

PAIRED TEXTS

R.M.S. Titanic

A ship as long as three football fields and as tall as a skyscraper is actually not that big compared to modern-day cruise ships. But, in the early 1900s, a ship that big was the largest in the world, and it was called the *R.M.S. (Royal Mail Ship) Titanic*.

This luxurious ship cost \$7.5 million to design and build. It took three years and 3,000 workers to construct the *Titanic* at the Harland & Wolff shipyard in Belfast, Ireland. The 50,000 ton ship was designed to be a passenger and mail ship. It could house over 3,500 people. There were ten decks - eight of which were for the passengers. The bottom two decks were for the cargo, as well as the boilers, engines, turbines¹, and electrical generators. Passengers weren't allowed there. It was called "a practically unsinkable ship" because of its 16 watertight compartments² that could be sealed in case of an emergency, making it the safest ship built at that time. There was enough room for 64 lifeboats, but the operators of the *Titanic*, The White Star Line, only had twenty lifeboats installed on board because they wanted the decks to look larger. It was not the law to have more than that at the time, and in fact, they had more than what was required.

Unfortunately, on April 15, 1912, around 2,200 people aboard the *Titanic* would find out that the ship was not unsinkable. The ship left from Southampton, England on April 10, 1912, on its way to New York City, New York in the United States. Late on the night of April 14, *R.M.S. Titanic* hit an iceberg, causing a 220-foot gash in the side of the 882-foot ship. Five of the compartments that were supposed to be watertight, flooded. The ship began to sink. Lifeboats were lowered into the water, and women and children were ordered to board first. However, as panic set in, lifeboats began leaving the ship about half full. Only 705 people survived that night. Early on April 15, 1912, *R.M.S. Titanic* sank 12,600 feet to the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean.

¹turbines: a revolving machine that produces power
²compartments: separate sections



Aboard the Titanic

The *Titanic* was the largest and most up-to-date ship of its time when it set sail on its maiden voyage, April 10, 1912. The luxurious first-class accommodations were White Star Line's key charm to many of its passengers.



We have been working through these paired texts and the kids love reading and learning about things they weren't aware of. The questions bring up great discussions and sometimes even research opportunities too! Great resource!

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wash basin and a chamber pot¹. They used public bathrooms. The third-class passengers, called the "steerage," had to find things to do to entertain themselves. They w... with upper-class guests. Their rooms had... to share a bathroom. They... differences in
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WAYS TO USE THIS RESOURCE:

whole group or small group modeling

read and annotate the texts together, then provide the questions for comprehension check, allowing students to use the annotated passages

completely independent practice for students reading above 4th-5th grade level



R.M.S. TITANIC

A ship as long as three football fields and as tall as a skyscraper is actually not that big compared to modern-day cruise ships. But, in the early 1900s, a ship that big was the largest in the world. It was called the R.M.S. (Royal Mail Ship) *Titanic*.

This luxurious ship cost \$7.5 million to design and build. It took three years and 3,000 workers to construct the *Titanic* at the Harland & Wolff shipyard in Belfast, Ireland. The 50,000-ton ship was designed to be a passenger and mail ship. It could house over 3,500 people. There were ten decks – eight of which were for the passengers. The bottom two decks were for the cargo. They also held the boilers, engines, turbines, and electrical generators. Passengers weren't allowed there. It was called "a practically unsinkable ship." It had 16 watertight compartments that could be sealed in case of an emergency. That made it the safest ship built at that time. There was enough room for 64 lifeboats. However, the operators of the *Titanic*, the White Star Line, only had twenty lifeboats installed on board. They thought that would make the decks look larger. It was

not the law to have more than that at the time. In fact, they still had more than what was required.

Sadly, on April 15, 1912, around 2,200 people aboard the *Titanic* would find out that the ship was not unsinkable. The ship left from Southampton, England on April 10, 1912. It was on its way to New York City, New York in the United States. Late on the night of April 14, R.M.S. *Titanic* hit an iceberg, causing a 220-foot gash in the side of the 882-foot ship. Five of the compartments that were supposed to be watertight, flooded. The ship began to sink. Lifeboats were lowered into the water, and women and children were ordered to board first. Panic set in. Lifeboats began leaving the ship about half full. Only 705 people survived that night. Early on April 15, 1912, R.M.S. *Titanic* sank 12,600 feet to the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean.



▲ turbines: a revolving machine that produces energy
▲ compartments: separate sections

Name: _____ Date: _____
Use both texts to answer the following questions.

1. How are the ideas in **Aboard the Titanic** organized?
- in chronological order to tell how the *Titanic* was built
 - through compare and contrast to show the differences in passengers' accommodations
 - by cause and effect to show why people were saved for a ticket
 - as a problem/solution to show how people saved for a ticket

2. Which phrase best describes the ship in R.M.S. *Titanic*?
- biggest ship ever built
 - ship with eight decks as tall as a skyscraper
 - ship with 64 lifeboats
 - passenger and mailship as long as three football fields

3. In paragraph 2 of **Aboard the Titanic**, what does the word *extravagances* mean?
- very expensive, fancy things
 - delicious food
 - things necessary for living
 - plain rooms and items

4. What can the reader conclude about where the steerage stayed after reading both texts?
- on the top deck
 - on the second deck
 - with the cargo and engines
 - on the middle lower decks

5. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- Third-class passengers were called steerage.
 - Most first-class passengers were rich.
 - There was not room for more than 20 lifeboats.
 - The White Star Line operated the ship.

6. Why did people believe the ship was practically unsinkable?
- It wasn't a heavy ship.
 - It wasn't carrying as many people as it could hold.
 - It had watertight compartments that could be sealed in an emergency.
 - It was the largest ship built at that time.

Quote from R.M.S. *Titanic* shows a negative effect of the ship's size. The ship was 882 feet long and 3,000 workers to construct it. On April 14, R.M.S. *Titanic* hit an iceberg, causing a 220-foot gash in the side of the ship.

ABOARD THE TITANIC

The *Titanic* was the largest and most up-to-date ship of its time when it set sail on its maiden voyage, April 10, 1912. The fancy first-class accommodations were White Star Line's key charm to many of its passengers. Some of the richest people in the world were on board the *Titanic*. John Jacob Astor IV was the richest on the ship. He had a fortune of about \$100 million.

A first-class parlor suite ticket cost \$4,350, which would be about \$50,000 today! The expensive suites were beautifully decorated. They each had five rooms, two bedrooms, two rooms for clothing, and a bathroom. The upper-class passengers enjoyed a Reading and Writing Room, Turkish Baths (similar to a sauna), Lounge, Reception Room, Dining Room, Gym, Squash Court, and Swimming Pool, among other extravagances. Dinner was a grand event each night. The guests would dress in their best clothes. They would then make their way down a 60-foot staircase to the largest dining room ever seen on a ship at that time. They would dine on luxuries such as oysters, filet mignon, lamb, and duck. Passengers also got to

listen to the live orchestra play.

There were second- and third-class travelers aboard the ship, too. These passengers' tickets ranged from \$40-\$60. Second-class guests enjoyed a library and deck games like chess and shuffleboard. They also had a separate dining room right below the first-class dining room. Their rooms had two to four beds in each, with a wash basin and a chamber pot. They used public bathrooms. The third-class passengers, also called the "steerage," had to find things to do to entertain themselves. They were not allowed up on the decks with upper-class guests. Their rooms had anywhere from two to six beds in them. They also had to share a bathroom. They did have their own dining room, with tables all lined up in rows. Despite the differences in housing for steerage, it was often better than their normal lifestyle. They were hopeful to start a new life in America.



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Name: _____ Date: _____
Support your answer to the question with evidence from both texts.
Describe what it would have been like to be a first-class passenger aboard the R.M.S. *Titanic*.



FOR EVERY PAIR:

two levels of each passage for differentiation

digital (self-grading) and printable formats

seven multiple choice questions (each question assessing a different standard)

one constructed response essay prompt

two styles of articles: 2-column and full page

R.M.S. Titanic

A ship as long as three football fields and as tall as a skyscraper is actually not that big compared to modern-day cruise ships. But, in the early 1900s, a ship that big was the largest in the world, and it was called the *R.M.S. Titanic*.

This luxurious ship cost \$7.5 million to design and build. It took three years and 3,000 workers to construct the *Titanic* at the Harland & Wolff shipyard in Belfast, Ireland. The 50,000-ton ship was designed to be a passenger and mail ship. It could house over 3,500 people. There were ten decks - eight of which were for the passengers. The bottom two decks were for the cargo, as well as the boilers, engines, **turbines**, and electrical generators. Passengers weren't allowed there. It was called "a practically unsinkable ship" because of its 16 watertight **compartments**² that could be sealed in case of an emergency, making it the safest ship built at that time. There was enough room for 64 lifeboats, but the operators of the *Titanic*, the White Star Line, only had twenty lifeboats installed on board because they wanted the decks to look larger. It was not the law to have more than that at the time, and in fact, they had more than what was required.

Unfortunately, on April 15, 1912, around 2,200 people aboard the *Titanic* would find out that the ship was not unsinkable. The ship left from Southampton, England on April 10, 1912, on its way to New York City, New York in the United States. Late on the night of April 14, *R.M.S. Titanic* hit an iceberg, causing a 220-foot gash in the side of the 882-foot ship. Five of the compartments that were supposed to be watertight, flooded. The ship began to sink. Lifeboats were lowered into the water, and women and children were ordered to board first. However, as panic set in, lifeboats began leaving the ship about half full. Only 705 people survived that night. Early on April 15, 1912, *R.M.S. Titanic* sank 12,600 feet to the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean.

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A first-class parlor-suite ticket cost \$1,350, which would be about \$50,000 today! The expensive suites were beautifully decorated and had five rooms - two bedrooms, two wardrobe rooms, and a bathroom. The upper-class passengers enjoyed a Reading and Writing Room, Turkish Baths (similar to a sauna), Lounge, Reception Room, Dining Room, Gym, Squash Court, and Swimming Pool, among other extravagances. Dinner was a grand event each night. The guests would dress in their finest clothes and make their way down a 60-foot stair case to the largest dining room ever seen on a ship at that time. They would dine on luxuries such as oysters, filet mignon, lamb, and duck. Passengers also enjoyed listening to the live orchestra play.

There were second- and third-class travelers aboard the ship, too. These passengers' tickets ranged from \$10-\$60. Second-class guests enjoyed a library, deck games like chess and shuffleboard, and a separate dining room which was directly below the first-class dining room. Their rooms had two to four beds in each, with a wash basin and a **chamber pot**¹. They used public bathrooms. The third-class passengers, called the "steerage," had to find things to do to entertain themselves. They were not allowed up on the decks with upper-class guests. Their rooms had to share a bathroom. They had to share a bathroom. They had to share a bathroom.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Use both texts to answer the following questions.

1. How are the ideas in Aboard the Titanic organized? a. in chronological order to tell how the <i>Titanic</i> was built b. through compare and contrast to show the differences in passengers' accommodations c. by cause and effect to show why people were poor d. as a problem/solution to show how people saved for a ticket	2. Which phrase best describes the ship in <i>R.M.S. Titanic</i> ? a. biggest ship ever built b. ship with eight decks as tall as a skyscraper c. cargo ship with 64 lifeboats d. passenger and mail ship as long as three football fields
3. In paragraph 2 of Aboard the Titanic , what does the word extravagances mean? a. very expensive, fancy things b. delicious food c. things necessary for living d. plain rooms and items	4. What can the reader conclude about where the steerage stayed after reading both texts? a. on the top deck b. on the second deck c. with the cargo and engines d. on the middle lower decks
5. Which of the following statements is NOT true? a. Third-class passengers were called steerage. b. Most first-class passengers were rich. c. There was not room for more than 20 lifeboats. d. The White Star Line operated the ship.	6. Why did people believe the ship was practically unsinkable? a. It wasn't carrying as many people as it could hold. b. It had watertight compartments that could be sealed in an emergency. c. It was the largest ship built at that time.
7. Which quote from <i>R.M.S. Titanic</i> shows a negative effect? a. "It took three years and 3,000 workers to construct the <i>Titanic</i> ." b. "Late on the night of April 14, <i>R.M.S. Titanic</i> hit an iceberg, causing a 220-foot gash in the side of the 882-foot ship." c. "Lifeboats were lowered into the water, and women and children were ordered to board first." d. "The 50,000-ton ship was designed to be a passenger and mail ship."	

Name: _____ Date: _____

Support your answer to the question with evidence from both texts.

Describe what it would have been like to be a first-class passenger aboard the *R.M.S. Titanic*.

wash basin and a **chamber pot**¹. They used public bathrooms. The third-class passengers, also called the "steerage," had to find things to do to entertain themselves. They were not allowed up on the decks with upper-class guests. Their rooms had anywhere from two to six beds in them, and they also had to share a bathroom. They did have their own dining room, with tables all lined up in rows. Despite the differences in housing for steerage, it was often better than their normal lifestyle, and they were hopeful to start a new life in America.

¹chamber pot: bowl used as a toilet.

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1. In **Aboard the Titanic**, how are the ideas organized? * 1 point

☐ through compare and contrast to show the differences in passengers' accommodations

☐ in chronological order to tell how the *Titanic* was built

☐ by cause and effect to show why people were poor

☐ as a problem/solution to show how people saved for a ticket

2. Which phrase best describes the ship in *R.M.S. Titanic*? * 1 point

☐ cargo ship with 64 lifeboats

☐ passenger and mail ship as long as three football fields

TWO LEVELS PROVIDED OF EVERY PASSAGE

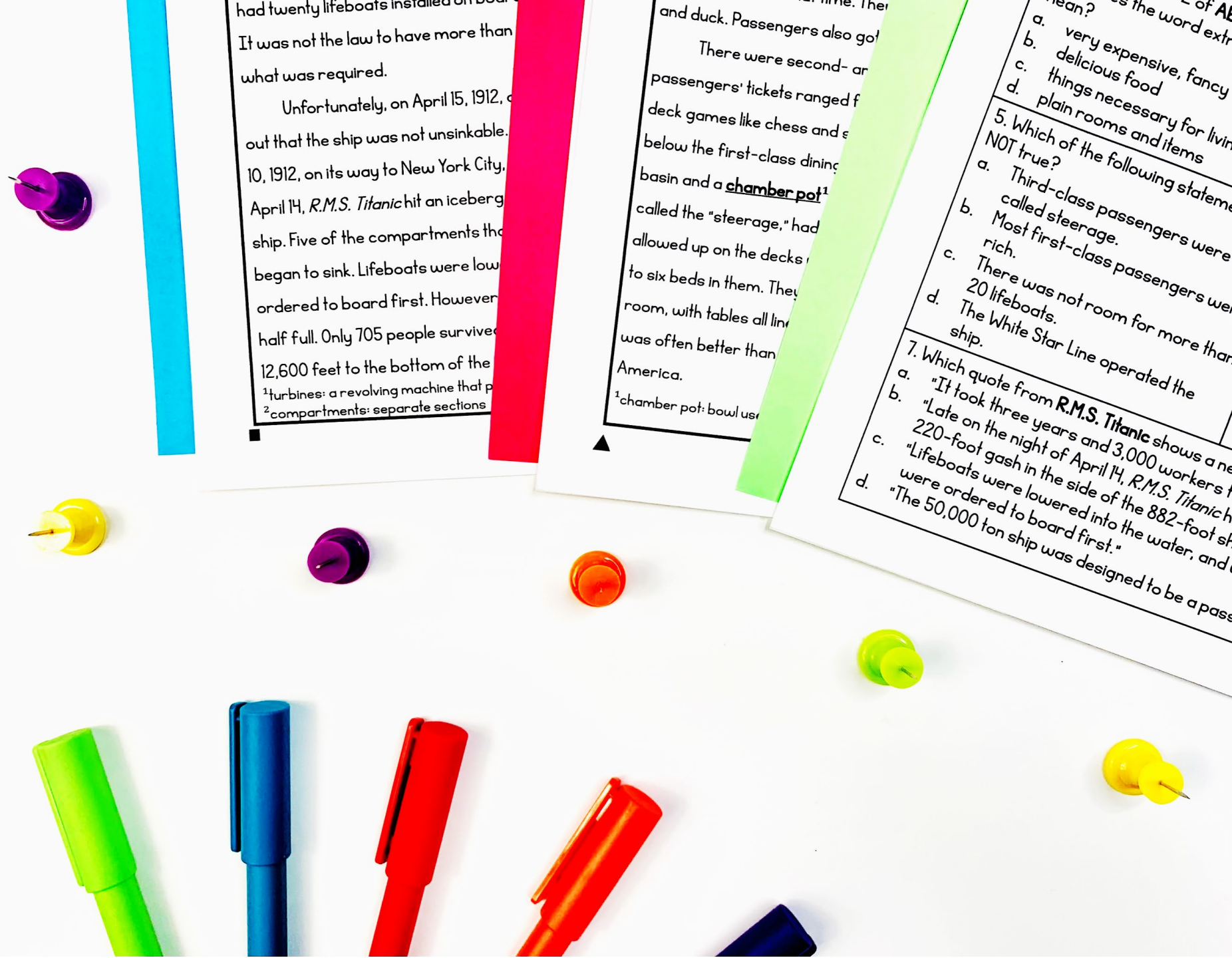
on grade level for 4-5

AND

on grade level for 6-7

discreet symbols on the passages to denote the level of passage

the same questions can be answered no matter the level given



PASSAGES INCLUDED:

★ a summary of the ship and what it was like on the voyage

★ a timeline of the ship, and discovering the wreckage

★ two biographies of women- one first-class and one third-class- both survivors

ANSWER KEYS NOTE CORE STANDARDS

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Unfortunately, on April 15, 1912, around 2,200 people out that the ship was not unsinkable. The ship left from S. 10, 1912, on its way to New York City, New York in the United Kingdom. *R.M.S. Titanic* hit an iceberg, causing a 220-foot ship. Five of the compartments that were supposed to be watertight began to sink. Lifeboats were lowered into the water, ordered to board first. However, as panic set in, lifeboats were half full. Only 705 people survived that night. Early on, 12,600 feet to the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean.

¹turbines: a revolving machine that produces power by fast rotation.
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R.M.S. TITANIC TIMELINE

April 10, 1912 - Passengers begin boarding the *Titanic* in Southampton, England. The *Titanic* leaves the dock for its maiden voyage. It also stops in Cherbourg, France.

April 11, 1912 - The *Titanic* sails across calm waters in fair weather. Radio reports of ice are received from other ships, but this is normal in April.

April 12-13, 1912 - The *Titanic* sails across calm waters in fair weather. Radio reports of ice are received from other ships, but this is normal in April.

April 14, 1912 - Six more warnings of ice and icebergs are received throughout the day. By 10:30 p.m., the temperature of the ocean is 31°F.

April 15, 1912 - The first five "watertight" compartments are flooded after a 220-foot gash was made by the iceberg. The front of the *Titanic* has begun to sink. Captain Smith orders the lowering of the ship's lifeboats.

April 15, 1912 - The first lifeboat is lowered. It could hold 65 people, but only carries 28. Distress calls are being made and rockets are being fired in hopes a nearby ship can help. The *Carpathia*, receiving the call 58 miles away, heads to the rescue.

April 15, 1912 - With 1,500 people still on the ship, panic fully takes over. People begin jumping overboard into the icy water. The bow plunges under the water at 2:17 a.m. The ship's lights blink once, and then go out. The ship breaks in two, and the bow sinks, then the stern.

September 1, 1985 - After searching for many years, Dr. Robert Ballard finally discovers and photographs the wreck of the *Titanic* at a depth of 12,450 feet.

Finding the Wreckage

12,000 feet below sea level sits the most famous shipwreck in the world. Until 1985, the location of the *Titanic* was unknown. This was mainly due to the incorrect position last given over the radio from the crew as the ship was sinking. The ship was large, but it is just a tiny speck in comparison to the vast Atlantic Ocean! It was finally found by Jean-Louis Michel and Robert Ballard. It was 13.2 miles from the location that the crew had broadcasted on the radio. The key to finding the wreckage was a remote-controlled deep-sea vehicle called *Argo II* traveled along the bottom of the sea and transmitted pictures back to the boat above.

The *Titanic* lies in two pieces about a third of a mile apart. The bow, or forward part of the ship, is still recognizable even with the damage it received from hitting the sea floor. The *stern*¹ is a twisted heap of metal. It was recovered from the passengers of the ship.

Wreckage

1. How is the information in *R.M.S. Titanic* sequence organized?
a. in chronological order to show a sequence of events
b. through compare and contrast to show how it was different from other ships
c. as a problem/solution to show how people were saved
d. by description of details to help the reader visualize the ship

2. How does the photograph in *Finding the Wreckage* help support the passage?
a. It shows where lifeboats could have gone on the ship.
b. It shows the bow of the ship as it was found 70 years after it sank.
c. It shows how the artifacts were brought to the surface.
d. It shows how the artifacts were brought to the surface.

3. In paragraph 1 of *Finding the Wreckage*, what does the word *vast* mean?
a. minor
b. small
c. enormous
d. wet

4. Why was the ship found on the sea floor in two parts?
a. It broke apart before sinking.
b. As it sank, it fell apart.
c. It broke when it hit the sea floor.
d. Scientists separated it to see inside.

5. Which of the following statements is true?
a. Lifeboats were completely full before lowering them.
b. Captain Smith orders women and children to board the lifeboats, so they were the only ones saved.
c. The *Carpathia* picks up the lifeboats and survivors.
d. Murdoch orders the ship be turned after hitting an iceberg.

6. Which of these facts support the idea that people were panicked in *R.M.S. Titanic*?
a. People were jumping overboard.
b. Lifeboats were being lowered half-full.
c. Men boarded the lifeboats even though women and children were supposed to board first.
d. all of the above

7. The passage, *Finding the Wreckage*, gives more details about which date found on the *R.M.S. Titanic*?
a. April 15, 1912
b. September 15, 1912
c. September 1, 1985
d. April 1, 1985

Margaret Brown

Margaret Tobin was born in Missouri in 1867 to two Irish immigrants. They were part of the working class. Margaret stripped tobacco to help her family's income. When she was 18, she moved with her sister to Colorado to open a blacksmith shop. She met her husband there. He was a miner named James Joseph (J.J.) Brown. He was also a child of Irish immigrants. Mr. Brown turned a silver mine into a gold mine. He was then given 12,500 shares of stock and a seat on the Little Johnny Mine company board. This made him one of the most successful miners in the country.

While her husband stayed busy with mining, Margaret Brown got involved with the women's **suffrage**¹ movement. She even created a Chapter of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association. She also donated her time to feeding families at a local kitchen. She raised funds for education and human rights. She was known for being outspoken. She always stood up for what she believed was right. She even ran for Senate in 1912, eight years before women had the right to vote!

In 1909, the couple separated. Margaret received some of J.J.'s wealth. He also gave her \$700 a month. She traveled the world with her friends, the Astors. They all booked passage on the *Titanic* in first-class rooms. On that fateful night when the ship struck an iceberg, she continued to show her compassion by helping to load the lifeboats. She was finally persuaded to get into Lifeboat 6. She encouraged the women on the boat to not give up hope. She continued to row the boat until it was saved by the *Carpathia*. Margaret's knowledge of foreign languages helped her comfort survivors who didn't speak much English. Margaret realized that many women had lost everything when the ship sank. They would need to start new lives. By the time the *Carpathia* docked in New York, she had created the Survivor's Committee, been elected chairperson, and had raised almost \$10,000 for those survivors.

¹suffrage: the right to vote

RHODA ABBOTT

Rhoda Hunt was born in Buckinghamshire in England in 1873. She moved to the United States in 1894. There, she met her husband, Stanton Abbott, a champion fighter. They had two boys, Rosmore and Eugene. They divorced in 1911. She and her sons moved back to England where she worked as a seamstress. She also became a soldier in The Salvation Army. She realized that her boys were not happy in England, though. She booked third-class tickets on the *Titanic* to return to the United States with them.

When the ship hit the iceberg, the family was already asleep. They were awakened and told to put on life vests. Rhoda had to wait in line with other steerage passengers to get to the upper deck of the ship. Her sons were teenagers. Even though only women and children were allowed past the gates to the upper deck, the young men were allowed to stay with their mother. They finally made it to the lifeboats when the final boat was being loaded. Rhoda refused to get in when she found out her sons would not be allowed on the boat. Rhoda was swept away from her sons as the water began to overtake the ship.

★ a summary of the ship and what it was like on the voyage

★ a timeline of the ship, and discovering the wreckage

★ two biographies of women- one first-class and one third-class- both survivors

BUY THE BUNDLE & SAVE!

Leveled **GRADES 4-6**
PAIRED TEXTS
FOR AN ENTIRE YEAR!

LEGEND OF LOCHNESS
Could there really be a giant monster lurking in the depths of a Scottish loch? It's possible that in the 19th century, a man named Thomas Monaghan was the first to suggest that there was a monster living in the Loch Ness. He said he was looking at some old maps and he saw a line that looked like a monster's back. He said he was looking at some old maps and he saw a line that looked like a monster's back. He said he was looking at some old maps and he saw a line that looked like a monster's back.

MEGALODON: NOT A MYTH
Megalodon means "big tooth." When scientists who study fish, called paleontologists, found these teeth, they knew they were looking at something that was not a shark. These huge teeth have been found all over the world. Many people who found these teeth believe a monster lived there. The fossils of these teeth were found in the same places as the fossils of other prehistoric animals. This means that the monster lived there at the same time as other prehistoric animals.

IN PRINT & DIGITAL FORMATS

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it out!

Amber S. 5th Grade Teacher