

Continue



Later in the fall and heading towards winter, we begin to really focus on problem and solution and cause and effect in our stories. My first grade students by this point have been introduced to these ideas, but now they will dive in and not only identify each of these in a story, but also take note on how important they can be to the plot. I wanted to share some of my favorite read alouds for both skills. First up, problem and solution: Enemy Pie by Derek Munson: This book has a very clear problem, but the solution is the fun one here! With a twist at the end, your students will be interested to see what happens in this story to fix the problem. This book is also a wonderful character education read aloud to help students who may be having trouble with friends (or “enemies”). Crazy Hair Day by Barney Saltzberg: In this story, Stanley accidentally celebrates crazy hair day one day early and arrives to school feeling quite embarrassed. There are many ways this problem could be solved, but his classmates choose a heartwarming way to make Stanley feel included! A Chair for My Mother by Vera Williams: In this story a family spends a long time saving up money for a new chair. The problem presented here requires a long, dedicated solution, with many lessons to be taught to your young students along the way. You can grab each of these books here: Next, I teach about cause and effect using the following books: The Rain Came Down by David Shannon: This text highlights cause and effect very clearly. Each character does something that causes another character to react. On each page your students will be able to readily identify a cause and effect going on in the text. Amelia Bedelia by Peggy Parish: Good ole Amelia Bedelia always has my kids laughing as she constantly mistakes the meanings of words without using context clues. We always have a lively debate at the end of the story about whether or not Amelia Bedelia should’ve lost her job. Alexander and the Terrible, Horrible, No Good, Very Bad Day by Judith Viorst: In this classic, we talk about how the way Alexander is feeling and acting effects what happens in the story. We love to discuss ways we could’ve changed his day to help Alexander have a better, happier day and how those causes and effects might occur in the context of the story. You can grab those three books here: I am a participant in the Amazon Services LLC Associates Program, an affiliate advertising program designed to provide a means for us to earn fees by linking to Amazon.com and affiliated sites. I have also made read aloud lessons and response sheets for ALL the above books and more that you can find by clicking the image below if you are interested: In order to continue enjoying our site, we ask that you confirm your identity as a human. Thank you very much for your cooperation. Tony did everything that he could to prove that he was ready to take care of a puppy. He got up for school without complaining. He made up his bed. He put his dishes in the sink every night. He did his homework without being told. There was no school today! John leapt out of bed before his mother called him. There wasn't a moment to lose! He gobbled down a bowl of cereal for breakfast, grabbed his skateboard, and headed for the park. Read each passage. Answer the questions. Our elementary school chorus had the largest participation in its history this year. They did eight performances - three in school, and five around town - and received an award for Most Improved School Vocal Group from the state. Tim Burton is living proof that it is possible to have a successful career if you choose to follow your passions. Hailed today as a creative and innovative film director, as a child, Burton was fascinated by classic horror films. Holly got a book for her birthday. Once she started reading it, it seemed that she never put it down. She read at the breakfast table in the mornings. She read on the bus on the way to school. Howler monkeys start and end the day with loud cries. The cries are their way of keeping in contact with the rest of their troop. They are also a way to signal to competitive troops when they are encroaching on their territory. In Montgomery, Alabama in 1955, an African American woman named Rosa Parks refused to give up her bus seat to a white man, a decision that brought about one of the defining moments of the U.S. Civil Rights movement. ASL is a visual language, which means that it has its own syntax and grammar. Because it is a “manual language,” words are formed by the “speaker” using combinations of hand, arm, and body gestures, as well as facial expressions. Write a topic sentence for each paragraph that clearly state the purpose for the work. All of his friends like summer the best, but to William, there is a lot more to do in winter. William loves to play in the snow. Joe’s cousins felt sorry for him because he lived in the city, but Joe loved city life. Whenever he wanted to fly a kite, or take a walk, or run around, he would head to the park. There was a new family in the neighborhood. They had a little girl about Fiona’s age, and Fiona really wanted to meet her. Mia’s parents always said that when she was a baby, she got into everything! She wanted to hold everything that she saw, and she usually tried to put it in her mouth. Kids love sports. There are age appropriate programs for almost every sport, and playing sports is a way for kids to challenge themselves in a safe and encouraging environment. Sometimes, it may get challenging to identify its main idea or purpose when reading comprehensive texts. Finding the central idea of a text is an essential reading skill that everyone should master. If you don’t have enough time and you need to read a long text, then by understanding the essence of a text, you can quickly summarize it. Read on to find out the centerpiece of a text and how you can identify it with just one read. Writers usually convey the central idea of a text through a topic sentence. The topic sentence is the first sentence of a When writing essays, position papers, reports, and stories, authors must present their thoughts clearly. Everything within the story or essay must sustain the central topic of thought, from the setting and the characterizations to the supporting arguments and evidence. A really good technique that you can use to help students with this skill is teach students to use the title of a passage to help them infer the main idea of the story. In nonfictional works the title almost tells you everything you need to know to sketch out the sum and substance of what will be presented. The second skill that students should be proficient with is how to differentiate between topics and the supporting details of the story: I find that this comes with practice. Graphic organizers are really helpful for this skill. They can help you chart out your path to success. What Is the Main Idea of a Text? The main idea of a text or a paragraph can be defined as the primary point that the author wants to convey. The first sentence of a text or paragraph can tell you a lot about the text’s central idea, which is why it is also called the topic sentence. Furthermore, if a text has multiple paragraphs, you will find its central idea in the thesis statement, usually found at the end of the first paragraph. Finding The Central Idea Now that we have established the concept of the main idea of a text let’s discuss how you can find it. Here are different ways that you can find the central idea of a text: Understand The Topic The most important thing that needs to be done to identify the central idea of a text is to read it a few times thoroughly. After doing so, ask yourself what and who is the text about? Summarize The Text After reading the text thoroughly and figuring out the topic, summarize the text in your own words. To make this easy, pretend that you have to explain the summary to someone else. Focus On the First and Last Sentences Of The Text Most writers place the central idea in the first or last sentences. The chances are that if you read the first and last sentences of a text, the text’s main idea will start making sense to you. If the author uses, however, but or in contrast, there is a big chance that you will find the central theme in the following sentence. Pay Attention to Repeated Details Another great way to find the core thoughts of a text is to look for repeated pictures. If the author mentions one particular detail multiple times throughout the text, especially in the introduction and conclusion, it is most likely the text’s central theme. How To Make Sure That You Have Found the Correct Main Idea? Let’s make sure you have found the correct main idea to ensure no mistakes are made. To do so, write the summary of the text in one paragraph and make sure to include all essential details in it. Then ask yourself if the summary goes with the central topic. If your summary goes with the thought flow the writer of the text is attempting to convey, you have successfully selected the correct central idea. Wrapping Up Now that you know what is the main idea of a text and how to find it? You will easily find it in even those texts where the main idea is not clearly expressed. So, go ahead and apply the tricks mentioned above to practice your reading skills. Searching for that main idea is a very important activity in understanding a text. It is usually found in the opening paragraph when the author is setting up the topic and expressing the thesis. However, the location can vary according to the type of reading. For example, a research article’s main idea is toward the end, whereas a persuasive essay’s main idea is conveyed at the beginning. As the title says, we will share Relative Problems ReadWorks answer key for quiz topics. NOTE: All answers are checked twice before publishing them to you. So, please share if it helps you. Following are the answers for the article “Relative Problems” Q1. Why are Lauren’s friends upset with her?... Ans: They think Lauren invited Beth to her birthday party but not them Q2. What is one of the settings of the story?... Ans: The Museum of Natural History Q3. Read these sentences from the text. “His smile faded, and he bit his lip. ‘My parents are getting a divorce,’ he half-mumbled. He tilted his head further back, as though wanting to block out everything but the underside of the whale.”Based on this evidence, how does Billy most likely feel about his parents’ divorce?... Ans: He is in pain Q4. Read this sentence from the text. “As Lauren followed him off the bus, she noticed something thrilling: she couldn’t see over Billy’s head.”Why was Lauren thrilled about this?... Ans: She was self-conscious about her own height, so the fact that Billy was taller made her feel more comfortable. Q5. What is the main idea of this story?... Ans: Lauren worries less about her problems as she becomes friends with Billy and learns about his parents’ divorce. Q6. What part of the story does the title, “Relative Problems,” refer to?... Ans: Lauren’s problems are relatively small compared to Billy’s problem. Q7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence. Billy and Lauren have been neighbors for a long time and had grown up together for a while. _____. Lauren thinks it’s strange that they had not really spent time together since the fifth grade... Ans: Thus Q8. What advice did Billy give to Lauren about her friends?... Ans: He told Lauren to ignore their laughter and that she and her friends would eventually make up. Q9. How did Billy feel about being Lauren’s field trip buddy?... Ans: He was excited and enthusiastic. Q10. How does Billy influence Lauren in the story? Support your answer with evidence from the text... Ans: At the beginning of this story, Lauren is badly haunted with her own problems. Her friends are very much fed up with her, & she is self-conscious about being the tallest girl in class. But, as she & Billy start talking and spending time together, Lauren doesn’t feel so bad. She notices that Billy is also tall, which makes her feel more comfortable with her own height. She also finds that she doesn’t care about being separated from her friends when she is with Billy. By the end of the story, Lauren is listening to Billy about his problems instead of thinking about her own. In ReadWorks, Relative Problems is a hot topic that comes under Content > Grade 7 You can browse answer keys for other grades in ReadWorks here: >> Readworks Answers Key