# PAIRED TEXTS

## WITH MULTIPLE CHOICE AND CONSTRUCTED RESPONSE QUESTIONS

# WINTER & SNOW

ideas by jivey

# Table of Contents



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.

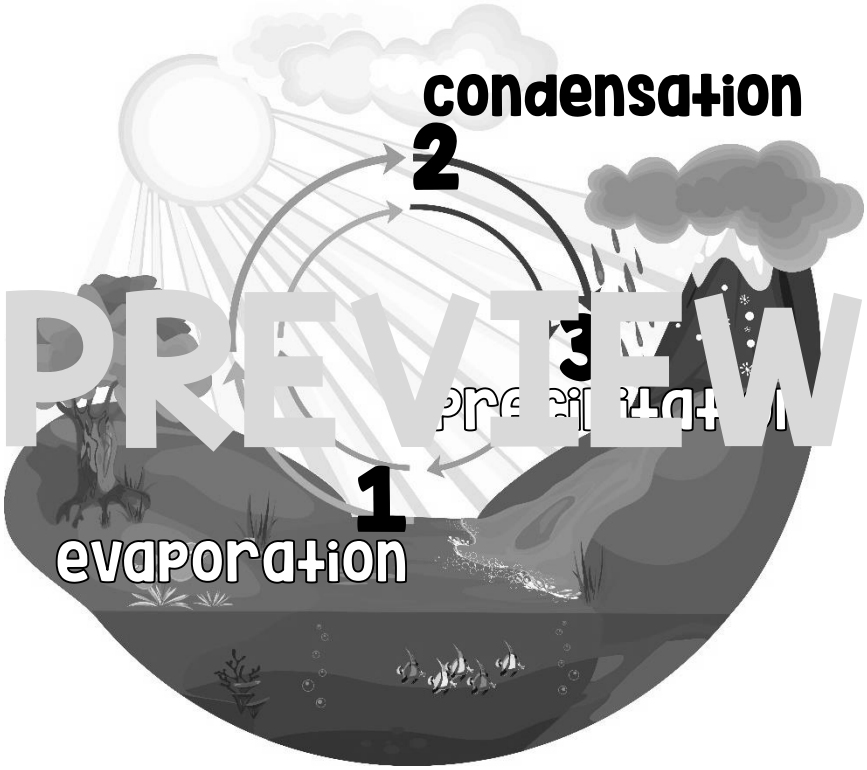
You can use each of the texts for close reading and annotating lessons- this helps ensure the students fully comprehend the texts before having to answer questions about both texts together. Students should use their annotated texts to answer the questions. If your students have not been exposed to paired 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 me- ideasbyjivey@gmail.com.

Thank you for your purchase!

~jivey

# How Snowflakes Form




The water cycle is never-ending.

1. The sun heats the water in our oceans, lakes, rivers, and other bodies of water. Water becomes a gas called vapor.

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 ground as snow. Snowflakes can be made of as many as 200 ice crystals. Snowflakes are beautiful, unique creations shaped like hexagons (six-sided figures), columns, stars, needles, or even triangles. Even though 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 a microscope. He was excited to look at a snowflake up close, but he was disappointed every time because it would melt. Then, his father bought him 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 magazines like *National Geographic*.



dendrites: branches and side branches off of the plate



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

Name:_____ Date:_____

Use both texts to answer the following questions.

1. In **How Snowflakes Form**, when does water vapor turn back into tiny water droplets?
a. Evaporation
b. Condensation
c. Precipitation
d. Snowflake

2. In **How Snowflakes Form**, what does the word unique mean?
a. snowflake
b. crystal
c. only one of its kind
d. similar

3. In **How Snow Flakes Form**, 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

4. In **Bentley's Snow 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 does the photograph 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

6. In **Bentley's Snow Crystals**, what caused Wilson to be disappointed?
a. His mother bought him a microscope.
b. His father bought him a camera.
c. He looked at the snowflake up close.
d. The snowflake would melt before he could see it.

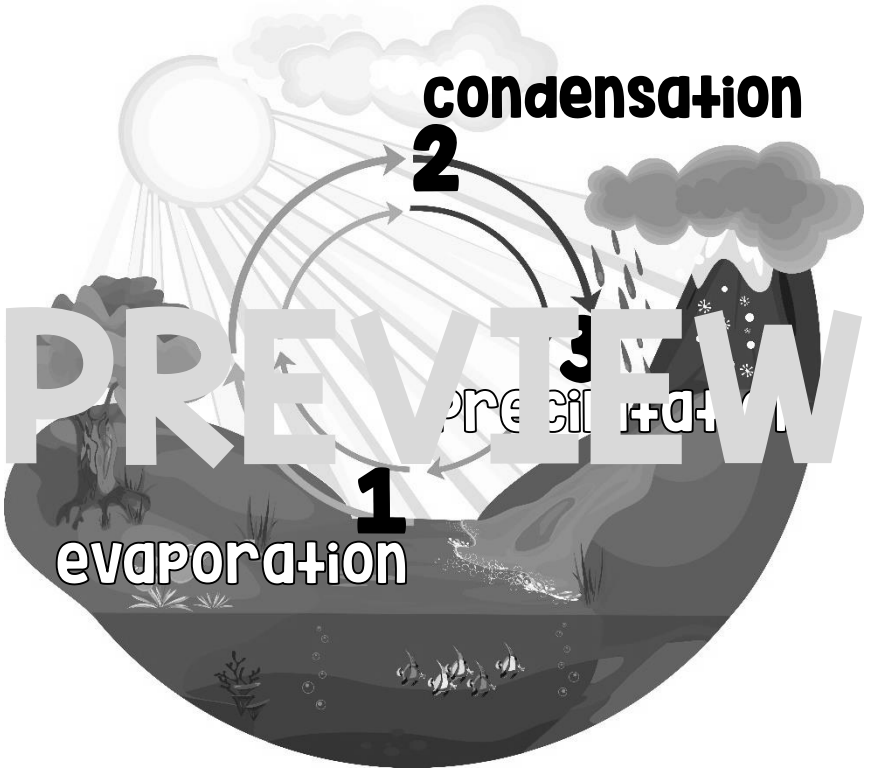
7. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
a. Many crystals can come together to make snowflakes.
b. Temperature will not affect a snowflake's shape.
c. Dendrites are the branches of a snowflake.
d. Wilson Bentley is a world-famous photographer.

Name:_____ Date:_____

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

## How were these two texts different?

# How Snowflakes Form



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c. Precipitation
d. Snowflakes

2. In **How Snowflakes Form**, what does the word <u>unique</u> mean?

a. snowflake
b. crystal
c. only one of its kind
d. family

3. In **How Snowflakes** Form, what must happen in order for snow to fall, but not rain?

a. The temperature must be below freezing.
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c. The clouds get too heavy.
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7. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true?

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Name:_____ Date:_____

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

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Name:_____answer key_____ Date:_____

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R.1, R.5

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R.4

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R.2

4. In **Bentley's Snow Crystals**, how old was Wilson Bentley when he took his first photograph of a snow crystal?
a. 1885
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R.1

5. How does the photograph in **Bentley's Snow Crystals** help the reader?
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R.7

6. In **Bentley's Snow Crystals**, what caused Wilson to be disappointed?
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7. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
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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.1, R.9

Name: answer key Date:

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

## How were these two texts different?

R.9

The response may include, but is not limited to:

How Snowflakes Form is about the water cycle. It gives details about what must happen for snow to fall. It describes the different shapes a snowflake can be.

Bentley's Snow Crystals is about the photographer, Wilson Bentley and how he took pictures of snowflakes. It also shows a snowflake up close.


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