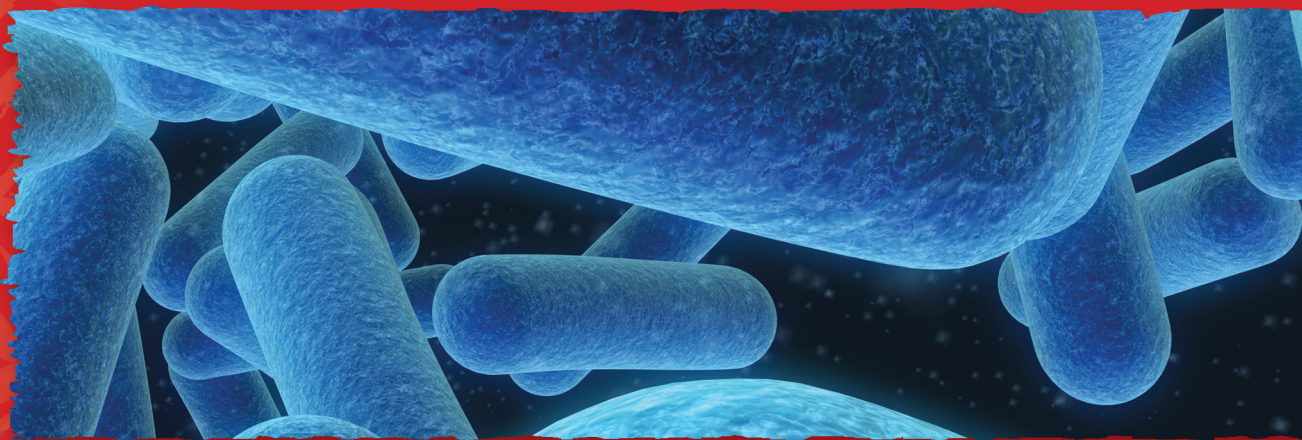




SHELL
EDUCATION

Leveled Texts for Science

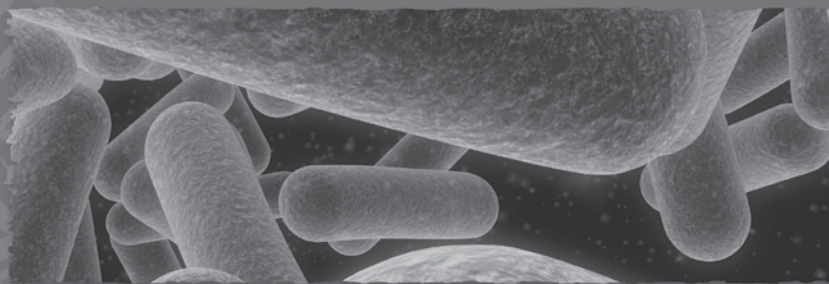
Life Science



Leveled Texts for Science



Life Science



SHELL EDUCATION

Reading Level Editor

Josh BishopRoby

**English Language Learner
Consultants**

D. Kyle Shuler

Chino Valley Unified School District, California

Marcela von Vacano

Arlington County Schools, Virginia

Gifted Education Consultant

Wendy Conklin, M.A.

Mentis Online, Round Rock, Texas

Special Education Consultant

Dennis Benjamin

Prince William County Public Schools, Virginia

Contributing Content Authors

Gina dal Fuoco

Connie Jankowski

Lisa E. Greathouse

Greg Young

Lynn Van Gorp, M.S.

William B. Rice

Debra J. Housel

Publisher

Corinne Burton, M.A.Ed.

Editorial Director

Dona Herweck Rice

Creative Director

Lee Aucoin

Editor-in-Chief

Sharon Coan, M.S.Ed.

Editorial Manager

Gisela Lee, M.A.

Cover Art

Lesley Palmer

Print Production

Neri Garcia

Shell Education

5301 Oceanus Drive

Huntington Beach, CA 92649

<http://www.shelleducation.com>

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What Is Differentiation?

Over the past few years, classrooms have evolved into diverse pools of learners. Gifted students, English language learners, learning-disabled students, high achievers, underachievers, and average students all come together to learn from one teacher. The teacher is expected to meet their diverse needs in one classroom. It brings back memories of the one-room schoolhouse during early American history. Not too long ago, lessons were designed to be one size fits all. It was thought that students in the same grade level learned in similar ways. Today, we know that viewpoint to be faulty. Students have differing learning styles, come from different cultures, experience a variety of emotions, and have varied interests. For each subject, they also differ in academic readiness. At times, the challenges teachers face can be overwhelming, as they struggle to figure out how to create learning environments that address the differences they find in their students.

What is differentiation? Carol Ann Tomlinson at the University of Virginia says, “Differentiation is simply a teacher attending to the learning needs of a particular student or small group of students, rather than teaching a class as though all individuals in it were basically alike” (2000). Differentiation can be carried out by any teacher who keeps the learners at the forefront of his or her instruction. The effective teacher asks, “What am I going to do to shape instruction to meet the needs of all my learners?” One method or methodology will not reach all students.

Differentiation encompasses what is taught, how it is taught, and the products students create to show what they have learned. When differentiating curriculum, teachers become the organizers of learning opportunities within the classroom environment. These categories are often referred to as content, process, and product.

- **Content:** Differentiating the content means to put more depth into the curriculum through organizing the curriculum concepts and structure of knowledge.
- **Process:** Differentiating the process requires the use of varied instructional techniques and materials to enhance the learning of students.
- **Product:** When products are differentiated, cognitive development and the students’ abilities to express themselves improve.

Teachers should differentiate content, process, and product according to students’ characteristics. These characteristics include students’ readiness, learning styles, and interests.

- **Readiness:** If a learning experience aligns closely with students’ previous skills and understanding of a topic, they will learn better.
- **Learning styles:** Teachers should create assignments that allow students to complete work according to their personal preferences and styles.
- **Interests:** If a topic sparks excitement in the learners, then students will become involved in learning and better remember what is taught.

How to Differentiate Using This Product

The leveled texts in this series help teachers differentiate science content for their students. Each book has 15 topics, and each topic has a text written at four different reading levels. (See page 17 for more information.) These texts are written at a variety of reading levels, but all the levels remain strong in presenting the science content and vocabulary. Teachers can focus on the same content standard or objective for the whole class, but individual students can access the content at their instructional levels rather than at their frustration levels.

Determining your students' instructional reading levels is the first step in the process. It is important to assess their reading abilities often so they do not get tracked into one level. Below are suggested ways to use this resource, as well as other resources in your building, to determine students' reading levels.

- **Running records:** While your class is doing independent work, pull your below-grade-level students aside, one at a time. Have them read aloud the lowest level of a text (the star level) individually as you record any errors they make on your own copy of the text. If students read accurately and fluently and comprehend the material, move them up to the next level and repeat the process. Following the reading, ask comprehension questions to assess their understanding of the material. Assess their accuracy and fluency, mark the words they say incorrectly, and listen for fluent reading. Use your judgment to determine whether students seem frustrated as they read. As a general guideline, students reading below 90% accuracy are likely to feel frustrated as they read. There are also a variety of published reading assessment tools that can be used to assess students' reading levels with the running record format.
- **Refer to other resources:** Other ways to determine instructional reading levels include checking your students' Individualized Education Plans, asking the school's resource teachers, or reviewing test scores. All of these resources should be able to give you the further information you need to determine at which reading level to begin your students.

Teachers can also use the texts in this series to scaffold the content for their students. At the beginning of the year, students at the lowest reading levels may need focused teacher guidance. As the year progresses, teachers can begin giving students multiple levels of the same text to allow them to work independently to improve their comprehension. This means each student would have a copy of the text at his or her independent reading level and instructional reading level. As students read the instructional-level texts, they can use the lower texts to better understand the difficult vocabulary. By scaffolding the content in this way, teachers can support students as they move up through the reading levels. This will encourage students to work with texts that are closer to the grade level at which they will be tested.

General Information About the Student Populations

Below-Grade-Level Students

By Dennis Benjamin

Gone are the days of a separate special education curriculum. Federal government regulations require that special needs students have access to the general education curriculum. For the vast majority of special needs students today, their Individualized Education Plans (IEPs) contain current and targeted performance levels but few short-term content objectives. In other words, the special needs students are required to learn the same content as their on-grade-level education peers.

Be well aware of the accommodations and modifications written in students' IEPs. Use them in your teaching and assessment so they become routine. If you hold high expectations of success for all of your students, their efforts and performances will rise as well. Remember the root word of disability is ability. Go to the root needs of the learner and apply good teaching. The results will astound and please both of you.

English Language Learners

By Marcela von Vacano

Many school districts have chosen the inclusion model to integrate English language learners into mainstream classrooms. This model has its benefits as well as its drawbacks. One benefit is that English language learners may be able to learn from their peers by hearing and using English more frequently. One drawback is that these second-language learners cannot understand academic language and concepts without special instruction. They need sheltered instruction to take the first steps toward mastering English. In an inclusion classroom, the teacher may not have the time or necessary training to provide specialized instruction for these learners.

Acquiring a second language is a lengthy process that integrates listening, speaking, reading, and writing. Students who are newcomers to the English language are not able to process information until they have mastered a certain number of structures and vocabulary words. Students may learn social language in one or two years. However, academic language takes up to eight years for most students.

Teaching academic language requires good planning and effective implementation. Pacing, or the rate at which information is presented, is another important component in this process. English language learners need to hear the same word in context several times, and they need to practice structures to internalize the words. Reviewing and summarizing what was taught are absolutely necessary for English language learners.

General Information About the Student Populations *(cont.)*

On-Grade-Level Students

By Wendy Conklin

Often, on-grade-level students get overlooked when planning curriculum. More emphasis is usually placed on those who struggle and, at times, on those who excel. Teachers spend time teaching basic skills and even go below grade level to ensure that all students are up to speed. While this is a noble thing and is necessary at times, in the midst of it all, the on-grade-level students can get lost in the shuffle. We must not forget that differentiated strategies are good for the on-grade-level students, too. Providing activities that are too challenging can frustrate these students; on the other hand, assignments that are too easy can be boring and a waste of their time. The key to reaching this population successfully is to find just the right level of activities and questions while keeping a keen eye on their diverse learning styles.

Above-Grade-Level Students

By Wendy Conklin

In recent years, many state and school district budgets have cut funding that has in the past provided resources for their gifted and talented programs. The push and focus of schools nationwide is proficiency. It is important that students have the basic skills to read fluently, solve math problems, and grasp science concepts. As a result, funding has been redistributed in hopes of improving test scores on state and national standardized tests. In many cases, the attention has focused only on improving low test scores to the detriment of the gifted students who need to be challenged.

Differentiating the products you require from your students is a very effective and fairly easy way to meet the needs of gifted students. Actually, this simple change to your assignments will benefit all levels of students in your classroom. While some students are strong verbally, others express themselves better through nonlinguistic representation. After reading the texts in this book, students can express their comprehension through different means, such as drawings, plays, songs, skits, or videos. It is important to identify and address different learning styles. By giving more open-ended assignments, you allow for more creativity and diversity in your classroom. These differentiated products can easily be aligned with content standards. To assess these standards, use differentiated rubrics.

Strategies for Using the Leveled Texts

Below-Grade-Level Students

By Dennis Benjamin

Vocabulary Scavenger Hunt

A valuable prereading strategy is a Vocabulary Scavenger Hunt. Students preview the text and highlight unknown words. Students then write the words on specially divided pages. The pages are divided into quarters with the following headings: *Definition*, *Sentence*, *Examples*, and *Nonexamples*. A section called *Picture* is put over the middle of the chart.

Example Vocabulary Scavenger Hunt

astronomer

Definition a scientist who studies the universe and the objects within it	Sentence Astronomers use telescopes to discover new planets.
Examples Nicholas Copernicus; Galileo Galilei; Carl Sagan	Nonexamples George Washington; Ludwig van Beethoven; Rosa Parks

This encounter with new vocabulary enables students to use it properly. The definition identifies the word's meaning in student-friendly language. The sentence should be written so that the word is used in context. This helps the student make connections with background knowledge. Illustrating the sentence gives a visual clue. Examples help students prepare for factual questions from the teacher or on standardized assessments. Nonexamples help students prepare for *not* and *except for* test questions such as "All of these are explorers *except for*..." and "Which of these people is *not* an explorer?" Any information the student was unable to record before reading can be added after reading the text.

Strategies for Using the Leveled Texts *(cont.)*

Below-Grade-Level Students *(cont.)*

Graphic Organizers to Find Similarities and Differences

Setting a purpose for reading content focuses the learner. One purpose for reading can be to identify similarities and differences. This is a skill that must be directly taught, modeled, and applied. The authors of *Classroom Instruction That Works* state that identifying similarities and differences “might be considered the core of all learning” (Marzano, Pickering, and Pollock 2001, 14). Higher-level tasks include comparing and classifying information and using metaphors and analogies. One way to scaffold these skills is through the use of graphic organizers, which help students focus on the essential information and organize their thoughts.

Example Classifying Graphic Organizer

Astronaut/ Cosmonaut	Nation	Major Space Achievement	Date of Achievement	Spacecraft/ Mission
Yuri Gagarin	Soviet Union	First person to travel in space	April 12, 1961	<i>Vostok 1</i>
Alan Shepard	United States	First American in space	May 5, 1961	<i>Freedom 7</i>
Alexei A. Leonov	Soviet Union	First spacewalk	March 18, 1965	<i>Voskhod 2</i>
Neil A. Armstrong	United States	First person on the moon	July 16, 1969	<i>Apollo 11</i>

The Riddles Graphic Organizer allows students to compare and contrast the astronauts using riddles. Students first complete a chart you’ve designed. Then, using that chart, they can write summary sentences. They do this by using the riddle clues and reading across the chart. Students can also read down the chart and write summary sentences. With the chart below, students could write the following sentences: Gagarin and Leonov represented the Soviet Union in space. Neil Armstrong and Alan Shepard walked on the moon.

Example Riddles Graphic Organizer

Who am I?	Gagarin	Shepard	Leonov	Armstrong
I walked on the moon.		x		x
I represented the Soviet Union in space.	x		x	
I was the first person from my nation to explore space.	x	x		
I was a pilot before I became an astronaut.	x	x	x	x
I went into space in 1961.	x	x		

Strategies for Using the Leveled Texts *(cont.)*

Below-Grade-Level Students *(cont.)*

Framed Outline

This is an underused technique that bears great results. Many below-grade-level students have problems with reading comprehension. They need a framework to help them attack the text and gain confidence in comprehending the material. Once students gain confidence and learn how to locate factual information, the teacher can fade out this technique.

There are two steps to successfully using this technique. First, the teacher writes cloze sentences. Second, the students complete the cloze activity and write summary sentences.

Example Framed Outline

On July 21, 1969, the first _____ walked on the moon. His name was Neil _____. He and astronaut Edwin E. “Buzz” Aldrin Jr. spent more than two hours _____ on the moon. They wore bulky _____.

Summary Sentences:

On July 21, 1969, U.S. astronauts Neil Armstrong and Edwin E. Aldrin Jr. became the first humans to step foot on the moon. The Apollo 11 astronauts trained for years before becoming space pioneers.

Modeling Written Responses

A frequent criticism heard by special educators is that below-grade-level students write poor responses to content-area questions. This problem can be remedied if resource and classroom teachers model what good answers look like. While this may seem like common sense, few teachers take the time to do this. They just assume all children know how to respond in writing.

This is a technique you may want to use before asking your students to respond to the comprehension questions associated with the leveled texts in this series. First, read the question aloud. Then, write the question on an overhead and talk aloud about how you would go about answering the question. Next, write the answer using a complete sentence that accurately answers the question. Repeat the procedure for several questions so that students make the connection that quality written responses are your expectation.

Strategies for Using the Leveled Texts *(cont.)*

English Language Learners

By Marcela von Vacano

Effective teaching for English language learners requires effective planning. In order to achieve success, teachers need to understand and use a conceptual framework to help them plan lessons and units. There are six major components to any framework. Each is described in more detail below.

1. Select and Define Concepts and Language Objectives—Before having students read one of the texts in this book, the teacher must first choose a science concept and language objective (reading, writing, listening, or speaking) appropriate for the grade level. Then, the next step is to clearly define the concept to be taught. This requires knowledge of the subject matter, alignment with local and state objectives, and careful formulation of a statement that defines the concept. This concept represents the overarching idea. The science concept should be written on a piece of paper and posted in a visible place in the classroom.

By the definition of the concept, post a set of key language objectives. Based on the content and language objectives, select essential vocabulary from the text. The number of new words selected should be based on students' English language levels. Post these words on a word wall that may be arranged alphabetically or by themes.

2. Build Background Knowledge—Some English language learners may have a lot of knowledge in their native language, while others may have little or no knowledge. The teacher will want to build the background knowledge of the students using different strategies such as the following:

Visuals: Use posters, photographs, postcards, newspapers, magazines, drawings, and video clips of the topic you are presenting. The texts in this series include multiple primary sources for your use.

Realia: Bring real-life objects to the classroom. If you are teaching about the plant life cycle, bring in items such as soil, seeds, roots, leaves, and flowers.

Vocabulary and Word Wall: Introduce key vocabulary in context. Create families of words. Have students draw pictures that illustrate the words and write sentences about the words. Also be sure you have posted the words on a word wall in your classroom.

Desk Dictionaries: Have students create their own desk dictionaries using index cards. On one side, they should draw a picture of the word. On the opposite side, they should write the word in their own language and in English.

Strategies for Using the Leveled Texts *(cont.)*

English Language Learners *(cont.)*

3. Teach Concepts and Language Objectives—The teacher must present content and language objectives clearly. He or she must engage students using a hook and must pace the delivery of instruction, taking into consideration students' English language levels. The concept or concepts to be taught must be stated clearly. Use the first languages of the students whenever possible or assign other students who speak the same languages to mentor and to work cooperatively with the English language learners.

Lev Semenovich Vygotsky, a Russian psychologist, wrote about the Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD). This theory states that good instruction must fill the gap that exists between the present knowledge of a child and the child's potential. Scaffolding instruction is an important component when planning and teaching lessons. English language learners cannot jump stages of language and content development. You must determine where the students are in the learning process and teach to the next level using several small steps to get to the desired outcome. With the leveled texts in this series and periodic assessment of students' language levels, teachers can support students as they climb the academic ladder.

4. Practice Concepts and Language Objectives—English language learners need to practice what they learn with engaging activities. Most people retain knowledge best after applying what they learn to their own lives. This is definitely true for English language learners. Students can apply content and language knowledge by creating projects, stories, skits, poems, or artifacts that show what they learned. Some activities should be geared to the right side of the brain, like those listed above. For students who are left-brain dominant, activities such as defining words and concepts, using graphic organizers, and explaining procedures should be developed. The following teaching strategies are effective in helping students practice both language and content:

Simulations: Students learn by doing. For example, when teaching about the plant life cycle, you can have students figure out what they would need to grow a plant. First, they need to make a list and collect the necessary items, such as a clay pot or empty milk jug, planting soil, seeds, and water. They can fill the pot or jug with soil and plant a seed. They will need to water the plant daily, and make sure it gets enough sun. Lastly, students can measure and record how much the plant grows in a week, two weeks, or one month.

Literature response: Read a text from this book. Have students choose two people described or introduced in the text. Ask students to create a conversation the people might have. Or, you can have students write journal entries about events in the daily lives of the famous scientists.

Strategies for Using the Leveled Texts *(cont.)*

English Language Learners *(cont.)*

4. Practice Concepts and Language Objectives *(cont.)*

Have a short debate: Make a controversial statement such as, “It isn’t necessary for humans to explore space.” After reading a text in this book, have students think about the question and take a position. As students present their ideas, one student can act as a moderator.

Interview: Students may interview a member of the family or a neighbor in order to obtain information regarding a topic from the texts in this book. For example: What was the reaction when Apollo 11 astronauts walked on the moon?

5. Evaluation and Alternative Assessments—We know that evaluation is used to inform instruction. Students must have the opportunity to show their understanding of concepts in different ways and not only through standard assessments. Use both formative and summative assessment to ensure that you are effectively meeting your content and language objectives. Formative assessment is used to plan effective lessons for a particular group of students. Summative assessment is used to find out how much the students have learned. Other authentic assessments that show day-to-day progress are: text retelling, teacher rating scales, student self-evaluations, cloze testing, holistic scoring of writing samples, performance assessments, and portfolios. Periodically assessing student learning will help you ensure that students continue to receive the correct levels of texts.

6. Home-School Connection—The home-school connection is an important component in the learning process for English language learners. Parents are the first teachers, and they establish expectations for their children. These expectations help shape the behavior of their children. By asking parents to be active participants in the education of their children, students get a double dose of support and encouragement. As a result, families become partners in the education of their children and chances for success in your classroom increase.

You can send home copies of the texts in this series for parents to read with their children. You can even send multiple levels to meet the needs of your second-language parents as well as your students. In this way, you are sharing your science content standards with your whole second-language community.

Strategies for Using the Leveled Texts (cont.)

Above-Grade-Level Students

By Wendy Conklin

Open-Ended Questions and Activities

Teachers need to be aware of activities that provide a ceiling that is too low for gifted students. When given activities like this, gifted students become bored. We know these students can do more, but how much more? Offering open-ended questions and activities will give high-ability students the opportunities to perform at or above their ability levels. For example, ask students to evaluate scientific topics described in the texts, such as: “Do you think the United States should be continuing space exploration?” or “What do you think our government should do to deal with global warming?” These questions require students to form opinions, think deeply about the issues, and form pro and con statements in their minds. To questions like these, there really is not one right answer.

The generic, open-ended question stems listed below can be adapted to any topic. There is one leveled comprehension question for each text in this book. These question stems can be used to develop further comprehension questions for the leveled texts.

- In what ways did...
- How might you have done this differently...
- What if...
- What are some possible explanations for...
- How does this affect...
- Explain several reasons why...
- What problems does this create...
- Describe the ways...
- What is the best...
- What is the worst...
- What is the likelihood...
- Predict the outcome...
- Form a hypothesis...
- What are three ways to classify...
- Support your reason...
- Compare this to modern times...
- Make a plan for...
- Propose a solution...
- What is an alternative to...