

Text Evidence

Reading Passages

Biography Edition

Name _____ Date _____

Alexander Graham Bell

Directions: Read the passage on the left 3 times to practice fluency. Color a book each time you read. Then, complete the comprehension tasks on the right.

Alexander Graham Bell was a famous inventor. Growing up, he loved science. He was interested in learning about sound because his mother and his wife were *deaf*. A person who is *deaf* does not have the ability to hear. He started to do experiments with sound.

Alexander found out how to send voice signals through a wire. Then, in 1876 he invented the telephone. This is the invention Alexander Graham Bell is best known for. The first words spoken over the telephone were, "Mr. Watson, come here. I want to see you." When Alexander Graham Bell died in 1922, all telephones went silent for a short time to honor his life.

☐ Use a red crayon to highlight why school was unfair for children during Ruby's time.

☐ Use a yellow crayon to highlight how old Ruby was when she attended the all-white school.

☐ Use a blue crayon to highlight how Ruby helped our country.

Ruby Bridges

Directions: Read the passage on the left 3 times to practice fluency. Color a book each time you read. Then, complete the comprehension tasks on the right.

Ruby Bridges played an important part in the Civil Rights Movement. She was the first African American child to go to an all-white school. At that time, black and white children could not go to the same school. The schools for black children were not as good as the schools for white children. It was not fair.

When Ruby was six years old, she passed a test that allowed her to attend the William Frantz Elementary School, an all-white school. People were angry. Federal marshals walked Ruby to school so that she would be safe. Ruby was very brave. She went to school every day and did her best. Ruby showed the world that all children should be given an equal education. She helped to make our country and schools a better place.

Read and Look Back:

Use a red crayon to highlight why school was unfair for children during Ruby's time.

Use a yellow crayon to highlight how old Ruby was when she attended the all-white school.

Use a blue crayon to highlight how Ruby helped our country.

Read and Respond:

How has Ruby's actions helped you and your friends today?

Steve Jobs

Directions: Read the passage on the left 3 times to practice fluency. Color a book each time you read. Then, complete the comprehension tasks on the right.

Steve Jobs was born in 1955. As a child, Steve was interested in electronics. In high school, he invented a video game. He started his first company, Apple Computer. He was 21 years old when he started his first company, Apple Computer. He was 21 years old when he started his first company, Apple Computer.

Read and Look Back:

Use a red crayon to highlight the text that states what Steve Jobs was interested in as a child.

Use a yellow crayon to highlight the name of the computer company Jobs started when he was 21 years old.

Use a blue crayon to highlight two popular Apple inventions from Jobs.

Read and Respond:

Write a question you still have about Steve Jobs' life. What do you wonder?

By Miss DeCarlo

Dear Teachers,

This learning pack includes 20 text based evidence passages with a biography theme for your students! With the introduction of the Common Core standards, comes a big shift in students being able to not only comprehend text but use and state evidence directly from the text to support their understanding. These passages allow your students to build and practice this skill in a fun, engaging manner!

These interactive, hands-on passages provide your students with fluency, comprehension, and written response practice. Students read the passage three times for fluency, keeping track of the amount of times they read the passage (optional). On the right side of each page are three text-based evidence tasks for students to complete, along with a handy checklist to keep them on-task. Students will have a blast using their crayons to go back into the text to highlight and look for evidence! Finally, students practice responding to the text through a Read & Respond activity. These response questions cover many big comprehension areas such as author's purpose, inference, visualizing, identifying the main/central idea, making connections, and more!

These passages are great to use in a whole group setting, small group setting, RTI, intervention classrooms, or as center work or independent work within the classroom.

The passages are written within the second and third grade Lexile band, making them perfect for first grade stretch texts, second and third grade independent reading, small group settings, and struggling fourth graders. This edition contains high-interest topics that integrate many science and social studies concepts. Practicing fluency and comprehension has never been so fun for students – and easy for educators! ☺ I hope you enjoy this learning pack!

Happy Learning.
Christina



Take a Look!

Biography

Passages:

High-interest passages help you to easily integrate science and social studies into your language arts plans!

Name _____ Date _____


Alexander Graham Bell

Directions: Read the passage on the left 3 times to practice fluency. Color a book each time you read. Then, complete the comprehension tasks on the right.

Alexander Graham Bell

Alexander Graham Bell was a famous inventor. Growing up, he loved science. He was interested in learning about sound because his mother and his wife were *deaf*. A person who is deaf does not have the ability to hear. He started to do experiments with sound.

Alexander found out how to send voice signals through a wire. Then, in 1876 he invented the telephone. This is the invention Alexander Graham Bell is best known for. The first words spoken over the telephone were, "Mr. Watson, come here. I want to see you." When Alexander Graham Bell died in 1922, all telephones went silent for a short time to honor his life.



Read and Look Back:

☐ Use a red crayon to highlight the reason Alexander Graham Bell started to study sound.

☐ Use a yellow crayon to highlight the sentence that defines the word *deaf*.

☐ Use a blue crayon to highlight what Alexander was best known for.

Read and Respond:

In what ways did the invention of the telephone change our world?

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Read & Look Back:

Engage readers with an interactive format to look back into the text for evidence! Students will have fun using their crayons to highlight text-based evidence to enhance comprehension!

Build Fluency with Repeated Readings

Students are encouraged to re-read the text for understanding and fluency. Students use the books at the end of the passage to keep track of their readings.

Read & Respond:

Students practice written response comprehension questions on a variety of skills and standards.

Ideas For Using This Pack:

Stretch Text Passages (within a small group or whole-class lesson)

Small Group Reading

Independent Reading Activities

Whole Class Lessons

Mini Lessons

RTI

1st Grade Stretch Texts or advanced 1st Grade Readers (above grade level readers)

2nd/3rd Grade Readers

4th and 5th Grade Struggling Readers (Great For Well Below Grade Level Readers)

Intervention Specialists – small group reading intervention

Morning Work

Homework

Assessment

Literacy Centers

Partner Reading

Homeschooling Activities

Tutoring

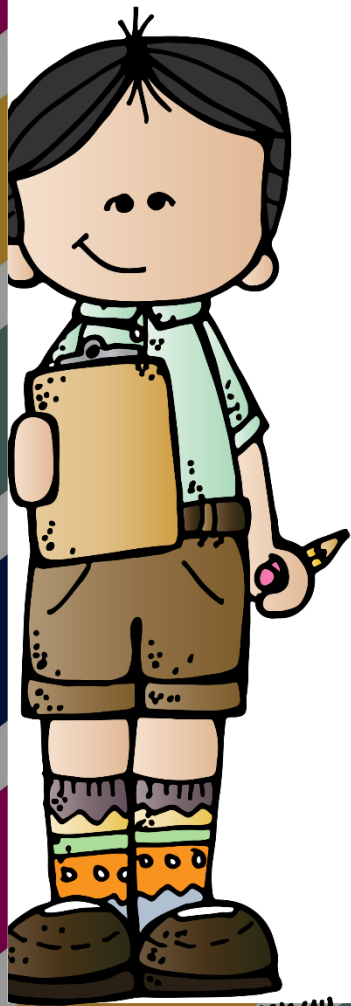
After School Reading Practice

Great To Use With Volunteers Due To The Easy-To-Follow Format

Substitute Days – The consistent routine and structure make it a great sub lesson!

Biographies In This Edition:

This special edition pack includes 20 high-interest biography passages for integration of science and social studies content!



Ruby Bridges
Rosa Parks
Ben Franklin
Helen Keller
Amelia Earhart
Thomas Edison
Milton Hershey
Walt Disney
Sally Ride
Clara Barton

Barack Obama
Abraham Lincoln
George Washington
Neil Armstrong
Eleanor Roosevelt
Alexander Graham Bell
Steve Jobs
Michael Jordan
Jackie Robinson
Wright Brothers



Ruby Bridges

Directions: Read the passage on the left 3 times to practice fluency. Color a book each time you read. Then, complete the comprehension tasks on the right.

Ruby Bridges

Ruby Bridges played an important part in the Civil Rights Movement. She was the first African American child to go to an all-white school. At that time, black and white children could not go to the same school. The schools for black children were not as good as the schools for white children. It was not fair.

When Ruby was six years old, she passed a test that allowed her to attend the William Frantz Elementary School, an all-white school. People were angry. Federal marshals walked Ruby to school so that she would be safe. Ruby was very brave. She went to school every day and did her best. Ruby showed the world that all children should be given an equal education. She helped to make our country and schools a better place.



Read and Look Back:



Use a red crayon to highlight why school was unfair for children during Ruby's time.



Use a yellow crayon to highlight how old Ruby was when she attended the all-white school.



Use a blue crayon to highlight how Ruby helped our country.

Read and Respond:

How have Ruby's actions helped you and your friends today?

Rosa Parks

Directions: Read the passage on the left 3 times to practice fluency. Color a book each time you read. Then, complete the comprehension tasks on the right.

Rosa Parks

Rosa Parks inspired the nation to fight for equal rights during a time when blacks and whites were not treated fairly. At that time, if a white person did not have a seat on the bus, blacks had to give up their seat. It was not fair, and it was not right.

One day, Rosa refused to give up her seat on the bus to a white man in Alabama. She was arrested for breaking the law. As a result, black men and women boycotted, or refused, to ride the buses in Montgomery, Alabama. They wanted all people to be treated the same. They were standing up for themselves to show others that the laws were not fair. Rosa Parks showed the world that people could fight for what was right without violence. She inspired others to stand up for equal and fair laws.



Read and Look Back:



Use a red crayon to highlight the text that states why Rosa Parks was arrested.



Use a yellow crayon to highlight what the word *boycotted* means within the text.



Use a blue crayon to highlight what Rosa Parks inspired others to do.

Read and Respond:

Have you ever stood up for something or someone in your life?

Ben Franklin

Directions: Read the passage on the left 3 times to practice fluency. Color a book each time you read. Then, complete the comprehension tasks on the right.

Ben Franklin

Benjamin Franklin was born in 1706. He was a Founding Father of the United States of America. He signed the Declaration of Independence. He also signed the Constitution.

Benjamin Franklin was also a great inventor. He invented many things we still use today. Some of his inventions include bifocals, which are eye glasses to help people see close-up and far away. He also invented the lightening rod, which helps keep buildings safe from lightening.

Towards the end of his life, Franklin worked to end slavery in America. He worked hard to show people that slavery was wrong. Franklin had a lot of success in his lifetime. He will always be a famous American.



Read and Look Back:



Use a red crayon to highlight two important documents Franklin signed during his life.



Use a yellow crayon to highlight two of Benjamin Franklin's inventions.



Use a blue crayon to highlight the text that describes what a lightening rod is.

Read and Respond:

Write a question you would ask Benjamin Franklin if he were still alive today:

Helen Keller

Directions: Read the passage on the left 3 times to practice fluency. Color a book each time you read. Then, complete the comprehension tasks on the right.

Helen Keller

Helen Keller was born on June 27, 1880. When Helen was about one and a half years old, she became very sick. Helen lost her sight and her hearing. It was hard for Helen to communicate with other people. In 1887, Annie Sullivan came to work with Helen to help her. She became Helen's teacher and friend.

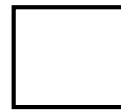
Annie taught Helen words using sign language. Sign language uses hand motions for words. Annie also taught Helen how to read and how to talk. When she was 16, Helen went to college. Annie went with her. Annie helped Helen with her classes by signing the teachers' words into her hand. When Helen grew up, she gave speeches and wrote about being blind and deaf. Helen spent her life helping others who were blind and deaf.



Read and Look Back:



Use a red crayon to highlight how old Helen was when she lost her sight and hearing.



Use a yellow crayon to highlight the name of the woman who became Helen's teacher.



Use a blue crayon to highlight three things Helen accomplished in her life.

Read and Respond:

What words would you use to describe Helen's character?

Amelia Earhart

Directions: Read the passage on the left 3 times to practice fluency. Color a book each time you read. Then, complete the comprehension tasks on the right.

Amelia Earhart

From a young age, Amelia Earhart loved airplanes. She took flying lessons in California. Amelia became an excellent pilot. In 1926, Amelia was a passenger in a flight across the Atlantic Ocean. Five years later, in 1932, Amelia flew a plane herself across the Atlantic Ocean. She became the first woman to fly across the Atlantic Ocean by herself. She also broke the record for crossing the Atlantic Ocean in the shortest time.

In 1937, Amelia set off to fly around the world. Sadly, Amelia's plane disappeared, and she was not seen again. Even though her plane did not make it, Amelia was a hero to everyone around the world. She was a determined woman who will always be remembered.



Read and Look Back:



Use a red crayon to highlight what Amelia accomplished in 1932.



Use a yellow crayon to highlight the text that states a record Amelia broke during her flight across the Atlantic Ocean.



Use a blue crayon to highlight what happened during Amelia's trip in 1937.

Read and Respond:

Write an interesting fact you learned about Amelia Earhart.

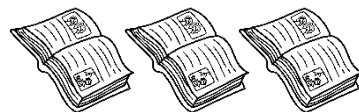
Thomas Edison

Directions: Read the passage on the left 3 times to practice fluency. Color a book each time you read. Then, complete the comprehension tasks on the right.

Thomas Edison

Thomas Edison was born in Ohio. He was a bright student and loved to read. When he grew up he became a famous scientist and inventor. Thomas Edison is best known for inventing the lightbulb. This invention changed the world. We still use lightbulbs today because of Edison's invention a long time ago.

Another famous invention from Edison was the phonograph. The phonograph recorded sound and played it back. The telegraph was also one of Edison's inventions. The telegraph used signals and sounds to send messages to people far away. Over his lifetime, Edison invented more than 1,000 things! His inventions made life easier for everyone.



Read and Look Back:



Use a red crayon to highlight the invention Edison is best known for.



Use a yellow crayon to highlight two other items Thomas Edison invented.



Use a blue crayon to highlight why Edison's inventions were important.

Read and Respond:

In the second sentence of this passage, what does the word bright mean?

Milton Hershey

Directions: Read the passage on the left 3 times to practice fluency. Color a book each time you read. Then, complete the comprehension tasks on the right.

Milton Hershey

Milton Hershey was born in a small town in Pennsylvania. His family moved around a lot when he was a kid. As a result, he did not get a good education. Soon, Milton's mom took him out of school. He found a job with a candy maker. Milton loved making candy. Milton started a candy business that made caramels. It did very well. Milton became rich.

He sold his caramel business and opened a chocolate factory. He also built a town so his factory workers could live there. He called the town Hershey, Pennsylvania. Milton's chocolate became the most famous chocolate in the world. Milton gave a lot of his money to help children and schools. Today, people visit Milton's factory. They tour the factory and eat the yummy chocolate!



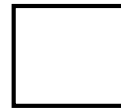
Read and Look Back:



Use a red crayon to highlight what Milton did before he owned a chocolate factory.



Use a yellow crayon to highlight the text that states the name of the town Milton built.



Use a blue crayon to highlight what Milton did with some of his money.

Read and Respond:

Why did Milton build a town for his factory?

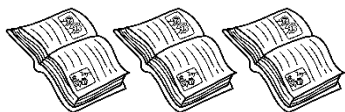
Walt Disney

Directions: Read the passage on the left 3 times to practice fluency. Color a book each time you read. Then, complete the comprehension tasks on the right.

Walt Disney

As a child, Walt Disney loved to draw. He took art classes on the weekends. When he got older, he worked at an advertising company. There, he learned about animation. Animation is when drawings or art come to life through movement.

Disney started a cartoon company called Laugh-O-Grams. It did not do well. Disney moved to Hollywood and started a new studio. He called it Walt Disney Productions. Soon, he created new cartoons and produced his first animated movie, *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs*. In 1955, The Mickey Mouse Club became a famous TV show. Walt also opened Disneyland and Disney World. These parks became famous. Today, Disney remains a leader in entertainment. He is known for creating movies and parks children love!



Read and Look Back:



Use a red crayon to highlight the name of the first company Walt Disney started.



Use a yellow crayon to highlight the name of Disney's TV show that became famous.



Use a blue crayon to highlight what Disney is known for today.

Read and Respond:

What is animation?

Sally Ride

Directions: Read the passage on the left 3 times to practice fluency. Color a book each time you read. Then, complete the comprehension tasks on the right.

Sally Ride

Sally Ride is a famous American! Sally was one of the first women picked to become an astronaut (as•tro•naut). Then, in 1983, Sally became the first American woman to go into space. She went into space again in 1984 for her second space shuttle mission. Both of Sally Ride's space trips were a success.

After her days in space were over, Sally started a company called Sally Ride Science. Sally wanted to keep kids interested in science. Sally Ride was given many awards for her work in space and in science. Her name is also in the Astronaut Hall of Fame. Sally Ride was a great scientist!



Read and Look Back:

☐

Use a red crayon to highlight the pronunciation key in the passage.

☐

Use a yellow crayon to highlight one reason Sally Ride is a famous American.

☐

Use a blue crayon to highlight the name of the company Sally Ride started.

Read and Respond:

Would you want to go into space? Why or why not?

Clara Barton

Directions: Read the passage on the left 3 times to practice fluency. Color a book each time you read. Then, complete the comprehension tasks on the right.

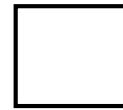
Clara Barton

Clara Barton was born on December 25, 1821. When Clara was young, her brother became very sick. The doctors did not think he was going to get better. For two years, Clara took care of him. Clara learned she liked taking care of others.

When Clara was 17 years old, she became a teacher. Then, she went to college. Soon after, she opened up her own free, public school. When the Civil War broke out, Clara traveled from battle to battle, taking care of hurt and sick soldiers. In 1881, Clara founded the American Red Cross. It was an organization that helped people during disasters. Today, the Red Cross continues to help people every day.



Read and Look Back:



Use a red crayon to highlight the text that explains how Clara learned she liked taking care of others.



Use a yellow crayon to highlight what Clara did right after college.



Use a blue crayon to highlight the organization Clara founded in 1881.

Read and Respond:

What do you think the word founded means in this passage? Use context clues to help you.

Barack Obama

Directions: Read the passage on the left 3 times to practice fluency. Color a book each time you read. Then, complete the comprehension tasks on the right.

Barack Obama

Barack Obama was the 44th President of the United States. He became President on November 4, 2008. On this day, Barack Obama made history. He became the first African American to become President of the USA. Four years later, in 2012, Obama was elected as President of the United States again. During his presidency, he won a Nobel Peace Prize.

Barack Obama was born in the state of Hawaii. Before he became President, Obama went to Harvard Law School. He is married and has two children. Obama is also the author of two books. A fun fact about Obama is that he is a big sports fan.



Read and Look Back:



Use a red crayon to highlight the text that states why Barack Obama made history.



Use a yellow crayon to highlight an award that Barack Obama won.



Use a blue crayon to highlight the year Obama became president.

Read and Respond:

Write a fun fact you learned about Barack Obama in the biography!

Abraham Lincoln

Directions: Read the passage on the left 3 times to practice fluency. Color a book each time you read. Then, complete the comprehension tasks on the right.

Abraham Lincoln

Abraham Lincoln was the 16th President of the United States of America. He is best known for leading our country during the American Civil War. Lincoln fought to end slavery in our country.

Lincoln's nickname was Honest Abe. He always told the truth. He was also the tallest President of the United States. He was 6 feet 4 inches tall. He wore a tall, black hat which made him look even taller. He liked to store letters and important papers in his hat.

Abraham Lincoln was shot and killed by John Wilkes Booth in 1865. He will always be remembered as one of our most famous Presidents.



Read and Look Back:



Use a red crayon to highlight the text that states what Abraham Lincoln is best known for.



Use a yellow crayon to highlight the text that describes Lincoln's character traits.



Use a blue crayon to highlight the text that states what Lincoln liked to store in his hat.

Read and Respond:

Write an interesting detail you learned about Abraham Lincoln.

George Washington

Directions: Read the passage on the left 3 times to practice fluency. Color a book each time you read. Then, complete the comprehension tasks on the right.

George Washington

George Washington was born in 1732. When Washington grew up, he became a general in the army. He was a great leader. During his time as a general, he led the army to victory during the American Revolution. He helped to write the US Constitution. After the war, he was elected to be the first President of the United States of America. Washington served two terms as President. (A term is four years long.) This means Washington was President for eight years.

A fun fact about Washington is he had fake teeth. His face is also on the dollar bill and the quarter. He died in 1799.



Read and Look Back:



Use a red crayon to highlight the year George Washington was born.



Use a yellow crayon to highlight two things Washington did before he became President.



Use a blue crayon to highlight two fun facts about Washington.

Read and Respond:

Based on this passage, what is a term?

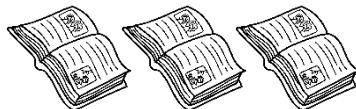
Neil Armstrong

Directions: Read the passage on the left 3 times to practice fluency. Color a book each time you read. Then, complete the comprehension tasks on the right.

Neil Armstrong

Neil Armstrong was born in 1930 in Ohio. As a child, he was in Boy Scouts, and he loved airplanes. When Armstrong was in college, he left to serve in the United States Navy. He flew planes during the Korean War.

In 1962, Neil Armstrong became an astronaut. In 1969, Armstrong took his second flight into space. It was called the Apollo 11 mission. During that mission, Armstrong became the first man to ever walk on the moon! When he landed on the moon, Armstrong said, "That's one small step for man; one giant leap for mankind." Those words are still famous today! Neil Armstrong will always be known for being the first man to walk on the moon.



Read and Look Back:



Use a red crayon to highlight what Neil Armstrong did when he left college.



Use a yellow crayon to highlight the name of Armstrong's second space flight.



Use a blue crayon to highlight the text that states what Armstrong will always be known for.

Read and Respond:

What do you think Armstrong meant when he said, "That's one small step for man; one giant leap for mankind?"

Eleanor Roosevelt

Directions: Read the passage on the left 3 times to practice fluency. Color a book each time you read. Then, complete the comprehension tasks on the right.

Eleanor Roosevelt

Eleanor Roosevelt was the longest serving First Lady in the country. A First Lady is the wife of the President of the United States of America. Her husband, Franklin D. Roosevelt, served four terms as President.

Most First Ladies hosted parties and events at the White House. However, Eleanor Roosevelt wanted to do more. While she was the First Lady, she helped many people. Eleanor traveled across the country and helped the poor. She supported artists and writers. She also worked to help woman. Eleanor Roosevelt changed the role of a First Lady. She showed the country that a First Lady could make a difference in our country. She is a very respected woman.



Read and Look Back:



Use a red crayon to highlight the sentence that explains what a First Lady is.



Use a yellow crayon to highlight three kinds of people Eleanor helped while she was a First Lady.



Use a blue crayon to highlight the name of Eleanor's husband.

Read and Respond:

How did Eleanor Roosevelt change the role of a First Lady?

Alexander Graham Bell

Directions: Read the passage on the left 3 times to practice fluency. Color a book each time you read. Then, complete the comprehension tasks on the right.

Alexander Graham Bell

Alexander Graham Bell was a famous inventor. Growing up, he loved science. He was interested in learning about sound because his mother and his wife were *deaf*. A person who is deaf does not have the ability to hear. He started to do experiments with sound.

Alexander found out how to send voice signals through a wire. Then, in 1876 he invented the telephone. This is the invention Alexander Graham Bell is best known for. The first words spoken over the telephone were, "Mr. Watson, come here. I want to see you." When Alexander Graham Bell died in 1922, all telephones went silent for a short time to honor his life.



Read and Look Back:



Use a red crayon to highlight the reason Alexander Graham Bell started to study sound.



Use a yellow crayon to highlight the sentence that defines the word *deaf*.



Use a blue crayon to highlight what Alexander was best known for.

Read and Respond:

In what ways did the invention of the telephone change our world?

Steve Jobs

Directions: Read the passage on the left 3 times to practice fluency. Color a book each time you read. Then, complete the comprehension tasks on the right.

Steve Jobs

Steve Jobs was born in California in 1955. As a child, Steve was always interested in electronics. After graduating high school, he took a job with a video game maker. Soon after, Jobs invented his own computer. He started his own company with his friend, Steve Wozniak. They called their computer company Apple Computer. They made the computers in Steve's garage. He was only 21 years old at the time.

Steve went on to be very successful in life. His company, Apple, invented the popular iPad and the iPhone. His company is one of the most successful companies in America. In 2011, Steve Jobs passed away. He was 56 years old.



Read and Look Back:



Use a red crayon to highlight the text that states what Steve Jobs was interested in as a child.



Use a yellow crayon to highlight the name of the computer company Jobs started when he was 21 years old.



Use a blue crayon to highlight two popular Apple inventions from Jobs.

Read and Respond:

Write a question you still have about Steve Jobs' life. What do you wonder?

Michael Jordan

Directions: Read the passage on the left 3 times to practice fluency. Color a book each time you read. Then, complete the comprehension tasks on the right.

Michael Jordan

Michael Jordan was born in 1963 in Brooklyn, New York. At a young age, Michael excelled at the sport of basketball. In college, he played basketball for the University of North Carolina. Then, he left college to enter the NBA draft. He was chosen to play for the Chicago Bulls.

During his first year on the team, Jordan won the Rookie of the Year award. He also made the NBA All Star Team. He could slam dunk the ball. He also scored more points per game than anyone else at that time. Michael Jordan became one of the greatest basketball players in history. Michael Jordan worked with big companies such as Nike and McDonald's.

Jordan will always be remembered for being an amazing basketball player!



Read and Look Back:



Use a red crayon to highlight the team Michael Jordan played for in the NBA.



Use a yellow crayon to highlight the award Michael Jordan won during his first year in the NBA.



Use a blue crayon to highlight two companies Michael Jordan worked with.

Read and Respond:

Write an example from the text that shows why Michael Jordan was a great basketball player.

Jackie Robinson

Directions: Read the passage on the left 3 times to practice fluency. Color a book each time you read. Then, complete the comprehension tasks on the right.

Jackie Robinson

At a young age, Jackie Robinson always loved sports. In 1944, Jackie Robinson began to play professional baseball. During this time, African Americans were not allowed to play in the major leagues. In 1946, Robinson was called up to play for an all-white minor league team. The white players did not want him on their team. He got called names and had things thrown at him. Jackie never fought back. He worked hard and played his best.

In 1947, Jackie Robinson was called to play for the Brooklyn Dodgers. It was a major league team. Robinson became the first African American to play baseball in the major leagues. He was also one of the best baseball players in history. He was very brave!



Read and Look Back:



Use a red crayon to highlight what was not allowed when Robinson started to play professional baseball.



Use a yellow crayon to highlight what Robinson did when the white players called him names.



Use a blue crayon to highlight the name of the major league team Robinson joined in 1947.

Read and Respond:

What does Jackie Robinson have in common with Ruby Bridges and Rosa Parks?

Wright Brothers

Directions: Read the passage on the left 3 times to practice fluency. Color a book each time you read. Then, complete the comprehension tasks on the right.

Wright Brothers

The Wright Brothers were inventors. Their names were Orville and Wilber. The two brothers loved to learn about things that flew. They sold kites to make money when they were young. They also liked to read about birds. The two brothers were also great at fixing things. When they grew up, they opened a bicycle shop.

In 1900, the Wright Brothers made large kites called gliders. People could ride in the gliders. The gliders would still float back down to the ground. They wanted to make something that stayed in the air. They made an engine for their first airplane. In 1903, the first flight took place! It only lasted 12 seconds. The Wright Brothers continued to make their airplane better. They became famous for making airplanes.



Read and Look Back:



Use a red crayon to highlight what the Wright Brothers loved to learn about as children.



Use a yellow crayon to highlight what the Wright Brothers invented in 1900.

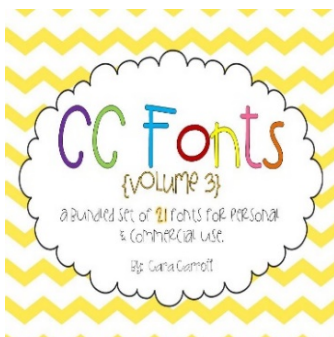
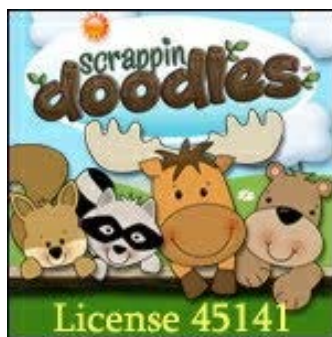
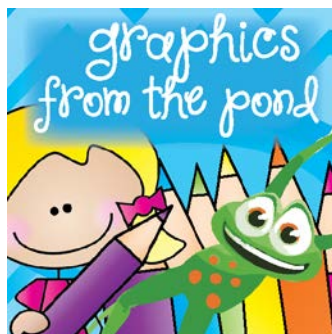


Use a blue crayon to highlight the year the first airplane took flight.

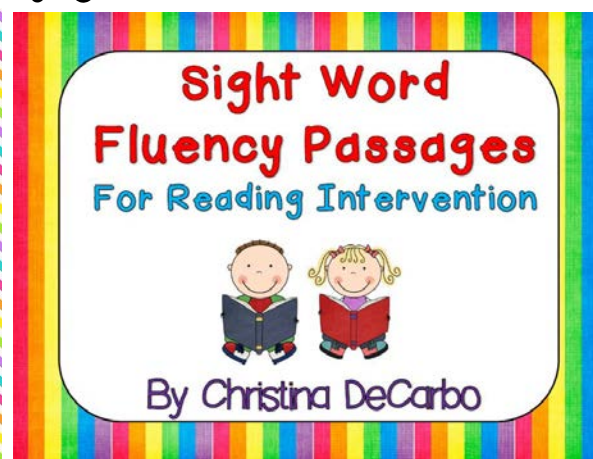
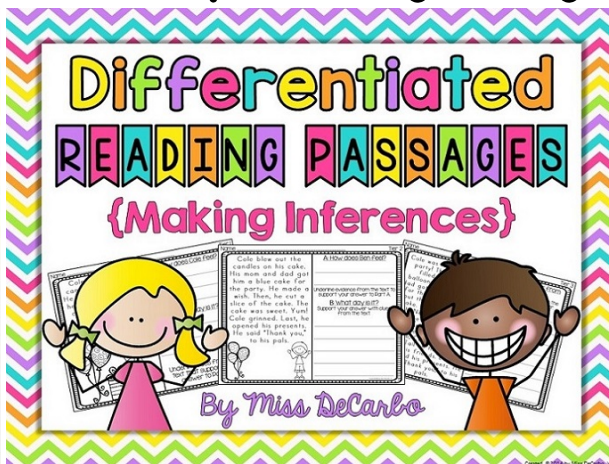
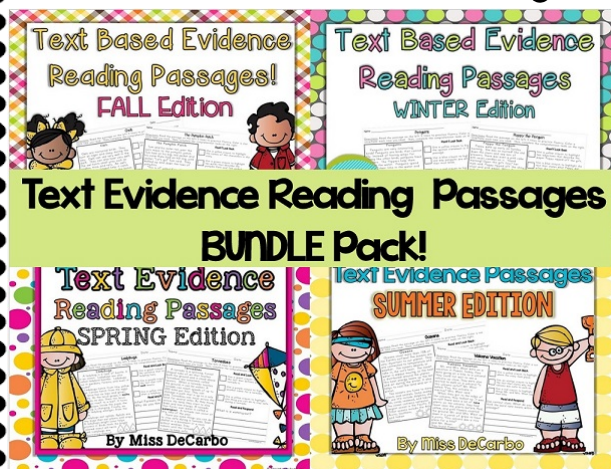
Read and Respond:

The text states, "The Wright Brothers continued to make their airplane better." What character traits would you use to describe the Wright Brothers?

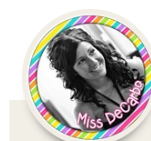
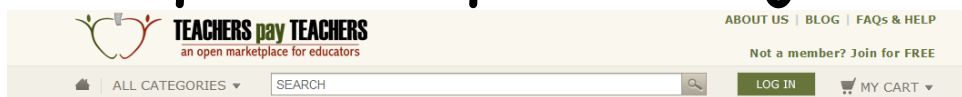
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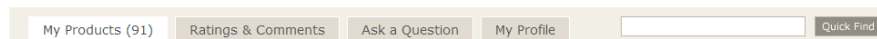
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CUSTOM CATEGORIES

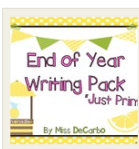
Back to School
Back to School Must Haves!
Classroom Decor
Classroom Management
Common Core Resources
Comprehension
Craftivities
End of the Year
Fluency
Handwriting
Holidays and Themes
Intervention Packs
Math Centers
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A dash of creativity, a pinch of fun, and a whole lot of learning!

FEATURED ITEMS



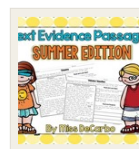
Write On/Wipe Off
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Christina DeCarbo

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