

STANDARDS-BASED DIFFERENTIATED ASSESSMENTS

Name: _____ Date: _____

Foxes

Sometimes foxes can be mistaken for dogs or wolves, but foxes have more pointed noses and bushier tails. Their bodies are usually as big as a medium-sized dog, but their big bushy tails can be as long as 22 inches!

Foxes are social mammals. They like to stick together in packs consisting of siblings, babies (called pups), and mates. At night, they can frequently be found hunting as a pack for small rodents, birds, lizards, and bugs. Foxes don't just eat meat. They are omnivores, so they also eat vegetation.

Foxes typically make their homes, called dens, in forests. They dig tunnels in the ground, called burrows. These burrows are large enough for the family to sleep in and keep cool. They provide a safe place for their pups. They also conserve their left-over food in their dens. Foxes dig several tunnels from their burrow. These exits help them escape a predator, like a wolf or a coyote.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Answer these questions about Foxes.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Answer these questions about Foxes.

What is the main idea of the third paragraph?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Answer these questions about Foxes.

Why do you think foxes are sometimes confused for dogs?

Quote evidence from the text to support where you'd probably find a fox during the day.

Why do foxes dig burrows? Give at least two examples.

INCLUDES
SELF-GRADING
DIGITAL FORMAT

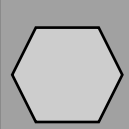
ideas
by jivey

R.1

R.2

R.3

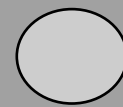
DISCREETLY LEVELED WITH SYMBOLS:



2ND GRADE



3RD GRADE



4TH GRADE



5TH GRADE

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Water Cycle

Did you know the rain that falls today is the same water that the dinosaurs drank? That's because our water keeps going around in a cycle, which is why we call it the water cycle! The stages of the water cycle are evaporation, condensation, precipitation, and collection.

The sun heats the Earth, causing the rivers, lakes, and oceans to warm up. Heat causes the water to turn to vapor, an invisible gas. When liquid water turns to vapor, the process is called evaporation. Warm temperatures will create more water vapor. This is why it can feel humid, or sticky, outside in the summer.

Vapor is a gas, so it rises. As it rises higher into the atmosphere, it begins to cool. When vapor cools, it turns back into a liquid. This is called condensation. Those tiny liquid drops combine high in the atmosphere and form clouds.

When the clouds become too heavy with water droplets, the air cannot hold them anymore. These drops will fall back to Earth. This is called precipitation. The air temperature will control what kind of precipitation occurs. If it is below freezing, snow or sleet may fall. When it is warm, rain falls.

During thunderstorms, sometimes the precipitation is hail. Hail happens when water drops fall but get caught in strong winds. These winds blow the drops high up in the atmosphere, causing them to freeze. These small frozen drops will fall again. If the wind is strong enough, they will force them back up again. This can happen over and over. Each time the ice goes up, another layer of ice is formed on the outside. The hailstones will fall when they get too heavy to be blown up again by the strong wind. Hail can be as small as peas or as big as softballs!

When precipitation falls to the Earth, it is collected in rivers, lakes, and oceans. If the rain falls onto land first, it flows across the land to reach bodies of water. This flowing water is called run-off. The cycle will start over again as the water is heated by the sun.



Answer these questions about The Water Cycle.

RI

In what stage does water fall from the clouds?

- a. evaporation
- b. condensation
- ☒ c. precipitation
- d. collection

What happens when vapor cools?

It changes back to a liquid. (or liquid droplets).

There are four types of precipitation. (circle true or false)

☒ TRUE

FALSE

Prove your answer: The four types are rain, snow, sleet, and hail.

When does hail form?

Hail forms during thunderstorms.

Where is water collected on Earth?

Water is collected in rivers, lakes, and oceans.

Which of these statements tells why water vapor is formed?

- a. Water falls from the clouds.
- b. Frozen drops are blown high into the air.
- c. Clouds get too heavy to hold the water.
- ☒ d. The sun heats the Earth.

Answer these questions about The Water Cycle.

RI

What phase happens BEFORE water falls from the clouds?

- a. evaporation
- ☒ b. condensation
- c. precipitation
- d. collection

What happens when vapor rises into the atmosphere?

The vapor changes back to a liquid. (or liquid droplets). The droplets cluster and form clouds.

There are four types of precipitation. (circle true or false)

☒ TRUE

FALSE

Prove your answer: The four types are rain, snow, sleet, and hail.

When does hail form?

Hail forms during thunderstorms.

What can you infer about hail causing damage?

Hail is made of ice, which is a solid. It can also be as big as softballs. It could probably do a lot of damage to cars and houses.

Which of these statements tells why water vapor is formed?

- a. Water falls from the clouds.
- b. Frozen drops are blown high into the air.
- c. Clouds get too heavy to hold the water.
- ☒ d. The sun heats the Earth.

4 LEVELS
OF EVERY
PASSAGE

3 LEVELS
OF

QUESTIONS ARE ADJUSTED WHEN GRADE LEVEL
EXPECTATIONS ARE DIFFERENT FOR THE STANDARDS


QUESTIONS

WAYS TO USE THIS RESOURCE

- ✓ pre-assessments
- ✓ formative assessments
- ✓ whole group mini-lessons
- ✓ independent practice
- ✓ homework
- ✓ small group remediation
- ✓ re-assessing
- ✓ progress monitoring
- ✓ standards-based grading
- ✓ assign digital Google Forms

pups, and mates. At night, they can often be found hunting as a pack for small rodents, birds, lizards, and bugs. Foxes are omnivores. This means they eat meat as well as plants.

Foxes usually make their homes, called dens, in forests. They dig tunnels in the ground, called burrows. These burrows are large enough for the family to sleep in and keep cool. They provide a safe place for their pups. They also store their left-over food in their dens. Foxes dig several exit tunnels from their burrow. These exits help them escape a predator, like a wolf or a coyote.



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Why do you think foxes are sometimes confused for dogs? * 1 point

Your answer

What do foxes eat? * 1 point

Your answer

Why do foxes dig burrows? Give at least two examples. * 1 point

Your answer

MIX & MATCH IDEAS

Answer these questions about The Water Cycle.

R3

Which stage comes after condensation? Explain what happens.

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Water Cycle

Did you know the rain that falls today is the same water that the dinosaurs drank? That's because our water keeps going around in a cycle. This is why we call it the water



The water cycle are evaporation, condensation,

to explain how hail is formed.

Chickees

Native Americans had to build their houses using natural resources. They also had to be sure their house fit their environment to help them survive.

The Seminole Native Americans lived in the Southeast. It was very swampy where they lived. They built their houses, called chickees, using only palmetto trees. The chickees were made with long wooden posts on each corner, almost like stilts. There weren't any walls on their houses. In such a hot and humid climate, they didn't need them. The breeze blew through their houses to keep them cool. The roof was made of palm leaves woven together. It was a steep roof to help the rain roll off easily. In heavy rainstorms, the Seminole would attach tarps made of animal hide to the sides. This would help keep them dry inside their chickee. The tarps could also be hung to help stay warm when it sometimes got cold. The floor was raised three or four feet to keep swamp animals out of their house. A ladder was needed to get in and out of their home.



Answer these questions about Chickees.

Why was it important for the chickees to be raised off the ground?

How are chickees different from your house? List as many differences as you can using the text.

Earth. This causes the rivers, lakes, and oceans to turn to vapor. Vapor is an invisible gas. When this process is called evaporation. Warm temperatures is is why it can feel humid, or sticky, outside in the

As it rises higher into the atmosphere, it turns back into a liquid. This is called condensation. Clouds combine high in the atmosphere. They form

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20

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Name: _____ Date: _____

R1

Chickees

Native Americans had to build their houses using natural resources. They also had to be sure their house fit their environment to help them survive.

The Seminole Native Americans lived in the Southeast where there were many marshes and swamps. They built their houses, called chickees, using only palmetto trees. The chickees were made with long wooden posts on each corner, similar to stilts. There weren't any walls on their houses. In such a hot and humid climate, they didn't need them. The breeze blew through their houses to keep them cool. The roof was made of palm leaves woven together, called palm thatch. The thatched roof was steep to help the rain roll off easily. In heavy rainstorms, the Seminole would stay dry by attaching tarps made of animal hide to the sides. The tarps were also hung to help stay warm when it occasionally got cold. The floor was raised three or four feet to keep swamp animals out of their chickee. They used a ladder to get in and out of their home.



Answer these questions about Chickees.

What was the main natural resource used by the Seminole?

How did the Seminole stay dry?

Where in the text does the author tell you the chickees helped keep the Seminole safe? Quote the text.

TWO SHORT PASSAGES TO ASSESS ONE STANDARD

Name: _____ Date: _____

R1

Foxes

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Foxes usually make their homes, called dens, in forests. They dig tunnels in the ground, called burrows. These burrows are large enough for the family to sleep in and keep cool. They provide a safe place for their pups. They also store their left-over food in their dens. Foxes dig several exit tunnels to be able to escape from their burrow in case of a predator, like a wolf or a coyote.

Answer these questions about Foxes.

Why do you think foxes are sometimes confused for dogs?

Where in the text does the author tell you the foxes are sometimes confused for dogs? Prove with evidence.

Why do you think foxes are sometimes confused for dogs? Give two examples.

ONE SHORT PASSAGE AND ONE LONG PASSAGE TO ASSESS ONE STANDARD

MIX & MATCH IDEAS


ASSESS GRADE LEVEL
SKILLS WITH A
LOWER-LEVEL TEXT
TO ASSESS MASTERY
OF STANDARDS
RATHER THAN ABILITY
TO READ WITH YOUR
STRUGGLING READERS

Name: _____ Date: _____

Chickees

Native Americans built their houses using natural resources. Their house fit their environment to help them survive.

The Seminole Native Americans lived in the Southeast. It was very swampy where they lived. They built houses called chickees. Chickees were made with palmetto trees. They had long wooden posts on each corner, almost like stilts. There weren't any walls. They didn't need them because it was very hot and humid. The breeze blew through their houses to keep them cool. The Native Americans would weave palm leaves together. The palm leaves made their steep roof. This helped the rain roll off easily. In heavy rainstorms, the Seminole would hang animal hide tarps from the sides. This helped keep them dry inside their chickee. The tarps could also be hung to help stay warm when it sometimes got cold. The floor was raised off the ground three or four feet. This helped keep swamp animals out of their house. They used a ladder to get in and out of their chickee.



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2nd grade level text

Name: _____ Date: _____ R1

Answer these questions about Chickees.

Why didn't the chickees have walls?

How did the Seminole people use the chickees?

What was the main purpose of the chickees?

Name: _____ Date: _____ R2

Use Chickees to complete the activity.

Provide details from the text.

Name: _____ Date: _____ R3

Answer these questions about Chickees.

Why was it important for the chickees to be raised off the ground?

How are chickees different from your house? List as many differences as you can using the text.

3rd grade level questions

ONE PASSAGE WITH ALL STANDARDS

MIX & MATCH IDEAS


PUSH YOUR
ADVANCED
READERS WHILE
STILL ASSESSING
GRADE LEVEL
SKILLS WITH A
HIGHER-LEVEL
TEXT

Name: _____ Date: _____

Chickees

Native Americans had to build their houses using natural resources. They also had to be sure their house suited their environment to help them survive.

The Seminole Native Americans lived in the Southeast where there were many marshes and swamps. They built their houses, called chickees, using only palmetto trees. The chickees were constructed with long wooden posts on each corner, similar to stilts. There weren't any walls on their houses. In such a hot and humid climate, they didn't need them. The breeze blew through their houses to keep them cool. The roof was assembled with palm leaves woven together, called palm thatch. The thatched roof was steep to help the rain roll off easily. In heavy rainstorms, the Seminole would stay dry by attaching tarps made of animal hide to the sides. The tarps were also hung to help stay warm when it occasionally got cold. The floor was elevated three or four feet to keep swamp animals out of their chickee. They used a ladder to get in and out of their home.



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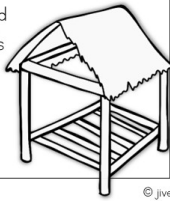
5th grade level text

Name: _____ Date: _____

Chickees

Native Americans had to build their houses using natural resources. They also had to be sure their house fit their environment to help them survive.

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Name: _____ Date: _____ R1

Answer these questions about Chickees.

What was t

Name: _____ Date: _____ R2

Use Chickees to complete the activity.

Fill in the missing information:

MAIN IDEA:

Name: _____ Date: _____ R3

Answer these questions about Chickees.

Why was it important for the chickees to be raised off the ground?

How did the Seminoles' chickees fit their environment? Prove with evidence.

Write a sum

KEY DE:
Chickees
built usir
palmetto

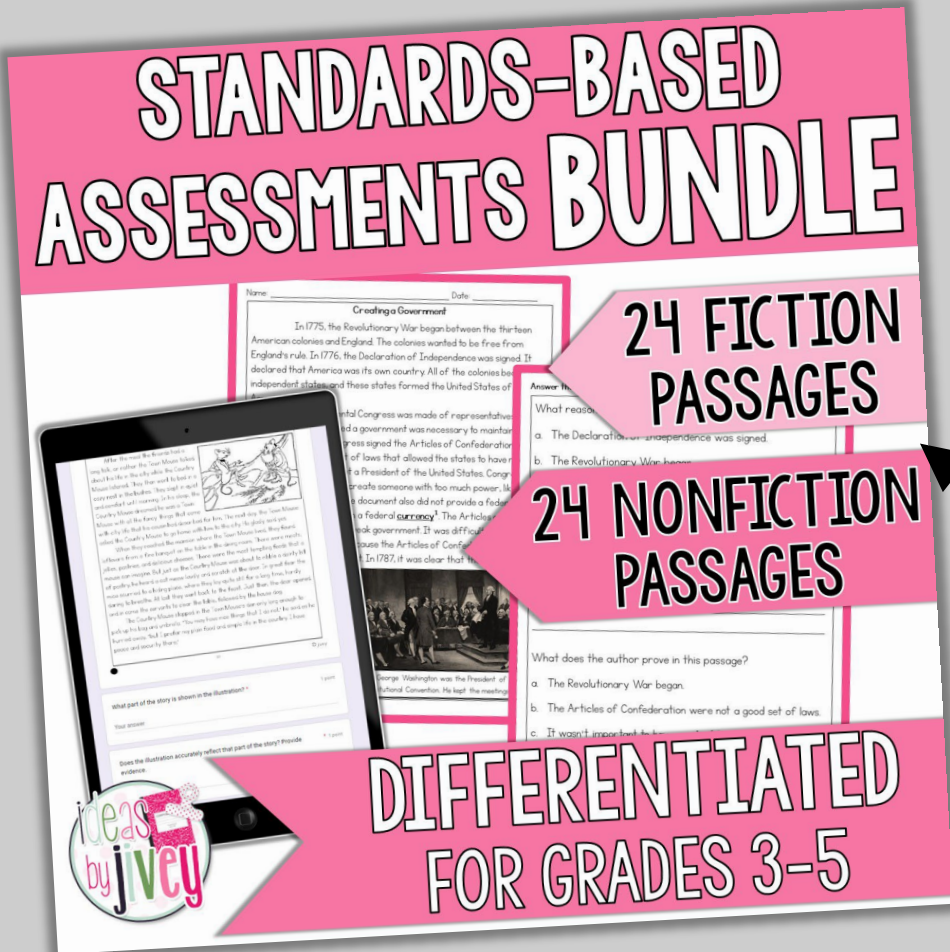
Where in th
helped keep

How did the

© jivey

4th grade level questions

BUY THE BUNDLE & SAVE!



Your year will be set with assessments for EVERY reading standard in fiction and nonfiction!

I love how **easy** it was to **differentiate** for all students. Thank you very much for this resource. I could see how much time and effort was put into this. You saved me hours of planning!

check it out!

Miss Nguyen, 3rd Grade Teacher

FABULOUS FEEDBACK

Used this resource with my **targeted intervention groups** to prepare for state testing! This was PERFECT. The passages were **engaging** and **truly prepared them** for what was to come on the actual BIG test. Thank you for taking the time to create amazing resources like this!

Amanda N., 3rd Grade Teacher

With a **multi-level classroom**, I love how easy it is to **differentiate** for my students with a **wide range of abilities**.
Thank you!

Emmalee P., 3rd / 4th / 5th Grade Teacher

I loved this resource because it provided me with **useful data** and the students were **fully engaged**. There were multiple levels making **differentiation** a breeze.

Maureen L., 4th Grade Teacher