PAIRED TEXTS





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Snow - informational articles about snowflakes and photographer, Wilson Bentley

3-12

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Dear Teacher,

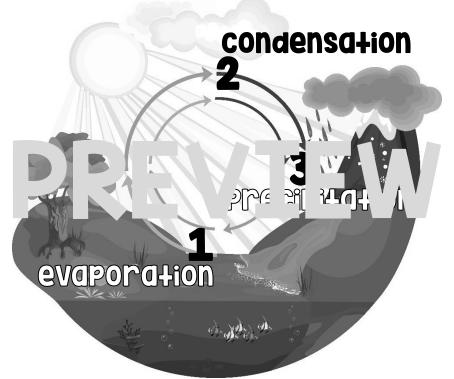
These passages meet the demand for more rigorous, complex texts with Common Core— especially paired texts that students can use to compare and build knowledge to integrate information and draw conclusions. The passages in this set are in the "stretch" range for 2nd grade. They are leveled for third grade readability. There are two styles of passages provided to help suit various needs.

You can use each of the texts for close reading and annotating lessons— this helps ensure the students fully comprehend the texts before having to answer questions about both texts together. Students should use their annotated texts to answer the questions. If your students have not been exposed to paired text questions, you may want to walk them through several examples before you ever take a grade.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact meideasbyjivey@gmail.com.

Thank you for your purchase! ~jivey

How Snowflakes Form



The water cycle is never-ending.

- I. The sun leat the act in our oc and lake this is and other bod is of viller. Vitte recor as lights alle I villon.
- 2. As the vapor rises, it cools. It turns back into tiny water droplets. All of the tiny water droplets come together to form clouds. Sometimes the air is so cold that instead of water droplets, ice crystals form.
- 3. When the clouds become too heavy, the droplets fall. Rain is the most common type of precipitation. But, rain is not what you will see if the temperature is below freezing. If it is below freezing, the ice crystals fall to the round so constant of akes can be made of as many as 200 ice crystals. Sryvila and are seautiful, unique creations shaped like as a similar, you might find two snowflakes that are similar, you will never find two snowflakes that are exactly alike. If the ground is below freezing, the flakes build up, or accumulate, covering the ground with white.

Bentley's Snow Crystals

In 1885, Wilson Bentley was a 20-year-old farmer in Vermont. He surprised the world with the first photograph of a snow crystal. In the next 46 years of his life, he captured over 5,000 snow crystals on film.

It all started when Bentley was fifteen. His mother bought him and it was alist period to lock at a snowflake was alist period of a showflake was a camera. He combined his microscope with his camera and took the first photomicrograph of a snowflake! He took several more pictures throughout his life. He also collected data when he captured each crystal. This helped him to realize temperature affected the way a snow crystal looked. Bentley taught people about snowflakes with his photographs. He gave lectures and published articles in popular magazing like

No tiona Gec it ipt :

plate: the center of the crystal; thin hexagonal prism

Stellar Dendrite by Wilson Bentley published in the US before 1923 and public domain in the US

Use both texts to answer the following questions.

- I. In How Snowflakes Form, when does water vapor turn back into tiny water droplets?
- a. Evaporation
- b. Condensation
- c. Precipitation
- d. Snowflake
- 3. In How Snot Flake to what must happen in order for snow to fall, but not rain?
- a. The temperature must be below freezing.
- b. The droplets must be in the shape of triangles.
- c. The clouds get too heavy.
- d. Two drops must freeze together before they fall

- 2. In How Snowflakes Form, The What does the word unique mean?
- a. snowflake
- b. crystal
- c. only one of its kind
- d. similar
- 4. The Havis o Crystals, how old was Wilson Bentley when he took his first photograph of a snow crystal?
- a. 1885
- b. 20
- c. 46
- d. 15

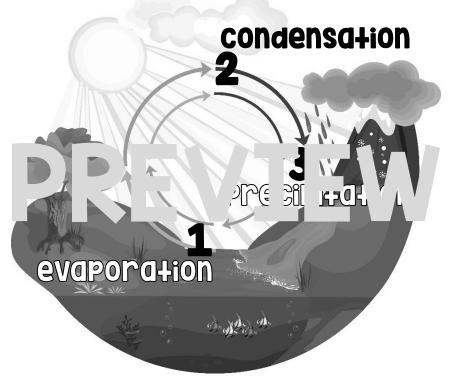
5. How do is the the signaph in **Bentley's Snow Crystals** help the reader?

- a. It gives the reader a close-up view.
- b. The reader can see a piece of Bentley's work.
- c. It explains the parts of a snow crystal.
- d. all of the above

- the int. We so we ry: als, what caused Wilson to be disappointed?
- a. His mother bought him a microscope.
- b. His father bought him a camera.
- He looked at the snowflake up close.
- d. The snowflake would melt hefore he could see it.
- 7. Which of the following that men is NOT true
- a. Many crystals can come rogether to make snowflakes.
- b. Temperature will not affect a snowflake's shape.
- c. Dendrites are the branches of a snowflake.
- d. Wilson Bentley is a world-famous photographer.

Name:	Date:
Support your answer to the qu	uestion with evidence from both texts.
How were these two texts	s different?
	*0 *0 *0
7	© jivey 2016

How Snowflakes Form



The water cycle is never-ending.

- I. The sun eats the work not a exist, likes rivers, a dorne books a water. Water be omes a gas a like upon.
- 2. As the vapor rises, it cools. It turns back into tiny water droplets. All of the tiny water droplets come together to form clouds. Sometimes the air is so cold that instead of water droplets, ice crystals form.
- 3. When the clouds become too heavy, the droplets fall. Rain is the most common type of precipitation. But, rain is not what you will see if the temperature is below freezing. If it
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l. In	How Snowflakes Form, when does	2. Iı	How Snowflakes Form,	
wat	er vapor turn back into tiny water	who	at does the word <u>unique</u> mean?	
dro	plets?	a.	snowflake	
a.	Evaporation	b.	crystal	
b.	Condensation	C.	only one of its kind	

- 3. In How Snowflakes Form, what must happen in order for snow to fall, but not rain?
- The temperature must be below a. freezing.
- The droplets must be in the shape of b. triangles.
- The clanget

Precipitation

Snowflakes

C.

d.

- Two cops mit fre to oar her d. before they for
- 5. How does the photograph in Bentley's Snow Crystals help the reader?
- It gives the reader a close-up view. a.
- The reader can see a piece of b. Bentley's work.
- It explains the parts of a snow crystal. C.
- all of the above d.

- 4. In **Dentiey's Snow Crystals**, how old was Wilson Bentley when he took his first photograph of a snow crystal?
- 1885 a.

mil

- 20 b.
- 46 C.
- 15 d.

- 6. In Bentley's Snow Crystals, what caused Wilson to be disappointed?
- His mother bought him a microscope. a.
- His father bought him a camera. b.
- He looked at the snowflake up close. C.
- The snowflake would melt before he d. could see it.
- NO rue? 7. Which of the following st 'ne'
- Many crystals can come together to make snowflakes. a.
- Temperature will not affect a snowflake's shape. b.
- Dendrites are the branches of a snowflake. C.
- Wilson Bentley is a world-famous photographer. d.

Name:		Date:
Support your answ	er to the question with evidence	e from both texts.
How were these	two texts different?	
	REV	EEW_
	3PYR	

Date:_____

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R.4

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R.I

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R.3

- 7. Which of the following tat men is NOT true
- a. Many crystals can come rogether to make snowflakes.
- b. Temperature will not affect a snowflake's shape.
- c. Dendrites are the branches of a snowflake.
- d. Wilson Bentley is a world-famous photographer.

R.I, R.9

Name: answer key	Date:
Support your answer to the question v	\sim
How were these two texts diffe	rent?
The response may include, but is	not limited to:
How Snowfs m upou	ne v ate reycl . ves
details about what must happen	for snow to fall. It
describes the different shapes of	ı snowflake can be.
Bentley's Snow Crystals is about Bentley and how he took picture shows a snow clake on close	
/	



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