

Grade 7 -- Informational

Dry or Wet?

Many ecosystems exist around the world. Each ecosystem consists of plants and animals that live together in the same environment. Two of the many ecosystems are deserts and rain forests.

Deserts

Although there are many deserts, each with its own unique characteristics, most deserts are hot and dry. During the day the temperature can reach above 100 degrees Fahrenheit (100° F) but drop to 40° F in the evening. A typical desert will receive no more than ten inches of rain each year. These dry conditions make it difficult for plants and animals to survive. Both plants and animals have adaptations that help them survive in this ecosystem. For example, many plants are spread throughout the desert so there will be enough water for each. The desert is home to many cactuses that can store water for times of drought. Many animals of the desert are nocturnal. They sleep during the day and search for water from plants in the evening. Animals, like snakes and lizards, usually hide in cool places while kangaroos travel long distances to find water. In addition to being very hot and dry, deserts have very little humidity.

Rain Forests

Overall, a rain forest is hot, humid, and wet. The average temperature in the rain forest ranges from 70° to 85° F. Rain forests receive a lot of precipitation. About 80-400 inches of rain fall each year. Plants and animals in the rain forest face many dangers that force them to adapt to their environment. Cougars stand ready to attack for food while snakes hide and prepare for a deadly bite. Animals have to be on the lookout for these predators. Also, people are cutting down trees and destroying the animals' homes. Due to the many dangers, several animals are endangered and at risk of extinction. Rain forests are very tall, but the plants on the floor level receive very little sunlight. Their large leaves help them capture as much sunlight as possible. The leaves also collect much of the rain that falls.

Deserts and rain forests are only two of the ecosystems in the world. Although there are differences between the two, there are also many similarities.

- 1) In which genre is the passage written? (LA 7.1.6.g)
 - a) non-fiction
 - b) historical fiction
 - c) drama
 - d) poetry

- 2) Which way are deserts and rainforests the same? (LA 7.1.6.j)
 - a) They are both dry.
 - b) They are both humid.
 - c) They are both hot.
 - d) They are both wet.

- 3) What does the term ecosystem mean? (LA 7.1.5.a)
 - a) earth system
 - b) solar system
 - c) weather system
 - d) environment system

C4L Reading - Item Writing Tally Sheet

Grade 7- Informational

Passage Name: Dry or Wet?

Gr7 Vocabulary	DOK Level	DOK 1	DOK 2	DOK 3	Item Total
LA 7.1.5 Vocabulary: Students will build literary, general academic, and content specific grade level vocabulary.					
LA 7.1.5.a <i>Determine meaning of words through structural analysis, using knowledge of Greek, Latin, and Anglo-Saxon roots, prefixes, and suffixes to understand complex words, including words in science, mathematics, and social studies</i>	1, 2	1			1
LA 7.1.5.c <i>Select and apply knowledge of context clues (e.g., word, phrase, sentence and paragraph clues, re-reading) and text features (e.g., glossary, headings, subheadings, index, tables, maps, graphs, charts) appropriate to a particular text to determine meaning of unknown words</i>	2				
LA 7.1.5.d <i>Analyze semantic relationships (e.g., figurative language, connotations, subtle distinctions)</i>	2,3				
Gr7 Comprehension	DOK Level	DOK 1	DOK 2	DOK 3	Item Total
LA 7.1.6 Comprehension: Students will extract and construct meaning using prior knowledge, applying text information, and monitoring comprehension while reading grade level text.					
LA 7.1.6.a <i>Analyze the meaning, reliability, and validity of the text considering author's purpose and perspective</i>	2, 3				
LA 7.1.6.c <i>Analyze author's use of literary devices (e.g., foreshadowing, personification, idiom, oxymoron, hyperbole, flashback, suspense, symbolism, irony)</i>	2, 3				
LA 7.1.6.d <i>Summarize, analyze, and synthesize informational text using main idea and supporting details</i>	2, 3				
LA 7.1.6.e <i>Apply knowledge of organizational patterns found in informational text (e.g., sequence, description, cause and effect, compare/contrast, fact/opinion, proposition/support)</i>	2				
LA 7.1.6.f <i>Apply knowledge of text features to locate information and gain meaning from a text (e.g., index, annotations, maps, charts, tables, graphs, headings, subheadings)</i>	1, 2				

<p>LA 7.1.6.g <i>Explain and make inferences based on the characteristics of narrative and informational genres (e.g., textbooks, myths, fantasies, science fiction, drama, periodicals, essays)</i></p>	2				1
<p>LA 7.1.6.j <i>Generate and/or answer literal, inferential, critical, and interpretive questions, analyzing prior knowledge, information from the text and additional sources, to support answers</i></p>	1, 2, 3		1		1