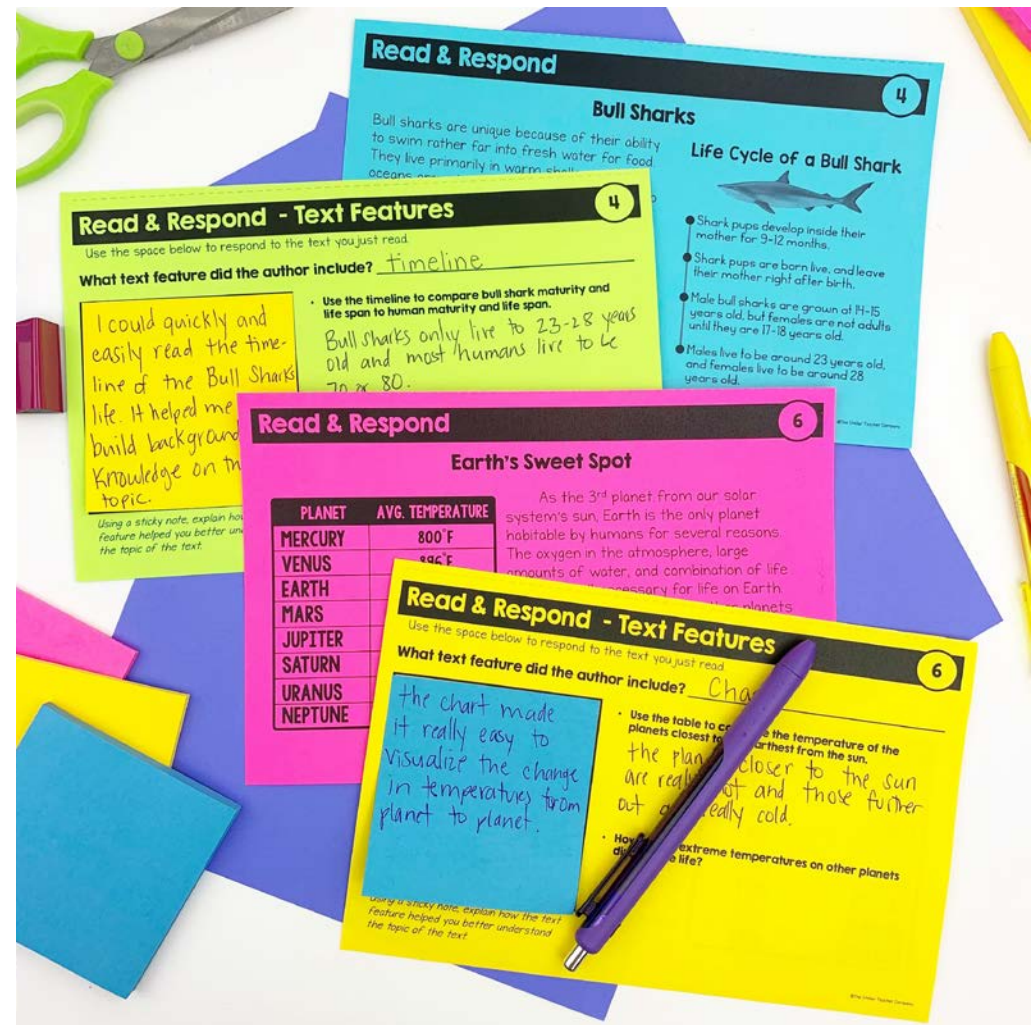
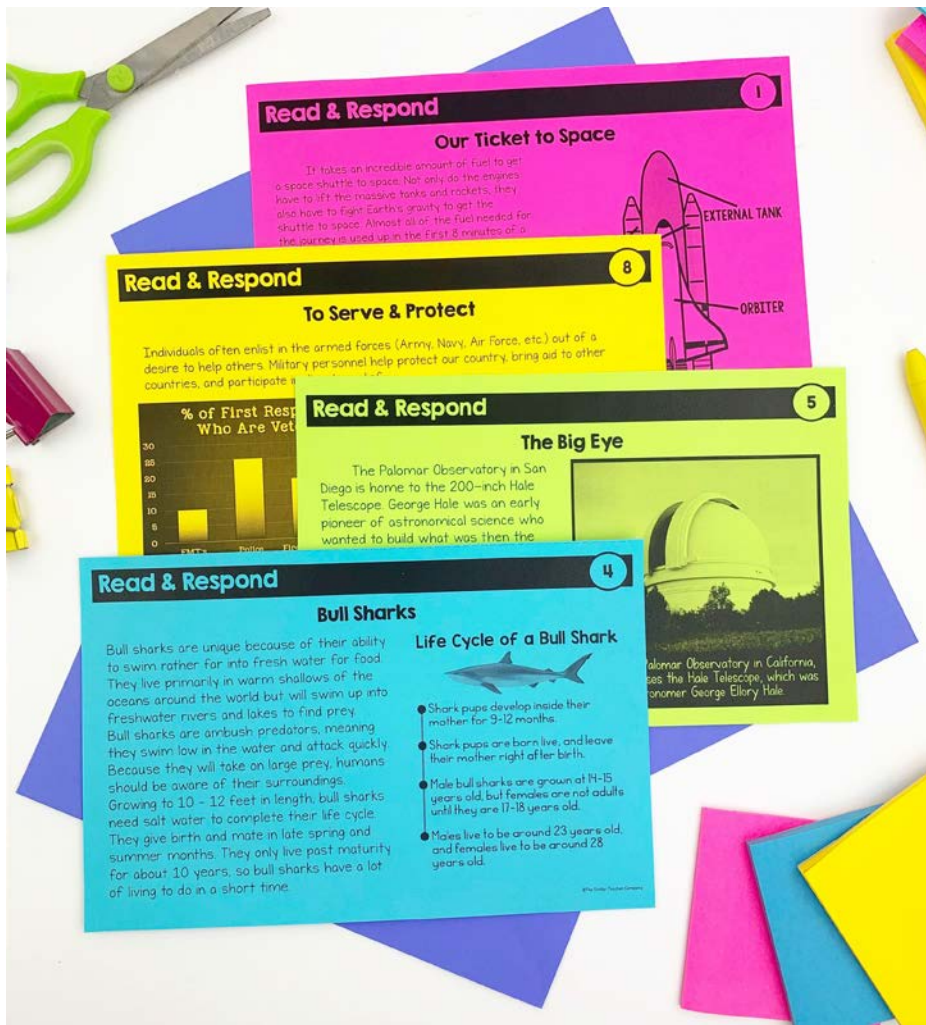


TEXT FEATURE TASK CARDS

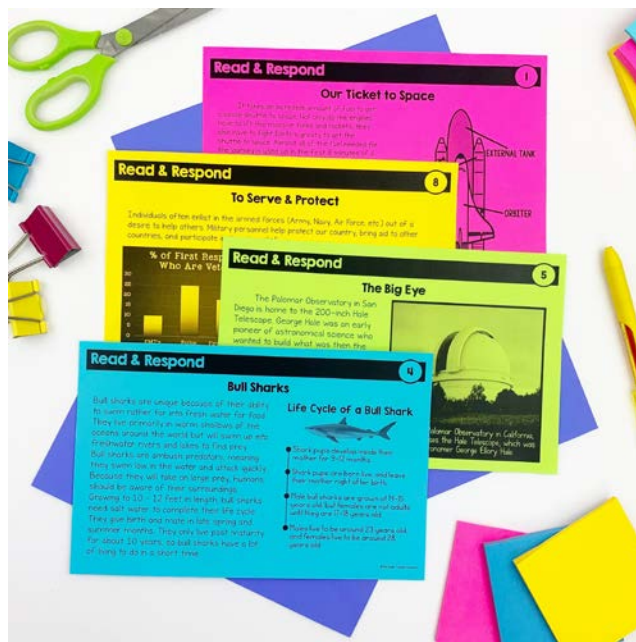


Help your students identify and understand text features.

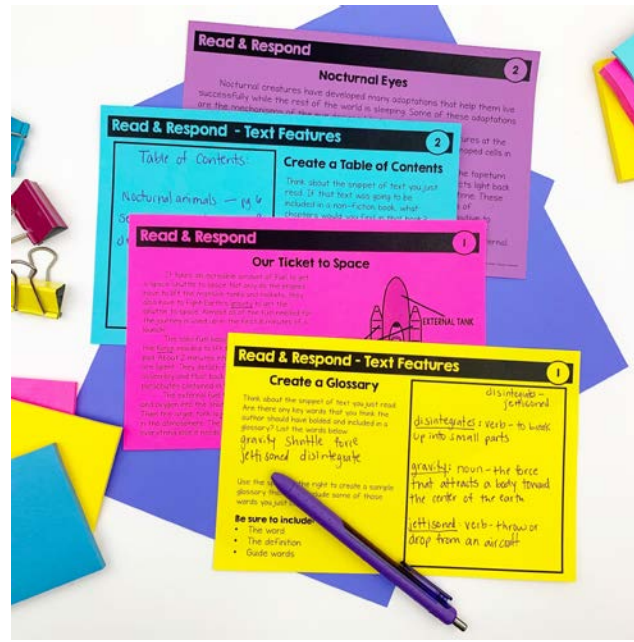
WHAT'S INCLUDED?

This resource includes 20 reading task cards that contain short passages that will help you teach, practice, and reinforce how to identify and understand non-fiction text features.

Task cards can be printed in three different ways.



Option #1 - Just the text



Option #2 - Text and Create A Text Feature

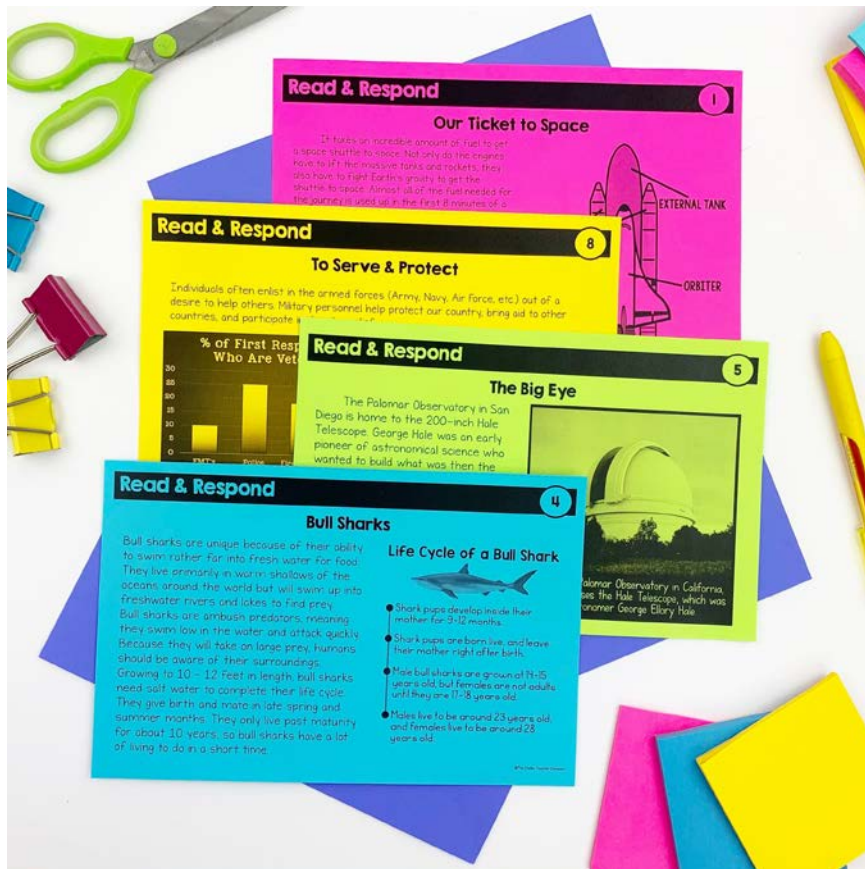


Option #3 - Text and Response Questions

Digital versions are included for all three sets of task cards.

Option #1 - Just the Text

One of the printing options for the task cards is to print JUST the text. Each task card has a short reading passages (takes up half a page) and includes one primary text feature that supports the text or the topic.

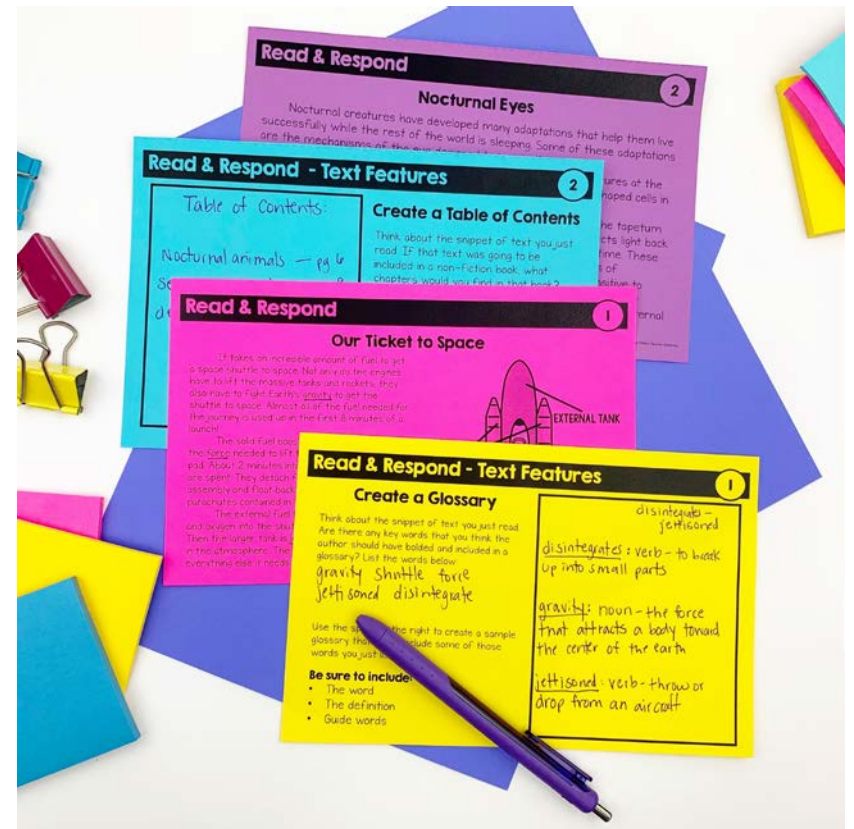


- This set of task cards is ideal if you want to use them in the “traditional” task card way.
- I suggest printing them on cardstock and either putting them all on a book ring or in a photo box.
- There are 3 options of reading response sheets included so students can read the passages and respond on a separate page.

Option #2 - Passage & Create a Text Feature

One of the printing options includes the passage and create a text feature template. These task cards can be printed front and back and work great in a center, as part of your small group instruction, or even for guided practice.

- On the front of each task card is a short reading passage (the same numbers and titles as option #1).
- On the back, students will be asked to use the information in the text to create one of four text features:
 - Title Page
 - Table of Contents
 - Glossary
 - Index



Digital versions are included for all three sets of task cards.

Option #3 - Passage & Response Questions

One of the printing options includes the passage and reading response questions. These task cards can be printed front and back and work great in a center, as part of your small group instruction, or even for guided practice.



- On the front of each task card is a short reading passage (the same numbers and titles as option #1).
- On the back, students will identify the type of text feature included, use the sticky note to explain how it helped them better understand the topic, and then answer two text-based comprehension questions about the text.

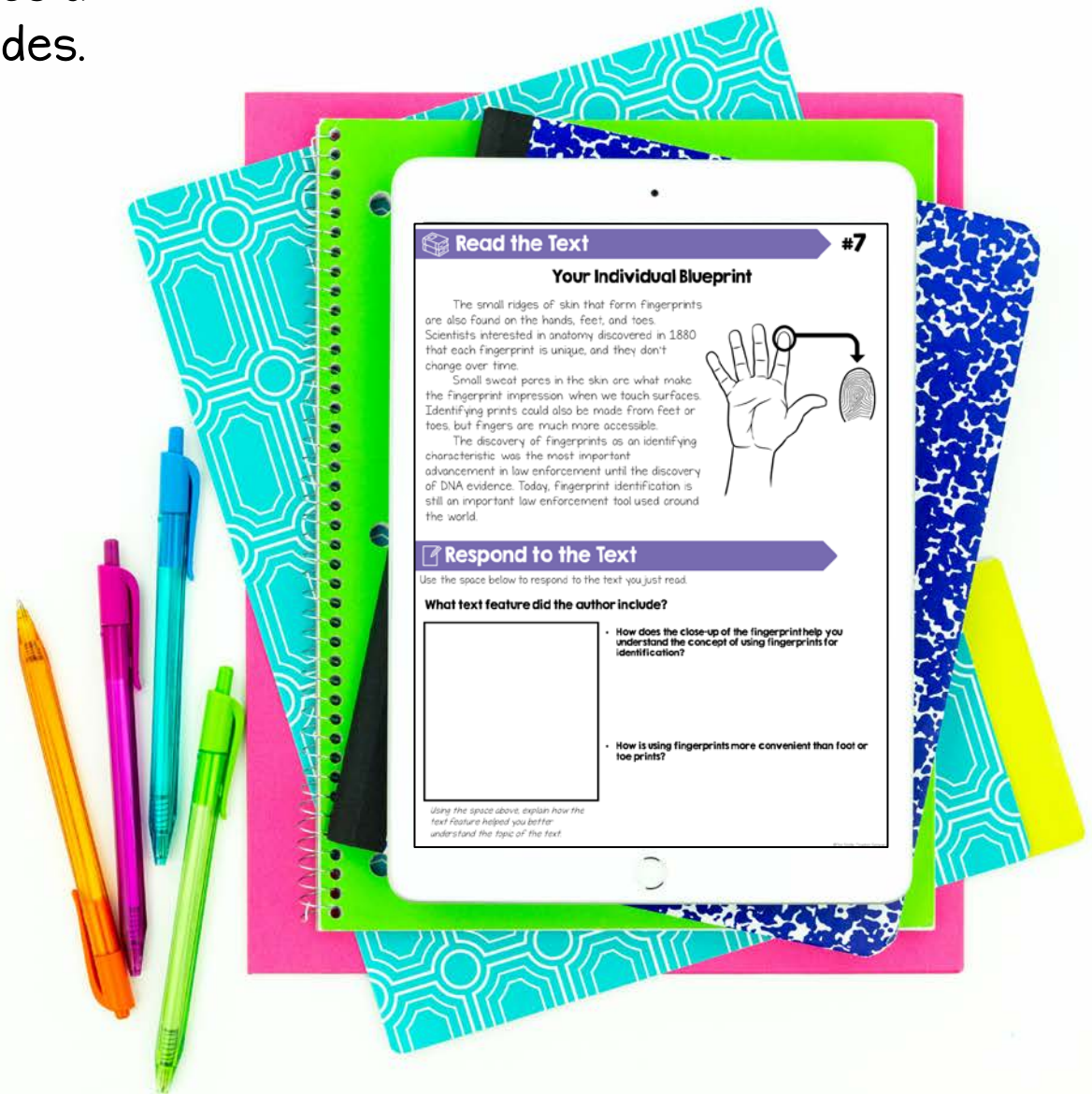
Digital versions are included for all three sets of task cards.

Includes Digital Versions

I love to provide both print and digital options in my resources. This resource includes a digital version created using Google Slides.

There are three different digital versions included (to match the three different printing options).

- **Option 1:** The text with a generic space for student response.
- **Option 2:** The text with the space for students to create a text feature.
- **Option 3:** The text with the text-based comprehension questions on the bottom.



A LOOK INSIDE...(option 1)

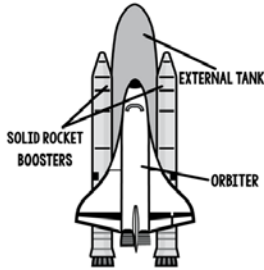
Read & Respond

Our Ticket to Space

It takes an incredible amount of fuel to get a space shuttle to space. Not only do the engines have to lift the massive tanks and rockets, they also have to fight Earth's gravity to get the shuttle to space. Almost all of the fuel needed for the journey is used up in the first 8 minutes of a launch!

The solid fuel boosters provide about 70% of the force needed to lift the shuttle off the launch pad. About 2 minutes into the launch the boosters are spent. They detach from the rest of the assembly and float back down to the surface on parachutes contained in the noses of the rockets.

The external fuel tank continues to feed fuel and oxygen into the shuttle until they reach orbit. Then the larger tank is jettisoned and disintegrates in the atmosphere. The little orbiter has everything else it needs for its journey to space.

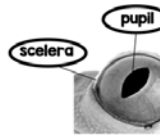


Read & Respond

Nocturnal Eyes

Nocturnal creatures have developed many adaptations that help them live successfully while the rest of the world is sleeping. Some of these adaptations are the mechanisms of nocturnal eyes, like back of the eye to make the retina absorb and

Nocturnal eyes, like back of the eye to make the retina absorb and



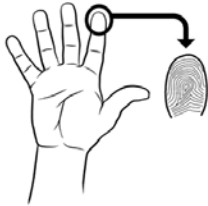
Read & Respond

Your Individual Blueprint

The small ridges of skin that form fingerprints are also found on the hands, feet, and toes. Scientists interested in anatomy discovered in 1880 that each fingerprint is unique, and they don't change over time.

Small sweat pores in the skin are what make the fingerprint impression when we touch surfaces. Identifying prints could also be made from feet or toes, but fingers are much more accessible.

The discovery of fingerprints as an identifying characteristic was the most important advancement in law enforcement until the discovery of DNA evidence. Today, fingerprint identification is still an important law enforcement tool used around the world.



Read & Respond

The History of the FBI

The Early Days:1909-1924

In the early 1900s after the boom of the Industrial Revolution, American cities were booming. Crime and civic conflict grew as more people lived closer together than at any time before in history. The Bureau of Investigation was officially named in 1909. The agency was tasked with policing Federal law, investigating corruption, and monitoring national security.

The J Edgar Hoover Years: 1924-1972

When J Edgar Hoover was named Director of the Bureau in 1924, crime was on the rise in the US. He revamped the Bureau to follow strict professional guidelines and rigorous training. But as wealthy criminals threatened to take over city streets, law enforcement was out-gunned. The Bureau became involved with hunting down "public enemies" like Bonnie and Clyde. In 1934 & 1935 most public criminals were killed or captured. The Bureau and its agents became iconic "good guys" admired across the country. The Bureau of Ficially became the Federal Bureau of Investigation in July of 1935.

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Read & Respond

Bull Sharks

Bull sharks are unique because of their ability to swim rather far into fresh water for food.

Life Cycle of a Bull Shark

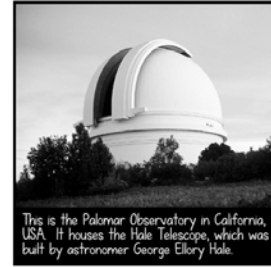
in warm shallow waters of the

Read & Respond

The Big Eye

The Palomar Observatory in San Diego is home to the 200-inch Hale Telescope. George Hale was an early pioneer of astronomical science who wanted to build what was then the most advanced telescope in the world.

Hale was able to get funding to build the telescope in 1928 from the Rockefeller Foundation. Once operational, the "Big Eye" provided valuable scientific data on space from 1948-1996. While it's still operational, the Hale Telescope was surpassed in technology by the Keck Telescopes in Hawaii in the 1990s.



This is the Palomar Observatory in California, USA. It houses the Hale Telescope, which was built by astronomer George Ellory Hale.

Read & Respond

Earth's Sweet Spot

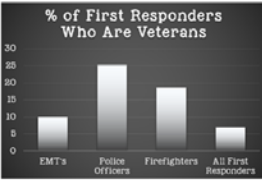
As the 3rd planet from our solar system's sun, Earth is the only planet

PLANET	AVG. TEMPERATURE
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Read & Respond

To Serve & Protect

Individuals often enlist in the armed forces (Army, Navy, Air Force, etc.) out of a desire to help others. Military personnel help protect our country, bring aid to other countries, and participate in disaster relief.



This desire to help doesn't end just because one leaves the military. Veterans are former members of the military who often go on to have other careers when their service is finished. One way veterans continue to serve and protect is by becoming First Responders. You can see a significant number of first responders are veterans. Many others participate in other helping professions like medicine and education.

Read & Respond

Home Disaster Plans

Your Disaster Kit

Disaster Plans are like fire drills for your family. Most people in the world live in areas where natural or man-made disasters can be devastating. In addition to your plan for possible disasters around your home, your family needs a complete Disaster Kit. Some things to think about for your kit are the basics. What can go wrong given the type of disaster you may experience? Disaster Kits should contain everything your family needs to survive for several days. In the event of severe emergencies, that may be how long it takes for help to reach you and basic utilities to be restored.

Kit Contents:

- Canned or other non-perishable food for several days
- Candles, matches for power outages, & flashlights with new batteries
- At least 1 gallon of water per person per day, with more possibly needed for flushing toilets and cooking.
- First aid kits to deal with disaster-related injuries
- Extra medications needed for family medical conditions like diabetes, asthma, or heart issues.

Basic preparation is your family's best bet to stay safe during and after a disaster!

Read & Respond

Fire Extinguishers

Portable fire extinguishers are an easy way to protect your home from fire damage and injury. Fires need fuel, heat, and oxygen to burn. Most common fire extinguishers use 2 ingredients that stop the fire from getting what it needs to continue burning.

The white matter in the fire extinguisher is a powder that coats the item on fire, so it won't burn anymore. The thicker grey cylinder is full of CO₂. Carbon dioxide is not flammable and denser than oxygen, so it can prevent air from getting to the fire. When the nozzle is pulled to dispense the contents of the fire extinguisher, the carbon dioxide and powder mix to form a fire-smothering foam designed to extinguish manageable flames.

When you get home today, check that your home fire extinguishers are charged and accessible in case you ever need to put out a small fire in your home.



Read & Respond

Earth's Structure: It's Complicated

While it may seem like you are walking around on a ball of dirt and rock, the Earth's structure is far more complicated than that.

The diagram shows the different layers of Earth: The inner core, outer core, mantle, and crust. The layers aren't really that neat and clean and probably function more as a continuum of materials that start at 10,000 °F molten metals in the core and end up as the rock crust that supports our oceans and continents. All of the parts of the Earth work together to keep us moving through space on our unique planet.

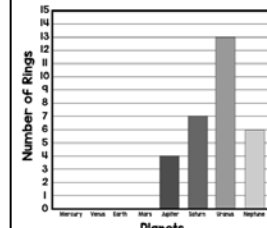


Read & Respond

Planetary Rings

There are several factors determining whether a planet will have rings around it or not. One factor is proximity to the sun. The smaller, rocky planets closest to the sun may be too hot for rings to form - the sun burns away the particles. Another factor is mass. The planets with rings around them are massive, and so have a gravitational pull to hold space particles in an orbit around them.

The number of a planet's moons also seems to influence its number of rings. Multiple moons will also help hold rings into orbit around a giant planet. This graph illustrates the variability in planetary rings in the Milky Way, our solar system.



A LOOK INSIDE...(option 2)

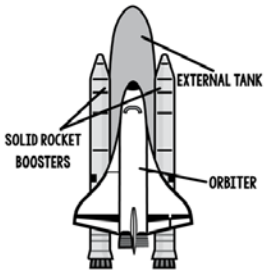
Read & Respond 1

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Read & Respond 3

The History of the FBI

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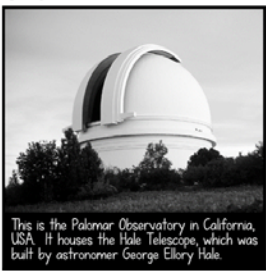
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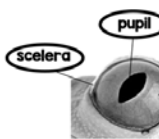
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Read & Respond 2

Nocturnal Eyes

Nocturnal creatures have developed many adaptations that help them live successfully while the rest of the world is sleeping. Some of these adaptations are the mechanisms of the eye.

Nocturnal eyes, like the back of the eye to maximize the retina absorb and...




Read & Respond 4

Bull Sharks

Life Cycle of a Bull Shark

Bull sharks are unique because of their ability to swim rather far into fresh water for food. They live primarily in warm shallows of the world and later in the water take on their full complement of mate. They are so short...



Read & Respond 6

Earth's Sweet Spot

As the 3rd planet from our solar system's sun, Earth is the only planet...

PLANET	AVG. TEMPERATURE
80	
85	
5	
4	
3	
-2	
-2	
-3	
-3	

Read & Respond - Text Features 1

Create a Title Page

Think about the snippet of text you just read. If that text was going to be included in a non-fiction book, what might the title of that book be? Use the space to the right to create an imaginary title page for a book that could include this text.

Be sure to include:

- The title
- The author
- The illustrator
- The publisher
- Optional: An image

Read & Respond - Text Features 3

Create a Glossary

Think about the snippet of text you just read. Are there any key words that you think the author should have bolded and included in a glossary? List the words below.

Use the space to the right to create a sample glossary that would include some of those words you just listed.

Be sure to include:

- The word
- The definition
- Guide words

Read & Respond - Text Features 5

Create a Title Page

Think about the snippet of text you just read. If that text was going to be included in a non-fiction book, what might the title of that book be? Use the space to the right to create an imaginary title page for a book that could include this text.

Be sure to include:

- The title
- The author
- The illustrator
- The publisher
- Optional: An image

Read & Respond - Text Features 2

Create a Table of Contents

Think about the snippet of text you just read. If that text was going to be included in a non-fiction book, what chapters would you find in that book? Use the space to the left to create an imaginary table of contents to help you locate the chapters/sections of text.

Be sure to include:

- The heading: Table of Contents
- Chapter Names
- Page Numbers

Read & Respond - Text Features 4

Create an Index

Think about the snippet of text you just read. What are some key words the author might include in an index for this text? Think of words that are important to this topic. List those words below.

Use the space to the left to create a sample index that would include some of those words you just listed.

Be sure to include:

- The word
- The page it could be found on.
- Words listed in ABC order

Read & Respond - Text Features 6

Create a Table of Contents

Think about the snippet of text you just read. If that text was going to be included in a non-fiction book, what chapters would you find in that book? Use the space to the left to create an imaginary table of contents to help you locate the chapters/sections of text.

Be sure to include:

- The heading: Table of Contents
- Chapter Names
- Page Numbers

A LOOK INSIDE...(option 3)

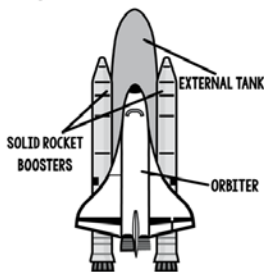
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Nocturnal creatures have developed many adaptations that help them live successfully while the rest of the world is sleeping. Some of these adaptations are the mechanisms of the eye designed to see in the dark.

Nocturnal eyes, like back of the eye to maximize the retina absorb and



Read & Respond - Text Features 1

Use the space below to respond to the text you just read.

What text feature did the author include?

- Why does the relatively small orbiter need such huge accessories to get to space?
- Some of the words in the passage are slightly different from the diagram. How can you use the diagram to understand the parts of a shuttle launch anyway?

Using a sticky note, explain how the text feature helped you better understand the topic of the text.

Read & Respond - Text Features 2

Use the space below to respond to the text you just read.

What text feature did the author include?

- According to the passage, how is the eye in the diagram different from the eyes of diurnal creatures?
- Based on the information in the passage, why do you think the iris in the nocturnal eye is enlarged?

Using a sticky note, explain how the text feature helped you better understand the topic of the text.

Read & Respond 3

The History of the FBI

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Life Cycle of a Bull Shark

world and later in the water take on their adult form. They are so big and short

Read & Respond - Text Features 1

Use the space below to respond to the text you just read.

What text feature did the author include?

- What do the Subheadings help you infer about the history of the FBI?
- How would the dates included in the subheadings help you find more information about the FBI?

Using a sticky note, explain how the text feature helped you better understand the topic of the text.

Read & Respond - Text Features 2

Use the space below to respond to the text you just read.

What text feature did the author include?

- Use the timeline to compare bull shark maturity and life span to human maturity and life span.
- What is unique about the bull shark's ability to hunt for food compared to other ocean fish?

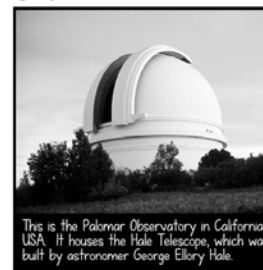
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Read & Respond 6

Earth's Sweet Spot

As the 3rd planet from our solar system's sun, Earth is the only planet

PLANET	AVG. TEMPERATURE
	80
	8
	5
	2
	-2
	-2
	-3
	-3

Read & Respond - Text Features 1

Use the space below to respond to the text you just read.

What text feature did the author include?

- Use the picture to describe how the placement and structure of the telescope and how it relates to the study of astronomy.
- Use the dates in the passage to calculate how long construction of the Hale Telescope took and how long it was the premier astronomical telescope.

Using a sticky note, explain how the text feature helped you better understand the topic of the text.

Read & Respond - Text Features 2

Use the space below to respond to the text you just read.

What text feature did the author include?

- Use the table to compare the temperature of the planets closest to and farthest from the sun.
- How do the extreme temperatures on other planets discourage life?

Using a sticky note, explain how the text feature helped you better understand the topic of the text.

Hey! Let's be friends!

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Click [HERE](#) to listen!