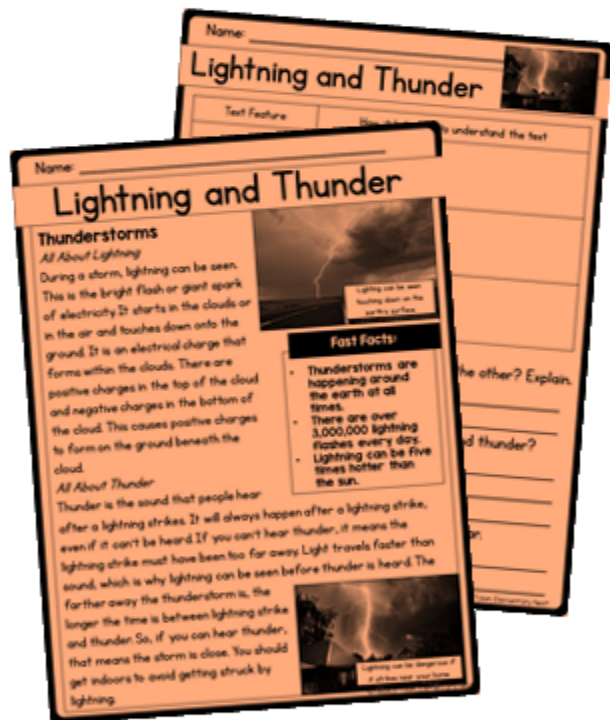


TEXT FEATURES

This resource comes with text features passages that are all about spring!

Each passage comes with one page for reading and one page for comprehension questions. The questions deal with both text features and text evidence.

The reading level range was created for 2nd students, however, 3rd grade can certainly use for practice!



CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.2.5

Know and use various text features (e.g., captions, bold print, subheadings, glossaries, indexes, electronic menus, icons) to locate key facts or information in a text efficiently.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.3.5

Use text features and search tools (e.g., key words, sidebars, hyperlinks) to locate information relevant to a given topic efficiently.

WHAT'S INCLUDED

4	Spring Season
6	Spring Weather
8	Rainy Days
10	Plant Life Cycle
12	Grasshoppers
14	Tornadoes
16	Rainbows
18	Lightning and Thunder
20	Butterfly Life Cycle
22	National Nutrition Month
24	The Big Tournament
26	The RMS Titanic
28	Easter Eggs
30	Earth Day
32	All About Composting
34	Daylight Savings Time
36	Arbor Day
38	Rethinking Plastic

EXAMPLES

Name: _____

The Spring Season

Text Feature	How it helps me to understand the text
captions	
images	
subheadings	

1. Identify the two subheadings in this text.

2. What context clue do you use to understand the bold word "tempo"?

3. Name 2 things you learned about the spring season.

©Jessica Tobin, Elementary Nest

Name: _____

The Spring Season



Spring
New Beginnings

Spring is the season for starting over. Plant life begins to grow again. Trees get buds and then leaves. Flowers sprout from the ground. They form petals. The flowers will bloom once it is warm enough. The grass starts to grow quickly. The warm weather and rain combine to give the grass what it needs to grow. Days get longer and longer. Daylight savings time gives people more time to do things in the evening.

A Time for New Things

Spring brings many new things in nature. The season also brings more energy to people. Many people get excited for the longer hours of daylight.

©Jessica Tobin, Elementary Nest

Name: _____

Rainbows

Text Feature	How it helps me to understand the text
heading	
sidebar	
labels	

1. Describe what a rainbow is.

2. What is ROY G. BIV?

3. Identify one thing you learned about either a rainbow or a double rainbow.

©Jessica Tobin, Elementary Nest

Name: _____

Rainbows



Facts About Rainbows:

- Double rainbows can happen! This is when a second arc forms above or below the main arc.
- A moonbow can happen. It is rare, though! It's a lunar rainbow made by the light of the moon.

All About Rainbows

What Are Rainbows?

A rainbow is a spectrum of light that you can see in the sky. A rainbow forms in the shape of an arc. A rainbow is a full circle of light. Usually, a person can see a semi-circle arc of the rainbow. Other times, they may only be able to see a small portion of the rainbow. Rainbows are not actual objects that you can touch or feel. They're only optical illusions that you see. The colors of a rainbow always follow the same pattern. It's easy to know the color pattern by remembering ROY G. BIV. This stands for red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet.

How They Happen

They are made when light shines through water. Often, you'll see a rainbow when the sun shines after it rains. The light from the sun is bent and reflected through the water droplets.



©Jessica Tobin, Elementary Nest

DIGITAL

The passages are available in Google Slides format.

Name: _____

Grasshoppers

Text Feature	How it helps me to
diagram	
bold print	
subheadings	
captions	

1. Do grasshoppers live everywhere?

2. Identify the main body parts of a grasshopper.

3. How do grasshoppers move?

Grasshopper External Anatomy

There are three major body parts on a grasshopper.

All About Grasshoppers

A grasshopper is an animal that can be found jumping amongst grass and plants. They are an insect, which is one of the animal families.

Grasshoppers can be found all over the world, except for cold places. Places like Antarctica are way too cold for their bodies. You'll most likely find them in wooded and grassy areas. That is because they mostly eat plants, grasses, and other crops.

These insects are known for their jumping. They can jump almost 40 inches outward. For their small size, that's a huge distance! They use their long hind, or back, legs. Its bent legs act like a spring that help it jump large distances.

Have you ever heard a grasshopper sing? They can make sounds by rubbing their hind legs against their wings. The rough edges like you can see in the picture above create a vibration against their wings.

Tiny Body Parts

Grasshoppers are insects, which means they have six legs and three main body parts (the head, thorax, and abdomen). They have two antennae on their heads, which help them know their surroundings. Grasshoppers also have two pairs of wings. Their bodies are often green, brown, or tan. This helps them camouflage in their surroundings, making it hard for predators to see them.

The grasshopper is perched on a leaf.

What you'll need:

-A Google Drive account