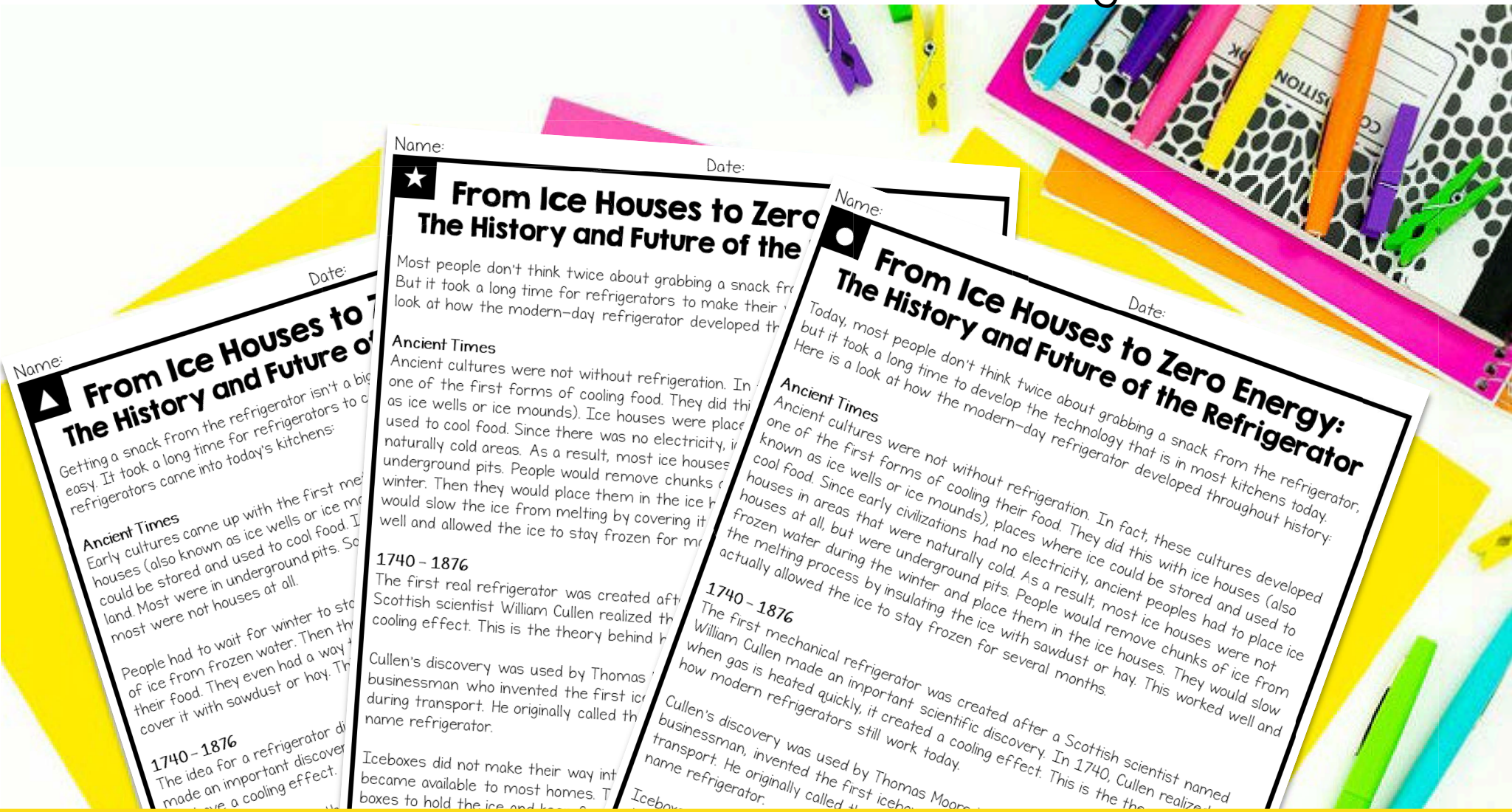


Differentiated Reading Passages

NONFICTION TEXT FEATURES

Same Text, 3 Different Reading Levels



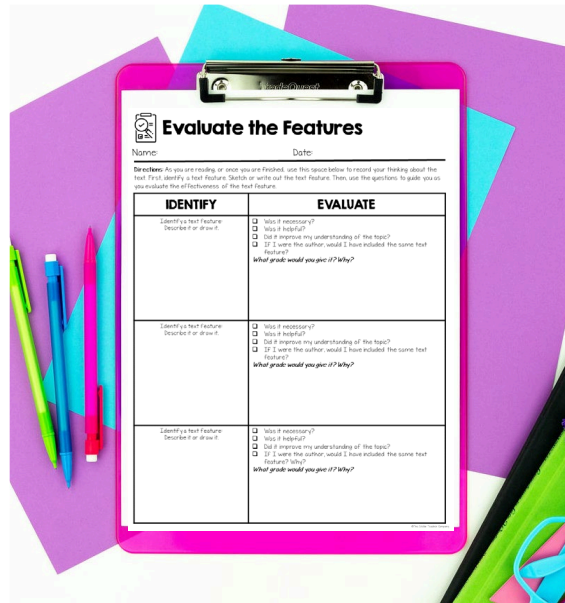
WHAT'S INCLUDED?

This resources includes differentiated reading passages, skill-based graphic organizers, and comprehension passages based on the passages.



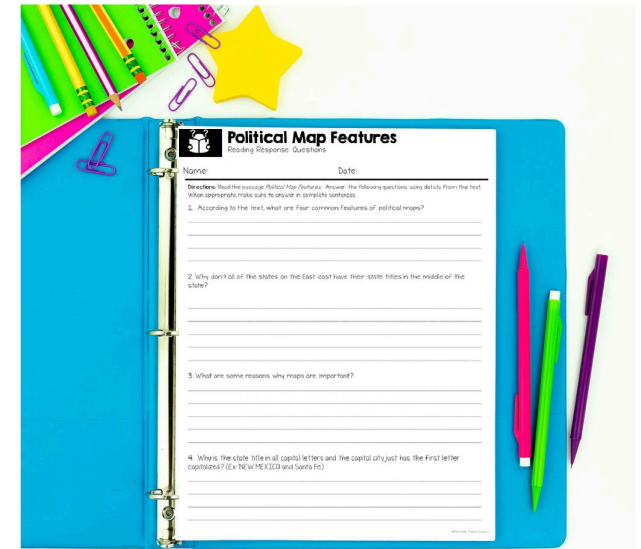
3 Sets of Differentiated Reading Passages

Each set includes the same text written at three different levels for a total of 9 passages.



Graphic Organizer

Each text has a graphic organizer students can use in response to that story, OR, it can be used with any text to practice the same skill.



Reading Response Questions

Each text also includes a set of reading response questions that could be answered using any level of passages, so it doesn't matter if your students are reading level A, B, or C, the answer to the questions will still be the same.

* Digital versions are included for all templates.*

EASY TO DIFFERENTIATE

Each text is written at three different levels. You can select the level that is best for your entire class, or you can let students choose the level they want to read. This makes discussing the same text whole group so much easier.



Each text is written at 3 different levels to make it easy to differentiate.

- ▲ Level A: 420L - 610L
- ★ Level B: 6:10L - 810L
- Level C: 810L - 1100L

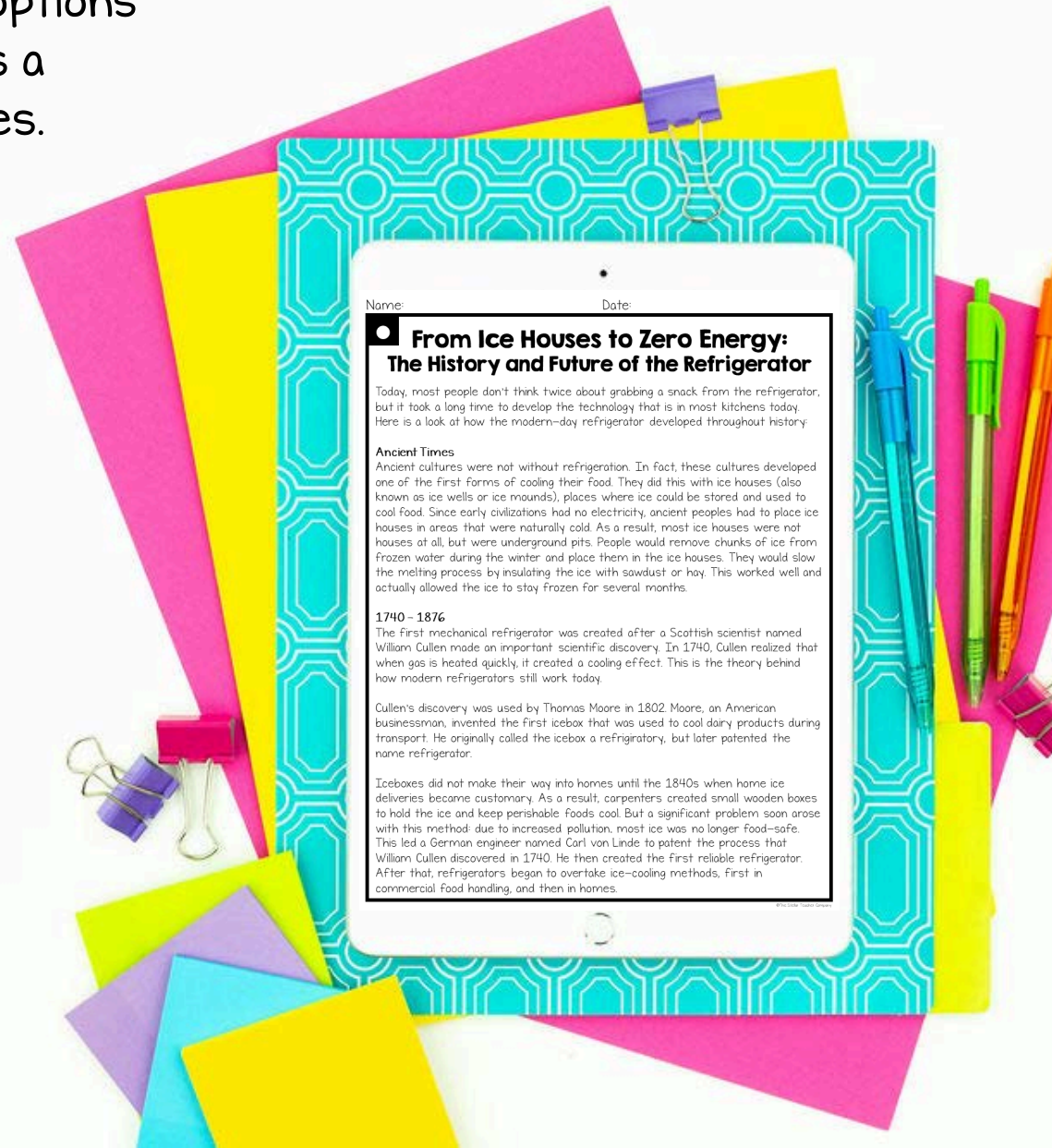
* Digital versions are included for all passages and response pages.*

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.

In addition to the print version, you get a digital version created using Google Slides for all the passages, response pages, and graphic organizers.

Rest assured, you can use this resource in both face-to-face and virtual classrooms.



A LOOK INSIDE... Text #1

Passage A - Level 420L - 610L

The 1900s
Refrigerators for homes were not made until 1918. That's when businessman William C. Durant started a home appliance company. It was called Frigidaire.

A COOL HISTORY
Refrigerators have come a long way since they were first designed for homes. Take a look at some important dates in their history.

1740 William Cullen learned that gas had a cooling effect.

Refrigerators for homes were very expensive in the 1920s. The cost slowly started to come down when they were sold in 2000. This jumped the number of homes with refrigerators to 6 million. But people still had to be careful about important things.

But refrigerators also used a lot of energy. Through the ozone layer, this was a problem.

Today and the Future
Refrigerators have also become more energy efficient. But things are still looking good for the future.

From Ice Houses to Zero Energy: The History and Future of the Refrigerator

Getting a snack from the refrigerator isn't a big deal today. But it wasn't always so easy. It took a long time for refrigerators to come into homes. Here's how refrigerators came into today's kitchens:

Ancient Times
Early cultures came up with the first method of keeping foods cool. They used ice houses (also known as ice wells or ice mounds). Ice houses were places where ice could be stored and used to cool food. Ice houses had to be placed in cold areas of land. Most were in underground pits. So even though they were called ice houses, most were not houses at all.

People had to wait for winter to stock up their ice houses. They would remove chunks of ice from frozen water. Then they would place the chunks in the pits along with their food. They even had a way to keep the ice from melting too fast. They would cover it with sawdust or hay. This worked well and kept the ice frozen for months.

1740 - 1876
The idea for a refrigerator didn't happen until 1740. That's when a Scottish scientist made an important discovery. William Cullen was the first to learn that heated gas can have a cooling effect.

Cullen's findings were then used by an American. In 1802, Thomas Moore invented the first icebox. He used ice to keep food cool. He first called his refrigerator.

Iceboxes did not come into homes until the 1840s. Carpenters built small wooden boxes to hold the ice and keep foods cool. But problems soon arose with this. Due to increased pollution, most ice was no longer safe. This led a German named Carl von Linde to help solve the problem. He patented the process that we use today. A German engineer solved this as a starting point. Then he made the first reliable refrigerator. It worked well and was first used in factories.

Name: _____ Date: _____

From Ice Houses to Zero Energy: The History and Future of the Refrigerator

Directions: Read the passage *From Ice Houses to Zero Energy*. Answer the following questions using details from the text. When appropriate, make sure to answer in complete sentences.

- Describe how ancient cultures used to keep their foods cool with ice houses.

Passage B - Level 610L - 810L

The 1900s
Refrigerators for homes were not made until 1918. That's when businessman William C. Durant started a home appliance company. It was called Frigidaire.

A COOL HISTORY
Refrigerators have come a long way since they were first designed for homes. Take a look at some important dates in their history.

1740 William Cullen learned that gas had a cooling effect.

Refrigerators for homes were very expensive in the 1920s. The cost slowly started to come down when they were sold in 2000. This jumped the number of homes with refrigerators to 6 million. But people still had to be careful about important things.

But refrigerators also used a lot of energy. Through the ozone layer, this was a problem.

Today and the Future
Refrigerators have also become more energy efficient. But things are still looking good for the future.

From Ice Houses to Zero Energy: The History and Future of the Refrigerator

Most people don't think twice about grabbing a snack from the refrigerator today. But it took a long time for refrigerators to make their way into homes. Here is a look at how the modern-day refrigerator developed through history.

Ancient Times
Ancient cultures were not without refrigeration. In fact, these cultures developed one of the first forms of cooling food. They did this with ice houses (also known as ice wells or ice mounds). Ice houses were places where ice could be stored and used to cool food. Since there was no electricity, ice houses had to be placed in naturally cold areas. As a result, most ice houses were not houses at all. They were underground pits. People would remove chunks of ice from frozen water during the winter. Then they would place them in the ice houses along with their food. They would slow the ice from melting by covering it with sawdust or hay. This worked well and allowed the ice to stay frozen for many months.

1740 - 1876
The first real refrigerator was created after an important discovery in 1740. Scottish scientist William Cullen realized that when gas is heated quickly, it makes a cooling effect. This is the theory behind how modern refrigerators still work.

Cullen's discovery was used by Thomas Moore in 1802. Moore was an American man who invented the first icebox. He used them to cool dairy products for transport. He originally called the icebox a refrigerator. He later patented the refrigerator.

Iceboxes did not make their way into homes until the 1840s. Ice deliveries were available to most homes. This led carpenters to create small wooden boxes to hold the ice and keep foods cool. But problems soon arose with this. Due to increased pollution, most ice was no longer safe. This led a German named Carl von Linde to help solve the problem. He patented the process that we use today. A German engineer solved this as a starting point. Then he made the first reliable refrigerator. It worked well and was first used in factories.

Name: _____ Date: _____

From Ice Houses to Zero Energy: The History and Future of the Refrigerator

Directions: Before you begin reading, scan the text and look for text features. Make a list of all the text features you see. Explain how they will help you when you read. Then come back and summarize the text and explain the connection between the text features and the information included in the text.

SCAN THE FEATURES:

Make a list of the types of text features you found in the text. Share how they will help you when you read.

READ THE TEXT:

Summarize what you learned from the text. Include the topic and main idea.

CONNECT & CONSIDER:

What is the connection between the text features and the information in the text? Explain.

Passage C - Level 810L - 110L

The 1900s
Home refrigerators began to be manufactured in 1918 when businessman William C. Durant started the Frigidaire Company. Although refrigerators were being produced for home-use, they were still very expensive in the 1920s. However, the cost began to decrease as more companies like General Electric and Whirlpool entered the market. By the late 1920s, refrigerators were sold for around \$100 million.

A COOL HISTORY
Refrigerators have come a long way since they were first designed for homes. Take a look at some important dates in their history.

1740 William Cullen learned that gas had a cooling effect.

Refrigerators for homes were very expensive in the 1920s. The cost slowly started to come down when they were sold in 2000. This jumped the number of homes with refrigerators to 6 million. But people still had to be careful about important things.

But refrigerators also used a lot of energy. Through the ozone layer, this was a problem.

Today and the Future
Refrigerators have also become more energy efficient. But things are still looking good for the future.

From Ice Houses to Zero Energy: The History and Future of the Refrigerator

Today, most people don't think twice about grabbing a snack from the refrigerator, but it took a long time to develop the technology that is in most kitchens today. Here is a look at how the modern-day refrigerator developed throughout history.

Ancient Times
Ancient cultures were not without refrigeration. In fact, these cultures developed one of the first forms of cooling their food. They did this with ice houses (also known as ice wells or ice mounds), places where ice could be stored and used to cool food. Since early civilizations had no electricity, ancient peoples had to place ice houses in areas that were naturally cold. As a result, most ice houses were not houses at all, but were underground pits. People would remove chunks of ice from frozen water during the winter and place them in the ice houses. They would slow the melting process by insulating the ice with sawdust or hay. This worked well and actually allowed the ice to stay frozen for several months.

1740 - 1876
The first mechanical refrigerator was created after an important scientific discovery. In 1740, Cullen realized that when gas is heated quickly, it created a cooling effect. This is the theory behind how modern refrigerators still work today.

Cullen's discovery was used by Thomas Moore in 1802. Moore was an American man who invented the first icebox. He used them to cool dairy products during transport. He originally called the icebox a refrigerator. He later patented the refrigerator.

Iceboxes did not make their way into homes until the 1840s. Ice deliveries were available to most homes. This led carpenters to create small wooden boxes to hold the ice and keep foods cool. But problems soon arose with this. Due to increased pollution, most ice was no longer safe. This led a German named Carl von Linde to help solve the problem. He patented the process that we use today. A German engineer solved this as a starting point. Then he made the first reliable refrigerator. It worked well and was first used in factories.

Name: _____ Date: _____

From Ice Houses to Zero Energy: The History and Future of the Refrigerator

Directions: Before you begin reading, scan the text and look for text features. Make a list of all the text features you see. Explain how they will help you when you read. Then come back and summarize the text and explain the connection between the text features and the information included in the text.

SCAN THE FEATURES:

Make a list of the types of text features you found in the text. Share how they will help you when you read.

READ THE TEXT:

Summarize what you learned from the text. Include the topic and main idea.

CONNECT & CONSIDER:

What is the connection between the text features and the information in the text? Explain.

The Response Sheet and Graphic Organizer work with ALL 3 Passages!

Scan First, Then Read

Name: _____ Date: _____

Directions: Before you begin reading, scan the text and look for text features. Make a list of all the text features you see. Explain how they will help you when you read. Then come back and summarize the text and explain the connection between the text features and the information included in the text.

SCAN THE FEATURES:

Make a list of the types of text features you found in the text. Share how they will help you when you read.

READ THE TEXT:

Summarize what you learned from the text. Include the topic and main idea.

CONNECT & CONSIDER:

What is the connection between the text features and the information in the text? Explain.



A LOOK INSIDE... Text #2

Passage A - Level 420L - 610L

Passage B - Level 610L - 810L

Passage C - Level 810L - 110L

Feature #2: Colors
Many political maps also use many colors. They show the distinct parts of the country and how it is split up. On the map, colors separate the USA into its fifty states. Each state is represented by a color on the map. This lets the viewer better understand the shape of the entire country and also the shapes and sizes of its states.

Feature #2: Colors
Many political maps also use many colors. They show the distinct parts of the country and how it is split up. On the map above, colors separate the USA into its fifty states. Each state is represented by a color on the map. This lets the viewer better understand the shape of the entire country and also the shapes and sizes of its states.

Feature #2: Colors
Many political maps also use many colors to show the distinct parts of the country and how it is divided. On the map above, colors separate the USA into its fifty states. This lets the viewer better understand the shape of the entire country and also the appearance of each state.

Each state is labeled as well. However, they are not featured as large as the map's title. On this map, each state is depicted in all capital letters in the center of each state. But in every state, there are listed on the map.

Each state is labeled as well. However, they are not featured as large as the map's title. On this map, each state is depicted in all capital letters in the center of each state. But in every state, there are listed on the map.

States are labeled as well, but they are not featured as prominently as the map's title. On this map, each state is depicted in all capital letters in the center of each state. But in every state, there are listed on the map.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Political Map Features

Political Map Features

Political Map Features

Feature #3: Why Are Maps Important?
Maps are very helpful tools. Simply put, maps are drawings that show certain areas in the world. Some show landforms and seas. Some show mountains and rivers. Some show part of a country. Others show many countries grouped together.
Regardless of the area it shows, all maps are very useful. For example, a map of a single country can tell people a lot about its shape, size, and place in the world. All maps include features that help people make more sense of what is on the map. Features can include symbols, colors, and even the words on the map. Each of these features helps people learn more about the area that the map represents.

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Feature #3: Why Are Maps Important?
Maps are powerful tools that are essential in learning about the world. Simply put, maps are drawings that show specific areas on Earth. Some show landforms and seas, some show mountains and rivers, while others show groupings and divisions of several nations.
Regardless of the area they show, all maps are very important. For example, a map of a single country can tell people a lot about its shape, size, and place in the world. But a map is not helpful unless its features are understood. A map's features (including its symbols, colors, and labels) help people make more sense of what is represented on the map.

Feature #4: Political Maps
Political maps are maps that show the makeup of nations. Like all maps, political maps have distinct features that help the viewer make sense of what they are looking at.

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Feature #4: Political Maps
Political maps are maps that show the makeup of a nation and its boundaries. Like all maps, political maps have distinct features that help the viewer make sense of what they are viewing.

Feature #1: Map Title
The name of the country is featured notably on political maps - this is called the map's title. The title needs to be visible so the person looking at the map knows which country is represented. The title could be in large letters, bold letters, or placed in the center of the map.
On the map above, the title is at the top center. It is clear from the noticeable title that it is a political map of the United States.

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Feature #1: Map Title
The name of the country is prominently featured on a political map - this is called the map's title. The title needs to be visible so the person looking at the map knows which country is represented. The title could be in large letters, bold letters, or placed in the center of the map.
On the map above, the title is at the top center. It is clear that it is a political map of the United States.



Political Map Features
Reading Response Questions

Name: _____ Date: _____

Directions: Read the passage *Political Map Features*. Answer the following questions using details from the text. When appropriate, make sure to answer in complete sentences.

- According to the text, what are four common features of political maps?

- Why don't all of the states on the East coast have their state titles in the middle of the state?

- What are some reasons why maps are important?

- Why is the state title in all capital letters and the capital city just has the first letter capitalized? (Ex: NEW MEXICO and Santa Fe)

Evaluate the Features

Name: _____ Date: _____

Directions: As you are reading, or once you are finished, use this space below to record your thinking about the text. First, identify a text feature. Sketch or write out the text feature. Then, use the questions to guide you as you evaluate the effectiveness of the text feature.

IDENTIFY	EVALUATE
Identify a text feature. Describe it or draw it.	<input type="checkbox"/> Was it necessary? <input type="checkbox"/> Was it helpful? <input type="checkbox"/> Did it improve my understanding of the topic? <input type="checkbox"/> If I were the author, would I have included the same text feature? <i>What grade would you give it? Why?</i>
Identify a text feature. Describe it or draw it.	<input type="checkbox"/> Was it necessary? <input type="checkbox"/> Was it helpful? <input type="checkbox"/> Did it improve my understanding of the topic? <input type="checkbox"/> If I were the author, would I have included the same text feature? <i>What grade would you give it? Why?</i>
Identify a text feature. Describe it or draw it.	<input type="checkbox"/> Was it necessary? <input type="checkbox"/> Was it helpful? <input type="checkbox"/> Did it improve my understanding of the topic? <input type="checkbox"/> If I were the author, would I have included the same text feature? Why? <i>What grade would you give it? Why?</i>

The Response Sheet and Graphic Organizer work with ALL 3 Passages!

A LOOK INSIDE... Text #3

Passage A - Level 420L - 610L

Passage B - Level 610L - 810L

Passage C - Level 810L - 110L

4. Hockey

Hockey is not just played on ice. It is played on grass too. Both kinds of hockey are popular. Ice hockey is most popular in Canada, the United States, and Sweden. Field hockey is a favorite sport in Pakistan and India. Field hockey is mostly played by amateurs. Amateurs are people who play a game without being paid. But there are some national teams too. Ice hockey has pro teams in North America and Europe. They bring in a good number of fans to games. They also get good TV ratings. As a whole, hockey has around 2 billion fans around the world.

3. Basketball

Many countries have professional basketball leagues. In the United States, this is the most popular sport. It is also very popular in China and Japan. Basketball is accessible to people in many parts of the world. The game is played on a court that is 28 meters long and 15 meters wide. The top five most popular sports in the world are soccer, cricket, basketball, hockey, and tennis.

2. Cricket

Cricket is a popular sport in many countries. It is played on a field that is 140 meters long and 66 meters wide. The top five most popular sports in the world are soccer, cricket, basketball, hockey, and tennis.

1. Soccer

Soccer is the most popular sport in the world. It is played on a field that is 100 meters long and 64 meters wide. The top five most popular sports in the world are soccer, cricket, basketball, hockey, and tennis.

Name: _____ Date: _____

5 Most Popular Sports in the World

What Makes a Sport Popular?
Some sports are popular in certain areas. Football is the most popular sport in the United States. Baseball is the most popular sport in Japan. But neither are in the top five most popular in the world.

What makes a sport popular? Many factors have to be measured. They include things like audience and TV views. Internet searches are another factor. So is the number of people who play the sport for fun.

The top five sports in the world may be surprising. They are soccer, cricket, basketball, hockey, and tennis.

5 Most Popular Sports in the World as of July, 2021



Sport	Approximate Number of Fans
Soccer/Association Football	3,500,000,000
Cricket	2,500,000,000
Basketball	2,200,000,000
Hockey	1,800,000,000
Tennis	1,200,000,000

Field hockey is a favorite sport in Pakistan and India. As a result, TV viewership of each kind is high in those areas. Field hockey is mostly played by amateurs. Amateurs are people who play without being paid. But there are some professional and national teams. Ice hockey has professional leagues throughout North America and Europe. Teams in these leagues bring in moderate fan bases. The sport as a whole has an estimated 2 billion fans around the world.

3. Basketball

Basketball is mostly popular in the United States, Canada, China, and Japan. While many countries have professional basketball leagues, in the United States, this is the most popular sport. It is also very popular in China and Japan. Basketball is accessible to people in many parts of the world. The game is played on a court that is 28 meters long and 15 meters wide. The top five most popular sports in the world are soccer, cricket, basketball, hockey, and tennis.

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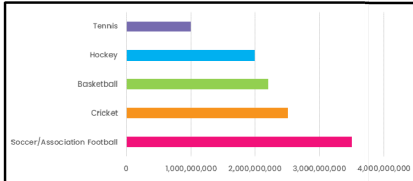
Name: _____ Date: _____

5 Most Popular Sports in the World

What Makes a Sport Popular?
Some sports are popular in certain areas. For example, football is the most popular sport in the United States. In Japan, it's baseball. But neither of these sports are included in the top 5 most popular sports in the world.

Many factors have to be considered to pick out the world's most popular sports. These include a sport's global audience and TV viewership. It also considers its popularity on the Internet and number of players around the world. Using these factors, the current top five most popular sports in the world may be surprising. They are soccer, cricket, basketball, hockey, and tennis.

5 Most Popular Sports in the World as of July, 2021



Sport	Approximate Number of Fans
Soccer/Association Football	3,500,000,000
Cricket	2,500,000,000
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Sweden, while field hockey is a favorite sport in Pakistan and India. As a result, TV viewership of each kind is high in those areas. Field hockey is mostly played by amateurs, people who play without being paid, mostly for fun. But there are some professional and national teams that have gained loyal followings. Ice hockey has professional leagues throughout North America and Europe, teams within these leagues have moderate fan bases. The sport (as a whole) has an estimated 2 billion fans around the world.

3. Basketball

Basketball is mostly popular in the United States, Canada, China, and Japan. While many countries have professional basketball leagues, in the United States, this is the most popular sport. It is also very popular in China and Japan. Basketball is accessible to people in many parts of the world. The game is played on a court that is 28 meters long and 15 meters wide. The top five most popular sports in the world are soccer, cricket, basketball, hockey, and tennis.

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5 Most Popular Sports in the World

What Makes a Sport Popular?
Some sports are popular in certain areas. For example, football is the most popular sport in the United States and baseball is the top sport in Japan. However, neither of these sports make up the top five most popular in the world.

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5 Most Popular Sports in the World as of July, 2021



Sport	Approximate Number of Fans
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Name: _____ Date: _____

5 Most Popular Sports in the World

Reading Response Questions

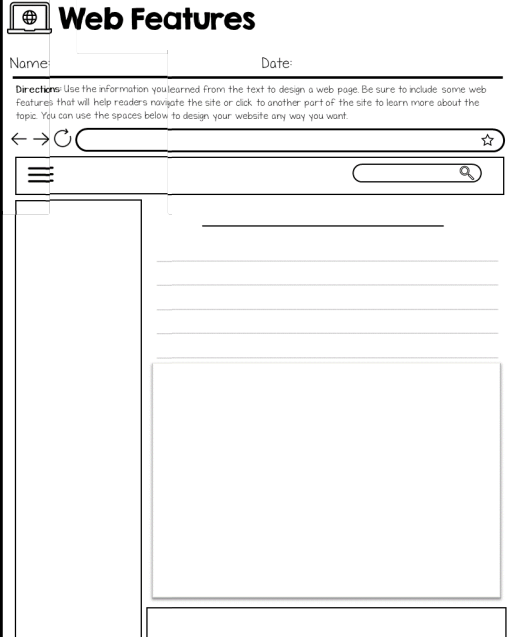
Directions: Read the passage *5 Most Popular Sports in the World*. Answer the following questions using details from the text. When appropriate, make sure to answer in complete sentences.

- What are some of the factors that are looked at when determining the most popular sports in the world?
- Why did the author include the chart with this text?
- According to the text, what are some reasons why soccer is the most popular sport in the world?
- Out of the top five sports listed, which would you like to learn how to play? Explain.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Web Features

Directions: Use the information you learned from the text to design a web page. Be sure to include some web features that will help readers navigate the site or click to another part of the site to learn more about the topic. You can use the spaces below to design your website any way you want.



The Response Sheet and Graphic Organizer work with ALL 3 Passages!

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