

Text Evidence

Reading Passages

Rare Animals Edition



Capybara

Name _____ Date _____

Directions: Read the passage on the left 3 times to practice Fluency. Color a star each time you read. Then, complete the comprehension tasks on the right.

Read and Look Back:

- ☐ Use a red crayon to highlight the pronunciation key in the passage. A pronunciation key tells how to say the word.
- ☐ Use a yellow crayon to highlight the sentence that tells where Capybaras spend most of their time.
- ☐ Use a blue crayon to highlight the sentence that tells how Capybaras protect themselves.



Armadillo

Name _____ Date _____

Directions: Read the passage on the left 3 times to practice Fluency. Color a star each time you read. Then, complete the comprehension tasks on the right.

Read and Look Back:

- ☐ Use a red crayon to highlight the pronunciation key in the passage. A pronunciation key tells how to say the word.
- ☐ Use a yellow crayon to highlight the sentence that tells where Armadillos live.
- ☐ Use a blue crayon to highlight the sentence that tells how Armadillos protect themselves.



Gila Monster

Name _____ Date _____

Directions: Read the passage on the left 3 times to practice Fluency. Color a star each time you read. Then, complete the comprehension tasks on the right.

Read and Look Back:

- ☐ Use a red crayon to highlight the pronunciation key in the passage. A pronunciation key tells how to say the word.
- ☐ Use a yellow crayon to highlight the sentence that tells where Gila Monsters live.
- ☐ Use a blue crayon to highlight the sentence that tells how Gila Monsters protect themselves.

By Miss DeCarbo

Dear Teachers,

This pack includes 20 text based evidence passages with an animal theme for your students! An important skill in reading is a student's ability to not only comprehend text, but use and state evidence directly from the text to support his or her understanding. These passages allow your students to build and practice this skill in a fun, engaging manner!

These interactive, hands-on passages provide students with fluency, comprehension, and written response practice. Students read the passage three times for fluency, keeping track of the amount of times they read the passage (optional). On the right side of each page are three text-based evidence tasks for students to complete, along with a handy checklist to keep them on-task. Students will have a blast using crayons, highlighters, or markers to go back into the text to look for and identify evidence! Finally, students practice responding to the text through a Read & Respond activity. These response questions cover many big comprehension areas such as author's purpose, inference, visualizing, identifying the main/central idea, making connections, and more!

These passages are great to use in a whole group setting, small group setting, RTI, intervention classrooms, or as center work or independent work within the classroom. The passages are written within the second and third grade Lexile band, making them perfect for first grade stretch texts, second and third grade independent reading, small group settings, and struggling fourth graders. This edition contains high-interest animals and would even be a great resource for a class research project! Practicing fluency and comprehension has never been so fun for students – and easy for educators! ☺

I hope you enjoy this learning pack!



Take a Look!

Rare Animal Passages:

High-interest passages on interesting animals to keep your readers interested and focused!

Build Fluency with Repeated Readings

Students re-read the text for understanding and fluency. Students color the stars at the end of the passage to keep track of each reading.

Read & Look Back:

Engage readers with an interactive format to identify evidence within the text! Students love using crayons and markers to highlight text-based evidence to enhance comprehension!

Read and Respond:

Students practice written response comprehension questions, which cover a variety of skills and standards.

Armadillo



There are 20 types of armadillos. 19 kinds of armadillos live in South America. Only one type of armadillo, the nine-banded armadillo, lives in the United States.

It has a pointy snout and can be a variety of colors: black, red, gray, or brown. Armadillos live in grasslands, and they eat beetles, ants, and other insects. Armadillos have strong claws. They use their claws to dig for food. They are also great climbers.



☐ Use a red crayon to highlight many kinds of armadillos in the world.

☐ Use a yellow crayon to highlight what armadillos eat.

☐ Use a blue crayon to highlight two things armadillos are good at.

What makes an armadillo different from other mammals?

Ideas For Using This Pack:

Stretch Text Passages (within a small group or whole-class lesson)

Small Group Reading

Independent Reading Activities

Whole Class Lessons

Mini Lessons

RTI

1st Grade Stretch Texts or advanced 1st Grade Readers (Above Grade Level Readers)

2nd/3rd Grade Readers

4th and 5th Grade Struggling Readers (Great For Well Below Grade Level Readers)

Intervention Specialists – small group reading intervention

Morning Work

Homework

Assessment

Literacy Centers

Partner Reading

Homeschooling Activities

Tutoring

After School Reading Practice

Great To Use With Volunteers Due To The Easy-To-Follow Format

Substitute Days – The consistent routine and structure make it a great sub lesson!

Animals In This Edition:

This special edition pack includes 20 high-interest "rare animal" passages!

armadillo
capybara
Gila monster
glass frog
komodo dragon
mantis shrimp
okapi
sea cucumber
sloth
tapir

wombat
ring-tailed lemur
bush viper
leafy sea dragon
tarsier
Tasmanian devil
Portia spider
batfish
shoebill bird
pink dolphin

Glass Frog

Directions: Read the passage on the left 3 times to practice fluency. Color a star each time you read. Then, complete the comprehension tasks on the right.

Glass Frog



The glass frog is an amphibian. An amphibian is a cold-blooded animal that spends its life in the water and on land. The glass frog is named because of its translucent skin. *Translucent* means “see-through.” Their translucent skin helps them blend in with their environment in order to protect themselves against predators. Glass frogs live in tropical rainforests.

Glass frogs are small in size. Some people confuse them with tree frogs. Unlike tree frogs, glass frogs have eyes that face forward. Tree frogs have eyes on the sides of their heads. Glass frogs are interesting!



Read and Look Back:

☐

Use a red crayon to highlight what kind of animal a glass frog is.

☐

Use a yellow crayon to highlight the definition of *translucent*.

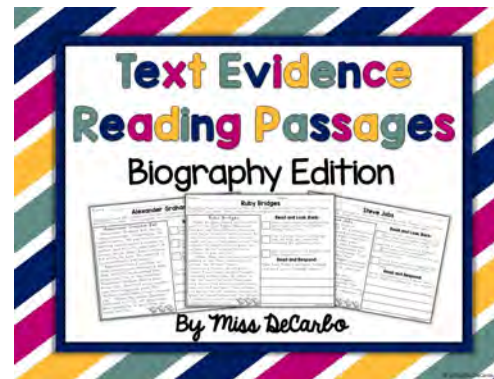
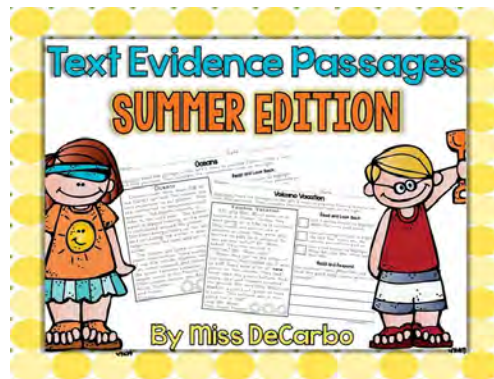
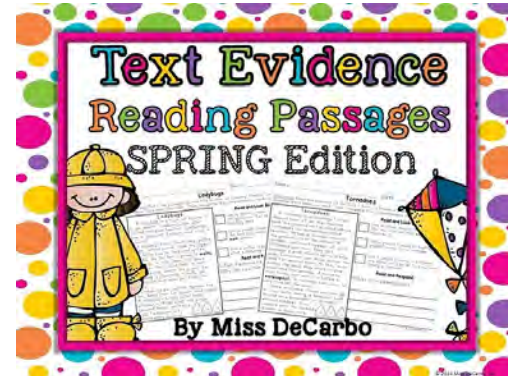
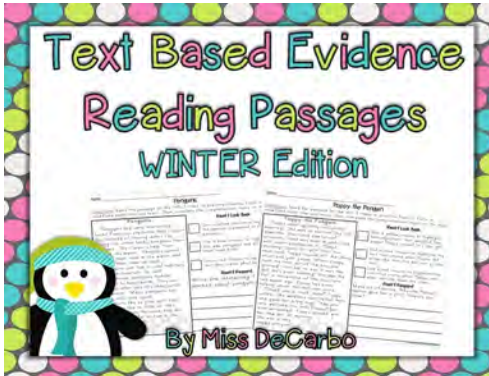
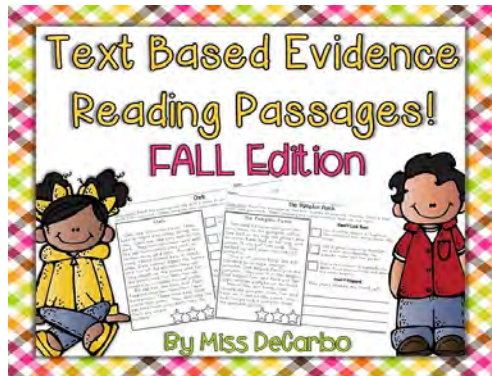
☐

Use a blue crayon to highlight how a glass frog’s translucent skin helps them.

Read and Respond:

Contrast! How is a glass frog different than a tree frog?

Click Below for MORE Text Evidence Passages!



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