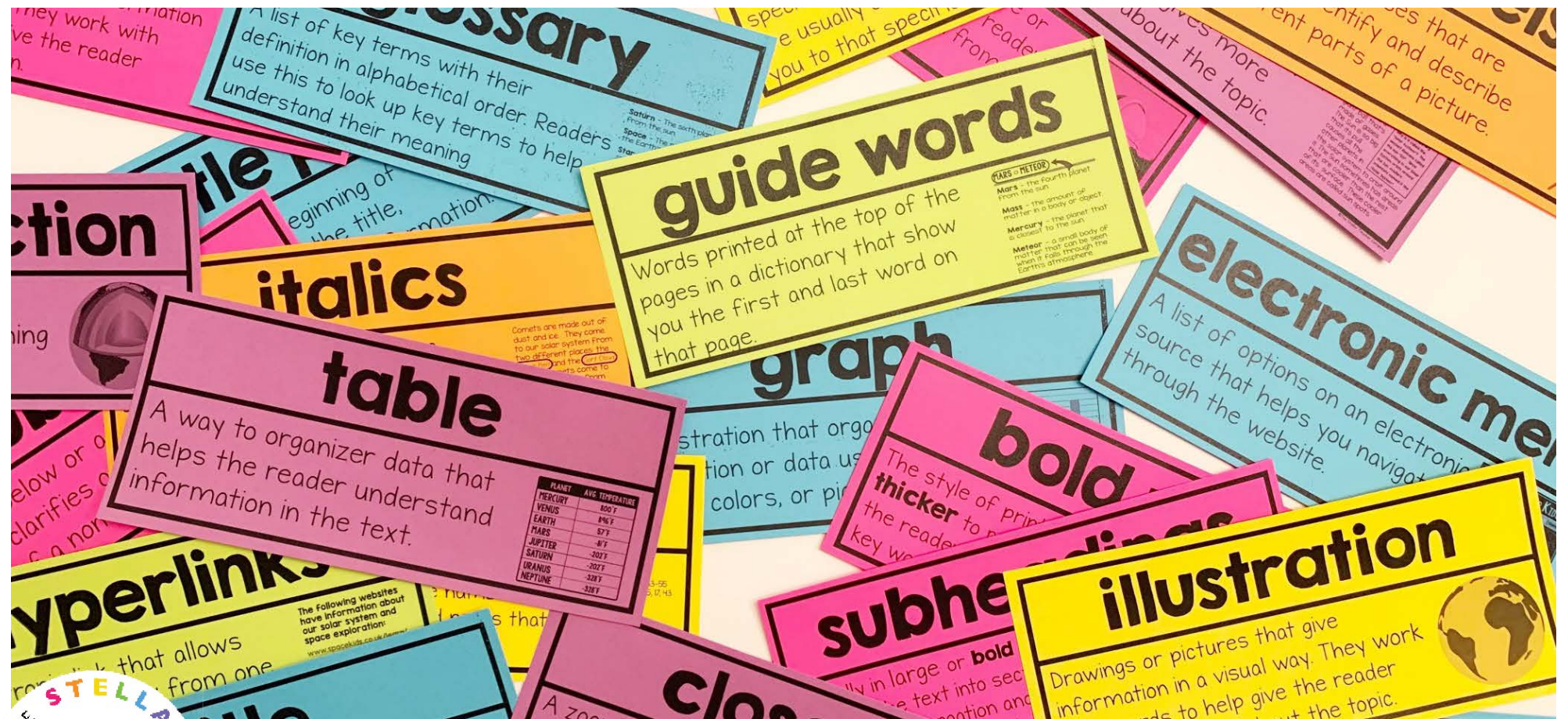


NONFICTION TEXT FEATURES WORD WALL CARDS



Word cards can be used on a word wall, a reading focus wall, or part of your mini-lesson.

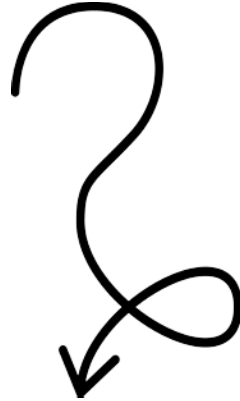
The Following Non-Fiction Text Features Are Included:

- accuracy
- ask questions
- author's purpose
- background knowledge
- backup and reread
- cause and effect
- character analysis
- close reading
- compare
- comprehension
- conclusions
- connections
- context clues
- contrast
- determine importance
- facts
- figurative language
- fluency
- inference
- main idea
- opinions
- plot structure
- point of view
- predictions
- retelling
- self-monitor
- sequencing
- summary
- supporting details
- stop and jot
- synthesize
- text evidence
- text features
- text-to-self
- text structure
- text-to-text
- text-to-world
- theme
- visualization

WHAT'S INCLUDED?

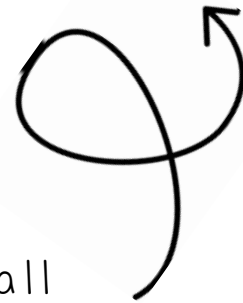
Each word wall card can be printed in three different color options.

Option 1:
Print the
word wall
cards in
black and
white.



bold print
The style of print when words are thicker to make them stand out to the reader. Authors use bold print for key words or important information.
bullet points
A specific set of punctuation marks used to draw your attention to a list of important facts or details.
caption
Words that explain a picture or illustration. They help the reader understand information from the text and/or picture.

bold print
The style of print when words are thicker to make them stand out to the reader. Authors use bold print for key words or important information.
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A specific set of punctuation marks used to draw your attention to a list of important facts or details.
caption
Words that explain a picture or illustration. They help the reader understand information from the text and/or picture.



Option 2:
Print word wall
cards in color text.

Option 3:
Print the
word wall
cards in
color
background.



bold print
The style of print when words are thicker to make them stand out to the reader. Authors use bold print for key words or important information.
bullet points
A specific set of punctuation marks used to draw your attention to a list of important facts or details.
caption
Words that explain a picture or illustration. They help the reader understand information from the text and/or picture.

photograph

Real pictures that give information in a visual way. They work with words to help give the reader more information.



table of contents

List of book parts and page numbers. Readers use this to help locate information and see how the text is organized.

CONTENTS

3-10	Galaxies & The Milky Way
11-32	Our Solar System
33-41	The Earth & Its Moon
42-48	The Sun & Other Stars
49-55	Space Exploration
56-72	The View From Earth

index

An alphabetical list of key names, terms, events, and topics with page numbers. Readers use this to help find pages that contain certain information.

A	Alexis: 50, 71
Astronauts: 48, 53-55	Atmosphere: 12, 6, 7, 43
B	Big Bang: 3-5
C	Comet: 63, 65
Constellations: 35-40	Cosmos: 4, 30

title page

The page at the beginning of the book that includes the title, subtitle, and publishing information.

SPACE:
Our Solar System



WRITTEN BY JORDAN DEY

hyperlinks

An electronic link that allows you to move directly from one electronic document to another.

The following websites have information about our solar system and space exploration:

www.spacekids.co.uk/learn/
www.kidzastronomy.com
www.space.com/references
www.esa.int/esa/CD5en/
www.planetsforkids.org

glossary

A list of key terms with their definition in alphabetical order. Readers use this to look up key terms to help understand their meaning.

Saturn - The sixth planet from the sun.
Space - The region beyond the Earth's atmosphere.
Star - A huge ball of gas in space that gives off heat and light.
Sun - The star planets in our solar system revolve around. The closer a planet is to the sun, the more heat and light it gets from the sun.

italics

The style of print when words are *slanted* to emphasize a specific word or make it stand out. Book titles and picture captions are also often in italics.

Comets are made out of dust and ice. They come to our solar system from two different places: the *Oort cloud* and the *Kuiper belt*. Why do comets come to our solar system from these places? Because when comets fly too close to each other, it causes them to change directions.

bold print

The style of print when words are **thicker** to make them stand out to the reader. Authors use bold print for key words or important information.

The **Sun** is a star, which is a giant ball that's made of gases. The Sun is so big that its pull causes all the other planets in the solar system to **orbit** around it. The Sun sometimes has areas that are cooler than the rest of its surface. These cooler areas are called **sun spots**.

textbox

A rectangular area where you find text that gives more information about the topic.

The Sun is a star, which is a giant ball that's made of gases. The Sun is so big that its pull causes all the other planets in the solar system to orbit around it. The Sun sometimes has areas that are cooler than the rest of its surface. These cooler areas are called sun spots.

illustration

Drawings or pictures that give information in a visual way. They work with words to help give the reader more information about the topic.



title

Tells the reader the topic or main idea of the text. It helps the reader know what they are about to read.

(SPACE LIFE)
Visiting at a Space Station

Have you ever wondered what it would be like to be an astronaut? How would it feel to visit at a space station? What do astronauts eat? And most importantly, how do you make the journey in space? In this two-part series, we'll take you on a virtual tour of the International Space Station (ISS).

guide words

Words printed at the top of the pages in a dictionary that show you the first and last word on that page.

(MARKS & PETER)
Mars - the fourth planet from the sun

Mars - the amount of matter in a body or object.
Mercury - the planet that is closest to the sun.
Meteor - a small body of matter that can be seen when it falls through the Earth's atmosphere.

close up

A zoomed in part of a picture that gives the reader a closer look at the object. It helps show the details of a specific object.



map

An illustration that shows all or part of Earth's surface. It helps the reader understand information visually.

(NASA Facilities and Centers)
A map of the United States showing various NASA facilities and centers.



caption

Words that explain a picture or illustration. They help the reader understand information from the text and/or picture.



A LOOK INSIDE...

bold print

The style of print when words are **thicker** to make them stand out to the reader. Authors use bold print for key words or important information.

The **Sun** is a star, which is a giant ball that's made of gases. The Sun is so big that its pull causes all the other planets in the solar system to **orbit** around it. The Sun sometimes has areas that are cooler than the rest of its surface. These cooler areas are called **sun spots**.

bullet points

A specific set of punctuation marks used to draw your attention to a list of important facts or details.

Jupiter Facts

- Largest planet in our Solar System
- One rotation (day) = 10 hours
- One orbit around the sun (year) = approximately 12 Earth years
- Has over 75 confirmed moons
- Has 14 rings
- Cannot support life
- Called the "gas giant" because it's made mostly of hydrogen & helium
- Has a storm called the Great Red Spot that has been raging for over 300 years.

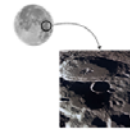
caption

Words that explain a picture or illustration. They help the reader understand information from the text and/or picture.



close up

A zoomed in part of a picture that gives the reader a closer look at the object. It helps show the details of a specific object.



cross section

A diagram that is used to show the inside of something by cutting through it.



diagram

A drawing that shows or explains the parts of something and/or how something works.



electronic menu

A list of options on an electronic source that helps you navigate through the website.



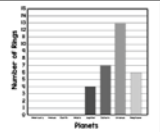
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Sun - The star planets in our solar system revolve around. The closer a planet is to the sun, the more heat and light it gets from the sun.

graph

An illustration that organizes information or data using lines, shapes, colors, or pictures.



A LOOK INSIDE...

guide words

Words printed at the top of the pages in a dictionary that show you the first and last word on that page.

MARS or METEOR
Mars - the fourth planet from the sun.
Mass - the amount of matter in a body or object.
Mercury - the planet that is closest to the sun.
Meteor - a small body of matter that can be seen when it falls through the Earth's atmosphere.

heading

Usually in large or **bold** print, it divides the text into sections to help organize and locate information.

Life on ISS
MORNING ROUTINE
Astronauts get up to the bathroom, have a shower and breakfast, and then the only difference is that they use it that they are in a station, and they wear their hair with special combs that don't have to be read out with water.
EATING IN SPACE
So you know there are no refrigerators on the space station? Astronauts have to eat food that won't spoil. They eat one-portioned containers but they can't use salt or sugar because the particles would float away.

hyperlinks

An electronic link that allows you to move directly from one electronic document to another.

The following websites have information about our solar system and space exploration:
www.spsokids.co.uk/learn/
www.kidsoftronomy.com
www.space.com/references
www.esa.int/esokids/en/
www.planetforkids.org

icons

A small picture that represents a specific program or function. They are usually clickable and will take you to that specific program.



illustration

Drawings or pictures that give information in a visual way. They work with words to help give the reader more information about the topic.



index

An alphabetical list of key names, terms, events, and topics with page numbers. Readers use this to help find pages that contain certain information.

A
Aliens 50, 71
Astronauts 43, 53-55
Atmosphere 42, 44, 9, 13
B
Big Bang 3-5
C
Comet 63, 65
Constellations 35-40
Crononaut 50

italics

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labels

Words or phrases that are used to identify and describe different parts of a picture.



map

An illustration that shows all or part of Earth's surface. It helps the reader understand information visually.



A LOOK INSIDE...

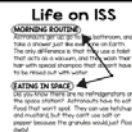
photograph

Real pictures that give information in a visual way. They work with words to help give the reader more information.



subheadings

Usually in large or **bold** print. They divide the text into sections to help organize information and make it easy for the reader to locate specific details.



subtitle

A heading below or after a title that clarifies or explains the title of a non-fiction book.



table of contents

List of book parts and page numbers. Readers use this to help locate information and see how the text is organized.

CONTENTS

3-10	Galaxies & The Milky Way
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table

A way to organize data that helps the reader understand information in the text.

PLANET	AVG. TEMPERATURE
MERCURY	800°F
VENUS	816°F
EARTH	57°F
MARS	-87°F
JUPITER	-202°F
SATURN	-292°F
URANUS	-321°F
NEPTUNE	-321°F

textbox

A rectangular area where you find text that gives more information about the topic.



timeline

A way to visually display events that happen in chronological order. A timeline helps the reader understand the order of events.



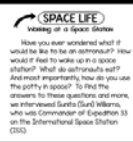
title page

The page at the beginning of the book that includes the title, subtitle, and publishing information.



title

Tells the reader the topic or main idea of the text. It helps the reader know what they are about to read.



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