

WRIGHT BROTHERS

The image displays a collection of educational worksheets for a differentiated reading unit on the Wright Brothers. The worksheets are layered, showing various tasks and a reading passage. In the foreground, two cartoon detectives wearing brown suits and hats stand next to each other. The worksheets include:

- Annotating Marks:** A worksheet with instructions: "As you read the passage, make the following marks on your text." It includes a list of marks: "Circle powerful words or phrases", "Underline words or phrases", "Write a question mark near something that makes you think of a question.", "Write an exclamation mark near something that surprises you.", "Draw an arrow where you make a personal connection to certain words or ideas.", and "Write your important thoughts in the margins."
- Task 3 - Reread & Dig Deeper:** A worksheet with instructions: "Reread the passage *Wright Brothers: Pioneers of Flight*. Use evidence from the passage to answer the following questions:" It includes a section for "Text Evidence Questions:" with the question: "1. What is the main idea of the passage?"
- Task 4 - Reread & Respond:** A worksheet with instructions: "Reread the passage *Wright Brothers: Pioneers of Flight*. Complete the chart below, listing the main idea and four supporting details from the passage." It includes a section for "Detail 1" and "Detail 2".
- Task 5 - Summarize:** A worksheet with instructions: "Using the organizer from Task 4, write a summary of the passage. The main idea should be stated in your first sentence. Then use the four details as supporting sentences. Close your summary by restating the main idea." It includes a section for "Summary".
- Wright Brothers: Pioneers of Flight:** A reading passage with a "Margin Notes" section. The passage describes the Wright brothers' journey from bicycle repair to aviation. It mentions that in the early 1900s, the small town of Kitty Hawk, North Carolina was about to be the birthplace of a new invention that would change the world. Two brothers, named Orville and Wilbur Wright, had begun their careers in printing, but switched to bicycle repair when it became popular. During that time, they learned a lot about machines. While they worked at their bicycle repair shop, they also took time to pursue one of their hobbies—flight. Their interest in flying had started when they were very young. Their father had brought home a small toy that used a rubber band to make it fly. Their interest in the world of flight grew in the 1890s. A German engineer named Otto Lilienthal was developing gliders, and the whole world knew about it and was watching. By 1902, Orville and Wilbur had already built a glider, which made over 700 flights. While they were building their glider, they realized that a person could stabilize it while in the air. However, it would need new things built onto it to do so. This is when they began to look at the possibility of attaching a motor to their glider. Over time, they worked on two important things: a motor that would fit on the glider and propel it forward, and something to more easily control the glider during flight. This control system was called a three-axis control. It was the start of the first controls that are now in modern airplanes. Eventually, the very important day came. On December 14, 1903, the Wright brothers decided to test what they called their "flying machine." They chose a place near Kitty Hawk, North Carolina because it had a nice hill and sand in case they crashed. They flew their flying machine and jump-started the world of aviation with a flight that lasted for 12 seconds and went a distance of 120 feet. The Wright brothers worked hard to develop flight even more after that. By 1905, they rebuilt one of their flying machines (called the Flyer III) and it became the first practical airplane. It had a wingspan of 40-feet and a 20-horsepower engine to power it. It also flew 24 miles at 35 miles per hour. By comparison, today's cars have between 100 and 200 horsepower, and modern airplanes fly at a speed of 550 to 600 miles per hour. August 19th is National Aviation Day.
- Task 1 - Read & Annotate:** A worksheet with instructions: "Read through *Wright Brothers: Pioneers of Flight* for the first time, use your reading marks and write important notes in the margin. Answer these questions:" It includes a section for "First Reading Questions:" with the question: "What is this passage mostly about?"

DIFFERENTIATED CLOSE READING UNIT

2 Different Reading Levels

High-Interest Passage!

The **easier** passage has a ■ in the bottom left corner.

The **more difficult** passage has a ▲ in the bottom left corner.

Wright Brothers: Pioneers of Flight

Margin Notes

You'd be surprised at what two people sharing a dream can accomplish. This is true even when they are from a little town of about 300 people. Orville and Wilbur Wright are a great example of how this can be true.

In the early 1900s, something big was happening in Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. A new invention that would change the world was being made. Two brothers, named Orville and Wilbur Wright, were working on it. They soon switched to bike repair when bicycling became popular. During that time, they learned a lot about machines and mechanics.

While they worked at their bicycle repair shop, they also took time to pursue one of their hobbies—flight. Their interest in flying had started when they were very young. Their father had brought home a small toy for them to play with. Over time, they worked on two important things: a motor that would fit on the glider and propel it forward. So they needed a way to more easily control the glider during flight. This control system was called a three-axis control. It was the start of modern airplanes.

By 1902, Orville and Wilbur had already built a glider, which made over 700 flights. While they were building their glider, they realized that a person could stabilize it while in the air. However, it would need new things built onto it to do so. This is when they began to look at the possibility of attaching a motor to their glider. Over time, they worked on two important things: a motor that would fit on the glider and propel it forward, and something to more easily control the glider during flight. This control system was called a three-axis control. It was the start of the first controls that are now in modern airplanes.

Finally, the very important day came. On December 14, 1903, the Wright brothers decided to test what they called their "flying machine." They chose a place near Kitty Hawk, North Carolina because it had a nice hill and sand in case they crashed. They flew their flying machine and jump-started the world of aviation with a flight that lasted for 12 seconds and went a distance of 120 feet.

The Wright brothers kept working hard on one of their flying machines (called the Flyer I). It had a wingspan of 40 feet and could fly 24 miles at 35 miles per hour. You can see that today's cars have between 100 and 200 horsepower. Modern airplanes fly at a speed of 550 to 600 miles per hour. That's quite a difference!

August 19th is National Aviation Day. It is also Orville Wright's birthday. On this day, we can remember the great things the Wright brothers discovered and accomplished. They changed the world of airplanes and flight. The world became a lot smaller because of the Wright brothers' work.

Wright Brothers: Pioneers of Flight

Margin Notes

You'd be surprised at what two people sharing a common dream can accomplish, even when they are from a little town with a population of about 300. Orville and Wilbur Wright are the perfect example of how this can be true.

In the early 1900's, the small town of Kitty Hawk, North Carolina was about to be the birthplace of a new invention that would change the world. Two brothers, named Orville and Wilbur Wright, had begun their careers in printing, but switched to bicycle repair when it became popular. During that time, they learned a lot about machines and become excellent mechanics.

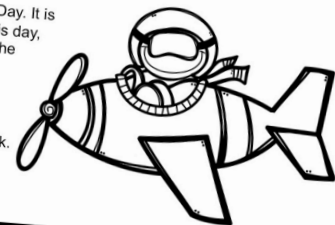
While they worked at their bicycle repair shop, they also took time to pursue one of their hobbies—flight. Their interest in flying had started when they were very young. Their father had brought home a small toy that used a rubber band to make it fly. Their interest in the world of flight grew in the 1890s. A German engineer named Otto Lilienthal was developing gliders, and the whole world knew about it and was watching.

By 1902, Orville and Wilbur had already built a glider, which made over 700 flights. While they were building their glider, they realized that a person could stabilize it while in the air. However, it would need new things built onto it to do so. This is when they began to look at the possibility of attaching a motor to their glider. Over time, they worked on two important things: a motor that would fit on the glider and propel it forward, and something to more easily control the glider during flight. This control system was called a three-axis control. It was the start of the first controls that are now in modern airplanes.

Eventually, the very important day came. On December 14, 1903, the Wright brothers decided to test what they called their "flying machine." They chose a place near Kitty Hawk, North Carolina because it had a nice hill and sand in case they crashed. They flew their flying machine and jump-started the world of aviation with a flight that lasted for 12 seconds and went a distance of 120 feet.

The Wright brothers worked hard to develop flight even more after that. By 1905, they rebuilt one of their flying machines (called the Flyer III) and it became the first practical airplane. It had a wingspan of 40 feet and a 20-horsepower engine to power it. It also flew 24 miles at 35 miles per hour. By comparison, today's cars have between 100 and 200 horsepower, and modern airplanes fly at a speed of 550 to 600 miles per hour.

August 19th is National Aviation Day. It is also Orville Wright's birthday. On this day, we can remember the great things the Wright brothers discovered and accomplished in the world of airplanes and flight. The world became a lot smaller as a result of the Wright brothers' incredible work.



Reference Chart, Annotating Guide, Close Reading Directions

CLOSE READING STEPS

The following steps are a **suggested sequence** in which you could approach the contents of this packet. This approach will require 3 separate readings of each passage, requiring students to dig deeper with each reading. Each task of the packet is to be completed in one day/lesson. With 5 total tasks per passage, each passage should take one week to complete.



1st Reading: Student reads the passage. As they read, they use their annotation symbols to identify unfamiliar words, questions they have, and parts of the passage that they agree with. Complete **Task 1: Read & Annotate**. This task also includes some basic recall questions.



2nd Reading: Teacher (or partner) rereads the passage a second time while students follow along. Have students complete **Task 2: Vocabulary**. This allows students to demonstrate their understanding of unfamiliar words from the passage, leading to a deeper comprehension of the text.



3rd Reading: Students reread the passage then responds in writing, citing text evidence. Students complete **Task 3: Reread and Dig Deeper**. This page of questions requires students to cite text evidence when answering questions. Additionally, students complete **Task 4: Reread and Respond Summarize**. These final tasks require students to use the text evidence to write a supported summary.

Annotating Marks

As you read the passage, make the following marks on the text:



Circle powerful words or phrases.



Underline words or phrases you do not understand.



Place a question mark near something that makes you think of a question.



Write an exclamation mark near something that surprises you.



Draw an arrow where you make a personal connection to certain words or ideas.



Write your important thoughts in the margins.

Wow! The character showed a lot of courage here...

ABOUT THIS PACKET

The first part of this packet includes 5 reading passages and one week's worth of reading activities for each passage. The Close Reading passages included in this packet are each provided at 2 different reading levels, so that you may more easily differentiate your instruction. All the informational content of the 2 versions is the same, but the reading levels are different. All the question sheets are the same. This makes it easy for you to provide reading passages on each student's level, but use the same question and activity sheets for the entire class!

NOTE:

The **easier** passage has a ■ in the bottom left corner.
The **more difficult** passage has a ▲ in the bottom left corner.

Each passage with its activities is designed for a 5-day time frame, following this schedule:

Day	Title of Activity	Purpose
1	Task 1: Read and Annotate	Read passage for the first time. Use annotation symbols to annotate. Answer surface level questions.
2	Task 2: Vocabulary	Read passage for the second time. Students choose vocabulary words that are unknown to them and complete the vocabulary activity using those words.
3	Task 3: Reread and Dig Deeper	Read passage a third time. Students answer deeper level questions, citing text evidence to support answers.
4	Task 4: Reread and Respond	Students use the graphic organizer to identify the main idea and supporting details of the passage.
5	Task 5: Summarize	Using the completed graphic organizer from Day 4, students write a summary supporting details for the passage.

The reading levels for each differentiated passage are provided in this chart:

Passage Title	Symbol	Lexile Level
Mozart – Musical Genius	■	720
	▲	940
The History of Little League	■	780
	▲	1,000
The Sweet Story of Honey	■	740
	▲	950
George Washington Carver	■	800
	▲	1,030
The United States Constitution	■	750
	▲	930

5 Days of Close Reading Activities for GREATER Reading Comprehension

Task 1 - Read & Annotate

Name: _____ Day: _____

As you read through *Wright Brothers: Pioneers of Flight* for the first time, use your annotating marks and write important notes in the margin. Then, answer these questions:

- Circle powerful words or phrases.
- Underline words or phrases you do not understand.
- Place a question mark near something that makes you think of a question.
- Write an exclamation mark near something that surprises you.
- Draw an arrow where you make a personal connection to certain words or ideas.
- Write your important thoughts in the margins.

First Reading Questions:

1. What is this passage mostly about?

2. What were the names of the 2 Wright Brothers?

3. What job did they switch to right after working in printing?

4. On what date and where was the first flight of their flying machine?

5. How long did that flight last and how far did the machine fly?

Task 2 - VOCABULARY

Day: _____

Second time. Find four words which vocabulary diagram below.

ILLUSTRATION:

ILLUSTRATION:

ILLUSTRATION:

ILLUSTRATION:

Task 4 - Reread & Respond

Date: _____

Wright Brothers: Pioneers of Flight. Complete the chart by answering the following questions:

Idea:

before 1902.

to change on the glider to

Brothers' first practical airplane

Task 5 - Summarize

Date: _____

Summary of the passage. The main idea is _____ Use the four details to write four sentences restating the main idea.

WRIGHT BROTHERS: PIONEERS OF FLIGHT

Detail 2

Detail 4

NO PREP!
Print and Go!

Answer Keys Provided

Task 3 - Reread &

WRIGHT BROTHERS: PIONEERS OF FLIGHT ANSWER KEY

Text Evidence Questions: Some answers may vary.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?
The Wright Brothers changed history when they built the first airplane, took their first flight, and developed the airplane.
2. List three details that support the main idea.
 - a) By 1902, Orville and Wilbur had built a glider.
 - b) On December 14, 1903, they tested their glider.
 - c) By 1905, they rebuilt one of their gliders into a powered airplane.
3. Give two ways their interest in flight began.
 - a) Their father brought home a small airplane.
 - b) In the 1890s a German man was flying a balloon over their town.
4. Describe the two things the brothers did to make their airplane work.
 - a) They designed a wing that could move up and down.
 - b) They built a strong engine.
5. Describe two characteristics of the first airplane.
 - a) It had a wingspan of 40 feet.
 - b) It had a 20 horsepower engine.
 - c) It flew at 35 miles per hour.

Task 1 - Read & Annotate

WRIGHT BROTHERS: PIONEERS OF FLIGHT ANSWER KEY

- Circle powerful words or phrases.
- Underline words or phrases you do not understand.
- Place a question mark near something that makes you think of a question.
- Write an exclamation mark near something that surprises you.
- Draw an arrow where you make a personal connection to certain words or ideas.
- Write your important thoughts in the margins.

First Reading Questions: Some answers may vary.

1. What is this passage mostly about?
This passage is mostly about the Wright Brothers, their historic first flight, and how they improved their airplane.
2. What were the Wright Brothers' jobs?
Their jobs were to design and build airplanes. Wilbur Wright was a printer.
3. Why did they switch to right after working in printing?
They switched to bike repair after working in printing.
4. On what date and where was the first flight of their flying machine?
The historic first flight took place on December 14, 1903 near Kitty Hawk, North Carolina.
5. How long did that flight last and how far did the machine fly?
That flight lasted 12 seconds and went a distance of 120 feet.