in a Text Learned From the Images". These include sections for "Name", "Type of Image", "Title of Text", "How it helps contribute to the text", and "Possible Key Detail". One organizer includes a bar graph with the title "JAMES EARL RAY" and a photograph of a frog.
- Task Cards:** Cards with prompts such as "Write one type of image, and then lift the flap and write about the purpose of each it.", "Choose one image. What do you see in the image?", and "Does the image help you understand the text?".
- Interactive Notebook Templates:** Templates with prompts like "Image of _____ on page _____" and "Name one key detail you learned from the text." and "Name one key detail you learned from the image."

Two prominent yellow diagonal banners are overlaid on the collage:

- Graphic Organizers**
- Interactive Notebook Templates**

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Digital Additions

Two pieces of this reading unit have been converted into digital options. The passages and graphic organizers now come in Google Slides.

What you need:

- A Google Classroom account


What to do:

- Open document using links below.
- Click "make a copy". This will be your master copy.
- Make another copy to share with your students. Get the shareable link using the 'Share' button in the top right corner.

Options for sharing:

- Copy the *specific slide* you need and share it with your students.
- Share the *entire presentation* for them to fill out by a certain date or for use when they are reading independently.
- Create a folder for your students to access whichever ones they want/need.

Images in a Text



Type of Image:	
Title of Text:	
How it helps contribute to the text:	
Type of Image:	
Title of Text:	
How it helps contribute to the text:	
Type of Image:	
Title of Text:	
How it helps contribute to the text:	

Graphic Organizers

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Healthy Teeth


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It is very important to keep your teeth healthy. If you don't do this, you may get a cavity. A cavity happens when a part of your tooth decays. You will have to get a filling if that happens. Preventing decay is easy. Brush your teeth at least twice a day. Floss your teeth. This keeps food and bacteria off your teeth. Those can cause decay if they sit there too long. Brushing your tongue is important for fresh breath, too.

1. What is the main topic of this text?

2. What is one detail the picture can show you?

3. What is one key detail the picture can show you?



Instructional Passages

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Assessment

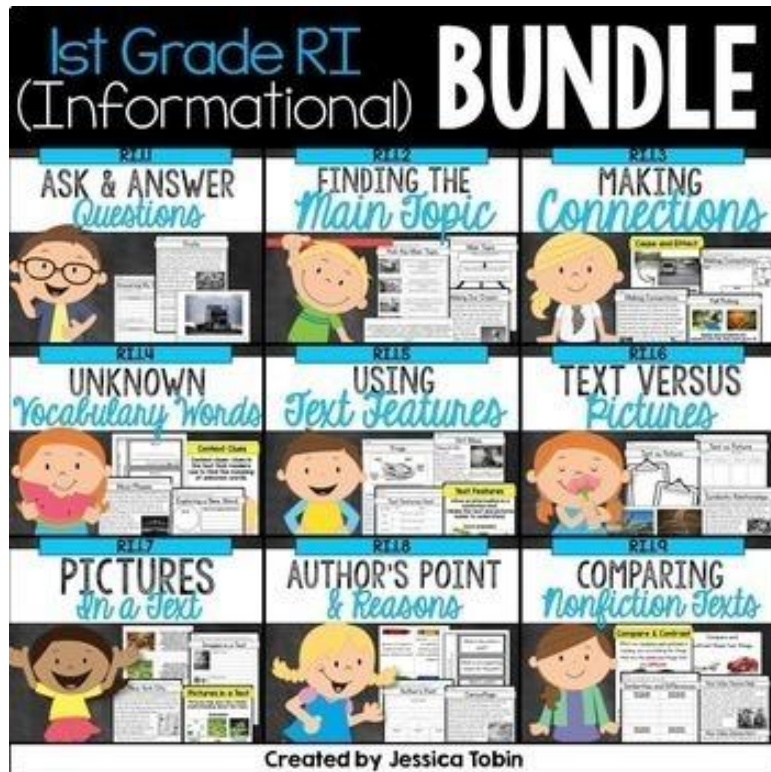
The unit is wrapped up with a summative assessment. Within this assessment, the students are asked a few questions about the standard itself. Then, they are asked to perform tasks aligned with that standard. There are two short texts, one with multiple choice texts and one with short answer. In the beginning and middle of the year, I **suggest** reading the assessment aloud to the class as they take the test. That way, they are tested on the actual skill, not their reading level.

The collage shows several pages from an assessment. On the left, a page titled 'Pictures in a Text Assessment' has questions 1-4. In the center, a page with a photograph of Niagara Falls has questions 5-10. On the right, another 'Pictures in a Text Assessment' page has questions 1-3. A yellow banner with the text 'Key Provided for Assessment' is overlaid on the right side. Below the banner, a key is provided for question 9: 'What is a key detail you have learned from the text?' with the answer: 'Relevant student answers will vary (as long as it is from the text)'. Below that, a key for question 10: 'What is a key detail you have learned from the image?' with the answer: 'A key detail I learned in the image is that people have to wear rain coats, -or other relevant answer-'. The pages also contain text about a school park and Niagara Falls.

Bundle Opportunities

If this layout looks ideal for your classroom, and you know you'll be needing resources like this for **all** standards included in Common Core, check out the bundles that save you money!

Informational Domain



1st Grade RI (Informational) BUNDLE

RI.1 ASK & ANSWER <i>Questions</i>	RI.2 FINDING THE <i>Main Topic</i>	RI.3 MAKING <i>Connections</i>
RI.4 UNKNOWN <i>Vocabulary Words</i>	RI.5 USING <i>Text Features</i>	RI.6 TEXT VERSUS <i>Pictures</i>
RI.7 PICTURES <i>In a Text</i>	RI.8 AUTHOR'S POINT & <i>Reasons</i>	RI.9 COMPARING <i>Nonfiction Texts</i>

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All 6 ELA Domains



ALL-YEAR ELA
1st Grade

Foundational Skills BUNDLE	1st Grade Common Core WRITING BUNDLE	1st Grade RL (Literature) BUNDLE
1st Grade L Language BUNDLE	1st Grade RI (Informational) BUNDLE	1st Grade SPEAKING & LISTENING BUNDLE

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