

**Set covers  
for each  
standard**

**5 texts per  
standard**



**1 text =  
8 cards  
(3 page texts,  
5 questions)**

**Recording  
sheet for  
each text**

# SET 1: RI.4.1

5 texts-  
each text is  
3 pages

Recording  
sheet for  
each text

## Climbing Mount Everest



At over 29,000 feet above sea level, Mount Everest is the tallest mountain in the world. Everest is a part of the Himalayan Mountain range located in Asia, lying on the border between Nepal and China. Many people visit the country to admire the mountain from afar. However, some brave adventurers each year take on the risk of climbing the great. Starting in the 1920s, many courageous groups from around the world tried to ascend to Everest's peak. It wasn't until 1953 that a group of Chinese men were the first recorded group to have made it to the summit.

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Most take on the climb in May, before the summer monsoon season begins. However, in May at Mount Everest, the average temperature is -45 degrees Fahrenheit, with over 100 mile per hour winds. Besides the weather, climbers have to worry about avalanches and the cold. Avalanches can occur at any moment without warning. They send ice and snow plummeting down the mountainside at speeds of up to 80 miles per hour. The cold area of the climb is especially hazardous. There are deep crevasses in the ice that climbers can fall in if they open. Also, towers of ice can collapse with no warning. Furthermore, as you climb higher, the oxygen levels decrease, making it increasingly difficult to breathe. Many climbers experience altitude sickness, which causes headaches, dizziness, shortness of breath, nausea, and lack of coordination. The last mile is tough due to the lack of oxygen and elevation. It can often take climbers several hours to complete. Once reaching the summit, the brave climbers can only stay and enjoy their conquest for a few minutes before having to embark on the return journey. Climbing Mount Everest is definitely no walk in the park but is an adventure lover's dream.

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## Climbing Mount Everest Question 1

Draw an inference about the personality of a person who has climbed Mount Everest.



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## Climbing Mount Everest Question 2

Give a detail from the text that supports your answer to question 1.



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## Climbing Mount Everest Question 3

What can we infer about why someone would want to climb Mount Everest?



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## Climbing Mount Everest Question 4

Why do you think so many people are unsuccessful in reaching the summit?



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## Climbing Mount Everest Question 5

Explain why a Sherpa would be a good person to lead your group on the trek up the mountain.



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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Read the stories, then answer the questions here.

Text #|-|

## Climbing Mount Everest

Question 1

Question 4

Question 5

Question 3



Numbered  
Questions

#|-|=  
Standard I  
Text I

# STANDARDS

<b>RI.4.1</b>	Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.
<b>RI.4.2</b>	Determine the main idea of a text and explain how it is supported by key details; summarize the text.
<b>RI.4.3</b>	Explain events, procedures, ideas, or concepts in a historical, scientific, or technical text, including what happened and why, based on specific information in the text.
<b>RI.4.4</b>	Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words or phrases in a text relevant to a <i>grade 4 topic or subject area</i> .
<b>RI.4.5</b>	Describe the overall structure (e.g., chronology, comparison, cause/effect, problem/solution) of events, ideas, concepts, or information in a text or part of a text.
<b>RI.4.6</b>	Compare and contrast a firsthand and secondhand account of the same event or topic; describe the differences in focus and the information provided.
<b>RI.4.7</b>	Interpret information presented visually, orally, or quantitatively (e.g., in charts, graphs, diagrams, timelines, animations, or interactive elements on Web pages) and explain how the information contributes to an understanding of the text in which it appears.
<b>RI.4.8</b>	Explain how an author uses reasons and evidence to support particular points in a text.
<b>RI.4.9</b>	Integrate information from two texts on the same topic in order to write or speak about the subject knowledgeably.



# Want digital? Read here!

These digital task cards are the same reading passages from my RI4 comprehension task cards. They've just been recreated into full-sized Slides.



These reading passages are meant to be used with Google Slides.

To open each set of comprehension task cards, click on the standard boxes on the following page. These links will open Google Slides presentations that contain 5 passages per standard that are specific to each RI standard.

## What you need:

- A Google Classroom account

## What to do:

- Open document using links on next page.
- Click "make a copy". This will be your master copy. Name it whatever you'd like.
- 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 set of slides* 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 comprehension task card folder for your students to access whichever ones they want/need.