

24 LEVELED RESOURCES

IN 2 FORMATS

12 LEVELED PASSAGES
 12 LEVELED READERS



Name _____

The Most Dangerous Job in the World

ASK AND ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. What character trait does Dr. Brown need to do her job?

2. Write three questions in which the answers could be _____

① _____

② _____

Name _____

The Most Dangerous Job in the World

8. Highlight the sentence that tells why Dr. Brown was tired.

9. Highlight the sentence that describes the dirt on the hike to the top of the volcano.

WORD MEANINGS/CONTEXT CLUES

10. Underline the word dormant in the third paragraph. Explain what this word means.

Circle words in the text that give you clues to its meaning.

11. Underline the word samples in the last paragraph. Explain what this word means.


Circle words in the text that give you clues to its meaning.

12. Explain how studying volcanoes can help people.


Name _____

The Most Dangerous Job in the World

Dr. Brown was tired. She was hiking up a steep mountain. The dirt was black and sandy. Finally, she got to the top. She looked down into the crater. She could see the red lava in the volcano. She knew that it could erupt at any time. Dr. Brown is a volcanologist. She studies volcanoes all over the world.



Arenal Volcano, Costa Rica



Volcanologists like Dr. Brown are brave. They work in very dangerous places. Volcanoes are full of lava and gases. They can erupt at any time. In addition, rock and ash shoot out of them. Sometimes, volcanoes erupt without warning. When this happens, volcanologists have to leave as fast as they can.

However, volcanologists don't only work on active volcanoes. They also work to understand volcanoes that don't erupt anymore. These are dormant volcanoes. Volcanologists work in labs, too.

When they visit volcanoes, volcanologists take rocks and lava with them. Sometimes they also collect gases. These are samples. They help them understand what the Earth is made of. Another thing they try to learn is when volcanoes will erupt. Some volcanologists also study when volcanoes have erupted in the past. This helps us understand volcanoes. This way, we can help keep people who live close to volcanoes safe.

UNDERLINE THE ANSWERS IN THE TEXT

red blue green orange

What job does Dr. Brown do What is inside a volcano? Why do volcanologists collect samples? What are volcanoes called that don't erupt anymore?

EASiLY DiFFERENTiATE


READING LEVEL RANGES:

- 400-500L
- ▲ 500-600L
- ◆ 600-700L

Name _____

LANDFORMS ●


The Hidden World of Caves



Name _____

LANDFORMS ▲

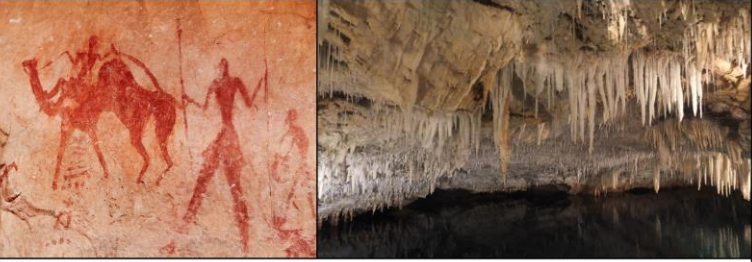
The Hidden World of Caves



Name _____

LANDFORMS ◆

The Hidden World of Caves



Cave paintings, Algeria *Stalactites in Crystal Cave, Sequoia National Park, California*

Deep in the Earth are hidden treasures. They are full of echoey chambers and sometimes bats! Do you know what they are? They are caves. Caves form in mountains and in other underground places. When it rains, water gets into the ground. Sometimes, it carries away soft rock. Over time, this leaves a big hole. It becomes a cave! Special rock features grow inside the cave. Stalagmites grow up from the ground. They form when water drips from above. In the water are tiny minerals. When the water slides away, the minerals are left behind. Stalactites grow down from the roof of the cave. They look like icicles made of rock.

There are caves all over the world. Some of them are very famous. For example, the Sarawak Chamber on the island of Borneo is one of the world's biggest chambers. You could fit several airplanes in it! Another famous cave is the Son Doong cave. It's over 5 and a half miles long. A 40-story building could fit inside some of its caverns.

Caves aren't just big holes in the ground. People used to live in them. We know this because people left drawings on cave walls. Some of the most famous drawings are in a cave in France. The paintings of lions and mammoths are about 30,000 years old.

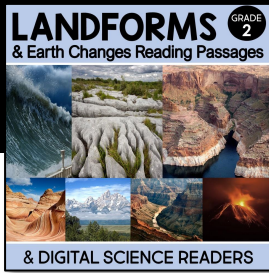
UNDERLINE THE _____

Where can _____

Reading Levels Conversion Chart

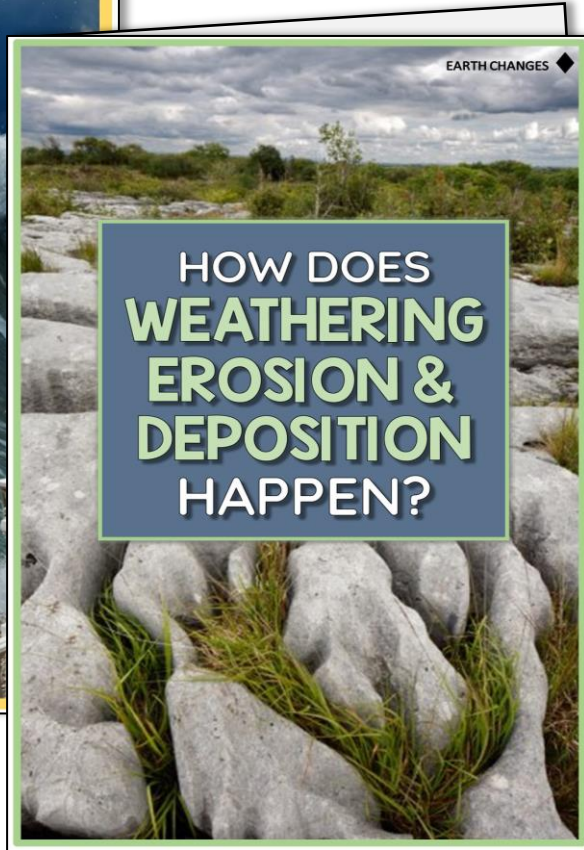
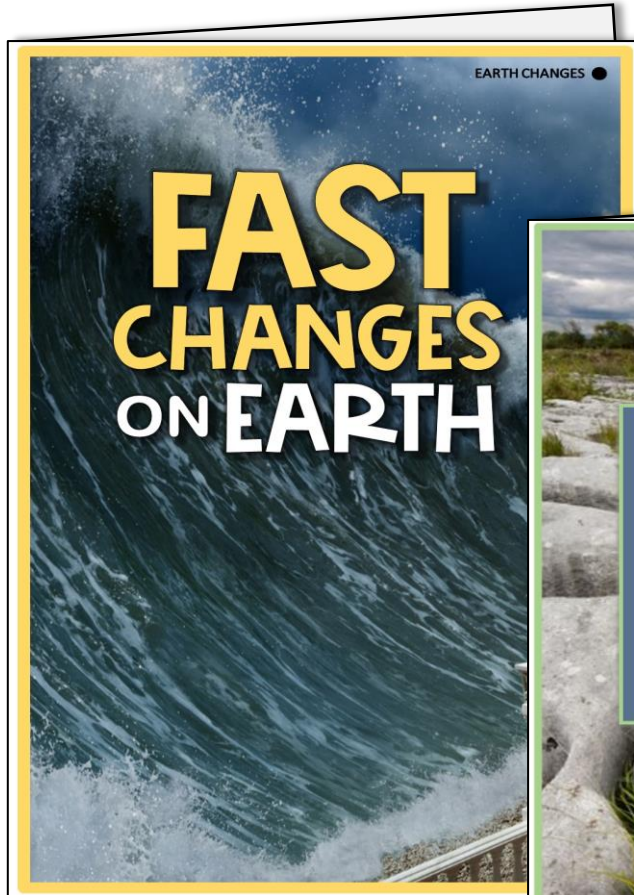
Reading level ranges: The passages are written in reading levels that range from beginning of the year 2nd grade to mid-year 3rd grade and are comparable to the following leveling systems:

Grade level	Lexile	Fountas & Pinnell	DRA
1st	80-450	I	16
1 st - 2nd	80-459	J	18
2nd	501-550	K	20
2nd	551-600	L	24
2nd	551-650	M	28
3rd	520-730	N	30
3rd	520-770	O	34



FLEXIBLE OPTIONS

USE THE READERS FOR SMALL GROUPS OR LITERACY CENTERS



Name _____ LANDFORMS ▲

What is Weathering, Erosion & Deposition?

Did you know sand begins as rock? A process called **weathering** slowly breaks rock into tiny grains. Over time, rocks break down into sand. Through weathering, even mountains break apart.

Name _____ LANDFORMS ●

Fast Changes on Earth

Earthquakes
The ground is shaking. What's going on? It's an earthquake. In just a few seconds, earthquakes can destroy cities. Other events also change the world around us. Some of them are tsunamis, landslides, and volcanic eruptions.

An earthquake happens when two tectonic plates bump into each other. Some places have more earthquakes than others. That's because those places have more fault lines. Most earthquakes are small. However, they can also be very big. Some are so big that they knock buildings over. Earthquakes in the ocean can make big waves. These waves are called tsunamis. They are dangerous for people who live close to the ocean.

Earthquake damage

Landslides
Landslides are another kind of event. They happen when a large amount of dirt and rock moves all together. The dirt slides down a hill. Sometimes, they happen after a big rainstorm. Other times, an earthquake causes the ground to move a little. As a result, a landslide can happen.

Volcanoes
Volcanoes are openings in the ground. They connect to melted rock. The melted rock is called magma. Sometimes the magma comes out of the volcano. Gas and ash also come out. This is called an eruption. Eruptions can be very dangerous for people who are nearby.

Lava flow from a volcano

UNDERLINE THE ANSWERS IN THE TEXT

red blue green orange

What are some ways the earth changes around us? What are volcanoes? Where do landslides happen? What causes a tsunami?

Name _____ LANDFORMS ▲

Fast Changes on Earth

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Lava flow from a volcano

UNDERLINE THE ANSWERS IN THE TEXT

red blue green orange


What are some ways the earth changes around us? What are volcanoes? Where do landslides happen? What causes a tsunami?

USE THE ARTICLES FOR WHOLE GROUP CLOSE READING LESSONS


INCLUDES GOOGLE SLIDES™ FORMAT

Name _____ LANDFORMS ▲

The Hidden World of Caves



Cave paintings, Algeria



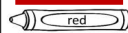
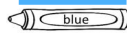


Stalactites in Crystal Cave, Sequoia National Park, California


Deep in the Earth are hidden treasures. They are full of echos and sometimes bats! Do you know what they are? They are caves. You can find caves in mountains and other underground places. When it rains, water gets into the ground. Sometimes, it carries away soft rock. Over time, this leaves a big hole. It becomes a cave! Special rock features grow inside the cave. Stalagmites grow up from the ground. They form when water drips from above. In the water are tiny minerals. When the water slides away, the minerals stay behind. Stalactites grow down from the roof of the cave. They look like icicles made of rock.

There are caves all over the world. Some of them are very famous. The Sarawak Chamber on the island of Borneo is very big. You could fit a few airplanes in it! Another famous cave is the Son Doong cave. It's over 5 and a half miles long. A skyscraper could fit inside some of its caverns.

Caves aren't just big holes in the ground. People used to live in them. We know this because people drew on cave walls. Some of the most famous drawings are in a cave in France. The paintings of lions and mammoths are about 30,000 years old! People are still finding more cave paintings in other parts of the world.

UNDERLINE THE ANSWERS IN THE TEXT

 red	 blue	 green	 orange
Where can you find caves?	What grows inside caves?	What does water carry away that leaves a big hole.	What is in the water that drips from above?

Name _____ The Hidden World of Caves  LANDFORMS

TEXT PURPOSE

1. Why do you think the author wrote this text?

to explain something

to answer a question

to describe something

ASK AND ANSWER QUESTIONS

2. What interesting facts make some caves famous?

3. Write three questions in which the answers could be found in the text.

① _____

② _____

③ _____

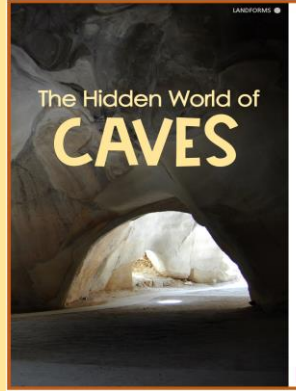

MAIN TOPIC

4. What is the 2nd paragraph mostly about?

5. Write a sentence that tells the main idea of the text.

LANDFORMS ●


The Hidden World of CAVES

Stalactites in Crystal Cave, Sequoia National Park, California

Deep in the Earth are hidden treasures. They are like holes in the ground. Sometimes bats live there. Do you know what they are? They are caves. You can find caves in mountains and other underground places. When it rains, water gets into the ground. Sometimes, it carries away soft rock. Over time, this leaves a big hole. It becomes a cave! Rock formations grow inside the cave. Stalagmites grow up from the ground. They form when water drips from above. In the water are tiny minerals. When the water slides away, the minerals stay behind. Stalactites grow down from the roof of the cave. They look like icicles. But, they are made of rock.

There are caves all over the world. Some of them are very famous. The Sarawak Chamber on the island of Borneo is very big. You could fit a few airplanes in it! Another famous cave is the Son Doong cave. It's over 5 and a half miles long. A skyscraper could fit inside parts of it.



Cave paintings, Algeria

Caves are more than big holes in the ground. People used to live in them. We know this because people drew on cave walls. Some of the most famous drawings are in a cave in France. The paintings of animals are about 30,000 years old! People are still finding more cave paintings today.


Word Bank


stalactites _____


chamber _____

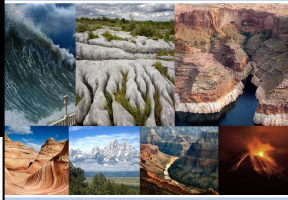
minerals _____

Find and write the answers from the text.

 pink How do we know people lived in caves?

 blue What grows inside caves?

 green What is in the water that drips from above in a cave?



REINFORCE SCIENCE CONTENT

STUDENTS COLOR CODE TEXT EVIDENCE


Name _____

LANDFORMS ●

Fast Changes on Earth


Earthquakes
 The ground is shaking. What's going on? It's an earthquake. In just a few seconds, earthquakes can destroy cities. Other events also change the world around us. Some of them are tsunamis, landslides, and volcanic eruptions.

An earthquake happens when two tectonic plates bump into each other. Some places have more earthquakes than others. That's because those places have more fault lines. Most earthquakes are small. However, they can also be very big. Some are so big that they knock buildings over. Earthquakes in the ocean can make big waves. These waves are called tsunamis. They are dangerous for people who live close to the ocean.



Lava flow from a volcano

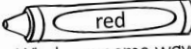
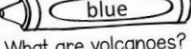
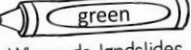
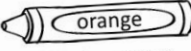
Landslides
 Landslides are another kind of event. They happen when a large amount of dirt and rock moves all together. The dirt slides down a hill. Sometimes, they happen after a big rainstorm. Other times, an earthquake causes the ground to move a little. As a result, a landslide can happen



Earthquake damage

Volcanoes
 Volcanoes are openings in the ground. They connect to melted rock. The melted rock is called magma. Sometimes the magma comes out of the volcano. Gas and ash also come out. This is called an eruption. Eruptions can be very dangerous for people who are nearby.

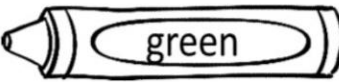
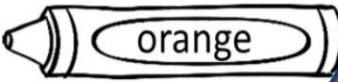
UNDERLINE THE ANSWERS IN THE TEXT

 red  blue  green  orange

What are some ways the earth changes around us? What are volcanoes? Where do landslides happen? What causes a tsunami?

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...melted rock. The melted rock is called magma. Sometimes the magma comes out of the volcano. Gas and ash also come out. This is called an eruption. Eruptions can be very dangerous for people who are nearby.

 green  orange

Where do landslides happen? What causes a tsunami?

ADDRESS READING STANDARDS

INFORMATIONAL TEXT

Name _____

TEXT PURPOSE

1. Why do you think the author wrote this text?

to explain something

to answer a question

to describe something

ASK AND ANSWER QUESTIONS

2. What interesting facts make you want to learn more about caves?

3. Write three questions in which the author answers the question "What are caves?"

① _____

② _____

③ _____

MAIN TOPIC

4. What is the main topic of the text?

5. Write a sentence about the main topic.

The Hidden World of Caves

READ AND COMPREHEND

5. Describe three things that you can find in caves.

Name _____

6. Highlight the main topic of the text.

7. Highlight the author's purpose.

The Hidden World of Caves

Stalactites in Crystal Cave, Sequoia National Park, California

Deep in the Earth are hidden treasures. They are like holes in the ground. Sometimes bats live there. Do you know what they are? They are caves. You find caves in mountains and other underground places. When it rains, water gets into the ground. Sometimes, it carries away soft rock. Over time, this makes a big hole. It becomes a cave! Rock formations grow inside the cave. Stalactites grow up from the ground. They form when water drips from above. Water is full of tiny minerals. When the water slides away, the minerals stay behind. Stalactites grow down from the roof of the cave. They look like icicles. They are made of rock.

Caves are found all over the world. Some of them are very famous. The Chamber on the island of Borneo is very big. You could fit a few airplanes in it! Another famous cave is the Son Doong cave. It's over 5 and a half miles long. A skyscraper could fit inside parts of it.

There are more than 300,000 caves in the world. People used to live in them. This is because people drew on cave walls. Some of the most famous cave paintings are in a cave in France. The paintings of animals are about 30,000 years old. People are still finding more cave paintings today.

ANSWERS IN THE TEXT

1. blue

2. green

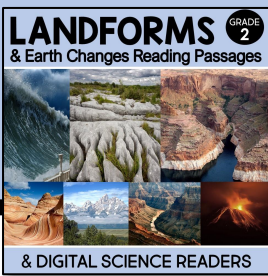
3. orange

4. What grows inside caves?

5. What does water carry away that leaves a big hole?

6. What is in the water that drips from above?

- Ask & answer questions
- Read & comprehend informational text
- Main Topic
- Text features
- Text purpose
- Word meanings
- Context clues
- Cause & effect



TEACHER NOTES

Teacher's Notes

This resource includes 4 habitats related passages in 2 formats using the exact same content. Included is an article format and a reader/book format. Each are provided in 3 reading levels, giving you 12 leveled passages in 2 formats, for 24 choices in all. These passages provide ready-to-use comprehension and close reading practice for your students.

The same questions pages are intended to be used with both formats. Answer keys follow each set of questions pages. Readers are located in File 2 of your download.

NOTE: the photographs in the passages were left in color for two reasons. 1) to retain their clarity and detail when you print or copy them in black and white. Xerox copying originals with black & white photos often results in a fuzzy image. 2) color photos are more interesting to students when projected for whole group use. Uploading the PDF to your devices for individual use.

EASILY DIFFERENTIATE Each passage comes in 3 different reading levels ranging from beginning 2nd grade to beginning 3rd grade. Passages can be used whole group or in guided reading groups. Reading levels are marked with the following symbols:

READING LEVEL RANGES

● 400-500L ▲ 500-600L ▲ 600-700L

Passages are comparable to the following reading systems:

Lexile: 400-700 Fountas & Pinnell: J-N DRA: 18-30

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS: The text dependent questions at the bottom of each passage and the additional page of comprehension questions are identical for each level. This allows you to use the passages whole group if you wish and to discuss the questions all together, even if students are using different reading levels.

PROCEDURE: The passages are intended to be used for at least two readings.

- **First read:** Students read the passage and answer text dependent comprehension questions color coding the text evidence.

INCLUDED
PROCEDURES
SAVE YOU
PLANNING TIME

OVERVIEW & STANDARDS ALIGNMENT

Learning Targets & Standards Addressed

Each passage and reader addresses a combination of the following learning targets:

ASK AND ANSWER QUESTIONS RI.2.2

Ask and answer questions such as who, what, where, when, why, and how to demonstrate understanding of key details in text.

MAIN TOPIC RI.2.2

Identify the main topic of a multi-paragraph text, as well as focus on specific paragraphs within the text.

TEXT FEATURES RI.2.5

Know and use a variety of text features to locate key facts or information in a text efficiently.

WORD MEANINGS RI.2.4

Determine the meaning of words and phrases in a text relevant to a grade 2 topic or subject area.

TEXT PURPOSE RI.2.6

Identify the main purpose of a text, including what the author wants to answer, explain, or describe.

READ AND COMPREHEND RI.2.10

Read and comprehend informational text, including history/social studies, science, and technical texts, in the grades 2-3 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.

TEACHER NOTES

DISCRETE LEVELING

Passages are marked for easy teacher planning


IDENTICAL QUESTIONS

Identical questions for each level allow you to discuss the questions all together even when students are using passages in different reading levels.

Name _____ LANDFORMS

What is Weathering, Erosion & Deposition?

Did you know sand begins as rock? A process called **weathering** slowly breaks rock into tiny grains. Over time, rocks break down into sand. Through weathering, even mountains break apart into small pieces. There are a few ways this happens. Sometimes, rocks fall on top of other rocks. When this happens, it can break them. Another way rocks break down is with water. Water can get into cracks in the rocks. Then, if the water freezes, it expands. This makes the cracks bigger. Tiny plants can also grow on rocks. Their roots make the rocks split.



Weathered rocks, County Clare, Ireland

The tiny pieces of rocks don't just sit still. The wind can blow tiny pieces of dirt and sand into the air. It can blow for miles! Wind is just one way that **erosion** happens. Water can cause erosion too. Erosion happens when wind or water moves dirt. **Deposition** happens when dirt is moved and deposited in a new place.

A sand storm is an example of both erosion and deposition. When the pieces of sand or rock stop moving, they are deposited in a new place. Some tiny particles can travel miles and miles. Bigger rocks don't usually move as far. Weathering, erosion, and deposition are natural processes. Rocks change and move all over the world!

UNDERLINE THE ANSWERS IN THE TEXT

red blue green orange

How can water make cracks in a rock bigger? What does sand begin as? How far can the wind blow dirt and sand? When does deposition happen?

LANDFORMS

GRADE 2

& Earth Changes Reading Passages



& DIGITAL SCIENCE READERS

Ready-to-use
COMPREHENSION
&
CLOSE READING
practice for
your students

Also available

