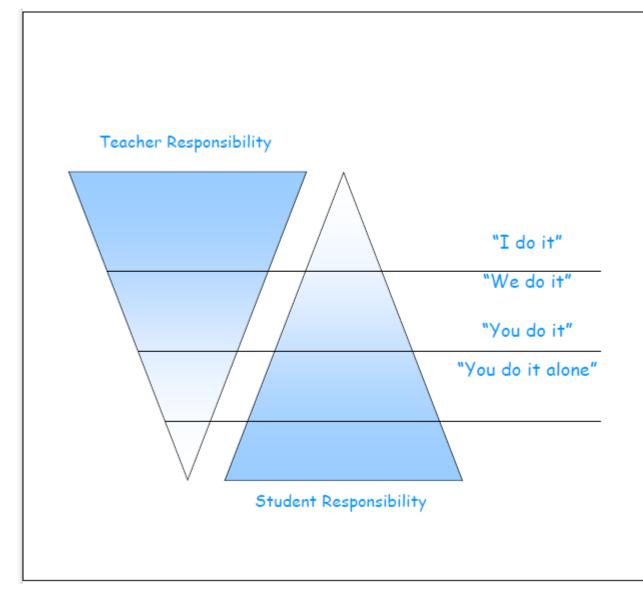
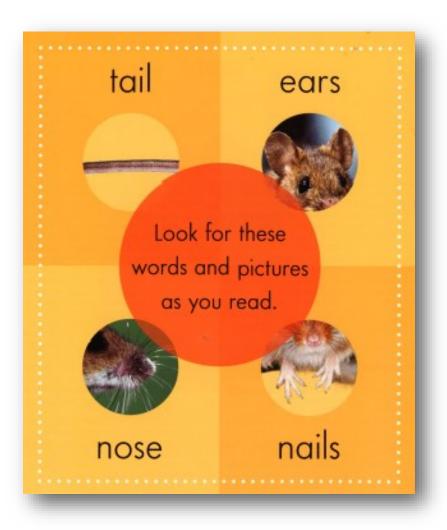


This book contain lots of lovely facts about mice, but before children are invited to be fact-finders, please invite them to look carefully how the text is organized. Pausing to do this will help them notice the structure of nonfiction text which varies greatly from one book to another.

The steps within this guide follow the gradual release of responsibility. Explicit instruction is the first step.





The inside cover of this book is providing a glimpse of its organizational structure. Show this page to students and ask, "Why do you think the author of this book wants us to look for these words and pictures as we read?"

Why? Hopefully your students will tell you the topic is mice

and the main ideas are: tail, ears, nose and nails.



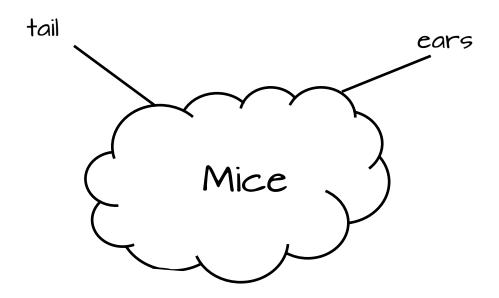
Why is the organization of nonfiction text important?

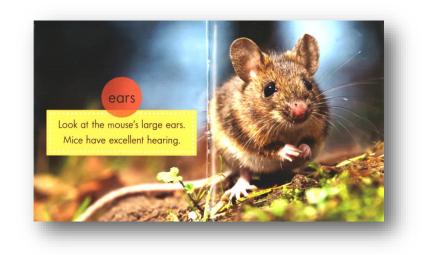
Inviting our students to look first at the organizational structure will help them find the

TOPIC MAIN IDEAS AND DETAILS.

This concept plagues many students well into their high school years. In high school they will be responsible for full chapters of information. Pausing to teach this skill is akin to teaching someone how to fish rather than giving them a fish! There's a huge difference!

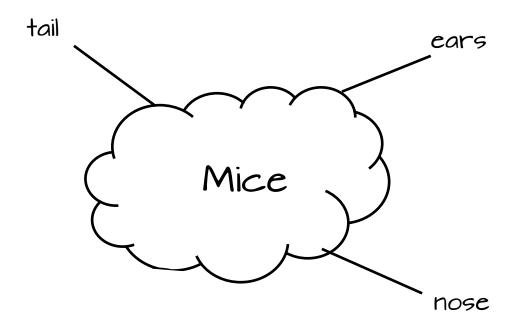


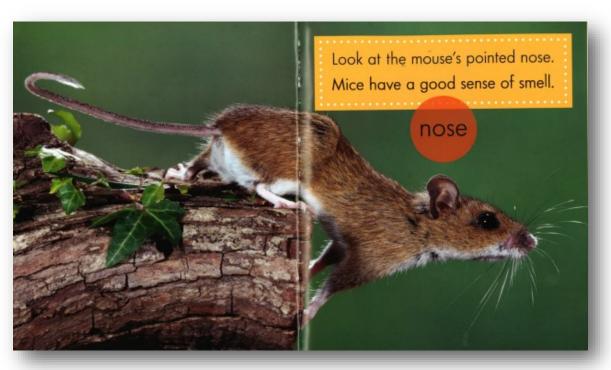


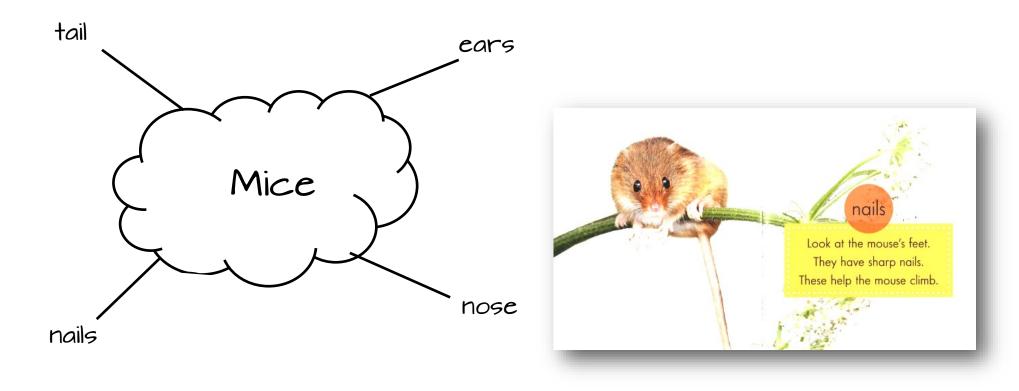


The organization of this nonfiction text helps us to build a web that is well organized. It contains the topic, and is just beginning to show the main ideas.

No details yet please until all the main ideas are found and the web is solidly built!





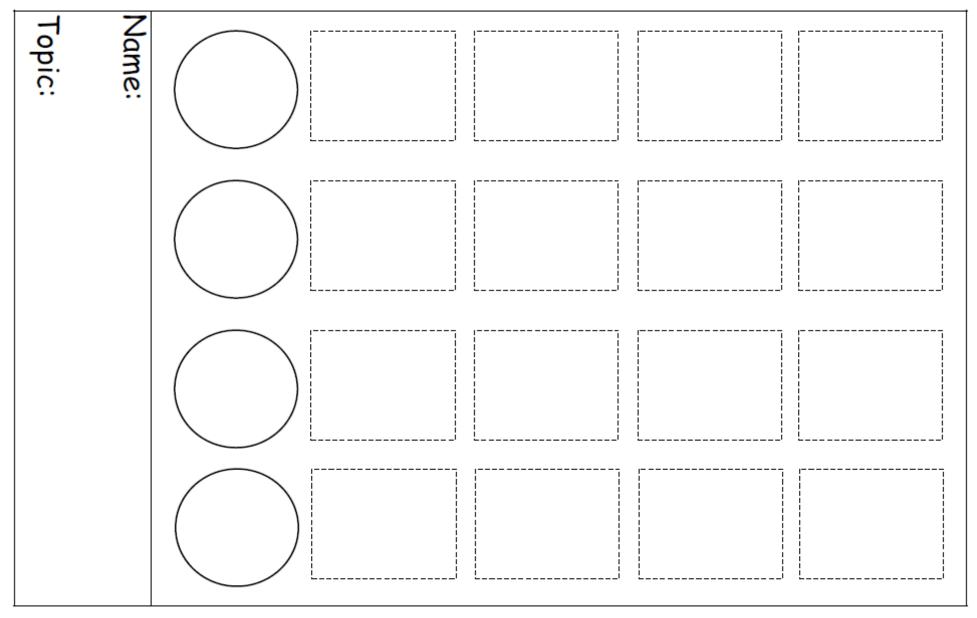


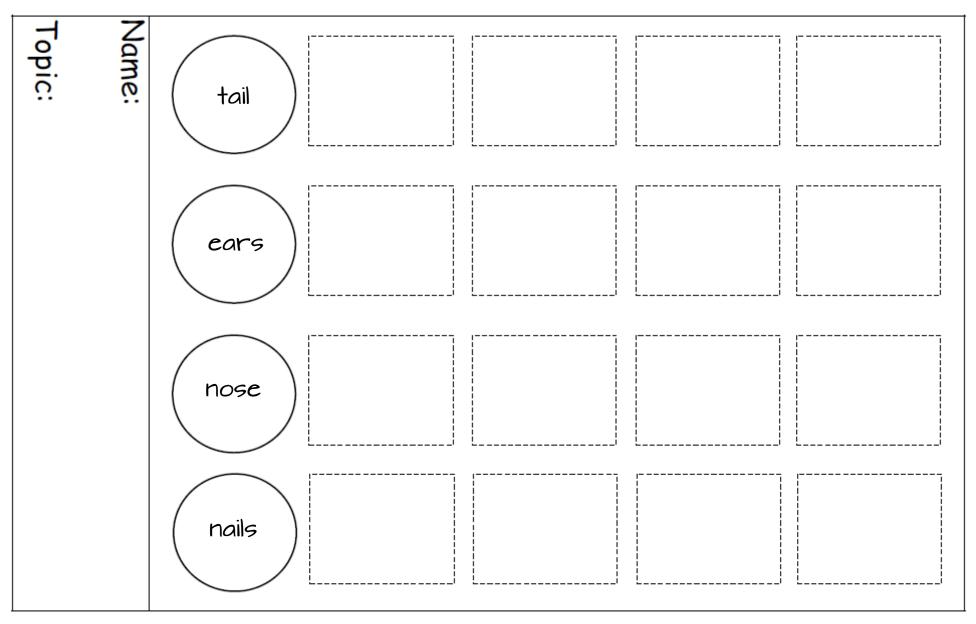
We now have our topic in the center

and our four main ideas.

Now we are ready for details, but let's go just as slowly with this part! Here's a new black line master to consider

Invite students to look at this black line master and figure out where the four main ideas might be written.

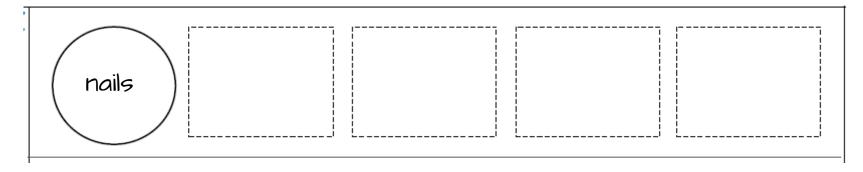




Now it's time to go slowly and explicitly teach students how to find the details for each main idea.

If our topic is mice, do we need to write mice as one of our details? (no)

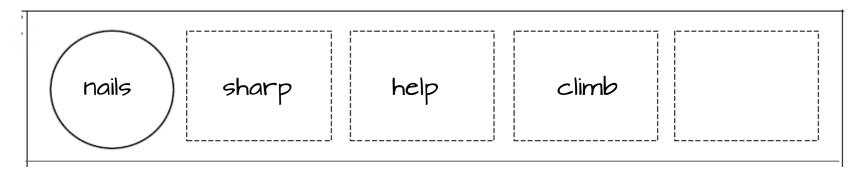
If our main idea is nails, do we need to fill one of the details boxes with the word, nails? (no) What are the important words to capture as our details?



Now it's time to go slowly and explicitly teach students how to find the details for each main idea.

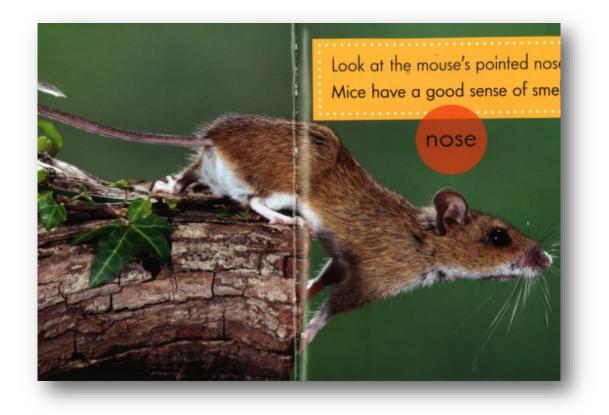
These help the mouse climb.

Did you find the words smooth and moist. They are the only two important words we need. Are you ready to try the next main idea on your own? Yes you are!



Debbie Nelson & Carol Walters; book selection by Joan Pearce S.D 71 Comox Valley

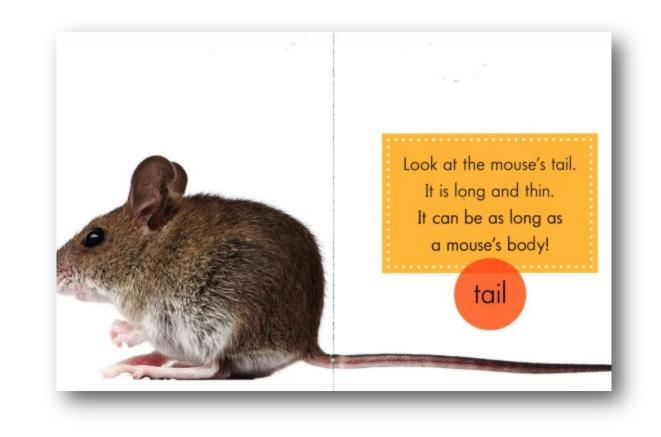
Which words capture the details about the frog's vocal sac?





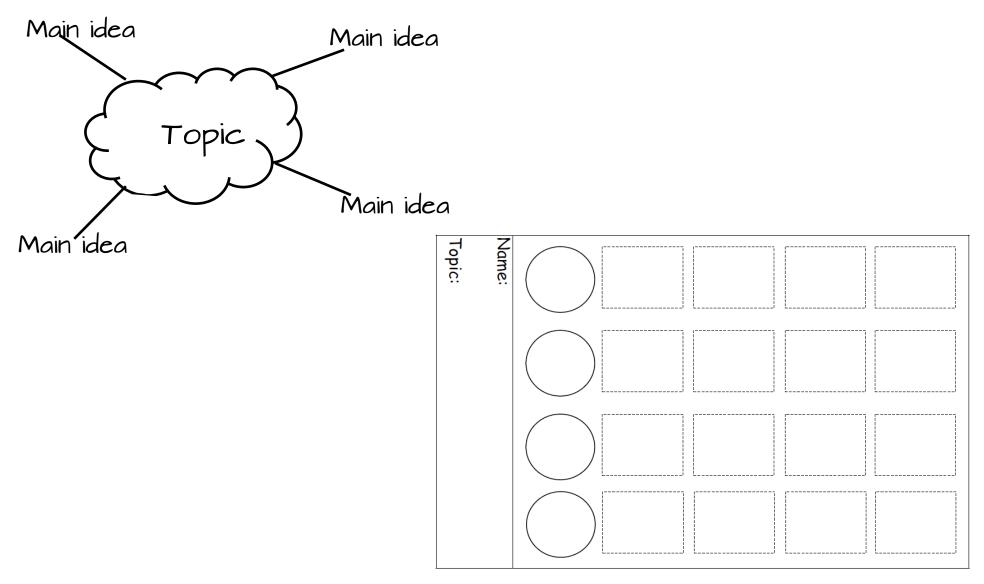






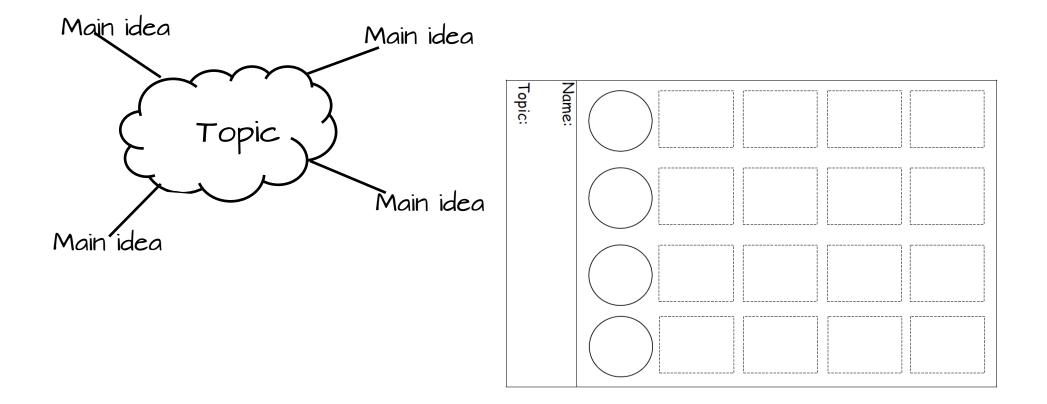


It's gradual release of responsibility time! Using the other books within this kit, students can work with a buddy repeating each of the steps you've just completed.



It's your turn now.

• Job #1 is to make a web that shows the topic and each main idea. Job #2 is to use the second black line master to show the topic, each main idea and the details.





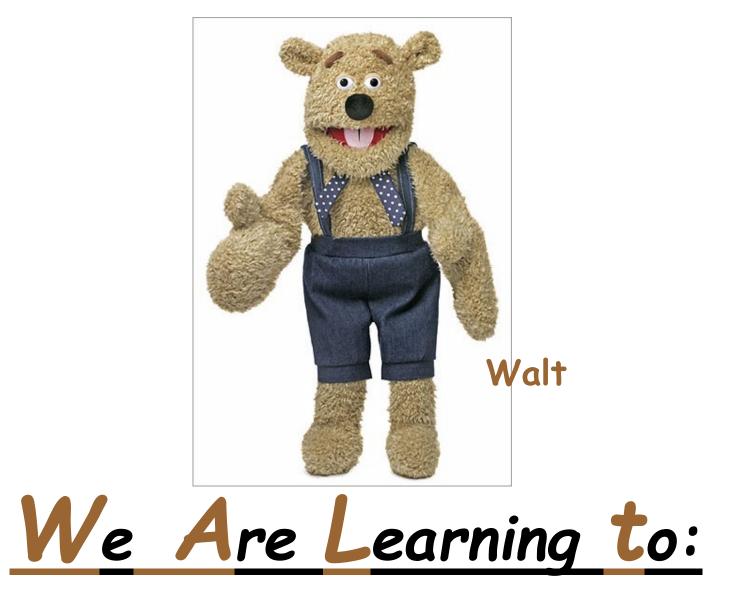


figure out how this book is organized to help find the main ideas and details.

Once research is complete, your students will have fun creating riddles to share with classmates.

<u>Riddle</u> Who am I ?

- My tail is as long as my body.
- I have excellent hearing.
- I have a pointed nose and a good sense of smell.
- My sharp nails help me climb.

What am I?



Riddle

Who am I ?

Name: