

I n f o r m a t i o n a l

T e x t

F E A T U R E S

N O T E B O O K

BY JEN JONES

www.hellojenjones.com



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The following pages are the student pages...the ones you will run off, that they will complete to create their Informational Text Feature Notebook.

Knowing and using informational text feature knowledge while reading and writing, is not a new standard but this notebook, however, is current, relevant to the information age of the 21st century and aligned to the RIT (Reading Informational Text) standards of the Common Core

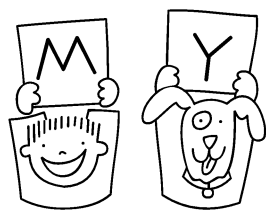
Use of this notebook aligns to the following reading standards:

1.RIT.5, 2.RIT.5, 3.RIT.5

...and lays the groundwork for the Informative/Explanatory writing standards:

1.W.2, 2.W.2, 3.W.2

in addition to research skill vocabulary necessary for the Information Technology curriculum.



I n f o r m a t i o n a l

T e x t

F E A T U R E S

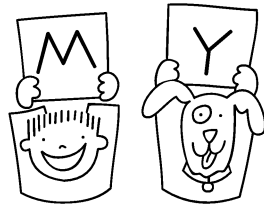
N O T E B O O K

Name _____

Date _____

Grade _____

School _____



I n f o r m a t i o n a l

T e x t

F E A T U R E S

N O T E B O O K

Name _____

Date _____

Grade _____

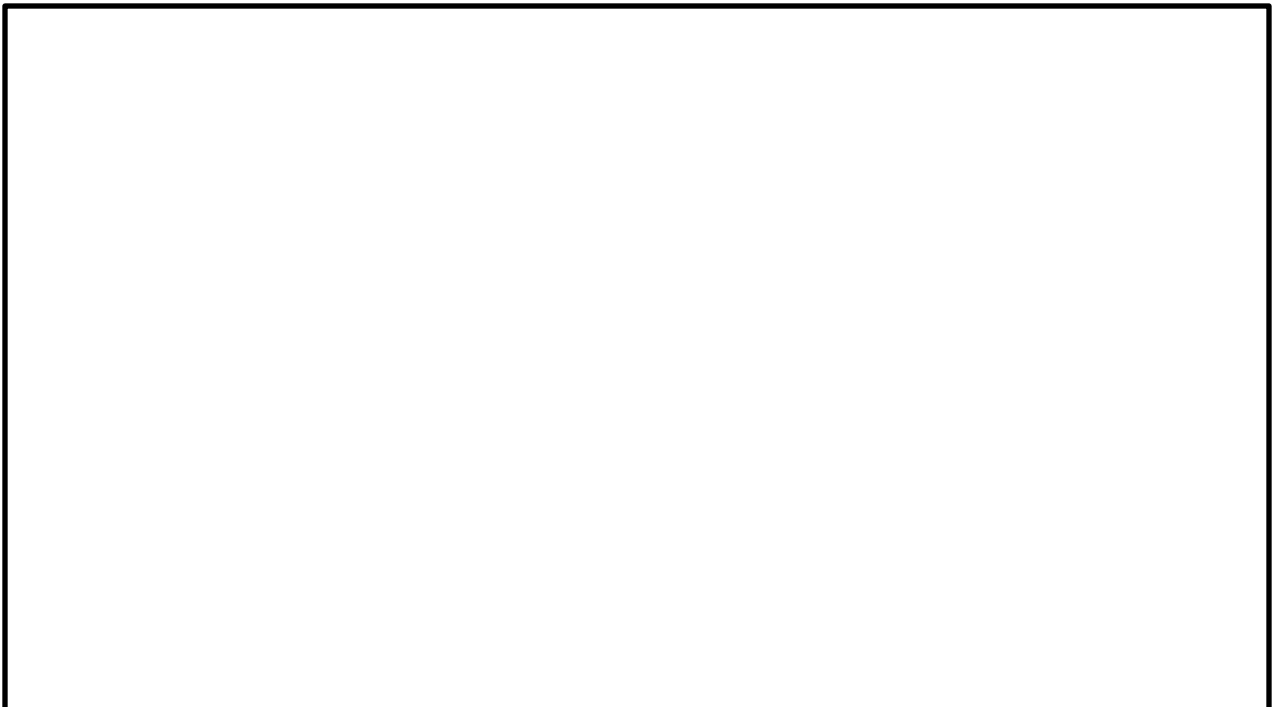
School _____

A feature of informational text is:

L a b e l s



Here is an example of how *labels* are used.

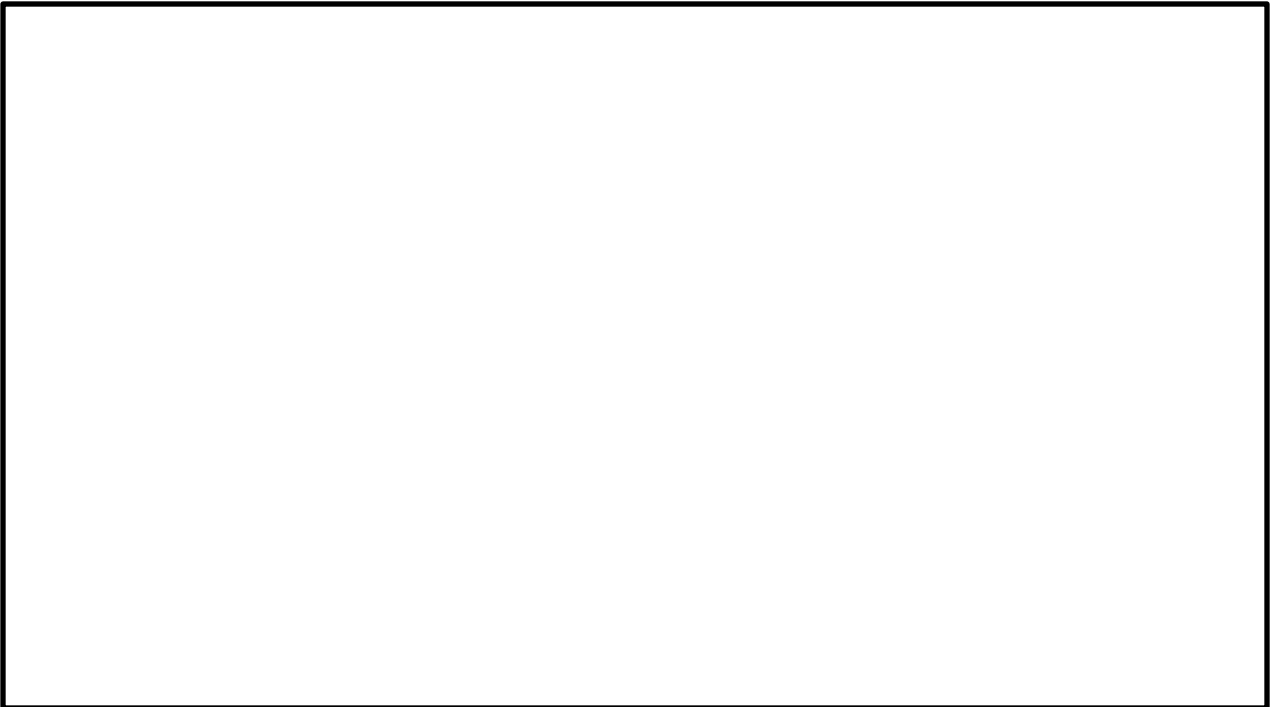


A feature of informational text is:

Photographs



Here is an example of how photographs are used.

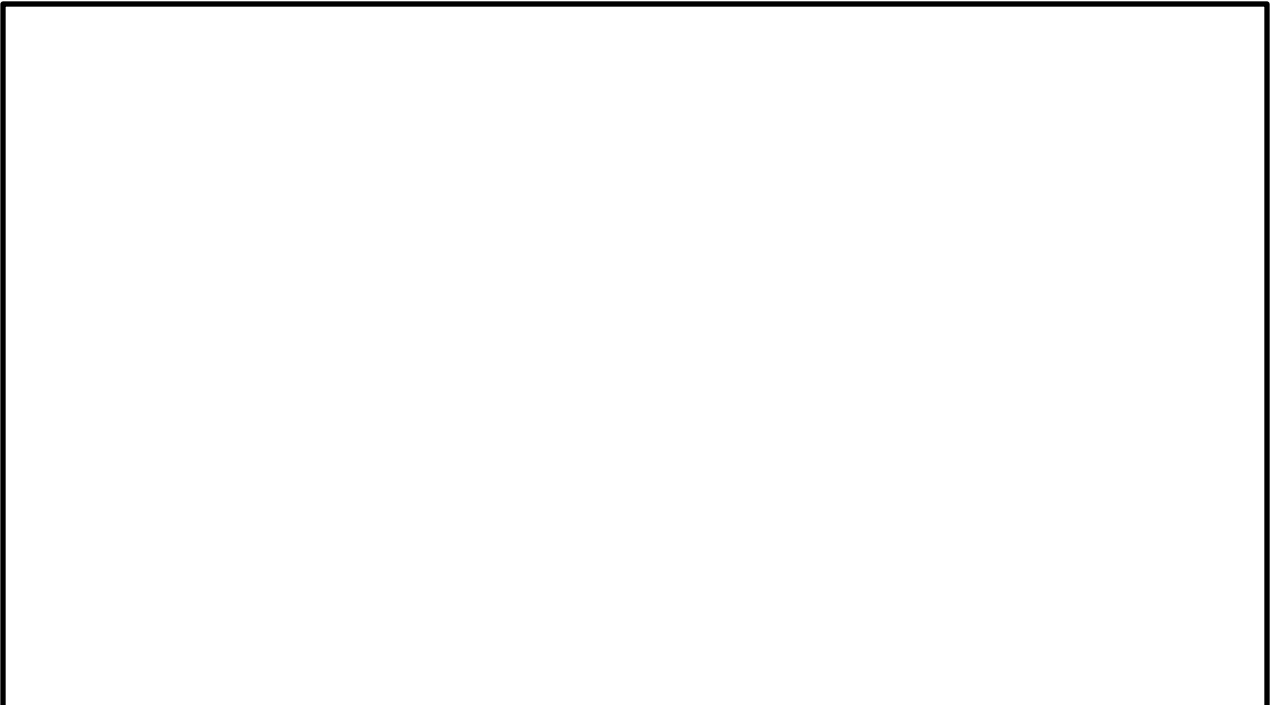


A feature of informational text is:

Captions



Here is an example of how captions are used.



A feature of informational text is:

Headings



Here is an example of how headings are used.

A feature of informational text is:

C O M P A R I S O N S



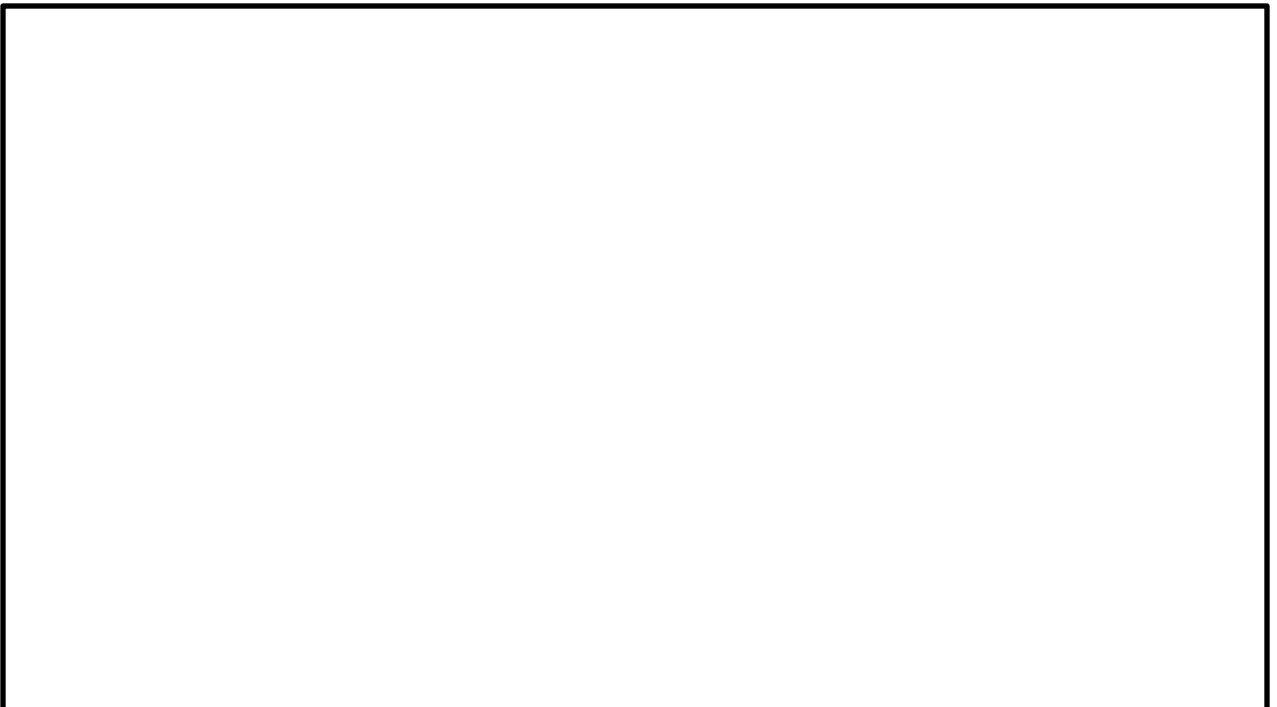
Here is an example of how comparisons are used.

A feature of informational text is:

CUT-aways



Here is an example of how cut-aways are used.



A feature of informational text is:

M a p s



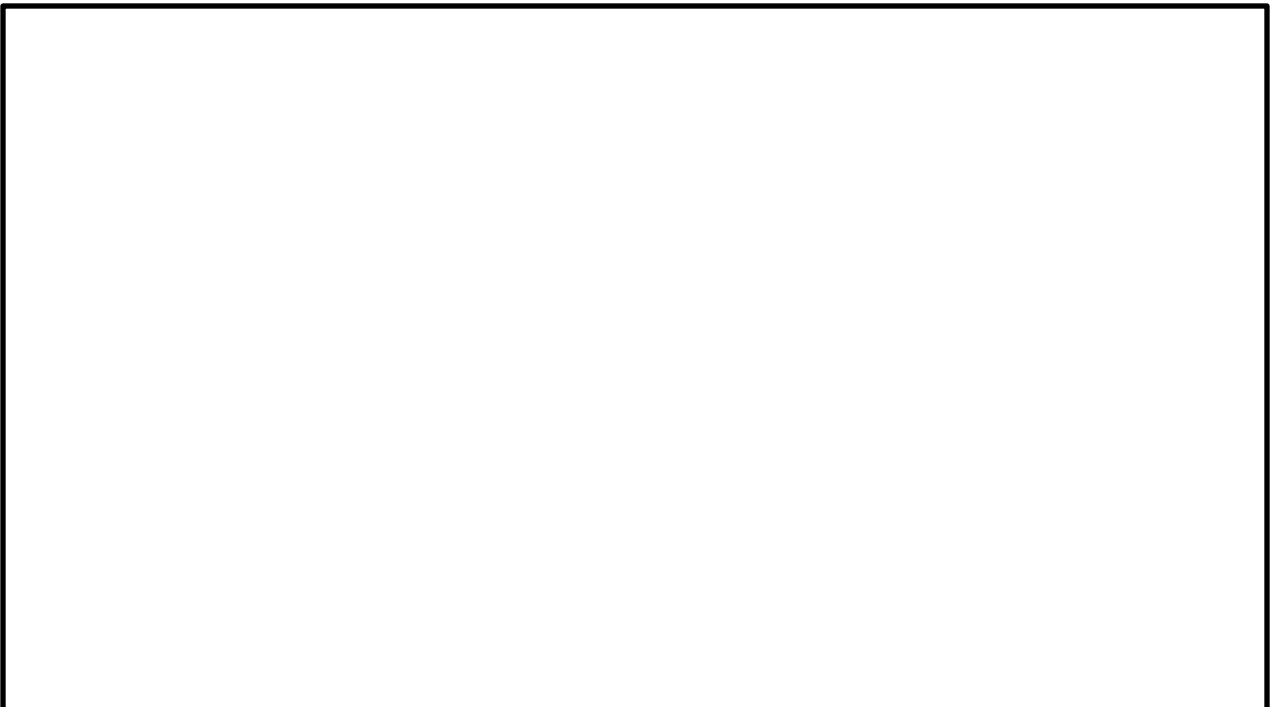
Here is an example of how maps are used.

A feature of informational text is:

C L O S E - U P S



Here is an example of how close-ups are used.

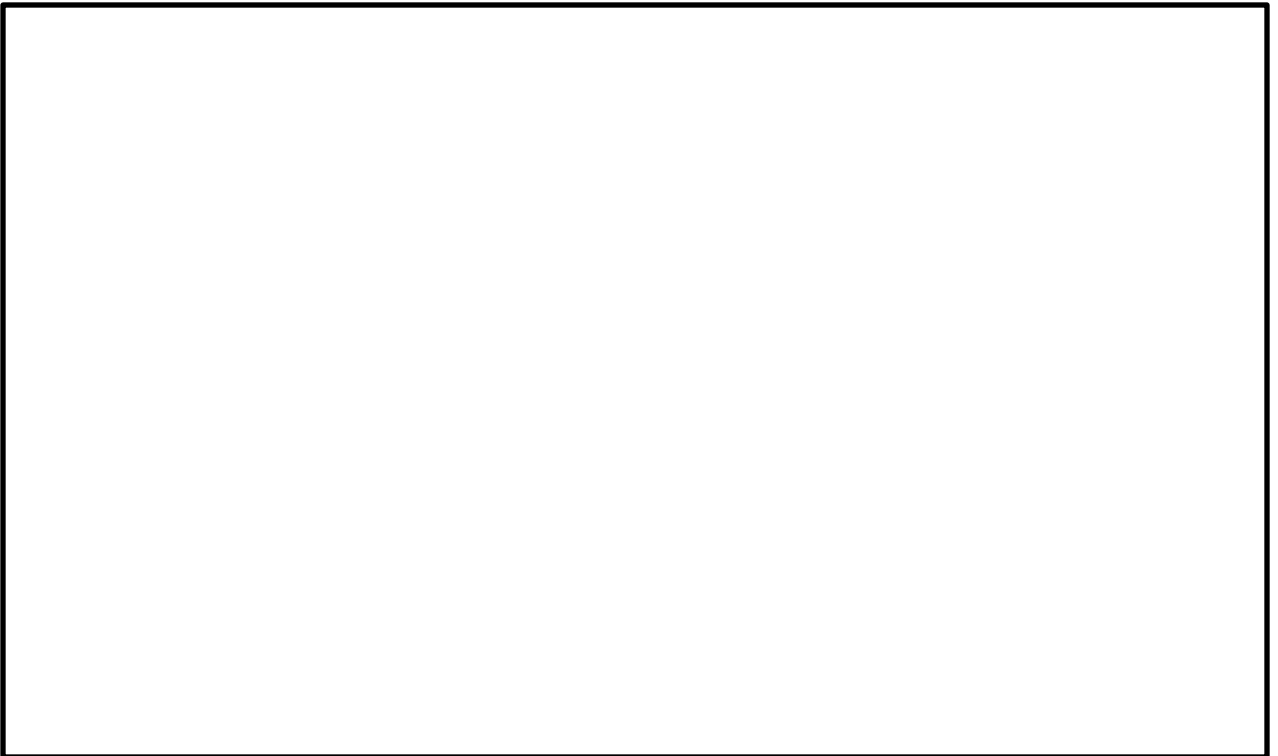


A feature of informational text is:

Table of Contents



Here is an example of how the Table of Contents is used.

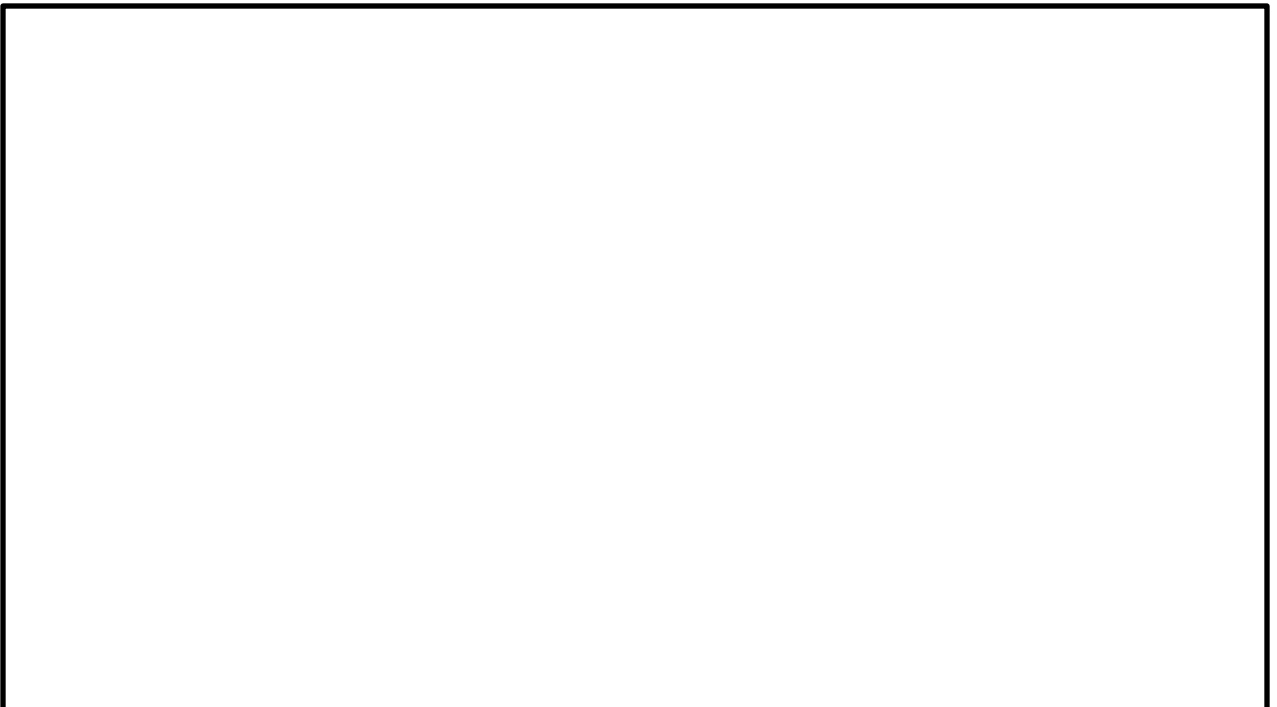


A feature of informational text is:

T i t l e p a g e



Here is an example of how the title page is used.

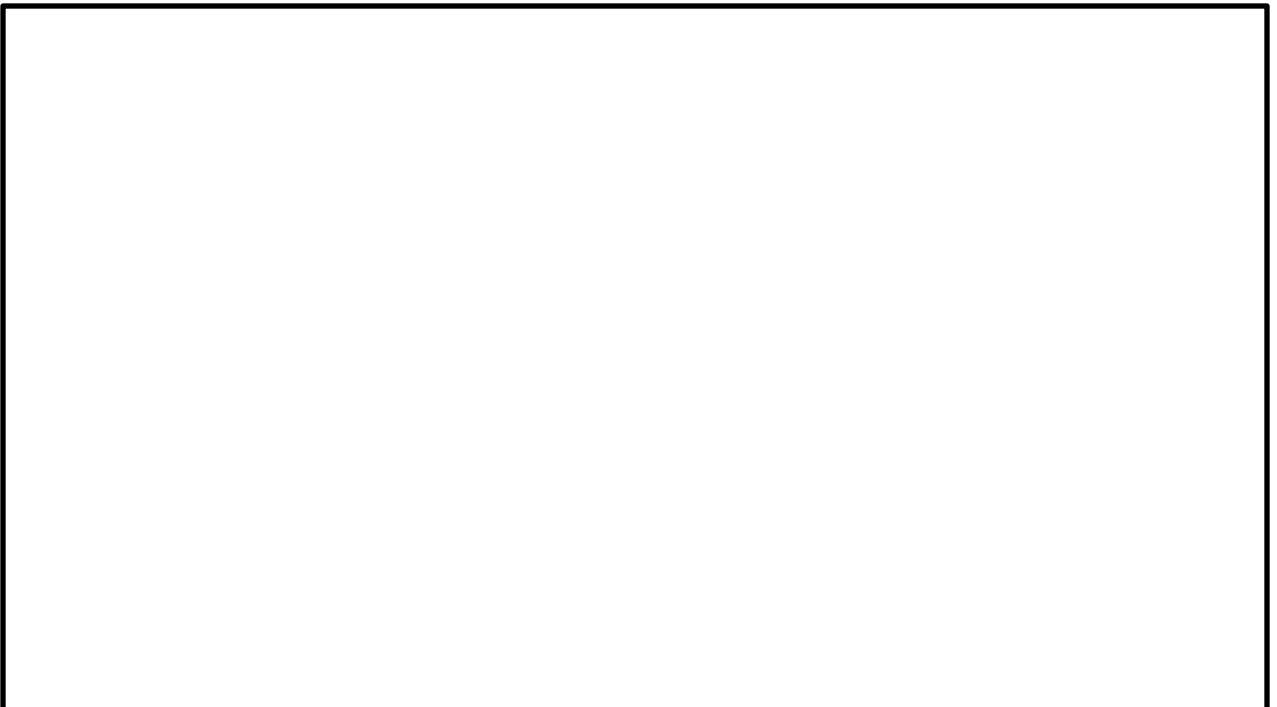


A feature of informational text is:

I n d e x



Here is an example of how the index is used.



A feature of informational text is:

G L O S S a r y



Here is an example of how the *glossary* is used.

A feature of informational text is:

T a b l e s



Here is an example of how tables are used.

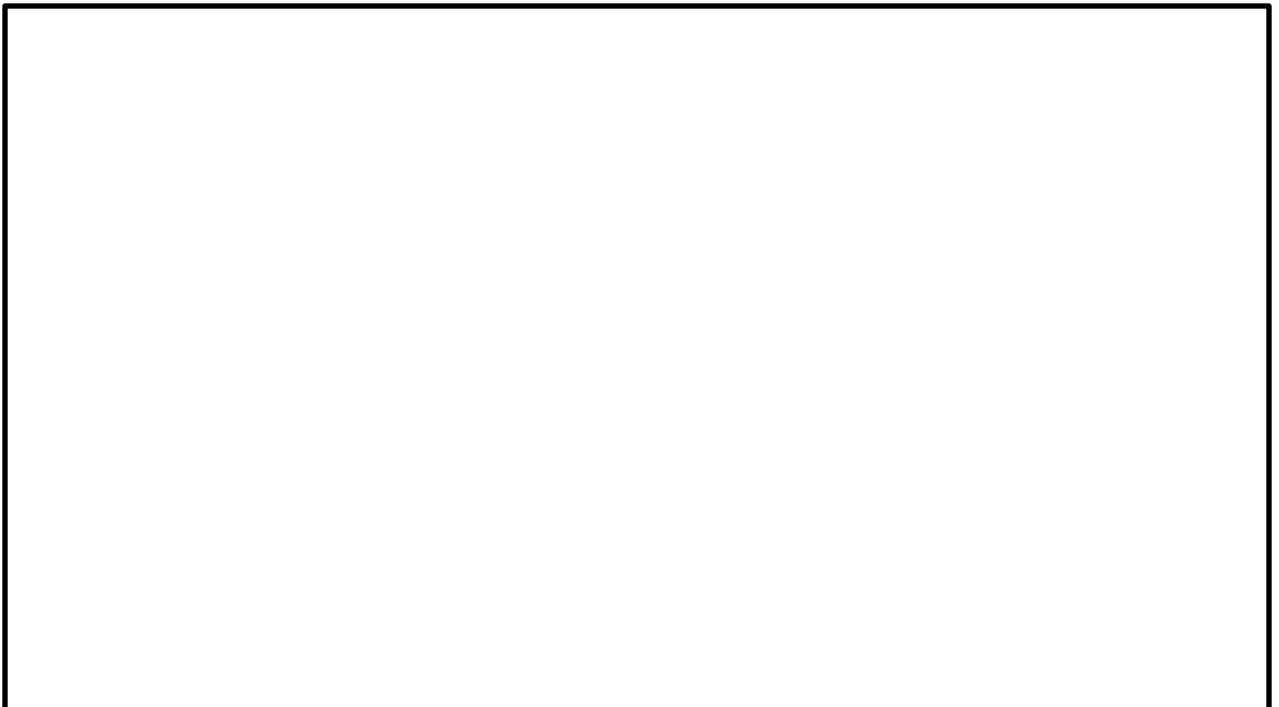
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A feature of informational text is:

Diagrams



Here is an example of how diagrams are used.



A feature of informational text is:

Pronunciation Guides



Here is an example of how pronunciation guides are used.



A feature of informational text is:

KEY WORDS



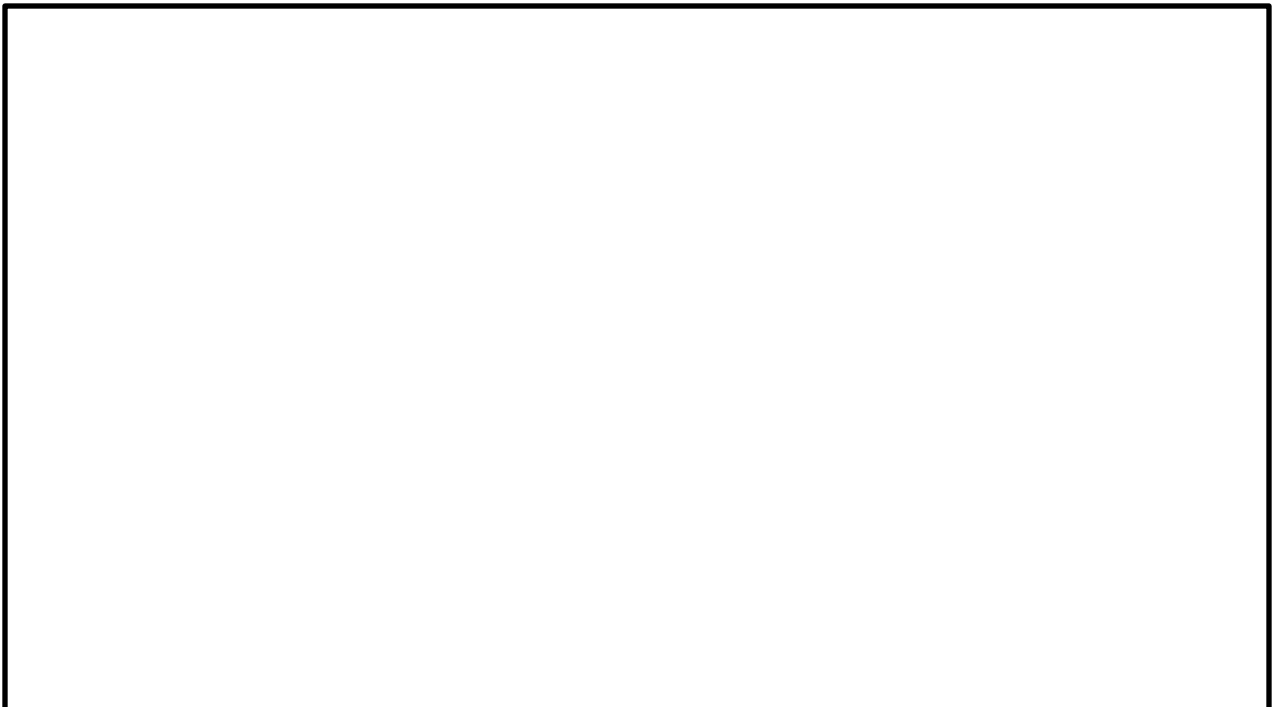
Here is an example of how key words are used.

A feature of informational text is:

T
i
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s



Here is an example of how timelines are used.



A feature of informational text is:

RECIPES



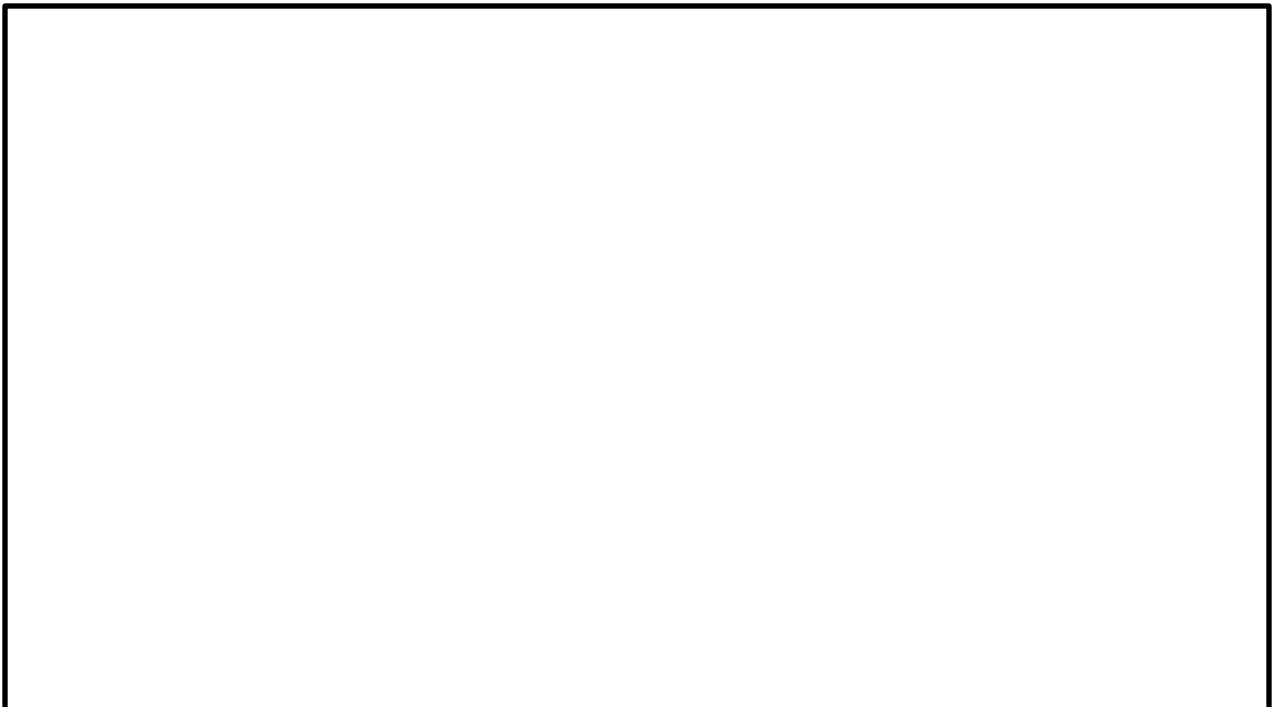
Here is an example of how recipes are used.

A feature of informational text is:

HOW-TO



Here is an example of how a how-to page is used.



A feature of informational text is:

Facts & Figures



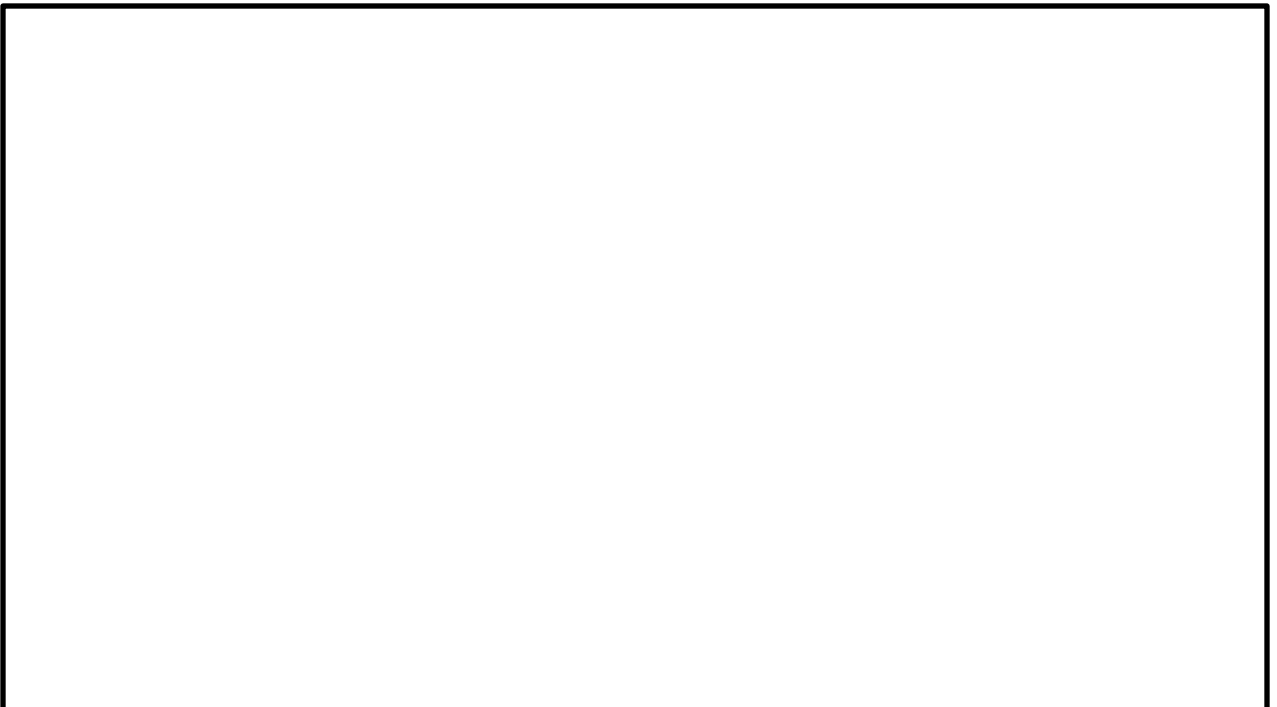
Here is an example of how facts and figures are used.

A feature of informational text is:

Sidebar



Here is an example of how sidebars are used.

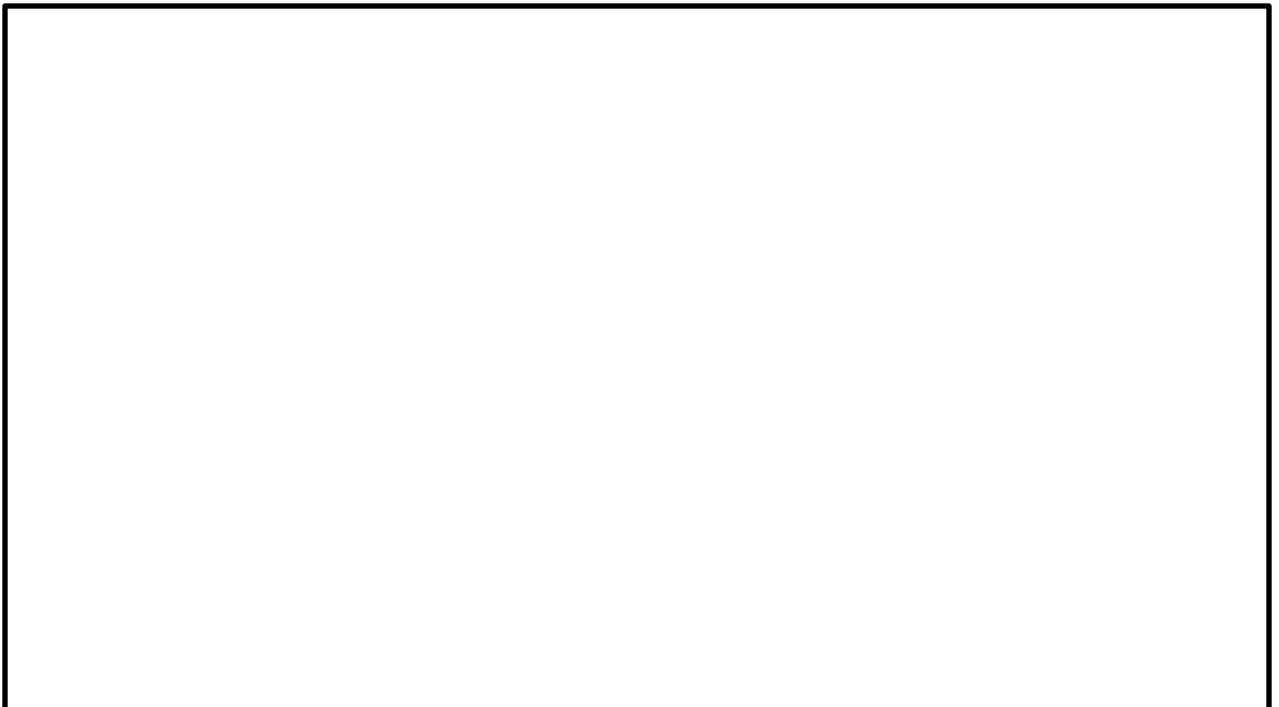


A feature of informational text is:

M E N U B A R S



Here is an example of how menu bars are used.

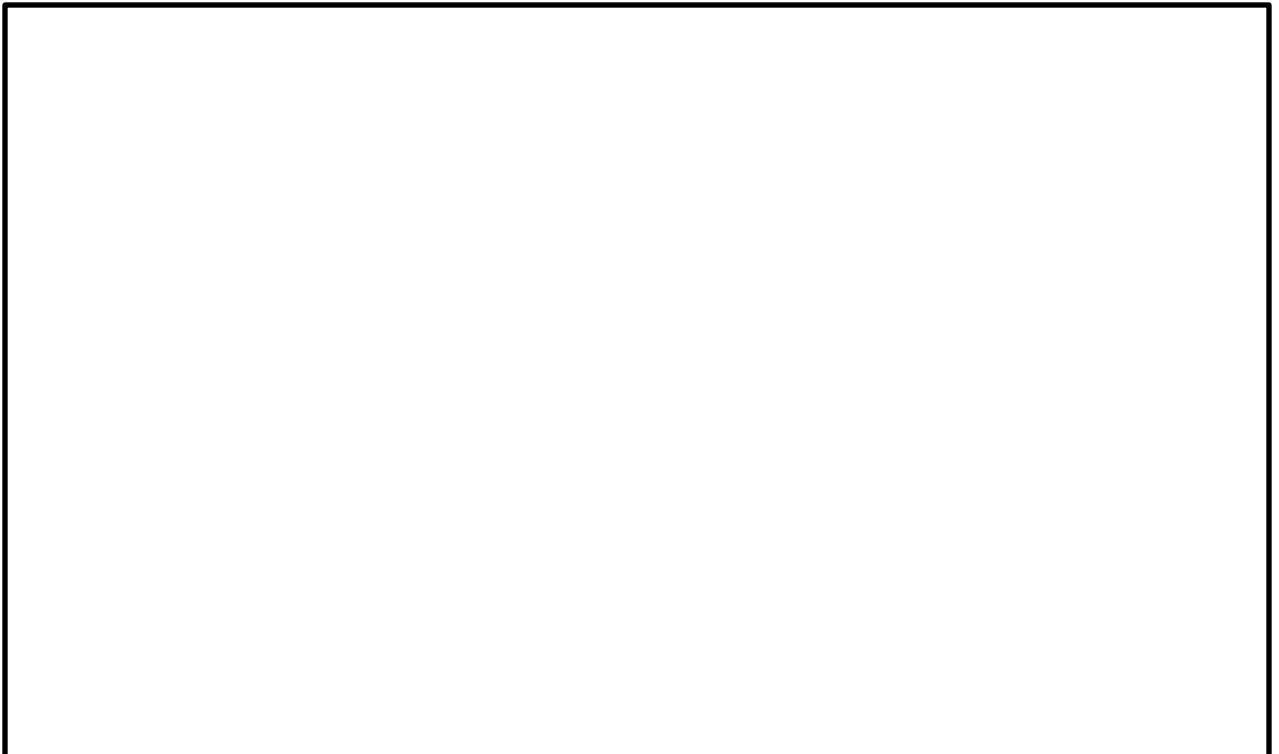


A feature of informational text is:

ELECTRONIC MENU



Here is an example of how electronic menus are used.

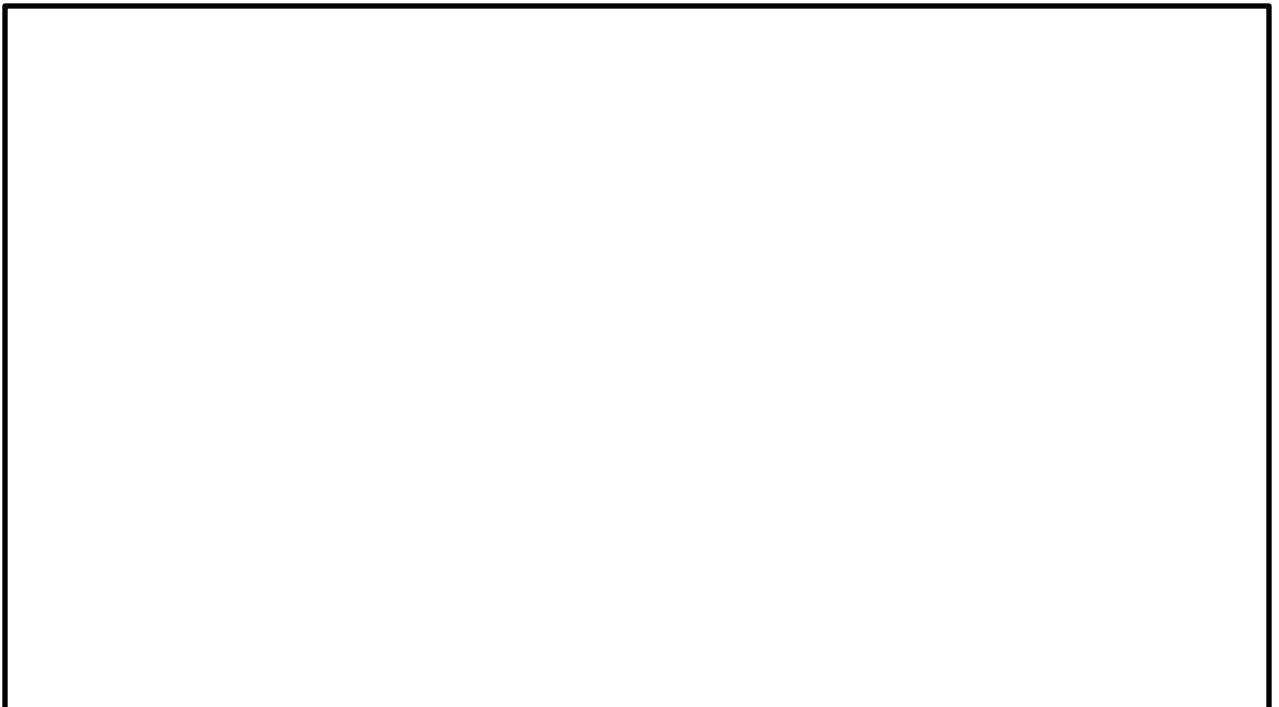


A feature of informational text is:

H Y P E R L I N K S



Here is an example of how hyperlinks are used.

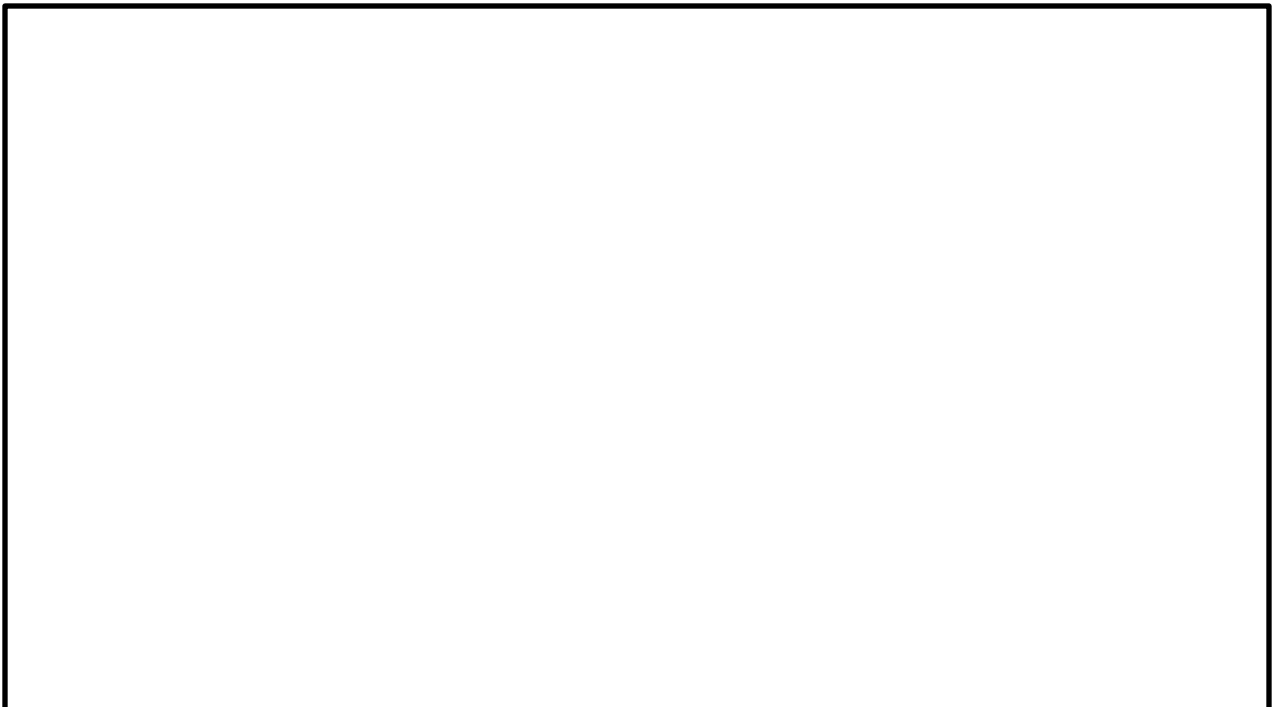


A feature of informational text is:

Icons



Here is an example of how icons are used.

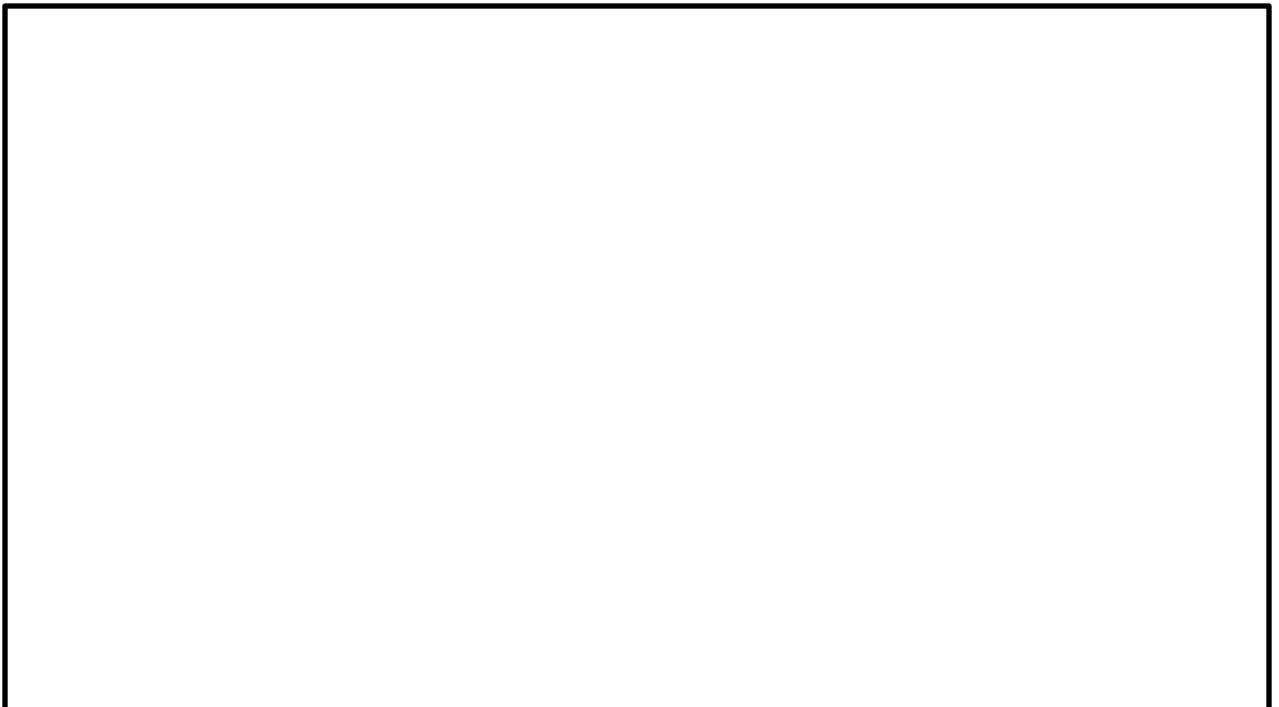


A feature of informational text is:

Dedication page



Here is an example of how a dedication page is used.

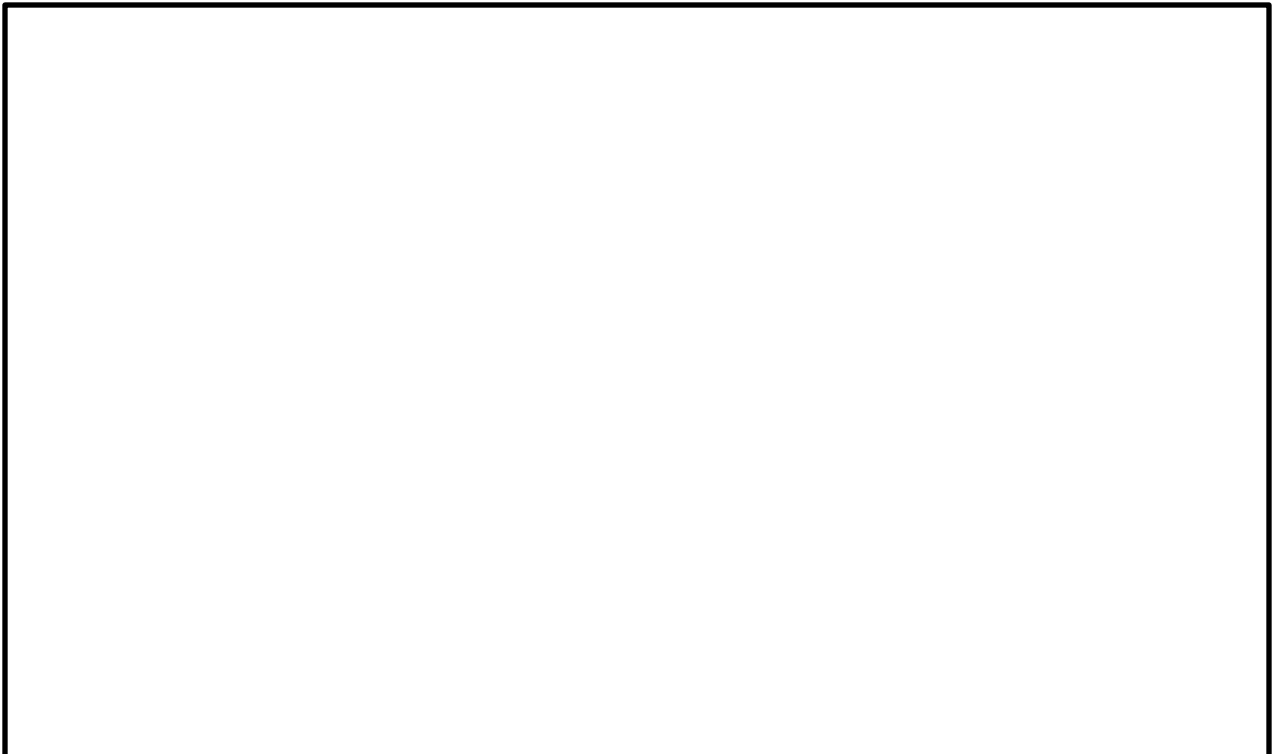


A feature of informational text is:

MEET THE AUTHOR



Here is an example of how a Meet the Author page is used.

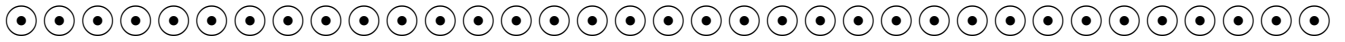


The following pages are teacher pages...a guide to what the student pages should or will look like when completed. Feel free to adjust the feature definitions to meet the vocabulary level and language of your students. Feel free to delete feature pages that are not appropriate for your class.

When teaching informational text features, I would add teach one or two features a day. When teaching a feature and adding pages to the student notebooks, pull several informational texts that show the same feature so students can see how different informational text authors vary the feature from book to book.

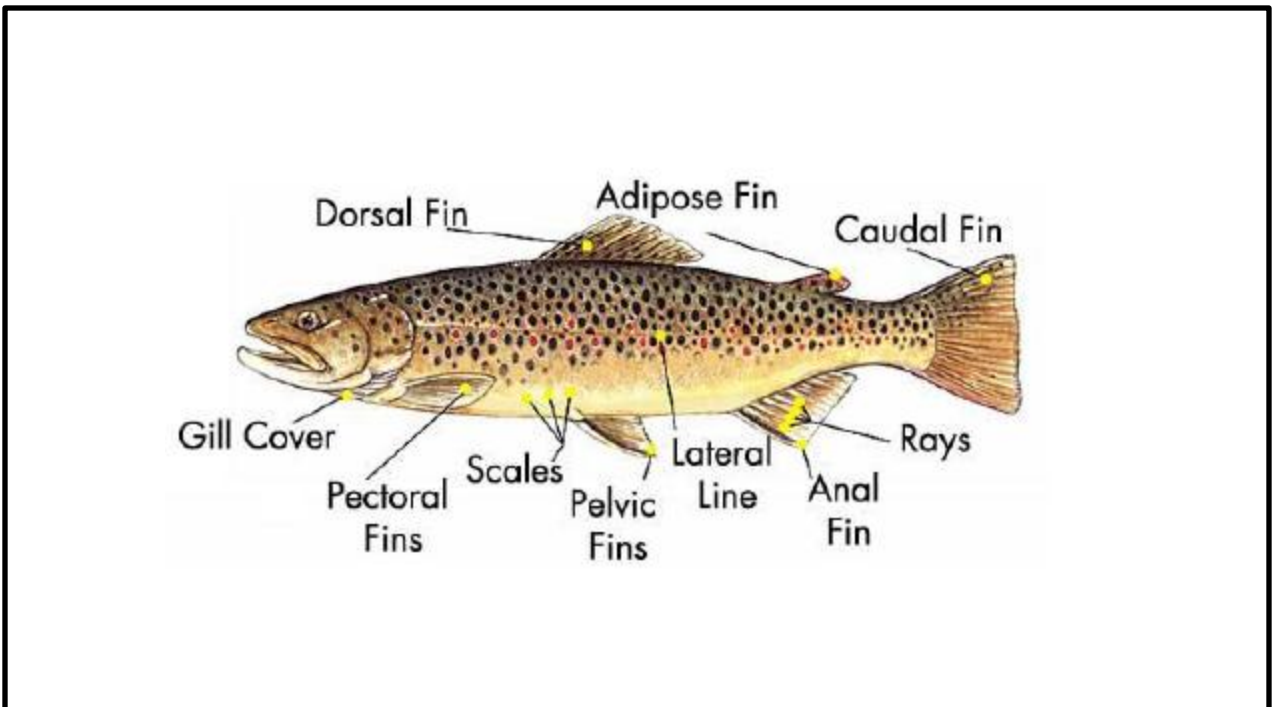
A feature of informational text is:

Labels



Labels are word tags
that point to different
parts of something
important.

Here is an example of how labels are used.



A feature of informational text is:

Photographs



Photographs are pictures
taken with a camera.

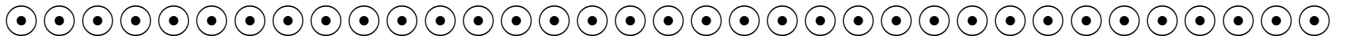
They illustrate exactly
what something looks like.

Here is an example of how photographs are used.



A feature of informational text is:

Captions



Captions are words
under a picture that
describe what's
happening in the picture.

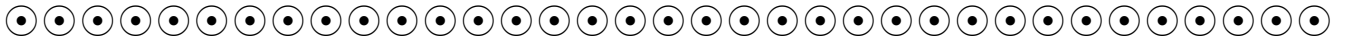
Here is an example of how captions are used.



Pandas are excellent climbers. They often climb trees to take long naps.

A feature of informational text is:

Headings



A heading tells the reader
what the upcoming
section is going to be
about.

Here is an example of how headings are used.

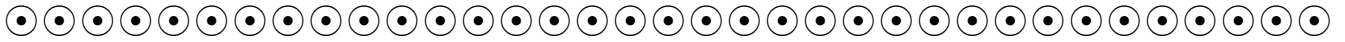
Chapter 1

HOME SWEET HOME

Earth is the only planet we know of with the ability to sustain life. Animals and plants inhabit nearly every nook and cranny of the global ecosystem. You're a vital part of a living planet. Turn back to the map on page 8, and locate your home turf, your region. In which biome do you live?

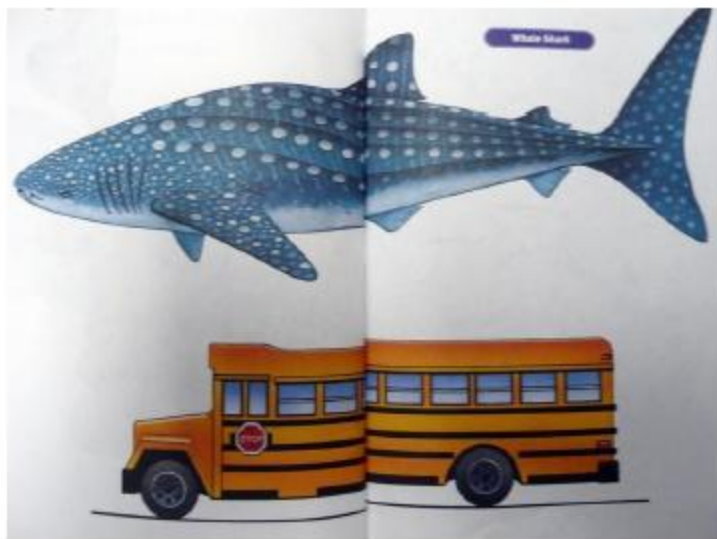
A feature of informational text is:

C O M P A R I S O N S



They help us understand
characteristics of an
object by comparing it to
something else familiar.

Here is an example of how comparisons are used.



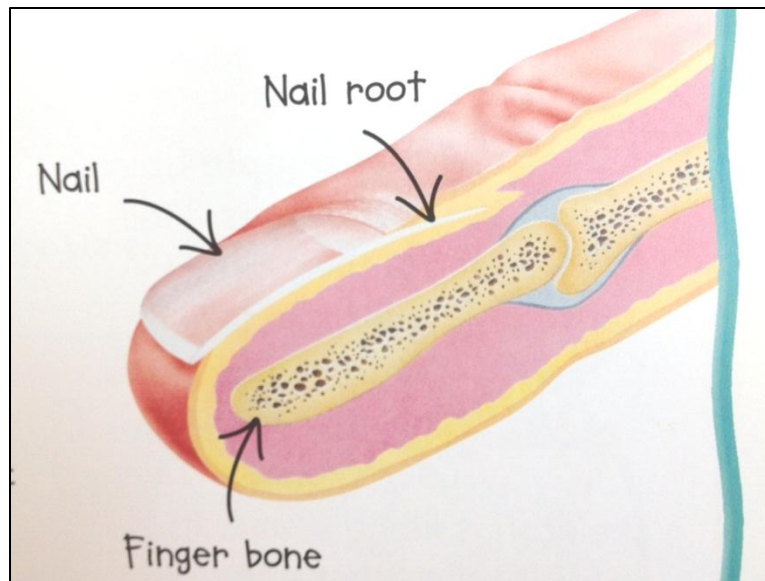
A feature of informational text is:

CUT-aways



Cut-aways or cross-sections,
show the reader a view of
the inside by leaving off the
outside layer.

Here is an example of how cut-aways are used.



A feature of informational text is:

M A P S

Maps are picture tools
that help us know the
location of where things
are in the world.

Here is an example of how maps are used.



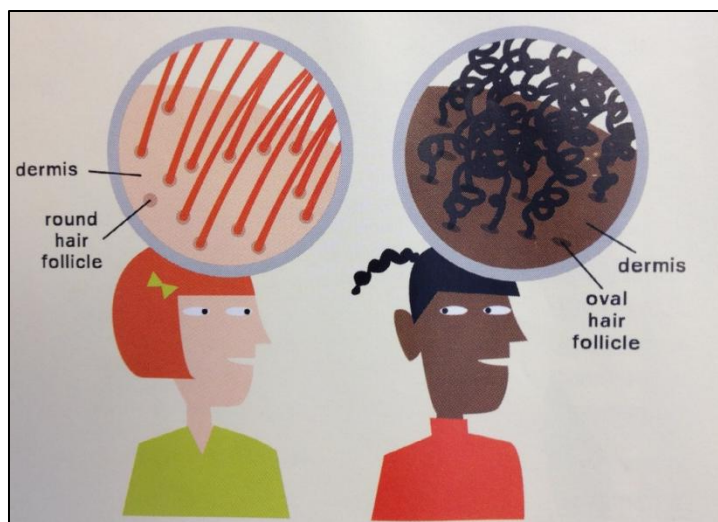
A feature of informational text is:

C L O S E - U P S



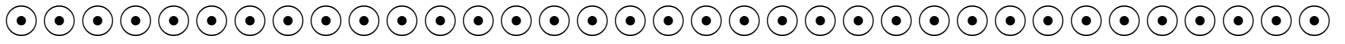
Close-ups show larger “up close” detail in something that is already small and hard to see.

Here is an example of how close-ups are used.



A feature of informational text is:

Table of Contents



The Table of Contents
identifies the main ideas
and tells us the pages they
are on.

Here is an example of how the Table of Contents is used.

CONTENTS	
Chapter 1: Flying Flowers	4
Chapter 2: Amazing Changes.....	10
Chapter 3: Migrating Monarchs	18
Chapter 4: Long Live Butterflies!	26
Did You Know?	31
Words to Know.....	32

This tree nymph butterfly is from Indonesia.

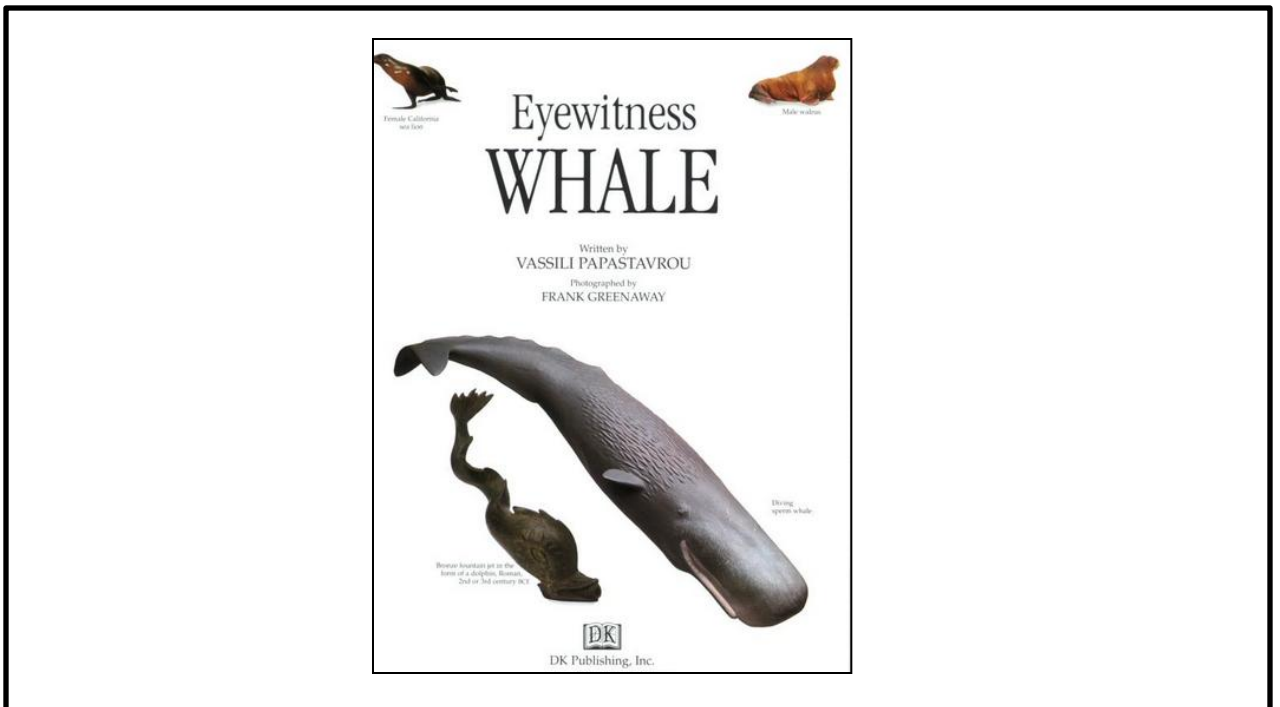
A feature of informational text is:

TitlE pagE



The title pages shows
the title, the author, the
publisher and usually a
title illustration.

Here is an example of how the title page is used.

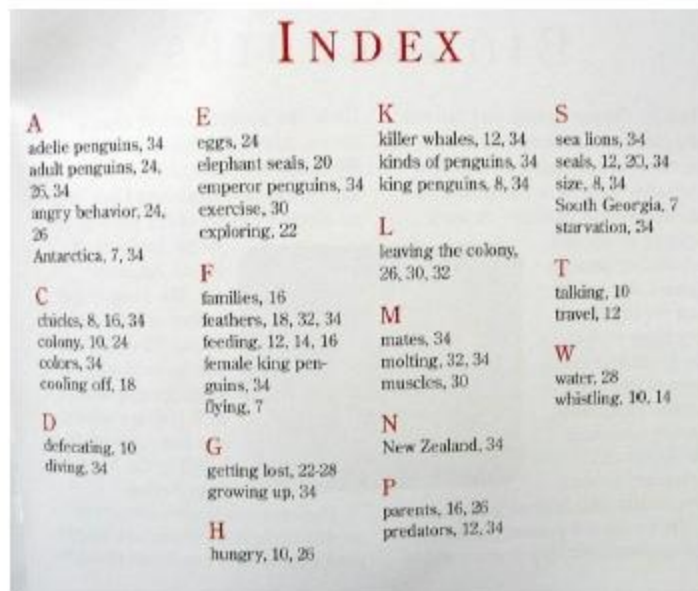


A feature of informational text is:

Index

The Index is an alphabetical listing of vocabulary and the page number where those words are found.

Here is an example of how the index is used.



INDEX			
A adelle penguins, 34 adult penguins, 24, 25, 34 angry behavior, 24, 25 Antarctica, 7, 34	E eggs, 24 elephant seals, 20 emperor penguins, 34 exercise, 30 exploring, 22	K killer whales, 12, 34 kinds of penguins, 34 king penguins, 8, 34	S sea lions, 34 seals, 12, 20, 34 size, 8, 34 South Georgia, 7 starvation, 34
C chicks, 8, 16, 34 colony, 10, 24 colors, 34 cooling off, 18	F families, 16 feathers, 18, 32, 34 feeding, 12, 14, 16 female king penguins, 34 flying, 7	L leaving the colony, 26, 30, 32	T talking, 10 travel, 12
D defecating, 10 diving, 34	G getting lost, 22-28 growing up, 34	M mates, 34 molting, 32, 34 muscles, 30	W water, 28 whistling, 10, 14
H hungry, 10, 25	N New Zealand, 34	P parents, 16, 25 predators, 12, 34	

A feature of informational text is:

Glossary

The glossary helps a reader by defining key vocabulary words that are in the book.

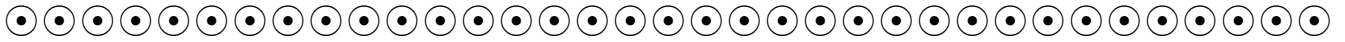
Here is an example of how the glossary is used.



Glossary	
amphibians	kinds of animals that can live on land and in water
camouflage	the color or shape of an animal that helps it hide
environments	the conditions in an area including the variety of living things, the type of land, and the climate
insects	kinds of animals that have three body parts and six legs
life cycles	all the changes animals or plants go through as they develop
mammals	animals that are fed with their mother's milk; mammals have fur or hair
reptiles	kinds of coldblooded animals that often have scales and lay eggs





A feature of informational text is:

Tables



A table is a graph or
chart that summarizes
information and is used
to compare things.

Here is an example of how tables are used.

	1	2	3	4
butterfly	 egg	 caterpillar	 pupa	 adult
ant	 egg	 larva	 pupa	 adult
bee	 egg	 larva	 pupa	 adult
beetle	 egg	 grub	 pupa	adult

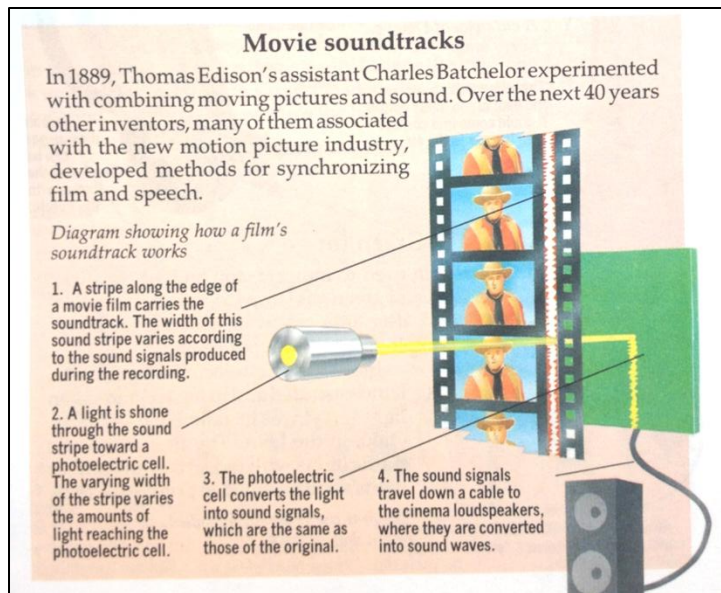
22

A feature of informational text is:

Diagrams

Diagrams show or explain
how or what something
looks like with labels or
captions.

Here is an example of how diagrams are used.



A feature of informational text is:

Pronunciation Guides

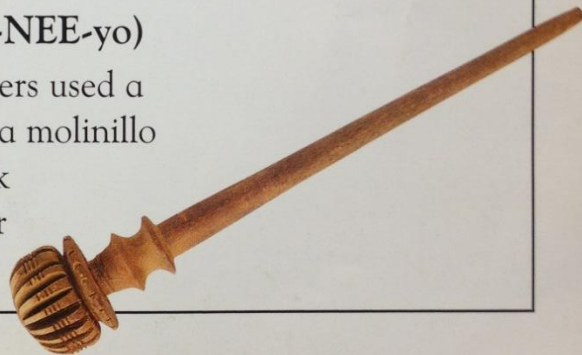


They help us know how to
to pronounce the word by
showing it chunked apart in
syllables.

Here is an example of how a pronunciation guide is used.

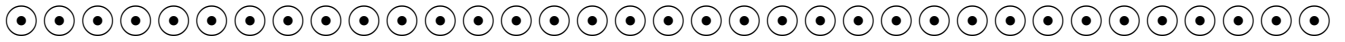
Molinillo (mole-i-NEE-yo)

The Spanish explorers used a mixing stick called a molinillo to whip up the thick foam on top of their hot chocolate.



A feature of informational text is:

KEY WORDS




Key words are colored or
bold print words, in italics
or vary in size and font.
They signal importance.

Here is an example of how key words are used.

Meat Eaters

Meat-eating animals are called **carnivores**. Most carnivores hunt for their food. In fact, many carnivores will eat any animal they can catch!



Meerkat

A feature of informational text is:

Timelines

A timeline is a chart of information that shows events in order

Here is an example of how timelines are used.



A feature of informational text is:

RECIPES



A recipe is a set of instructions for making or preparing something that is cooked or baked.

Here is an example of how recipes are used.

CORNBREAD

Colvin Run Mill Corn Bread

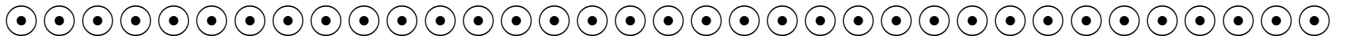
- 1 cup cornmeal
- 1 cup flour
- ½ teaspoon salt
- 4 teaspoons baking powder
- 3 tablespoons sugar
- 1 egg
- 1 cup milk
- ¼ cup shortening (soft) or vegetable oil



Mix together the dry ingredients. Beat together the egg, milk and shortening/oil. Add the liquids to the dry ingredients. Mix quickly by hand. Pour into greased 8x8 or 9x9 baking pan. Bake at 425 degrees for 20-25 minutes.

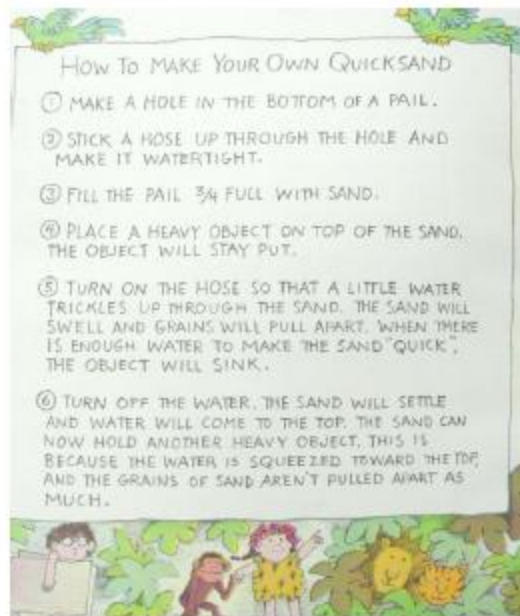
A feature of informational text is:

HOW-TO



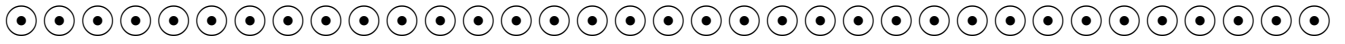
A How-To page gives a set of instructions given to the reader in the order in which they must be done.

Here is an example of how instructions are used.



A feature of informational text is:

Facts & Figures



Facts and figures tell a reader additional factual or statistical information about the topic.

Here is an example of how facts and figures are used.

Nutrition Facts			
Serving Size 1 cup (228g)			
Servings per Container 2			
Amount Per Serving			
Calories 280		Calories from Fat 120	
% Daily Value*			
Total Fat	13g		20%
Saturated Fat	5g		25%
Trans Fat	2g		
Cholesterol	2mg		10%
Sodium	660mg		28%
Total Carbohydrate	31g		10%
Dietary Fiber	3g		0%
Sugars	5g		
Protein	5g		
Vitamin A	4%		Vitamin C 2%
Calcium	15%		Iron 4%

*Percent Daily Values are based on a 2,000-calorie diet. Your daily values may be higher or lower depending on your calorie needs.

	Calories:	2,000	2,500
Total Fat	Less than	65g	80g
Sat Fat	Less than	20g	25g
Cholesterol	Less than	300mg	300mg
Sodium	Less than	2,400mg	2,400mg
Total Carbohydrate		300g	375g
Fiber		25g	30g

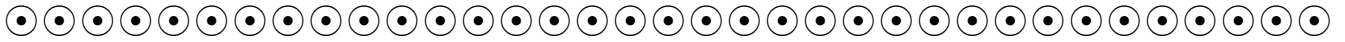
Calories per gram:
Fat 9 • Carbohydrate 4 • Protein 4

OR

Brachiosaurus
(BRACK-ee-o-SAW-rus)
Meaning of Name: "Arm lizard"—its front legs were longer than its back legs
Classification: Sauropod
Size, Weight: 75 feet (23 meters) long, 40 feet (12 meters) to raised head, 80 tons (73 tonnes)
Time: Late Jurassic, 156 to 145 million years ago
Place: Colorado, and Tanzania, East Africa
Food: Leaves



A feature of informational text is:

Sidebars



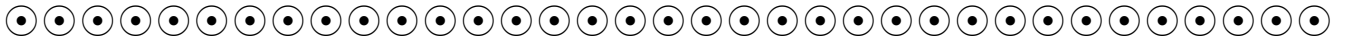
Sidebars are boxes of text placed beside the main text and expand on the ideas and information.

Here is an example of how sidebars are used.

 <p>Teenage boy Some Roman mummies were decorated with a realistic painting of the person who had died.</p> 	<h3>People from the past</h3> <p>There is something intriguing about a mummy. It is hard to believe that hundreds or even thousands of years ago it was a living person.</p> <p>A mummy is the preserved body of someone who has died. The body may have been preserved naturally or deliberately as part of a religious ritual.</p> <p>Naturally preserved bodies have been discovered in airless bogs. Here, the animals and bacteria that usually break down bodies cannot survive, so the body does not decay.</p>
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A feature of informational text is:

Menu Bars



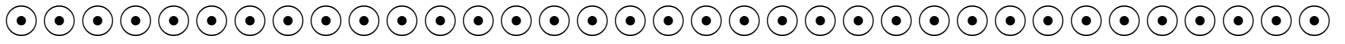
Menu bars are used on internet sites to give the reader more topic options within the website

Here is an example of how menu bars are used.

 <p>Teenage boy Some Roman mummies were decorated with a realistic painting of the person who had died.</p> 	<h2>People from the past</h2> <p>There is something intriguing about a mummy. It is hard to believe that hundreds or even thousands of years ago it was a living person.</p> <p>A mummy is the preserved body of someone who has died. The body may have been preserved naturally or deliberately as part of a religious ritual.</p> <p>Naturally preserved bodies have been discovered in airless bogs. Here, the animals and bacteria that usually break down bodies cannot survive, so the body does not decay.</p>
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A feature of informational text is:

ELECTRONIC MENUS



These are digital displays of information that readers can manipulate depending on the options and choices.

Here is an example of how electronic menus are used.



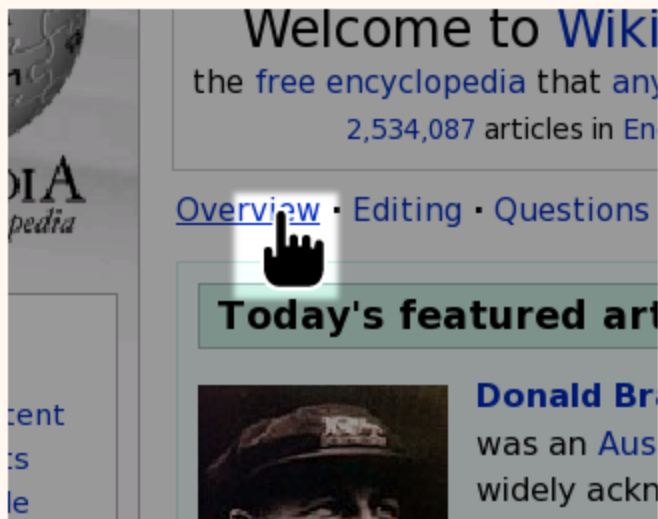
A feature of informational text is:

H Y P E R L I N K S



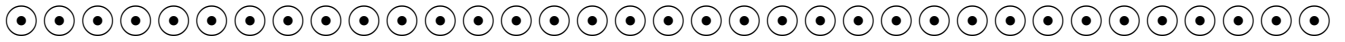
This is a link to another location or file, usually activated by clicking on a word or image.

Here is an example of how hyperlinks are used.



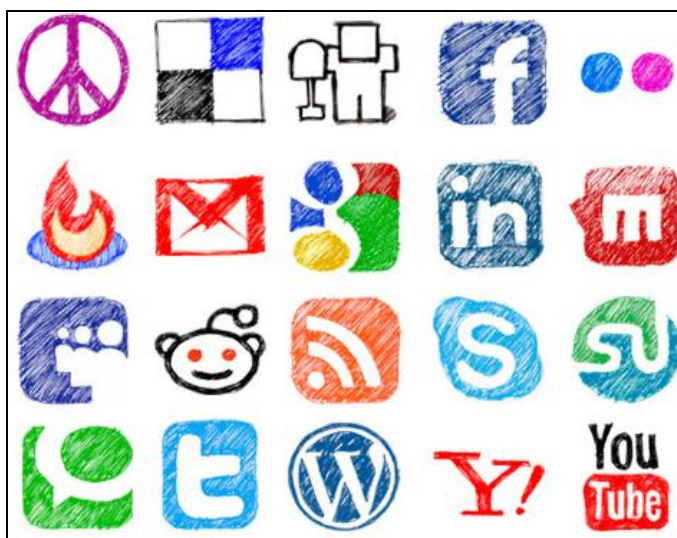
A feature of informational text is:

ICONS



An icon is a symbol or
image that represents
something else and/or
links to something else.

Here is an example of how icons are used.



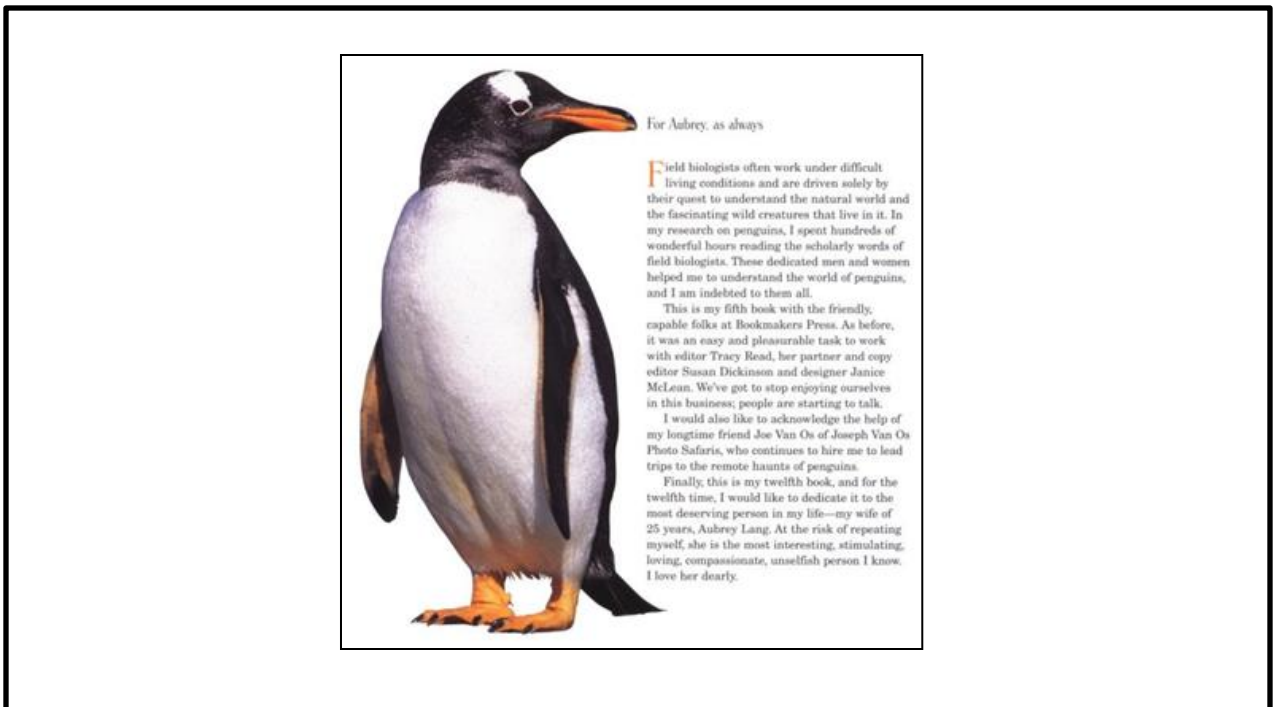
A feature of informational text is:

Dedication page



A dedication page tells who the author is writing the book for and anything else the author wants to share.

Here is an example of how a dedication page is used.




A feature of informational text is:

MEET THE AUTHOR



A Meet the Author gives background information about the author of the book, and sometimes a photo.

Here is an example of how Meet the Author pages are used.



JIM ARNOSKY is the award-winning illustrator of more than 30 books for children, and both author and illustrator of 35 more. He lives with his family in northern Vermont.

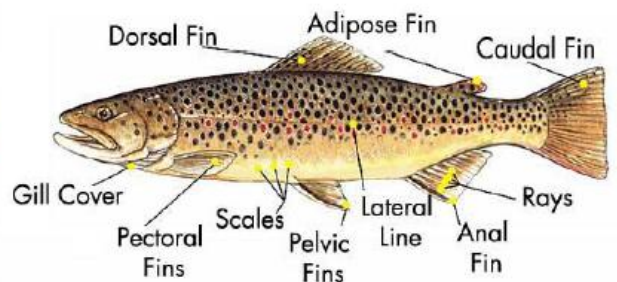
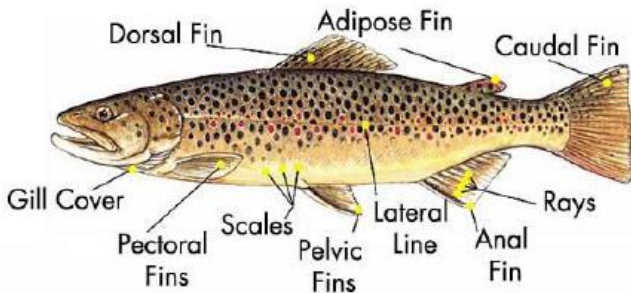
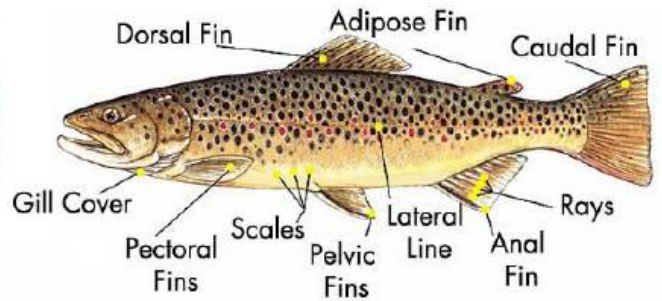
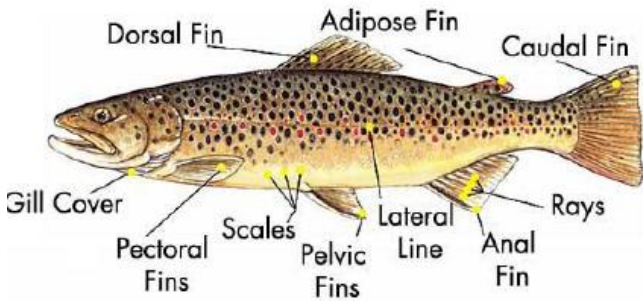
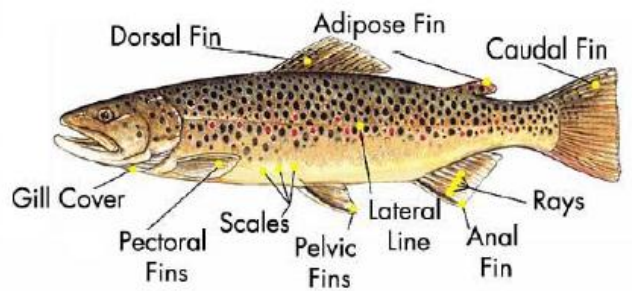
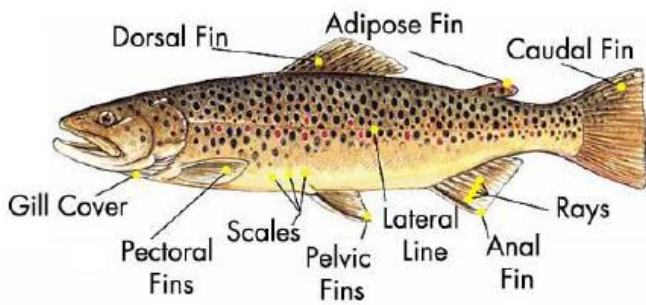
For *All About Owls*, Jim Arnosky tried to answer all his own questions about owls. He went out at night to listen for owls. He went into the dark woods to photograph owls. And he sketched, painted, and video-taped owls.

This is the second book in Jim Arnosky's *All About...* series for Scholastic. The first book is *All About Alligators*. The third book is *All About Deer*. There will be six more.

The following pages are the images you may or may not use when students are creating their Informational Text Features Notebooks. Using text feature examples with real images help students see how authors vary the feature from book to book. It also helps students understand why an author chooses to use one feature over another and each feature has a different purpose for getting information across to the reader and selecting features that make the important information stand out. If you choose to use these image sheets, you will copy or print enough for each student in your class to have one. Some sheets have 6 per page and some sheets have 4 per page, so print accordingly.

A feature of informational text is:

L a b e l s



A feature of informational text is:

Photographs

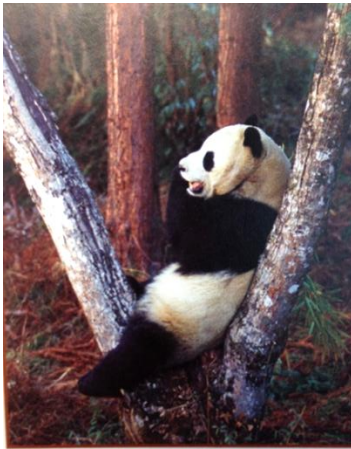


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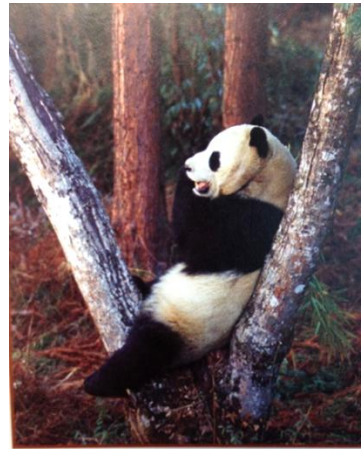
C A P T I O N S



Pandas are excellent climbers. They often climb trees to take long naps.



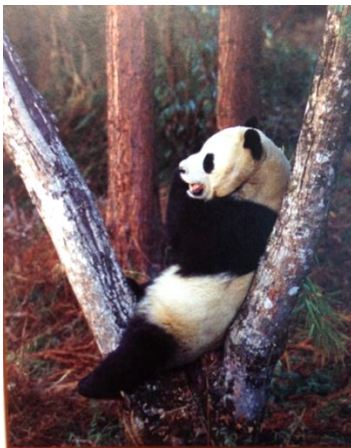
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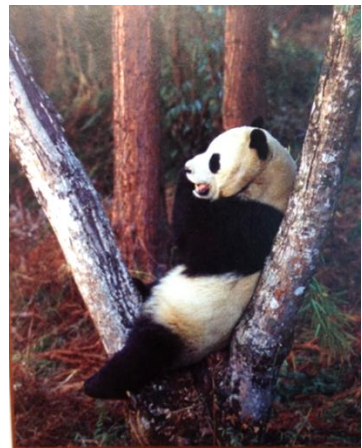
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A feature of informational text is:

Headings



Chapter 1

HOME SWEET HOME

Earth is the only planet we know of with the ability to sustain life. Animals and plants inhabit nearly every nook and cranny of the global ecosystem. You're a vital part of a living planet. Turn back to the map on page 8, and locate your home turf, your region. In which biome do you live?



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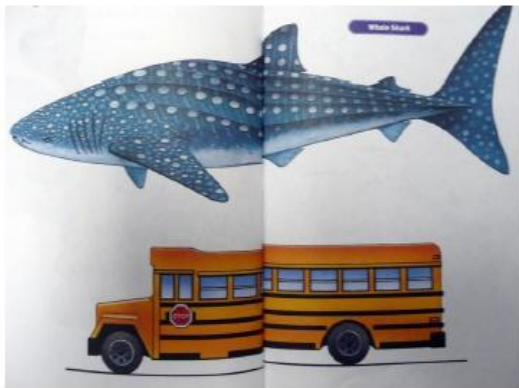
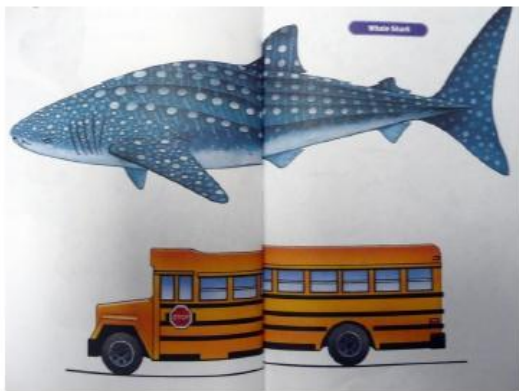
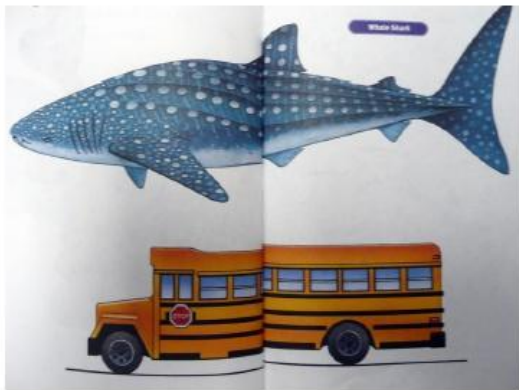
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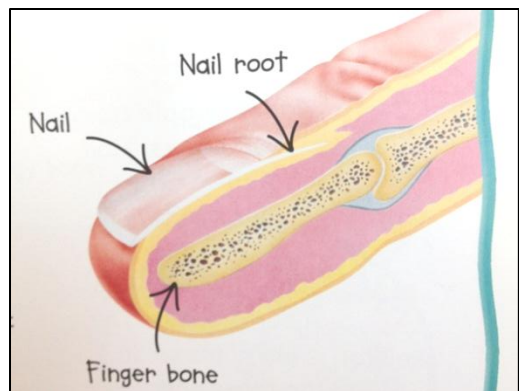
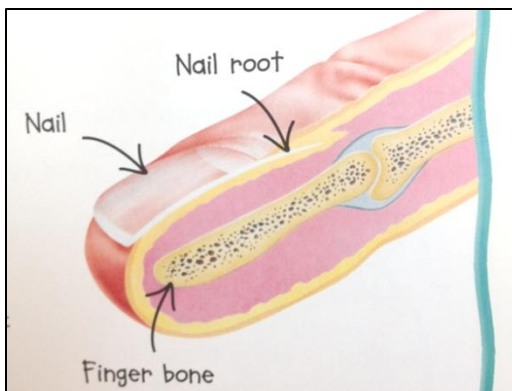
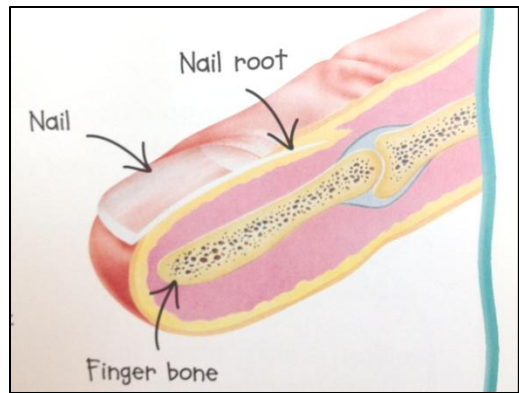
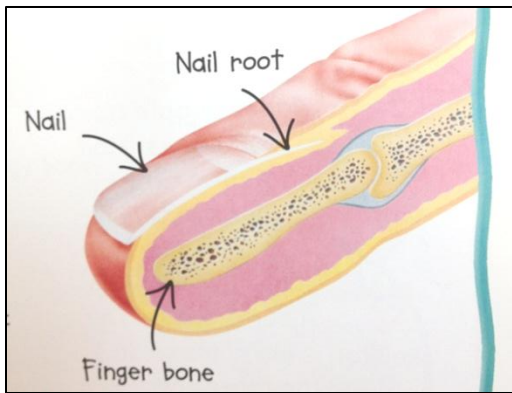
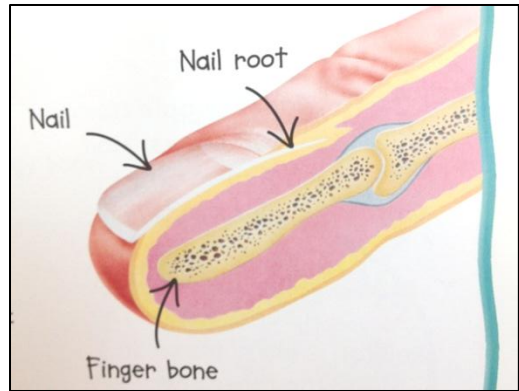
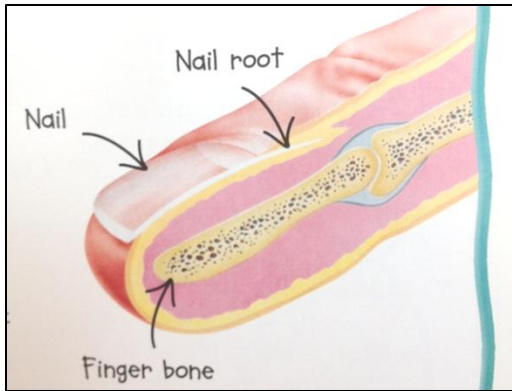
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C O M P A R I S O N S



A feature of informational text is:

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A feature of informational text is:

M A P S



Chilling race across Alaska

Lance Mackey defends his championship in the Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race that started this weekend. The route covers more than 1,150 miles of rugged terrain from Anchorage to Nome.

Source: Iditarod Trail Committee Inc. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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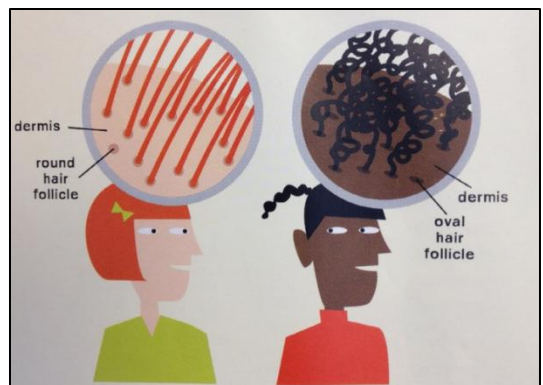
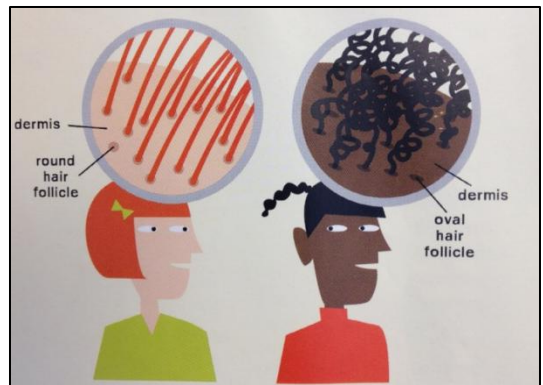
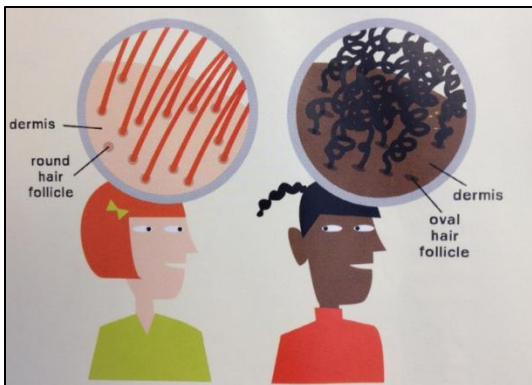
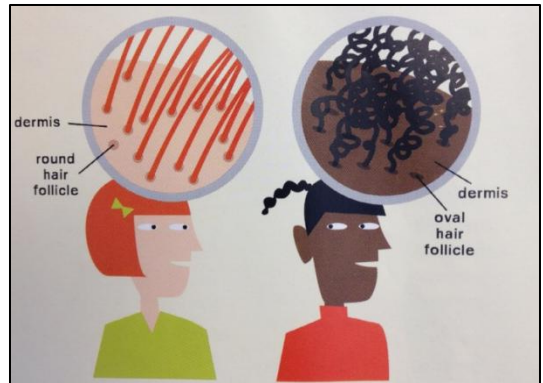
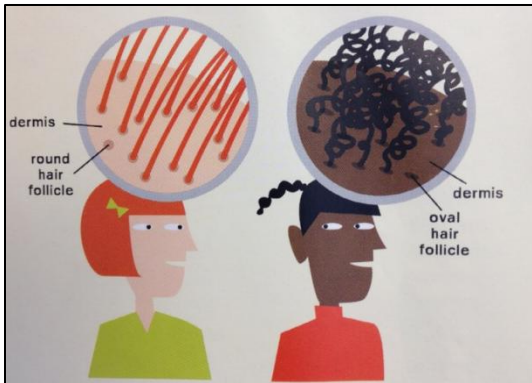
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C L O S E - U P S



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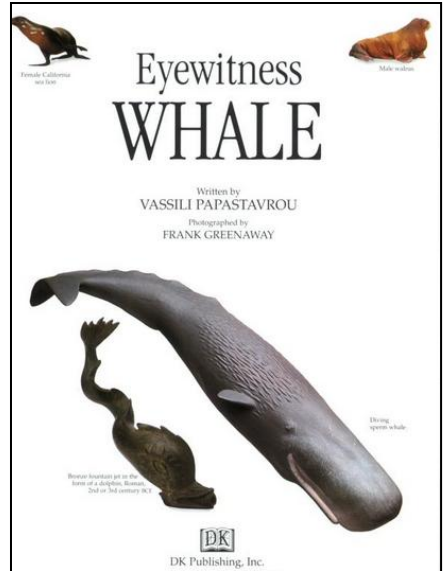
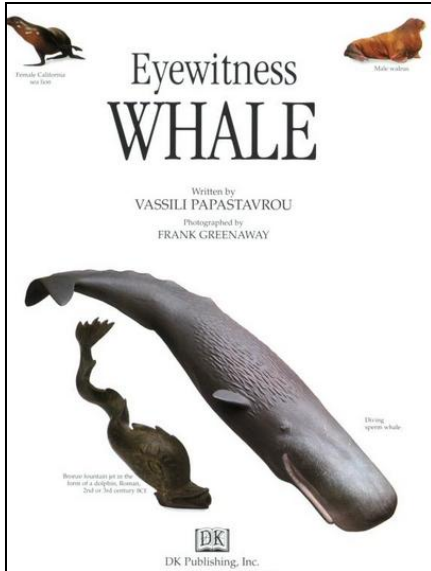
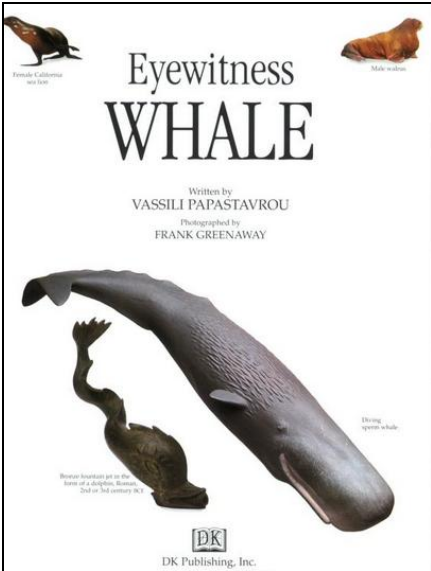
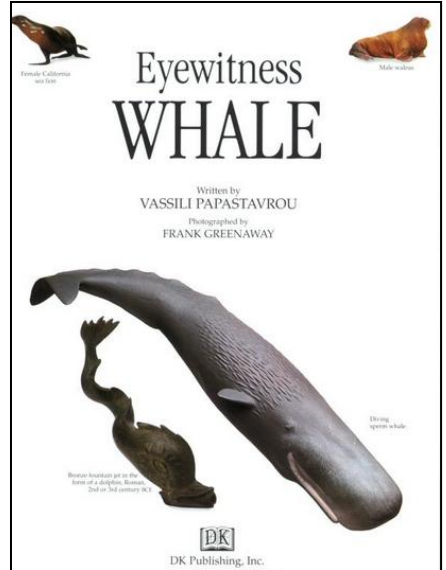
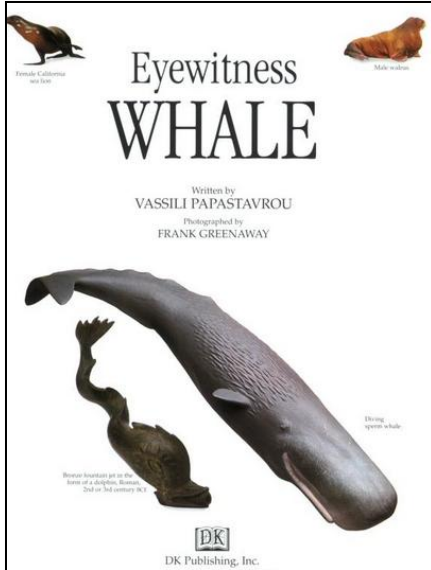
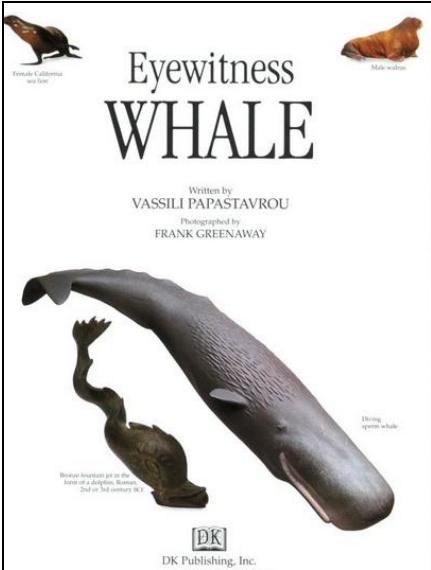
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A feature of informational text is:

Glossary



Glossary

amphibians kinds of animals that can live on land and in water

camouflage the color or shape of an animal that helps it hide

environments the conditions in an area including the variety of living things, the type of land, and the climate

insects kinds of animals that have three body parts and six legs

life cycles all the changes animals or plants go through as they develop

mammals animals that are fed with their mother's milk; mammals have fur or hair

reptiles kinds of coldblooded animals that often have scales and lay eggs



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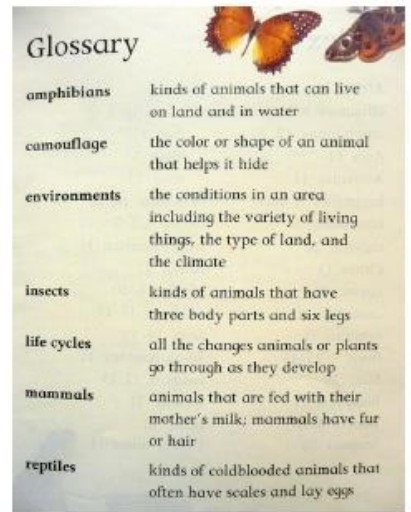
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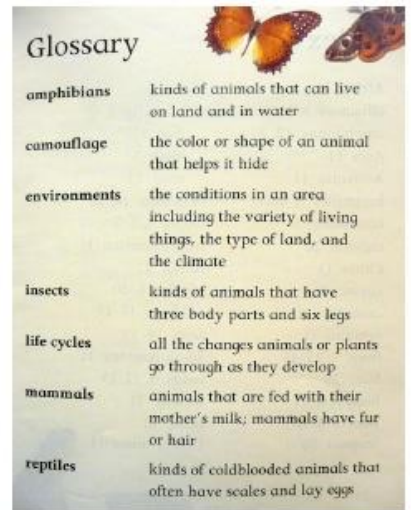
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A feature of informational text is:

Tables



How Do Insects Grow?

	1	2	3	4
butterfly				
ant				
bee				
beetle				

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22

A feature of informational text is:

Diagrams



Movie soundtracks

In 1889, Thomas Edison's assistant Charles Batchelor experimented with combining moving pictures and sound. Over the next 40 years other inventors, many of them associated with the new motion picture industry, developed methods for synchronizing film and speech.

Diagram showing how a film's soundtrack works

1. A stripe along the edge of a movie film carries the soundtrack. The width of this sound stripe varies according to the sound signals produced during the recording.
2. A light is shone through the sound stripe toward a photoelectric cell. The varying width of the stripe varies the amounts of light reaching the photoelectric cell.
3. The photoelectric cell converts the light into sound signals, which are the same as those of the original.
4. The sound signals travel down a cable to the cinema loudspeakers, where they are converted into sound waves.

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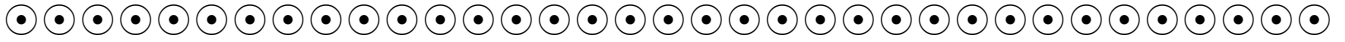
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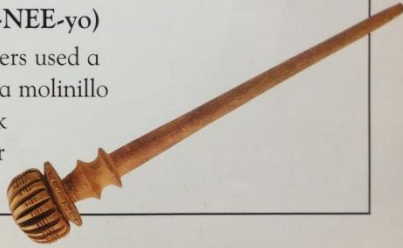
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Pronunciation Guides



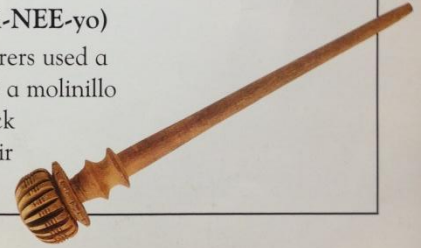
Molinillo (mole-i-NEE-yo)

The Spanish explorers used a mixing stick called a molinillo to whip up the thick foam on top of their hot chocolatl.



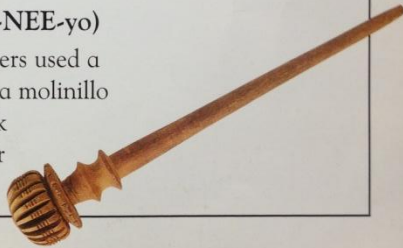
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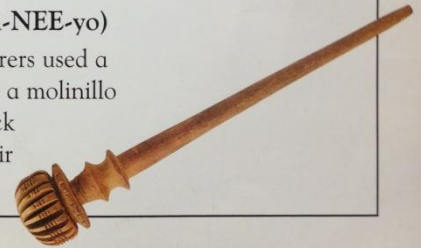
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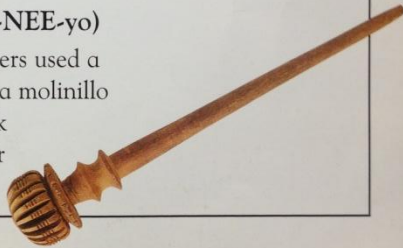
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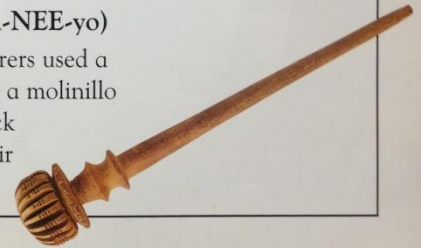
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A feature of informational text is:

KEY WORDS



Meat Eaters

Meat-eating animals are called **carnivores**. Most carnivores hunt for their food. In fact, many carnivores will eat any animal they can catch!



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A feature of informational text is:

RECIPES



CORNBREAD

Colvin Run Mill Corn Bread

- 1 cup cornmeal
- 1 cup flour
- ½ teaspoon salt
- 4 teaspoons baking powder
- 3 tablespoons sugar
- 1 egg
- 1 cup milk
- ¼ cup shortening (soft) or vegetable oil



Mix together the dry ingredients. Beat together the egg, milk and shortening/oil. Add the liquids to the dry ingredients. Mix quickly by hand. Pour into greased 8x8 or 9x9 baking pan. Bake at 425 degrees for 20-25 minutes.

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HOW-TO




How To MAKE YOUR OWN QUICKSAND

- 1 MAKE A HOLE IN THE BOTTOM OF A PAIL.
- 2 STICK A HOSE UP THROUGH THE HOLE AND MAKE IT WATERTIGHT.
- 3 FILL THE PAIL 3/4 FULL WITH SAND.
- 4 PLACE A HEAVY OBJECT ON TOP OF THE SAND. THE OBJECT WILL STAY PUT.
- 5 TURN ON THE HOSE SO THAT A LITTLE WATER TRICKLES UP THROUGH THE SAND. THE SAND WILL SWELL AND GRAINS WILL PULL APART. WHEN THERE IS ENOUGH WATER TO MAKE THE SAND "QUICK", THE OBJECT WILL SINK.
- 6 TURN OFF THE WATER. THE SAND WILL SETTLE AND WATER WILL COME TO THE TOP. THE SAND CAN NOW HOLD ANOTHER HEAVY OBJECT. THIS IS BECAUSE THE WATER IS SQUEEZED TOWARD THE TOP AND THE GRAINS OF SAND AREN'T PULLED APART AS MUCH.




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A feature of informational text is:

FACTS & FIGURES



Nutrition Facts		
Serving Size 1 cup (228g)		
Servings per Container 2		
Amount Per Serving		
Calories 280	Calories from Fat 120	
	% Daily Value*	
Total Fat 13g		20%
Saturated Fat 5g		25%
Trans Fat 2g		
Cholesterol 2mg		10%
Sodium 660mg		28%
Total Carbohydrate 31g		10%
Dietary Fiber 3g		0%
Sugars 5g		
Protein 5g		
Vitamin A 4%		Vitamin C 2%
Calcium 15%		Iron 4%

*Percent Daily Values are based on a 2,000-calorie diet. Your daily values may be higher or lower depending on your calorie needs.

	Calories:	2,000	2,500
Total Fat	Less than	65g	80g
Sat Fat	Less than	20g	25g
Cholesterol	Less than	300mg	300mg
Sodium	Less than	2,400mg	2,400mg
Total Carbohydrate		300g	375g
Fiber		25g	30g

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FACTS AND FIGURES

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Meaning of Name: "Arm lizard"—its front legs were longer than its back legs
Classification: Sauropod
Size, Weight: 75 feet (23 meters) long, 40 feet (12 meters) to raised head, 80 tons (73 tonnes)
Time: Late Jurassic, 156 to 145 million years ago
Place: Colorado, and Tanzania, East Africa
Food: Leaves

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Sidebars




Teenage boy
Some Roman mummies were decorated with a realistic painting of the person who had died.




People from the past
There is something intriguing about a mummy. It is hard to believe that hundreds or even thousands of years ago it was a living person.
A mummy is the preserved body of someone who has died. The body may have been preserved naturally or deliberately as part of a religious ritual.
Naturally preserved bodies have been discovered in airless bogs. Here, the animals and bacteria that usually break down bodies cannot survive, so the body does not decay.




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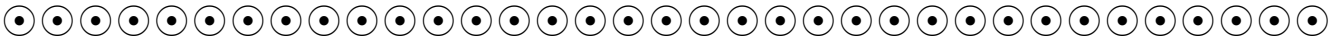
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Menu Bars



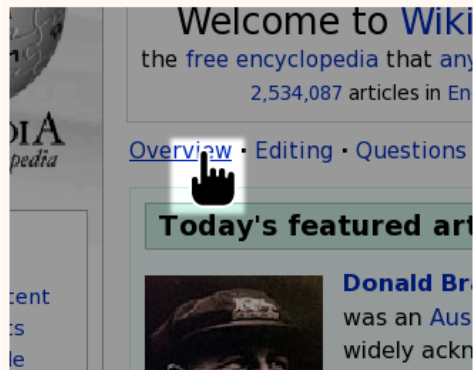
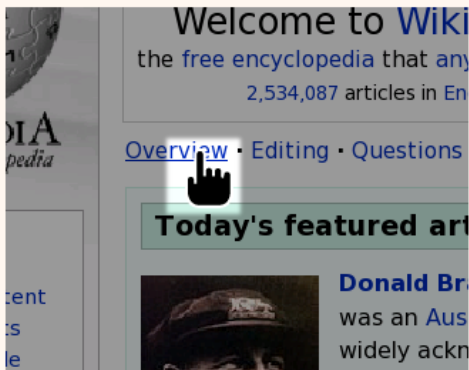
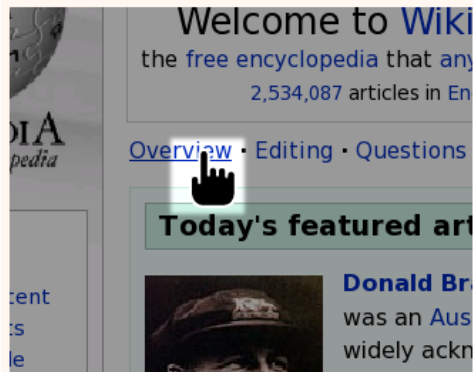
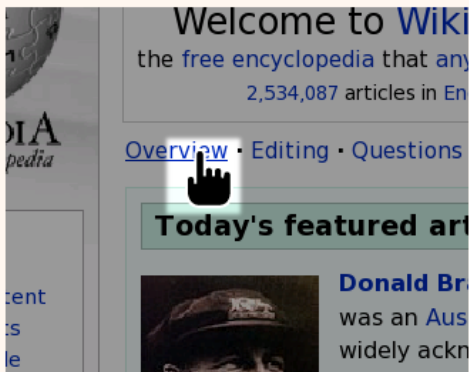
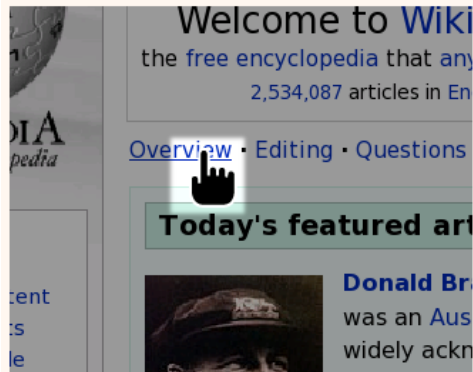
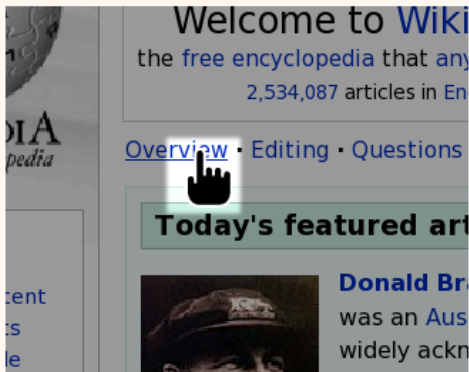
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ELECTRONIC MENU



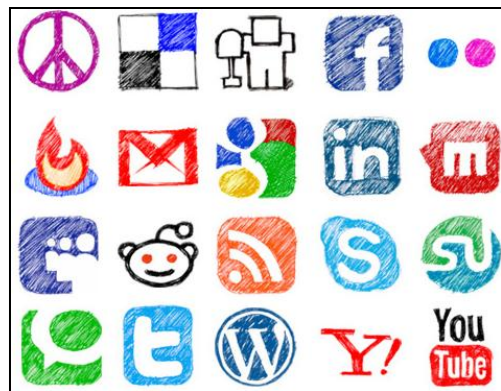
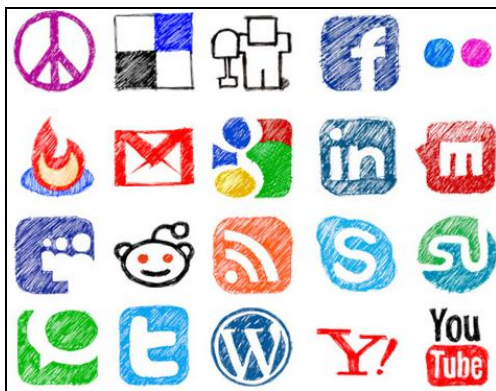
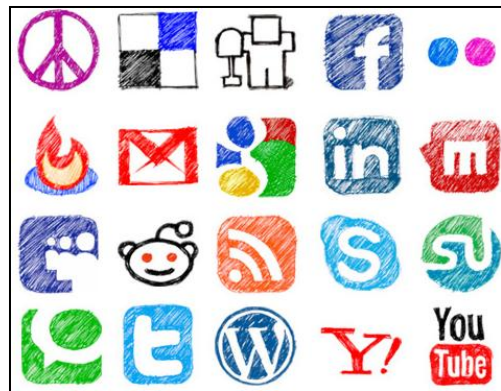
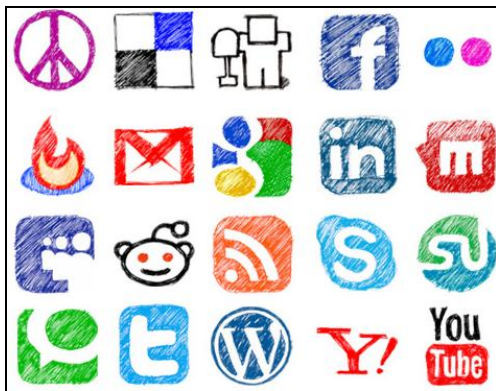
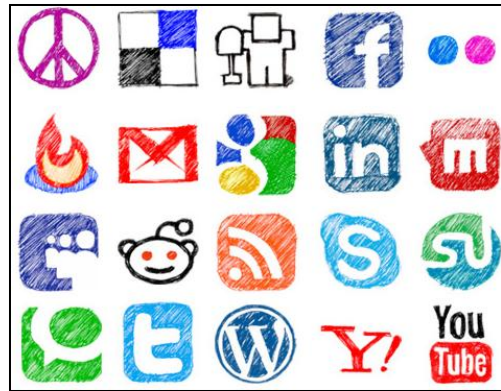
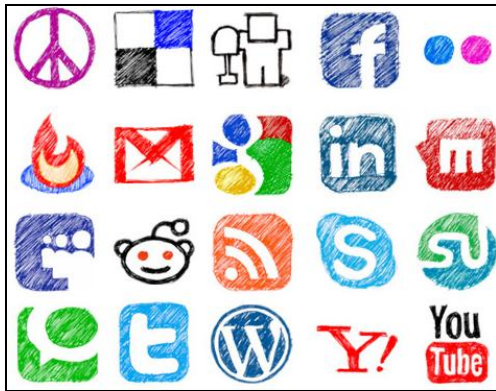
A feature of informational text is:

H Y P E R L I N K S




A feature of informational text is:

Icons



A feature of informational text is:

Dedication




For Audrey, as always

Field biologists often work under difficult living conditions and are driven solely by their quest to understand the natural world and the fascinating wild creatures that live in it. In my research on penguins, I spent hundreds of wonderful hours reading the scholarly words of field biologists. Those dedicated men and women helped me to understand the world of penguins, and I am indebted to them all.

This is my fifth book with the friendly, capable folks at Bookmakers Press. As before, it was an easy and pleasurable task to work with editor Tracy Road, her partner and copy editor Susan Dickinson and designer Zanier McLean. We've got to stop enjoying ourselves in this business, people are starting to talk.

I would also like to acknowledge the help of my longtime friend Joe Van Os of Joseph Van Os Photo Safaris, who continues to hire me to lead trips to the remote haunts of penguins.

Finally, this is my twelfth book, and for the twelfth time, I would like to dedicate it to the most deserving person in my life—my wife of 25 years, Audrey Lang. At the risk of repeating myself, she is the most interesting, stimulating, loving, compassionate, unselfish person I know. I love her dearly.




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Meet the Author



JIM ARNOSKY is the award-winning illustrator of more than 30 books for children, and both author and illustrator of 35 more. He lives with his family in northern Vermont.

For *All About Owls*, Jim Arnosky tried to answer all his own questions about owls. He went out at night to listen for owls. He went into the dark woods to photograph owls. And he sketched, painted, and video-taped owls.

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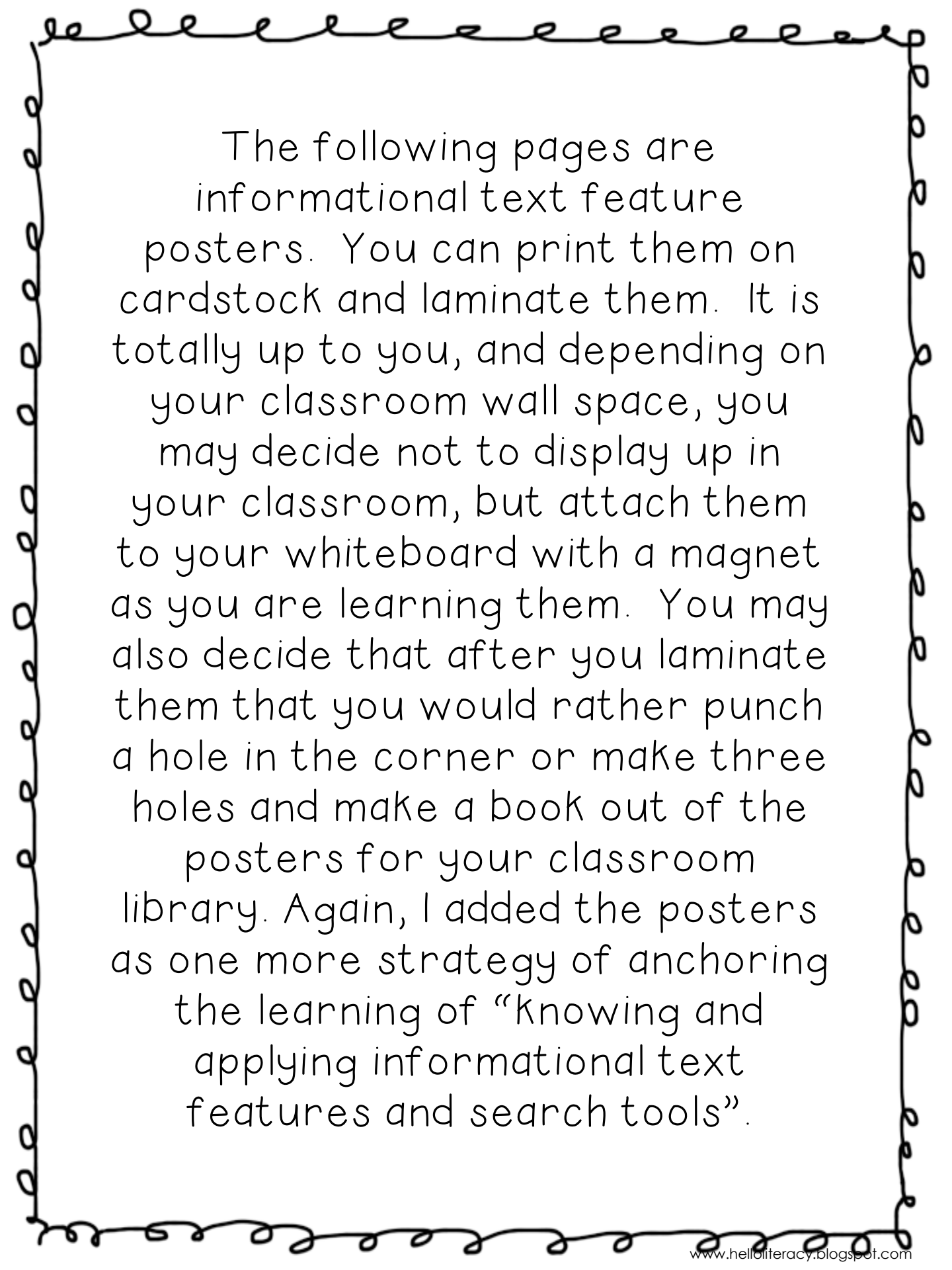
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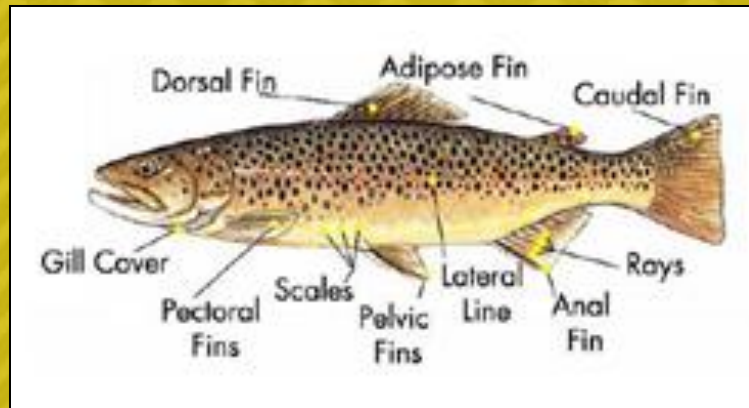
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The following pages are informational text feature posters. You can print them on cardstock and laminate them. It is totally up to you, and depending on your classroom wall space, you may decide not to display up in your classroom, but attach them to your whiteboard with a magnet as you are learning them. You may also decide that after you laminate them that you would rather punch a hole in the corner or make three holes and make a book out of the posters for your classroom library. Again, I added the posters as one more strategy of anchoring the learning of “knowing and applying informational text features and search tools”.

L a b e l s



Labels are word tags that point to different parts of something important and name the important part.

Photographs



Photographs are pictures taken with a camera. They illustrate exactly what something looks like.

Captions



Pandas are excellent climbers. They often climb trees to take long naps.

Captions are words by a photograph or illustration that describe what's happening in the picture.

Headings

Chapter 1

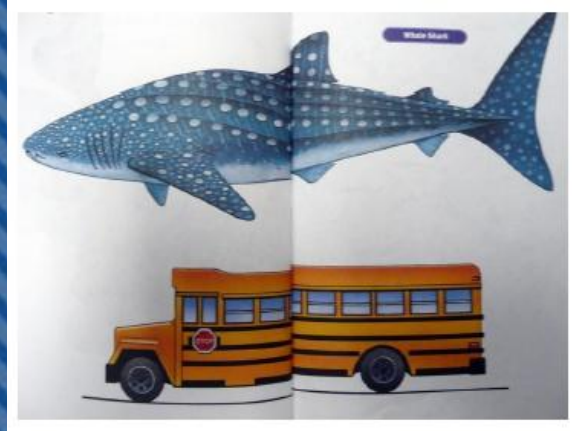
HOME SWEET HOME

Earth is the only planet we know of with the ability to sustain life. Animals and plants inhabit nearly every nook and cranny of the global ecosystem. You're a vital part of a living planet. Turn back to the map on page 8, and locate your home turf, your region. In which biome do you live?



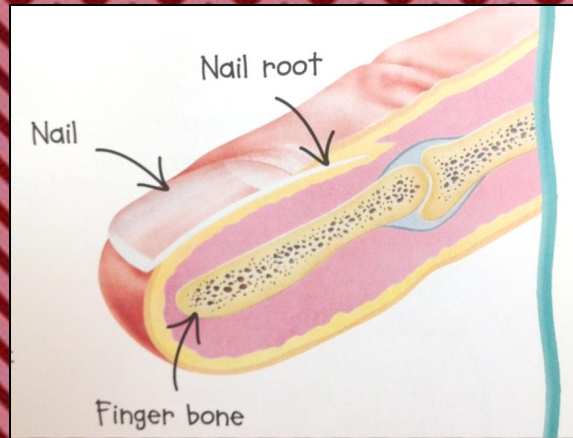
Headings tell the reader what the upcoming section is going to be about.

C O M P A R I S O N S



Comparisons help us understand characteristics of an object by comparing it to something else familiar.

CUT-aways



Cut-aways or cross-sections, show the reader a view of the inside by leaving off the outside layer.

M a p s



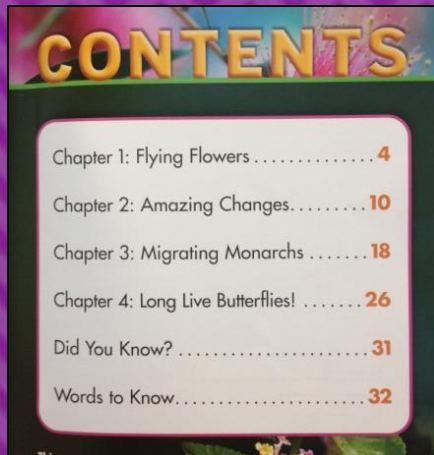
Maps are picture tools that help us know the location of where things are in the world.

CLOSE-UPS



Close-ups show larger “up close” detail in something that is already small and hard to see.

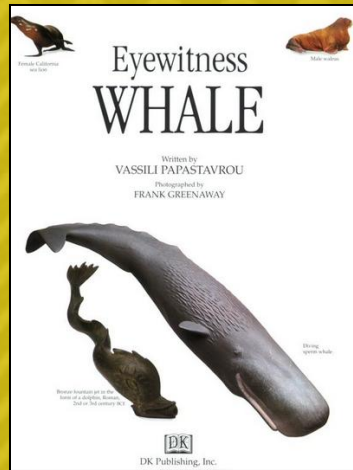
Table of Contents



Chapter 1: Flying Flowers	4
Chapter 2: Amazing Changes.....	10
Chapter 3: Migrating Monarchs	18
Chapter 4: Long Live Butterflies!	26
Did You Know?	31
Words to Know.....	32

The Table of Contents identifies the main ideas and tells us which pages they are on in the book.

T i t l e p a g e



The title pages show the title, the author, the publisher and usually an illustration or photograph.

I n d e x

INDEX			
A	E	K	S
adelle penguins, 34	eggs, 24	killer whales, 12, 34	sea lions, 34
adult penguins, 24,	elephant seals, 20	kinds of penguins, 34	seals, 12, 33, 34
26, 34	emperor penguins, 34	king penguins, 8, 34	size, 8, 34
angry behavior, 24,	exercise, 30		South Georgia, 7
26	exploring, 22		starvation, 34
Antarctica, 7, 34		L	
C	F	leaving the colony,	T
chicks, 8, 16, 34	families, 16	26, 30, 32	talking, 10
colony, 10, 24	feathers, 18, 32, 34		travel, 12
cooks, 34	feeding, 12, 14, 16	M	
cooling off, 18	female king pen-	mates, 34	W
D	guins, 24	molting, 32, 34	water, 28
defecating, 10	dying, 7	muscles, 30	whistling, 10, 14
dining, 34	G	N	
	getting lost, 22-28	New Zealand, 34	
	growing up, 34	P	
	H	parents, 16, 26	
	hungry, 10, 26	predators, 12, 34	

The index is an alphabetical listing of vocabulary and the page number where those words are found in the book.

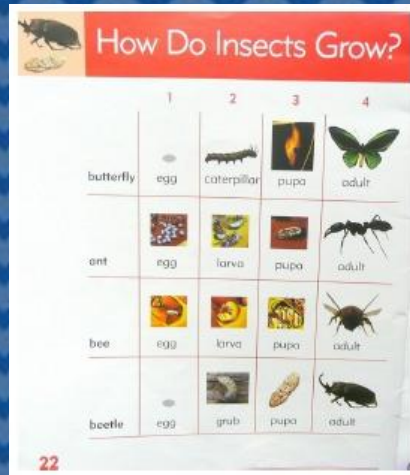
Glossary



Glossary	
amphibians	kinds of animals that can live on land and in water
camouflage	the color or shape of an animal that helps it hide
environments	the conditions in an area including the variety of living things, the type of land, and the climate
insects	kinds of animals that have three body parts and six legs
life cycles	all the changes animals or plants go through as they develop
mammals	animals that are fed with their mother's milk; mammals have fur or hair
reptiles	kinds of coldblooded animals that often have scales and lay eggs

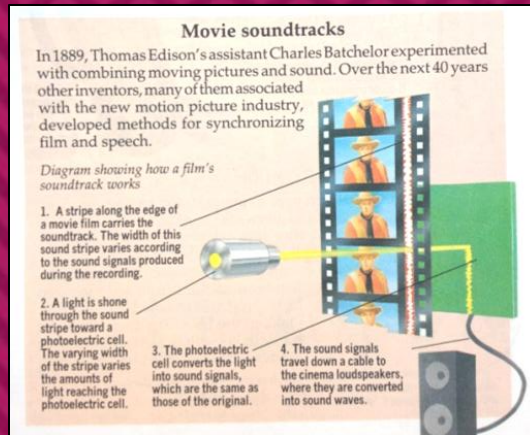
The glossary helps a reader by defining key vocabulary words that are in used in the book.

T a b l e s



A table is a graph or chart that summarizes information and is used to compare things.

Diagrams

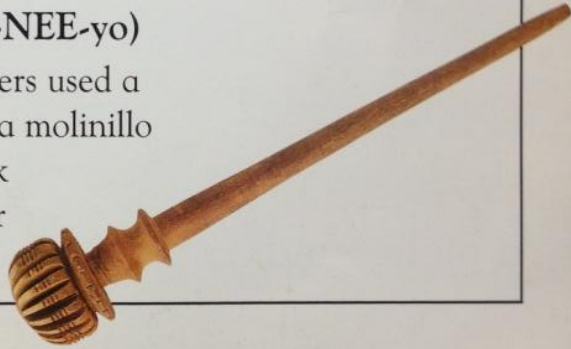


Diagrams show or explain how or what something looks like, like with labels or captions.

Pronunciation Guides

Molinillo (mole-i-NEE-yo)

The Spanish explorers used a mixing stick called a molinillo to whip up the thick foam on top of their hot chocolate.



Pronunciation guides help us know how to pronounce the word by showing it chunked apart in syllables.

KEY WORDS

Meat-eating animals are called **carnivores**. Most carnivores hunt for their food. In fact, many carnivores will eat any animal they can catch!



Key words are colored or bold print words, in italics or vary in size and font. They signal importance.

T i m e l i n e s



A timeline is a chart of information in sequence that shows events in order.

RECIPES

CORNBREAD

Colvin Run Mill Corn Bread

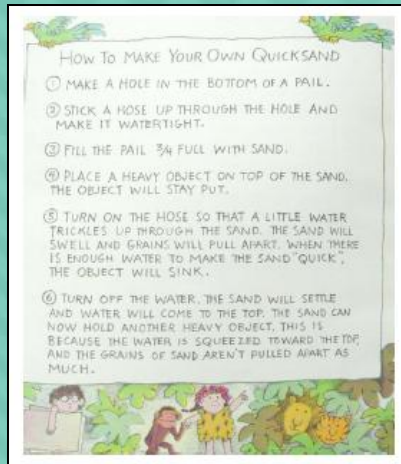
- 1 cup cornmeal
- 1 cup flour
- ½ teaspoon salt
- 4 teaspoons baking powder
- 3 tablespoons sugar
- 1 egg
- 1 cup milk
- ¼ cup shortening (soft) or vegetable oil



Mix together the dry ingredients. Beat together the egg, milk and shortening/oil. Add the liquids to the dry ingredients. Mix quickly by hand. Pour into greased 8x8 or 9x9 baking pan. Bake at 425 degrees for 20-25 minutes.

A recipe is a set of instructions for making or preparing something that is cooked or baked.

HOW-TO



A How-To page gives a set of instructions to the reader in the order in which they must be done.

Facts & Figures

Nutrition Facts			
Serving Size 1 cup (228g)			
Servings per Container 2			
Amount Per Serving			
Calories 280	Calories from Fat 120		
% Daily Value*			
Total Fat 13g	20%		
Saturated Fat 5g	25%		
Trans Fat 2g			
Cholesterol 2mg	10%		
Sodium 660mg	28%		
Total Carbohydrate 31g	10%		
Dietary Fiber 3g	0%		
Sugars 5g			
Protein 5g			
Vitamin A 4%			Vitamin C 2%
Calcium 15%			Iron 4%
<small>*Percent Daily Values are based on a 2,000-calorie diet. Your daily values may be higher or lower depending on your calorie needs.</small>			
Calories: 2,000 2,500			
Total Fat	Less than	65g	80g
Sat Fat	Less than	20g	25g
Cholesterol	Less than	300mg	300mg
Sodium	Less than	2,400mg	2,400mg
Total Carbohydrate		300g	375g
Fiber		25g	30g
Calories per gram:			
Fat 9		Carbohydrate 4	Protein 4

Facts and figures
tell a reader
additional factual or
statistical
information about
the topic.

Sidebar



Teenage boy
Some Roman mummies were decorated with a realistic painting of the person who had died.



People from the past

There is something intriguing about a mummy. It is hard to believe that hundreds or even thousands of years ago it was a living person.

A mummy is the preserved body of someone who has died. The body may have been preserved naturally or deliberately as part of a religious ritual.

Naturally preserved bodies have been discovered in airless bogs. Here, the animals and bacteria that usually break down bodies cannot survive, so the body does not decay.

Sidebars are boxes of text placed beside the main text and expand on the ideas and information.

M E N U B A R S



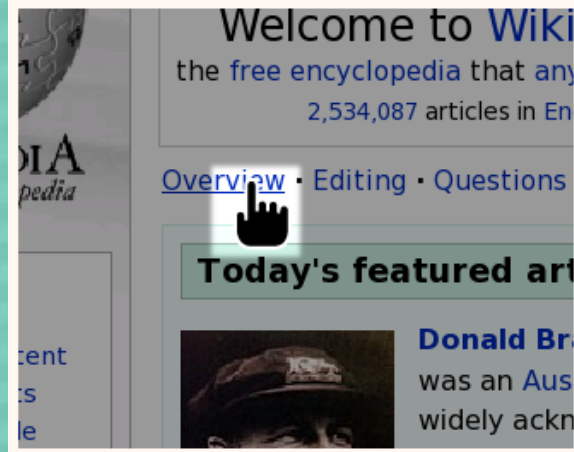
Menu bars are used on internet sites to give the reader more topic options within the website.

ELECTRONIC MENUS



These are digital displays of information that readers can manipulate depending on the options and choices.

HYPERLINKS



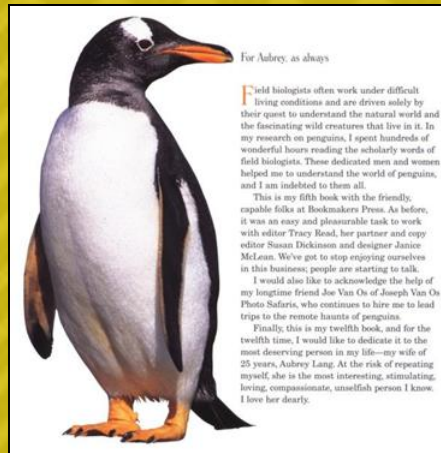
When using a computer, this is a link to another location or file, usually activated by clicking on a word or image.

ICONS



An icon is a symbol or image that represents something else and/or links to something else.

Dedication page



A dedication page shows who the author is writing the book for, and any other words the author would like to share.

Meet The Author



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A Meet the Author page gives background information about the author, and sometimes a photo of them.



Acknowledgements

I would like to thank A Millions Sighs Photography Blog for the Chevron Pattern Freebie pack used in the feature posters. They are used in this product with her permission. Fair Use image sources are embedded within each page. Fonts used are CK Wavey, CK Long & Lanky, Hello Firstie, Hello Firstie Skinny, Hello Doodle Print and Century Gothic . Curly borders are from my Mixed-Up Black Borders, Set 2.

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