

Nonfiction Text Features 12-in-1 Poster Set

Congratulations on your purchase of this Really Good Stuff® **Nonfiction Text Features 12-in-1 Poster Set**—a comprehensive way to teach features included in nonfiction text.

This Really Good Stuff® product includes:

- 1 **Nonfiction Text Features 12-in-1 Poster**, laminated
- 12 *Text Features Mini Posters*, laminated
- This Really Good Stuff® Activity Guide

Before displaying the **Nonfiction Text Features 12-in-1 Poster Set**, make copies of this Really Good Stuff® Activity Guide, and the reproducibles found on the back of each *Mini Poster*, and file the pages for future use. Or, download another copy of it from our Web site at www.reallygoodstuff.com. The unique format of this *Poster* allows you to display it in a couple of ways:

- Insert the *Mini Poster* that you are using in your current lesson in the center of the *Main Poster* and display the other *Mini Posters* around it.
- Display all the *Mini Posters* at the same time around the outside of the *Main Poster*.

You can insert your *Mini Posters* into the *Main Poster* in two different ways: Either tuck them into the slits at each corner, or into the tabs at the top and bottom of the display area.

Introducing the Nonfiction Text Features 12-in-1 Poster Set

Gather a few nonfiction books and display them along the ledge of your chalkboard. Explain to students that nonfiction books and materials often include additional information other than in the main text. Identifying and using this additional information will help them to understand better what they read. Review the text features found on the *Main Poster* and discuss how each feature might enhance or supplement what they read.

Using the Nonfiction Text Features 12-in-1 Poster Set

Before introducing each text feature, gather some nonfiction materials that include examples of that text feature. Copy and distribute the *Mini Poster Reproducible* on the back of the *Mini Poster*. Display the *Mini Poster* on

the *Main Poster* and read the definition of that text feature aloud. Point out the example on the *Mini Poster* and ask students how the feature helps them to understand the text better. Distribute nonfiction materials for students to explore and encourage them to find other examples of the feature. Discuss how the examples the students found help a reader. Tell students to put their *Mini Poster Reproducible* in a safe place at the end of each lesson. Once you have reviewed and students have received all of the *Mini Poster* reproducibles, have them create a cover sheet and staple all of them together to make a resource guide of text features.

Nonfiction Text Features Activity

Copy and distribute the *Nonfiction Text Features Activity Reproducible*. Point to each *Mini Poster* and review the information on each. Distribute a student periodical to each student and tell students to locate an example of three of the text features you have studied. Instruct students to write the name of each text feature in the first column, to cut and glue the example of the text feature found in the periodical in the middle column, and to describe in the last column how each feature helps them understand the text. Encourage students to share their examples.

Text Features Bingo

Find and collect several examples of the text features in a variety of print materials. Point to each *Mini Poster* you have studied and review the information with the class. Copy and distribute the *Text Features Bingo Card Reproducible* and instruct students to fill in the boxes with the names of the text features you just reviewed (they can repeat text features). Distribute Bingo “markers” and explain how to play: Tell students that you will display an example of a text feature and they are to place a marker on that text feature on their *Text Features Bingo Card Reproducible*, indicating that if the text feature is written in more than one space, they can choose which space they want to cover. In order to get bingo, students need five in a row, either across, down or diagonally. Reward the winner with a sticker, trip to your “treasure box,” or other special treat.

Name: _____ Date: _____

NONFICTION TEXT FEATURES **ACTIVITY**

Nonfiction Text Feature	Example of Nonfiction Text Feature	Describe How the Example Helps You

TEXT FEATURES BINGO!

		FREE SPACE		

Types of Print

**Different ways
to make words
stand out in
the text.**

Examples:

Bold

CAPITALS

Color

Italics

Underline

Highlight



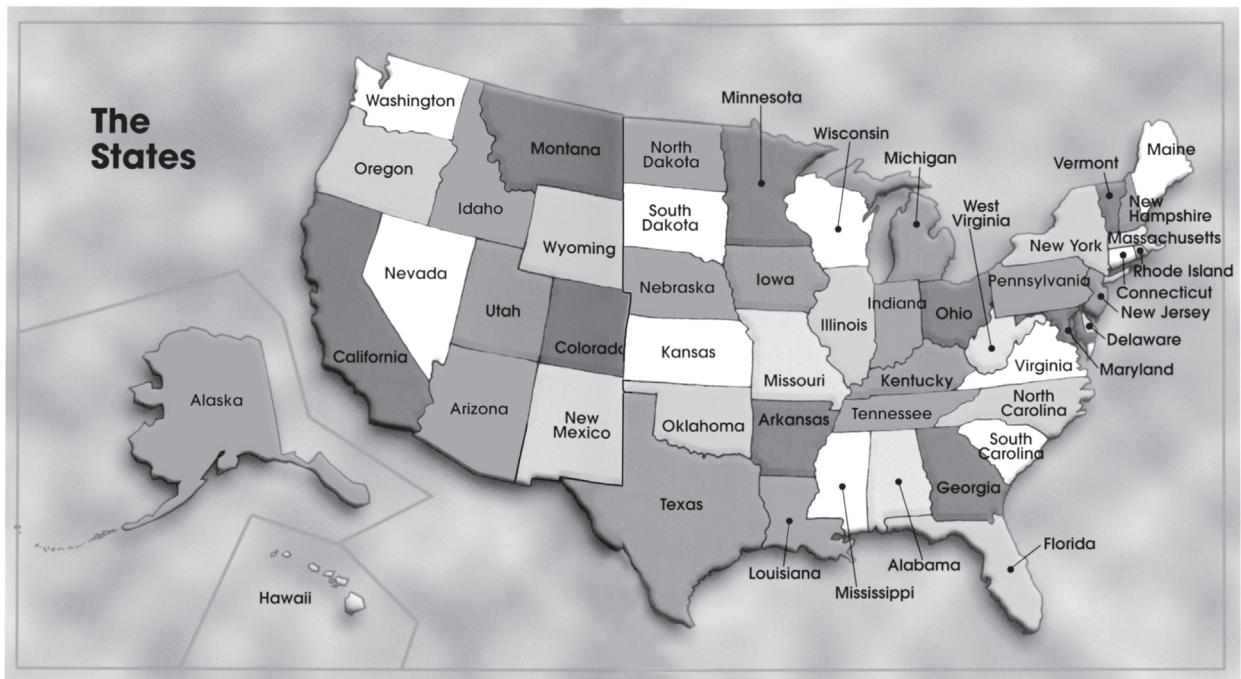
There is a **border** around
each state.

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Maps

A visual image of a geographic feature often accompanied by a key or distance scale.



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Headings

**A short
phrase,
sentence,
or question
that
highlights
a key
point.**

C H A P T E R



CELEBRATING OUR
NATION'S ROOTS

A flag waves gently in the breeze. Fireworks explode on the Fourth of July. Crowds sing "The Star-Spangled Banner" at a big sports event. All these things are symbols of our nation. They are part of the ways in which we honor our country. In this chapter, we will talk about holidays that honor important events in American history.

Independence Day: July Fourth

Independence Day honors the day that the American colonies adopted the Declaration of Independence: July 4, 1776. The colonies declared themselves independent from England and its king, George III.

Opposite:
The adoption of the
Declaration of
Independence,
July 4, 1776.

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A list of a book's sections found in the front to let the reader know what is contained in the book.

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Insets and Sidebars

THE GIANT STATUE OF LIBERTY

- The Statue of Liberty, from its base to its torch, is 302 feet tall. Visitors who want to climb all the way to the top of the statue must walk up 335 steps. Or they may take an elevator from the ground to the top of the base, then climb 168 steps to the statue's head.
- The statue and the base are equal in height. Each is about 151 feet.
- The base weighs much more than the statue. The base, made of concrete, weighs more than 23,500 tons. The statue itself weighs only about 225 tons.
- Miss Liberty is huge in every way. Her head, from chin to top, is about seventeen feet. Her mouth is three feet wide. And her index finger is eight feet long.

Miss Liberty Lights the Way

The next sixty years were a time when millions of people came to America from Europe. The people who left their homelands to come to the United States were called immigrants. Many immigrants came to America because conditions were so bad in their own countries. Most immigrants to the United States were poor. Often they arrived carrying just a few belongings and speaking no English. In America, they hoped to find freedom and a better life.

About 20 million new Americans arrived as immigrants during the years 1892–1954. Most of these people arrived at an immigration station on Ellis Island. This island is in New York Harbor, right next to the Statue of Liberty. The first glimpse of America that these immigrants had was of Miss Liberty. She held the torch of freedom to light their way.

Alexandre Gustave Eiffel designed the iron skeleton that supports the Statue of Liberty from the inside.



**Additional
information
found in
boxes or at
the side of
the page.**

Bullets, Asterisks, and Stars

America, there are no true national holidays. That is because the governor of each state has the power to set aside the holidays for that state. But we think of holidays like July Fourth and Memorial Day as national holidays. That is because every state in the country always celebrates them.

In this book, you will read about the history and observance of many different holidays. These holidays may honor:

- an important event in our nation's history
- a famous person from America's past
- our armed forces
- our diverse ethnic heritage
- the natural world around us

Each of these holidays is different from the others. Some, such as Memorial Day and Fourth of July, are legal, or public, holidays. Banks, schools, and some businesses close on legal holidays. Except for the Fourth of July, these holidays are usually observed on specific days of the week, most often on Mondays.

Other holidays, such as Flag Day, are set aside by presidential proclamation (order). You may not get to stay home from school on these holidays, but they are still important times to honor traditions from our country's past.

Each national holiday has something that is very important in common with the others: They all have to do with our country and its traditions. Each holiday celebrates America's past, present, and future. That is why we think of them as our national holidays.

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**A list of
important
information
or facts
that can be
found in
the text.**

Time Lines

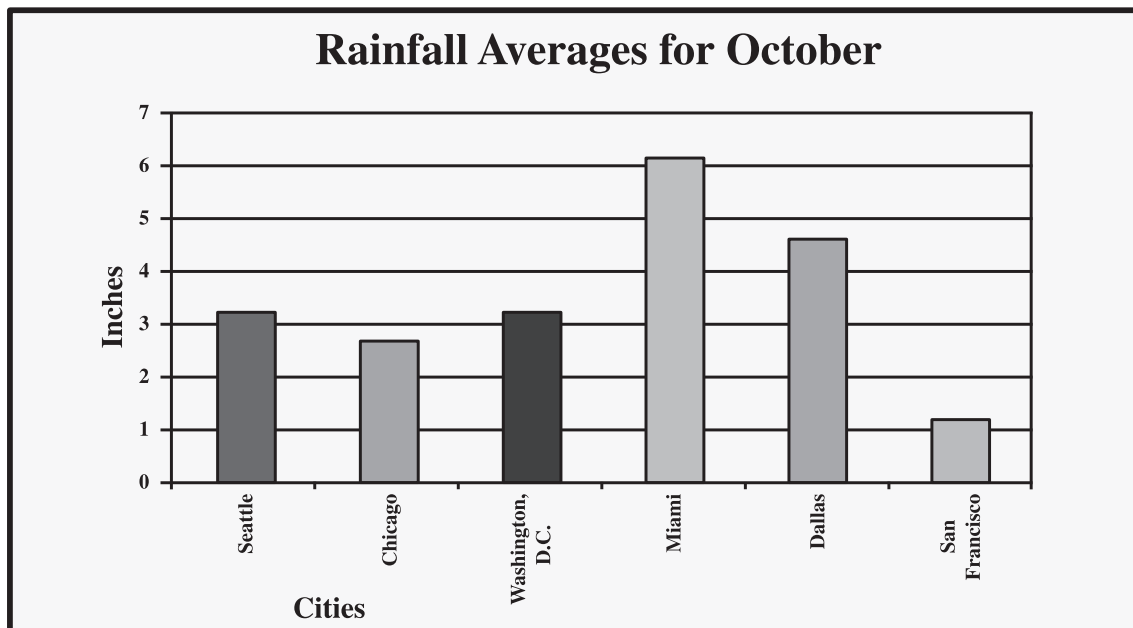
**Information
that expands
upon the
text and is
placed in
chronological
order.**

Important Dates

- 1919—Jack Roosevelt Robinson was born near Cairo, Georgia, on January 31.
- 1920—Family moved to Pasadena, California
- 1937—Began attending Pasadena Junior College
- 1939—Began attending University of California-Los Angeles
- 1942—Joined United States army; served until 1944
- 1945—Joined and played for Kansas City Monarchs; met Branch Rickey; joined Montreal Royals
- 1946—Married Rachel Isum; played for Montreal Royals; birth of son, Jackie Junior, first of three children
- 1947—Began playing for Brooklyn Dodgers as first black major-league player since 1884
- 1949—Named National League's Most Valuable Player
- 1957—Retired from baseball
- 1962—Inducted into Baseball Hall of Fame
- 1972—Dodgers retired his number, 42, meaning that no other Dodger could wear it. Robinson died on October 24 in Stamford, Connecticut.
- 1984—Awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the United States' highest award for non-military achievement, by President Ronald Reagan
- 1997—Number 42 retired from use by all major-league baseball teams

Charts and Graphs

**An organized gathering
of information in a clear,
visual presentation.**



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Glossary

GLOSSARY

atoms: very tiny particles that come together and make molecules

echo: a sound that is heard again after sound waves hit a surface and bounce back

infrasounds: sounds that are too low-pitched for people to hear

matter: anything that takes up space and can be weighed. All things are made of matter.

molecule: the smallest amount of a substance that can be found

noise: a loud or harsh sound

pitch: how high or low a musical note sounds



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**A list
of words
and their
definitions
located at
the end of
the text.**

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Captions and Labels

**Single words,
short phrases,
sentences, or
paragraphs
that
accompany
illustrations,
photographs,
or diagrams.**



Light travels very quickly. No matter how fast this car moves, the light from its headlights always travels faster.

Light rays travel very quickly. They travel much faster than you can blink your eyes. Light rays in outer space race at a speed of 186,282 miles per second. Light rays slow down when they enter Earth's air. Even so, a light ray from the Sun takes only eight minutes to reach Earth. A rocket would take many years to make the same trip.

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**An
alphabetical
list of
important
subjects in
the text that
is located in
the back of
a book.**

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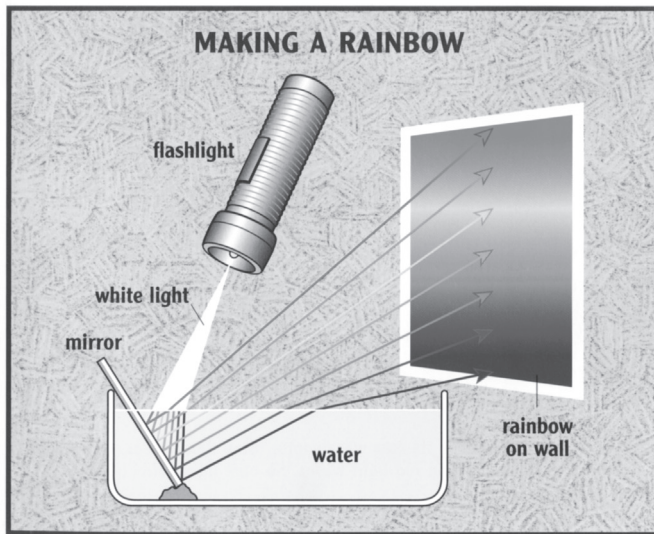
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Diagrams and Cutaways

When white light travels into the water, all the light waves are refracted. Each wavelength of light bends different amounts. This separates the white light into colors. Then the mirror reflects the waves to the wall. Our eyes see them as separate colors. We can see all the colors at once. We see a rainbow.



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**An
illustration
of an object
or an inside
look at what
is being
discussed
that is
usually
labeled.**

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