



Exploring Reading

Lessons and Activities

Level 3 (Spanish)

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Exploring Reading



Spanish
Version

Welcome to *Exploring Reading!*

We welcome you on an adventure toward reading comprehension in Spanish! The English version of the *Teacher's Guide* and the Spanish version of the *Great Works Literature Guides* are your tools for leading *Exploring Reading* instruction. The literature for this level includes *Henry y Mudge: El primer libro de sus aventuras* and *El día que los crayones renunciaron*. A PDF of the Spanish Answer Key for the *Cuaderno de prácticas guiadas para el estudiante* and an overview of the Spanish skills taught in the *How Words Work* lessons can be found with the Digital Resources on the USB Device.



TIME
FOR KIDS

Teacher Created Materials

3

Exploring Reading

Best Practices Guide



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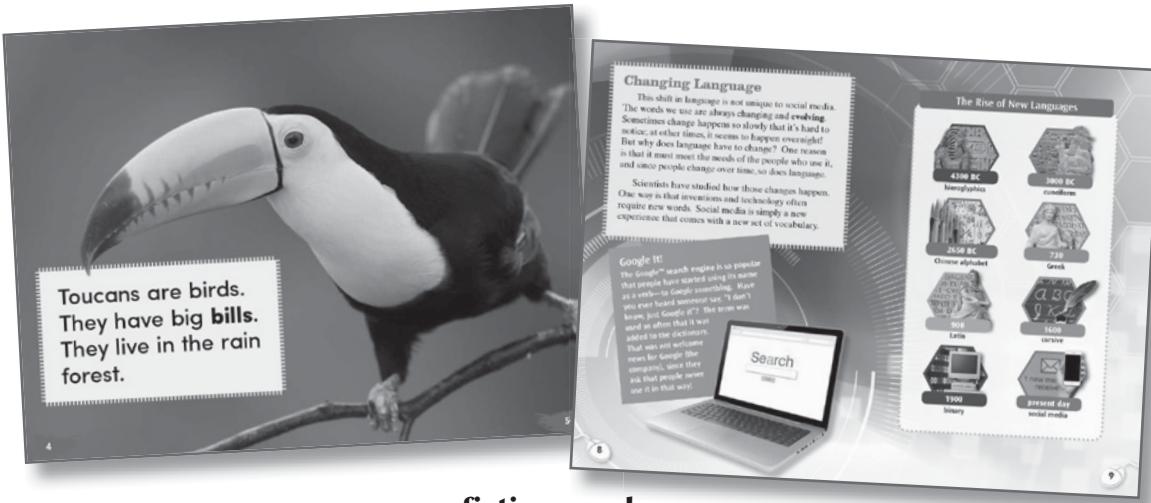
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Overview of Reading Instruction

The Importance of Reading Informational Text

In an increasingly global and information-rich society, students need to be eager to learn, seek answers, and have the necessary skills to navigate the various informational texts they will come across in school, the workplace, and everyday life. According to Stephanie Harvey and Anne Goudvis in their book *Strategies That Work: Teaching Comprehension to Enhance Understanding*, “interesting, authentic nonfiction fuels kids’ curiosity, enticing them to read more, dig deeper, and search for answers to compelling questions” (2007, 156).

Aside from the long-term goal of developing skilled readers, nonfiction text also has a role in standardized testing. Because students are most often tested on their abilities to comprehend nonfiction text, it is important to provide readers with explicit instruction for the ways in which nonfiction text is organized, along with specific skills and strategies for comprehending nonfiction text. In their article featured in *The Reading Teacher* (2000), Broaddus and Ivey suggest that familiarity with nonfiction text will add to students’ depth of content-area knowledge and understanding, which may increase standardized test scores.



nonfiction readers

These are some examples of nonfiction text in *Exploring Reading*. All nonfiction text contains nonfiction text features, rich charts, diagrams, images, and photographs to bring the text to life.



text cards

The Importance of Reading Literature

Recommending that children read “literary wholes” may seem like a contemporary criticism of basal programs, but this quotation is taken from a 1908 work on the teaching of reading in the United States, *The Psychology and Pedagogy of Reading* by Edmund Burke Huey. Huey’s observations highlight what every parent and teacher of young children knows—children love a good story. And the discussion that extends from the story is just as important. Speaking and listening strategies are critical during preschool and primary grades, during which time oral discourse provides the primary context for learning. Numerous correlational studies indicate that frequent, high-quality reading experiences benefit preschoolers in vocabulary acquisition (Lawrence and Snow 2011). Further, primary students who are learning decoding skills benefit from discussions that set a purpose for reading, activate prior knowledge, ask and answer thoughtful questions, and encourage peer interaction. Reading fiction provides rich opportunities for oral discourse development and vocabulary acquisition.



text cards

These are some examples of the fiction selections in *Exploring Reading*. All literature text contains story elements, rich vocabulary, and engaging images that support the text.



literature selections

Overview of Reading Instruction

The Importance of Intertextuality

Using fiction and nonfiction texts together is a natural way to explore themes. In an article in *The Reading Teacher*, Deanne Camp poses this question: "Given children's natural tendencies to ask questions about the world around them, why not focus on both fact and fiction to answer those questions?" (2000, 400) Fictional books can be an engaging way to introduce a topic to students; however, instruction does not need to begin with the work of fiction. Reading a nonfiction text before a fictional text on the same topic can build or strengthen background knowledge that may be required to successfully comprehend the fictional piece (Baer 2012; Soalt 2005). Additionally, students who prefer nonfiction texts will be more motivated to read a related fictional text when the informational piece is presented first (Soalt 2005). According to research by Sylvia Read, "interacting with nonnarrative texts may be the best path to overall literacy" (2005, 36).

TCM Grade Level, word count, Fountas and Pinnell Guided Reading Level, DRA Level, and Lexile Level are listed on the back cover of each reader. These measures are for reference only, as *Exploring Reading* nonfiction readers are not meant to match student's independent reading level. The books are studied through a shared read, led by the teacher. The books have the appropriate rigor for the purpose.



Theory into Practice

The Great Works Instructional Guides for Literature included in each *Exploring Reading* kit encourage teachers to engage in **modeled reading of rich, diverse texts**. The selections include a variety of characters and stories meant to be **culturally relevant and engaging** to all students.

Table 3 lists the literature selections that have been chosen for each level. The *Teacher's Guide* provides prompts and activities. More importantly, sharing the literature provides opportunities for authentic, student-initiated use of comprehension strategies.

Components of Effective Intervention

Theory into Practice

Reader Sample Lesson

Exploring Reading has embedded Gradual Release of Responsibility into each reader lesson, including review, teacher modeling, and collaborative practice.



On day one, the teacher **introduces the strategy**. The teacher models reading fluently with a **shared read** before student practice with a partner.

Day 1: Introduce the Strategy	
Life in Numbers: Managing Time	
Monitors  Introduce the Unit <p>Introduce and discuss the <i>Engage! Tool</i> for Monitoring Comprehension: compass, thermometer, and clock. Explain the three comprehension postures. When we read, we can be one or more of these postures. It's up to us if we are headed in the right direction or if we are lost!</p>	Beginner or Intermediate Learners <p>Re-read the last sentence of the first page of the text. Ask students to think about what they can do with the information. Then ask them to read the first few sentences of the first page again. Ask them to underline any words they don't know.</p>
Instructional Focus <p>1 Explore initial reading features on reader pages 3-7. • What information does each page tell you about the topic? • What information from the title tells you about the content? • How can we best move toward our goal? • How can we move most efficiently?</p>	Model <p>1 Below, student Grade 1 practice the Think Mark on Student Guidebook page 7. While discussing the text, ask your students to follow the detailed lines, explain that they will use the Think Mark to help them remember the details of what they read, and explain that it helps them to check their comprehension and improve their reading.</p>
<p>2 Review the Description Text Structure (Google Slides) and Reader Book page 3.</p> <p>3 Use Student Guidebook page 7 think marks to identify the main idea on pages 4 and 5 of the reader. Have students find the main idea in the text and use their knowledge of each word. Briefly discuss how each word adds to the main idea. Encourage a chance to look at those words in context while reading.</p>	<p>2 Introduce today's focus: Think marks on Student Guidebook page 7. While discussing the text, ask your students to follow the detailed lines, explain that they will use the Think Mark to help them remember the details of what they read, and explain that it helps them to check their comprehension and improve their reading.</p>
<p>4 Model how to fill in the Think Mark. On a sheet of chart paper, write page 6 (Clock). Ask your students to copy this onto their Think Marks. Note that the first time you use the Think Mark, you will add it to the beginning of the week.</p>	<p>4 Model how to fill in the Think Mark. On a sheet of chart paper, write page 6 (Clock). Ask your students to copy this onto their Think Marks. Note that the first time you use the Think Mark, you will add it to the beginning of the week.</p>
<p>5 Practice reading the text using the Think Mark. Ask your students to copy what they read the last school day in section 1 of their Think Marks. Encourage them to add the new section as well.</p>	<p>5 Practice reading the text using the Think Mark. Ask your students to copy what they read the last school day in section 1 of their Think Marks. Encourage them to add the new section as well.</p>
<p>6 Culture & Responsibility Check-in: Ask your students if they have any questions or concerns about the Think Mark. If no one has asked, remind them that you are available as a source of comprehension support.</p>	<p>6 Culture & Responsibility Check-in: Ask your students if they have any questions or concerns about the Think Mark. If no one has asked, remind them that you are available as a source of comprehension support.</p>
<p>7 Go Collaborative Practice</p>	<p>1 Have students share page 6 - skipping to the Think Mark section. Encourage them to spend 14 days focusing student to student support for the Think Mark. If necessary, prompt students to monitor their own comprehension. "What new information did you learn?"</p>
<p>8 Culture & Responsibility Check-in: Ask your students if they have any questions or concerns about the Think Mark. If no one has asked, remind them that you are available as a source of comprehension support.</p>	<p>2 On their Think Marks, have students record examples of fast learning. Examples: "I was able to read the 100-bee book four years ago!"</p>
<p>9 Culture & Responsibility Check-in: Ask your students if they have any questions or concerns about the Think Mark. If no one has asked, remind them that you are available as a source of comprehension support.</p>	<p>10 Culture & Responsibility Check-in: Ask your students if they have any questions or concerns about the Think Mark. If no one has asked, remind them that you are available as a source of comprehension support.</p>
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<p>17 Culture & Responsibility Check-in: Ask your students if they have any questions or concerns about the Think Mark. If no one has asked, remind them that you are available as a source of comprehension support.</p>	<p>18 Culture & Responsibility Check-in: Ask your students if they have any questions or concerns about the Think Mark. If no one has asked, remind them that you are available as a source of comprehension support.</p>
<p>18 Culture & Responsibility Check-in: Ask your students if they have any questions or concerns about the Think Mark. If no one has asked, remind them that you are available as a source of comprehension support.</p>	<p>19 Culture & Responsibility Check-in: Ask your students if they have any questions or concerns about the Think Mark. If no one has asked, remind them that you are available as a source of comprehension support.</p>
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Day 3: Continue the Strategy	Life in Numbers: Managing Time	
	Monitor Comprehension	Teach Text
Review Test		
First, have students take the paper organizer on Student Guided Practice Book page 3. Then, have them copy the numbers from the test and record information learned during the test.		
Introduction: New Text		
1. Explain required reading times on reader pages 10–12.		
What are the policies when you read?		
• How do the readings relate to information learned during the test?		
2. Use the Student Guided Practice book page 4 to review the reading sections and returning them to the student. Ask students to use the reading key on the page to rate their understanding of each section. Encourage each student to explain that students will have a chance to ask for help and receive it while reading.		
Intermediate or Advanced		
Encourage students to think about the multiple meanings of the word “average.” Ask them to consider how they can benefit from this concept. Have students take a math context to determine what average means in this text.		
Model		
1. Show the compass and have our use it to help us monitor comprehensions. Say, “Remember, when we read, our compass will tell us if we’re on track or off track.”		
2. Display the Monitor Comprehension poster (Student Guided Practice Book page 5). Explain that the poster is a visual reminder of the steps we take when we read. Point to the first step, “Predict.” Say, “Sometimes when I’m reading, I don’t know what’s going to happen next. That’s normal. So if I stop to ask myself, ‘What do I think is going to happen next?’, I’ll get it.” My teacher or teacher’s aide can help me with this.” Encourage students to ask for help and point to the words or sentences that help them.		
Teach Text		
1. Read the first two pages of the third reading. After reading “Tales of the Past” in the first section, ask students to reread the first section, “The History of Reading,” and the beginning of the second section, “Reading Comprehension.” Encourage the students to use the Think-Mark model as they read. Ask, “So, what did you learn about this story? This specific part concerned the first test. Ask students to use the compass to check in with themselves about the test. Ask students to use the compass to check in with themselves about the test again. Then continue thinking about the test. Ask students to use the compass to check in with themselves about their hours a week doing homework. That doesn’t seem like a lot?”		
Return to the Think-Mark Model from days 1 and 2, and write “average”—about half a dozen times on the board. Encourage students as they copy this onto their Think-Mark models. Ask students to add “average” to the list of words they will be adding to the word wall.		
5. Read pages 17–18 aloud, using the Think-Mark model. Ask students to use the compass periodically so students “will be able to self-monitor their comprehension throughout the text.”		
6. Read pages 19–20 aloud, using the Think-Mark model. Ask students to use the compass periodically so students “will be able to self-monitor their comprehension throughout the text.”		
Culturally Responsive Teaching		
1. Encourage students to reflect on what they are valuing a sense of belonging and what they are learning about their culture with a culminating experience.		
Collaborative Practice:		
1. Encourage students to read pages 20–21, stopping to ask for specific help from their teacher or teacher’s aide. If necessary, prompt students to monitor their own comprehension. What specific questions can you ask?		
2. On the Think Marks, have students record their responses to the questions they asked for specific help and the clarifications for their questions.		
Reflection		
1. Encourage students to reflect on any specific questions they asked while reading. Encourage them to share what they learned about their culture with a group.		
2. Encourage students in the <i>Merry Go-Round</i> to share what they learned about their culture with a group, sharing at one to five send-response turns. Encourage students to use the compass to check in with themselves of their reader or cookie mix share. Encourage students to use the compass to check in with themselves of their reader or cookie mix share. Can they “go round again,” this time reflecting on what they learned about their culture with the previous round? Encourage students to use the last turn to reflect on their responses.		
Culturally Responsive Teaching		
By the end of the day, encourage students to protect your culture by validating the importance of their culture. Encourage students to practice school culture norms for learning taking and conversation.		

Each reader lesson ends with a quick check, reflection, and discussion. Students reread, write, and discuss the big idea **as a group or with partners**.

How Words Work and Author's Craft

How Words Work

All lesson plans for nonfiction text cards include a *How Words Work* skill on Day 4.

Card Title	How Words Work Lesson
1A: Un día en la vida	1A: Adjectives
1B: Ayuda contra el hambre	1B: Comparative and Superlative Adjectives
2B: La lucha por el voto	2B: Plural Nouns
2C: La lucha por el voto	2C: Collective Nouns
3A: ¿Se debe enseñar la cursiva en la escuela?	3A: Mood
3C: Los nuevos rostros del dinero	3C: Mood
4B: La valentía de Ruby	4B: Action Verbs and Linking Verbs
4C: Un héroe estadounidense	4C: Subject and Verb Agreement
5A: El nuevo nombre de una montaña	5A: Root Words
5C: Imagínalo	5C: Abstract Nouns
6B: Inspírate en la naturaleza	6B: Possessive Nouns
6C: Una charla con Jeff Kinney	6C: Contractions
7A: ¿Deberían todos recibir un premio?	7A: Simple and Compound Sentences
7C: Carrera al polo sur	7C: Compound and Complex Sentences
8B: Una victoria para los elefantes	8B: Verb Tense
8C: Dilema sobre el Día de los Presidentes	8C: Irregular Past Tense Verbs

Author's Craft

All lesson plans for fiction text cards include an *Author's Craft* on Day 4.

Card Title	Author's Craft Lesson
1C: Una alegre melodía	Figurative Language
2A: El balón de básquet de Mario	Character Traits
3B: La mudanza	Character
4A: El pastorcito mentiroso: Qué sucedió después	Point of View
5B: ¡Sorpresa, sorpresa!	Dialogue
6A: ¡RoboPerro 6000 es el peor!!	Persuasive Writing
7B: ¡La revancha	Character Traits
8A: El cachorro	Show, Don't Tell

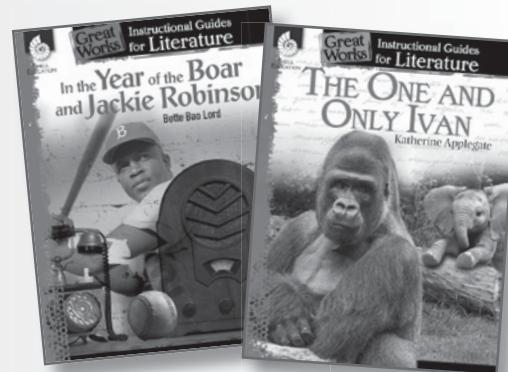
Instructional Overview

Exploring Reading has eight units, each focusing on a different reading comprehension strategy. Instruction is organized into 30-minute lessons. If taught daily, each of the eight units spans four weeks.

Sample Unit

Nonfiction Reader	3 Text Cards		
Big Idea: Identity	Essential Question: How might your identity change as you grow?		
Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4
Strategy: Monitor Comprehension	Learn Something New	Self check	Ask for Specific Help
 Students use an Explorer Tool to learn a comprehension strategy. After building shared knowledge, students are introduced to a big idea.	 Students read three text cards and practice three parts of the strategy. They continue to explore the big idea through an essential question. This ties all the texts together. The unit concludes with a reflective writing exercise, asking students to revisit their initial thoughts about the big idea.		

After every four units (mid-year and end-of-year), teachers can use the *Great Works Instructional Guide for Literature* to navigate students through an authentic trade book. These instructional guides include authentic vocabulary instruction and activities, key discussion points, guided close-reading questions, writing prompts, and assessments.



Nonfiction Reader Lessons

During each of the reader lessons, students will examine **text structures**, **text features**, **vocabulary**, and **comprehension strategies**. Students will receive **explicit modeling** from the teacher before **practicing the strategy** independently or with partners. Each lesson concludes with a **discussion** and **reflection** on learning. The accompanying *Student Guided Practice Book* pages give students a chance to practice vocabulary, analyze text structure, record thinking, and assess comprehension.

Text Card Lessons

Lessons for the text cards differ slightly each day.

- › Day 1: Students **analyze text features** and **identify new vocabulary** words. After an introduction to a new strategy focus, students read the text for the first time, applying the strategy.
- › Day 2: Teachers lead students through a **close reading** of the text card. Students **annotate** and **jot notes** directly on a copy of the text in their *Student Guided Practice Books*. Students look at elements such as word choice and author's purpose while also **analyzing the text**, and **applying comprehension strategies**.
- › Day 3: Students read the text a final time. This time, they are looking for **evidence of the Big Idea** while also examining the text **structure** or **author's craft**. Discussion questions allow the group to reflect on learning while also pulling elements of the Big Idea from the text and applying them to other scenarios.
- › Day 4: Students learn and practice a **language skill** that aims to enhance their speaking, listening, reading, or writing abilities. Students also complete a Quick Check **comprehension assessment** and review answers as a group. This allows teachers to embed **test-taking strategies** into their teaching.
- › Day 5: Teachers are given two activities from which to choose. Students can **work collaboratively** to write, create, or discuss, or they can complete a **writing assignment** that asks them to reflect upon the content of the text card as well as the Big Idea or Essential Question. On the last day of the unit, teachers may choose to have students return to their notes about the Big Idea and **record text evidence** that supports a **deeper understanding**.

Assessment

Throughout *Exploring Reading*, teachers can assess students' progress and reading development in a variety of ways. First, teachers can pinpoint specific areas of need by administering the **Diagnostic Assessment**. A **Pretest** and **Posttest** can be given at the beginning and end of each unit to measure growth. Additionally, an **Oral Reading Assessment** is provided for each reading selection. Finally, teachers can measure overall improvement in reading comprehension with the **Summative Assessment**. See the *Exploring Reading Assessment Guide* for more information.

Unit 4: Ask Questions

Fantastic Kids: Helping Others



Objectives

- › Apply understanding of the text to clarify meaning or ask questions.
- › Question the text as needed when reading to demonstrate understanding.
- › Synthesize understanding of the text to ask questions that challenge what is written.

Materials

- › copies of *Fantastic Kids: Helping Others*
- › Student Guided Practice Book pages 77–82
- › *Fantastic Kids: Helping Others* Interactiv-eBook
- › Ask Questions poster
- › digital tools, chart paper, sticky notes

Big Idea

Courage

Essential Question

What does courage look like?

Unit Overview

Throughout this unit, students will learn and practice three different strategies that will help them question the text. They will ask questions to engage with the text, clarify confusing information, and challenge the author or the content. As students read *Fantastic Kids: Helping Others*, they will ask questions while reading to enhance comprehension.

Text Summary

Meet five amazing kids who are helping make the world a better place right in their own backyards! These kids have found ways to help others. And they all do different things. Their stories show that anyone can make a difference!

Key Words

access	inspired
charity	orphanage

Text Measurement

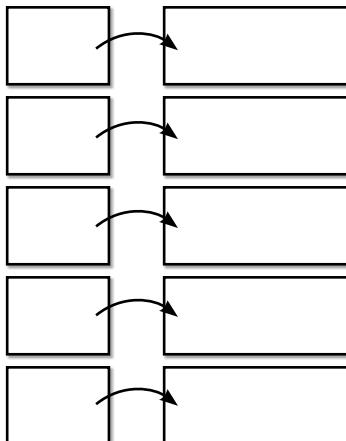
Lexile: 590L

Text Structure: Problem/Solution

Structure Vocabulary

problem, issue, challenge, dilemma, solution, answer, solve, overcome, resolve, fix

Structure Organizer



Day 1: Introduce the Strategy

Ask Questions

Fantastic Kids: Helping Others



Introduce the Unit

Introduce and describe the Explorer Tool for Ask Questions: microphone. Point to the microphone on the Ask Questions poster. Say, “The microphone can remind us to ask questions about the text.”

Introduce Text

1. Explore important text features on reader pages 3–9.
 - › What does the title tell you about the topic?
 - › What information from the index might be included in specific chapters as listed in the table of contents?
 - › How do you think this text is structured? How can we best record new information?
2. Review the problem/solution text structure graphic organizer on *Student Guided Practice Book* page 77.
3. Use *Student Guided Practice Book* page 78 to review words *access* and *charity* on reader pages 7 and 8. Have students use the rating key on the page to rate their knowledge of each word. Briefly discuss each word. Explain that students will have a chance to look at these words in context while reading.

Beginner or Intermediate Language Learners:

Learners: Preview the pictures on pages 4–7 with the group. Point out the label “Food Drive” on page 4 and explain that a food drive is a type of charity event where food is collected and then distributed to people in need.



Model

1. Before reading, introduce the Think Mark from *Student Guided Practice Book* page 79. While students remove the page and fold along the dotted lines, explain that they will be using this Think Mark to record examples of how they ask questions and respond to the text.
2. Introduce today’s focus: Ask Questions to Engage. Say, “When we ask questions to engage, we ask about concepts that interest us in the text. These types of questions motivate us to learn from the text.”
3. Read pages 4–5 aloud, modeling fluent reading. After reading the second paragraph on page 4, pause to model how to ask questions to engage. Say, “This paragraph says that these kids have found ways to help people in need. I want to know, what kind of people did they help? How did they help them? This is interesting to me, since I like to help people also.”
4. Model how to fill in the Think Mark. On a sheet of chart paper, write *page 4: How did kids help?* Guide students as they copy this onto their Think Marks. **Note:** Save this Think-Mark model, as you will be adding to it throughout the week.

5. Read pages 6–7 aloud, using the **Choral Reading** protocol. Lead students as they read the text aloud in unison with you. If possible, fade out your voice as the students continue.

Cultural Responsiveness:

By using the Choral Reading protocol, you are validating a sense of cooperation amongst students.

10 Collaborative Practice

1. Have student pairs read pages 8–9, stopping to ask questions to engage. (e.g., *How did Khloe know that plastic bags weren't strong enough? What weren't they strong enough for?*) If necessary, prompt students by asking "What information on these two pages do you want to know more about?"
2. On their Think Marks, have students record examples of asking questions to engage with the text. (e.g., *Why weren't the plastic bags strong enough?*)

10 Reflect

1. Come together as a group. Ask students to reflect on the questions they asked to engage with the text. Invite them to share what they recorded on their Think Marks.
2. Ask students, "What problem did Khloe identify, and how did she address it?" Engage students in the **Campfire Discussion** protocol. Have the group sit in a circle with a sheet of paper (campfire) in the middle. Each student writes his or her answer on a sticky note and places it "in the campfire" (on the paper). Students then take turns reading aloud a sticky note other than his or her own, discussing the responses. Encourage students to use the text to support their responses.

Cultural Responsiveness:

By using the Campfire Discussion protocol, you are validating cooperative behaviors while students practice school-culture norms for taking turns and thinking about how and when to speak.

Technology: *Fantastic Kids: Helping Others* can be accessed on the *Exploring Reading* USB Device and displayed for the group. Additionally, an audio recording is available for students to listen to while following along with the text.

Day 2: Use the Strategy

Fantastic Kids: Helping Others



Review Text

Have students use the graphic organizer on *Student Guided Practice Book* page 77 to review the problem/solution text structure and record information learned during the previous day's lesson.

Introduce New Text

1. Explore important text features on reader pages 10–13.
 - › What do the pictures tell you about the topic?
 - › How do the headings help us predict the content?
2. Have students revisit reader pages 4–9, searching for bold vocabulary words that have not been recorded on *Student Guided Practice Book* page 78. Have students choose two of these words to record at the bottom of the chart.

Intermediate or Advanced

Language Learners: Write *Khloe Kares and Kubes 4 Kidz* on the board. Ask students what they notice about these names. Discuss how sometimes people use different spellings of words to make business or product names more noticeable. Have students practice making up their own catchy names for an imaginary business they would like to start.



Model

1. Review the microphone and how we use it to help us ask questions. Say, "Remember, when we read, our microphone can remind us to ask questions about the text."
2. Display the Ask Questions poster. Say, "Today, we are going to ask questions that will clarify information. When we ask questions to clarify, we ask questions about information or concepts we don't understand in the text. Clarifying questions will help us understand the text."
3. Read page 10 aloud, modeling fluent reading. After reading *His hobby gave him the idea to donate cubes to kids at Mercy Children's Hospital* on page 10, pause to model how to ask questions to clarify. Say, "It says that Dylan decided to donate cubes to kids in a children's hospital. What is a children's hospital, and how is it different from a regular hospital?"
4. Return to the Think-Mark model from day 1, and write *page 10. What is a children's hospital?* Guide students as they copy this onto their Think Marks. **Note:** Save this Think-Mark model, as you will be adding to it throughout the week.

5. Read page 11 aloud, using the **Jump-In Reading** protocol. Ask one student to start reading aloud. As this student reads, other students can “jump in” and start reading at any period. When another student starts reading, the first student stops.

Cultural Responsiveness:

By using the Jump-In Reading protocol, you are validating cooperative and verbally expressive behaviors while students practice school-culture norms for taking turns and thinking about how and when to speak.

10 Collaborative Practice

1. Have student pairs read pages 12–13, stopping to ask clarifying questions wherever possible. (e.g., *Did Dylan have to start a charity in order for people to be able to donate money?*) If necessary, prompt students by asking, “What information do I not understand? What questions can I ask to clarify?”
2. On their Think Marks, have students record examples of clarifying questions. (e.g., *charity needed for people to donate money?*)

**Reflect**

1. Come together as a group. Ask students to reflect on the questions they asked to clarify the text. Invite them to share what they recorded on their Think Marks.
2. Have students independently record their thoughts regarding the following question: “How did Dylan raise money to buy the Rubik’s Cubes for kids in the hospital?” Then, engage students in the **One-Three-Six** protocol. Have students get in groups of three to share their responses, and then combine into a group of six to review information together. Encourage students to use the text to support their responses.

Cultural Responsiveness:

By using the One-Three-Six protocol, you are validating cooperative behaviors while students practice school-culture norms for reviewing content and developing discussion skills.

Day 3: Continue the Strategy

Ask Questions



Review Text

Have students use the graphic organizer on *Student Guided Practice Book* page 77 to review the problem/solution text structure and record information learned during the previous day's lesson.

Introduce New Text

1. Explore important text features on reader pages 14–21.
 - › What do the pictures tell you about the topic?
 - › How do the headings relate to information we've already learned?
2. Use *Student Guided Practice Book* page 78 to review the words *inspired* and *orphanage* on reader pages 14 and 20. Have students use the rating key on the page to rate their knowledge of each word. Briefly discuss each word. Explain that students will have a chance to look at these words in context while reading.

Intermediate or Advanced

Language Learners: Explain that every language has its own idioms, or sayings, that carry special meaning. Write *Put your best foot forward* on the board, and discuss that it means "to put all of your effort into a new task." Write *It's better to give than to receive* and *If the shoe fits, wear it* on the board. Guide students in a discussion of the meaning of these sayings.



Model

1. Review the microphone tool and how we use it to help us ask questions. Say, "When we read, the microphone can remind us to ask questions about the text."
2. Display the Ask Questions poster. Say, "Today, we are going to ask questions that will challenge information we read in the text. When we ask questions to challenge, we ask questions that test the validity of a text's statements, claims, or arguments. Asking questions to challenge allows us to think about what the author said, question it, and then come up with our own viewpoints."
3. Read pages 14–16 aloud, modeling fluent reading. After reading page 16, pause to model how to ask a question to challenge. Say, "The text says that more people can learn to read in Maria's village now that the village has a library. While it is necessary to have books to learn to read, it also takes a teacher and instruction to learn how to read. I want to know, did the people in Maria's village also have someone to help them learn how to read?"
4. Return to the Think-Mark model from days 1 and 2, and write *page 16: Did villagers also have teachers?* Guide students as they copy this onto their Think Marks. **Note:** Save this Think-Mark model, as you will be adding to it throughout the week.

5. Read pages 17–19 aloud, using the **Train Reading** protocol. Begin reading aloud, and then call on a student to continue. The student reads a few sentences and then chooses the next reader. **Note:** Train Reading is usually teacher directed, but in this small group setting, students are given the opportunity to choose subsequent readers.

Cultural Responsiveness:

By using the Train Reading protocol, you are validating interpersonal behaviors while students practice the school-culture norms for taking turns.

10 **Collaborative Practice**

1. Have student pairs read pages 20–21, stopping to ask questions to challenge information in the text. (e.g., *Were there really 420 kids at Drew's elementary school that couldn't afford to buy shoes?*) If necessary, prompt students by asking "Is there any information in the text that I don't believe is true? Can I ask a question to test the validity of this information?"
2. On their Think Marks, have students record examples of questions that challenge information in the text. (*Why didn't Drew give money to the orphanage?*)

10 Reflect

1. Come together as a group. Ask students to reflect on the questions they asked to challenge the text during reading. Invite them to share what they recorded on their Think Marks.
2. Engage students in the **Merry-Go-Round** protocol. Have students go around the group, sharing a one to five word response to the following question: "How is Maria's story different from Drew's story? How are they similar?" Students can "merry-go-round" again, this time responding to a classmate's response from the previous round. Encourage students to use the text to support their responses.

Cultural Responsiveness:

By using the Merry-Go-Round protocol, you are validating cooperative behaviors while students practice school-culture norms for turn taking and conversation.

Day 4: Know the Strategy

Ask Questions

Fantastic Kids: Helping Others



Review Text

Have students use the graphic organizer on *Student Guided Practice Book* page 77 to review the problem/solution text structure and record information learned during the previous day's lesson.

Introduce New Text

1. Explore important text features on reader pages 22–27.
 - › What do the pictures tell you about the topic?
 - › How do the headings help to wrap up the book?
2. Have students revisit reader pages 4–22, searching for bold vocabulary words that have not been recorded on *Student Guided Practice Book* page 78. Have students choose two of these words to record at the bottom of the chart.

Intermediate or Advanced

Language Learners: Direct students' attention to the second paragraph on page 24. Remind them that words with apostrophes can sometimes mean two different things. Sometimes 's indicates possession, as in the phrase *the cat's leg*. Other times the 's is used to form a contraction. The word *she's* is a contraction that stands for *she is*. Have students share an example of words that use each meaning.



Model

1. Review the microphone and how we use it to help us ask questions. Say, "Remember, when we read, we use our microphone to ask questions about the text."
2. Display the Ask Questions poster. Say, "Today, we are going to use all of these strategies together while we ask different types of questions. We're going to ask questions that help us engage with the text, clarify confusing information, and challenge arguments and claims."
3. Read page 22 aloud, modeling fluent reading. Pause to model a component of the asking questions strategy. For example, after reading *She used her love of pets to help homeless people* on page 22, say, "The text says that Willow loves animals. It also says that Willow used the money she raised by sewing cat toys to buy clothes and sleeping bags for homeless people. Why did Willow decide to raise money for homeless people instead of homeless animals?"
4. Return to the Think-Mark model from days 1–3, and write *page 22: Did Willow raise money to help homeless pets?* Guide students as they copy this onto their Think Marks. **Note:** Save this Think-Mark model, as you will be adding to it throughout the week.

5. Read pages 23–25 aloud, using the **Fade In/Fade Out** protocol. Begin by providing a non-verbal cue to a student who will begin reading. After a few sentences, provide a non-verbal cue to the next student, who will join in with the first student—quietly at first and then getting louder. When the first student hears his peer reading along with him, his voice fades out until only the second reader can be heard.

Cultural Responsiveness:

By using the Fade In/Fade Out protocol, you are providing students with an opportunity to work together toward a common goal while practicing school-culture norms for turn taking.

10 Reflect

1. Come together as a group. Ask students to reflect on the questions they asked during reading. Invite them to share what they recorded on their Think Marks.
2. Have students sit in a circle to begin the **Whip Around** protocol. Ask the group the following question: “How can helping others help you develop as a person?” Quickly point to each student in succession, giving no more than five seconds for a response. Students can add on to their peers’ contributions or disagree and offer rebuttals. If a student does not have a response, continue around the circle and return to him or her later. Encourage students to use the text to support their responses.

10 Collaborative Practice

1. Have student pairs read pages 26–27, stopping to ask questions about the text. (e.g., *Why does the text say that the kids' stories show how easy it can be to help others? Those kids put in a lot of hard work to help others!*) If necessary, prompt students by asking, “What questions can I ask about the information in the text to help clarify or challenge it?”
2. On their Think Marks, have students record questions they asked about the text. (e.g., *Did the kids think it was easy to find ways to help others?*)

Cultural Responsiveness:

By using the Whip Around protocol, you are validating cooperative behaviors while students practice school-culture norms for taking turns.

Technology: If students are ready to work independently, have them access the digital platform and complete one or more of the activities. Students can annotate the text, watch two videos, complete a word work activity, or do a comprehension assessment.

Day 5: Wrap Up

Fantastic Kids: Helping Others

5 Review Text and Vocabulary

1. Have students use the graphic organizer on *Student Guided Practice Book* page 77 to review the problem/solution text structure and record information learned during the previous day's lesson.
2. Have students return to *Student Guided Practice Book* page 78 to reassess their knowledge of the vocabulary words. Have students use different writing tools to record their new ratings so that they can see how their knowledge of each word has changed.

10 Quick Check

1. Assign the Quick Check on *Student Guided Practice Book* page 81, and provide time for students to complete the assessments.
2. Review student responses as a group. Acknowledge incorrect answers, and guide students toward text evidence that supports the correct answers.

Intermediate or Advanced

Language Learners: Have students reread the information in the sidebar on page 21. Explain that a *foundation* is a type of charitable organization that gives money to different charitable causes. Some foundations are funded by individuals, and sometimes the money comes from other sources, such as corporations or government agencies.

15 Discuss Big Idea/ Essential Question

1. Display the Ask Questions poster, and review the three focus strategies.
2. Introduce the Big Idea: courage. Say, "Over the next four weeks, we will learn more about asking questions while also thinking about a Big Idea: courage." Define *courage* as "doing something difficult even if you are scared." Have students record this definition on *Student Guided Practice Book* page 82. Discuss examples of courage by using the word in context in as many forms as possible. (e.g., *April felt courageous when she faced her fear of riding a roller coaster; His courage helped him overcome his fear of heights; My mom's hug gave me the courage to try again.*)
3. Ask the Essential Question: *What does courage look like?* Have students record their answers to this question on *Student Guided Practice Book* page 82.

Nombre: _____ Fecha: _____

Organizador gráfico problema/solución

Instrucciones: Usa el organizador para registrar información del texto.

Problema

Khloe

Solución

Problema

Dylan

Solución

Problema

Maria

Solución

Problema

Drew

Solución

Problema

Willow

Solución

Palabras importantes



Instrucciones: Antes de analizar cada palabra, determina tu conocimiento previo. Luego, trabaja en equipo para definir cada palabra.

Autoeval.	Palabra	Definición
	acceso (página 7)	_____
	organización benéfica (página 8)	_____
	inspiró (página 14)	_____
	orfanato (página 20)	_____

0

No conozco
esta palabra.

1

He visto esta
palabra antes,
pero no sé
qué significa.

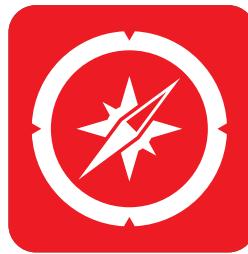
2

Conozco esta
palabra un
poco.

3

Podría
explicarle
esta palabra a
un amigo.

Herramientas de exploración



Verifica tu comprensión



Determina el significado



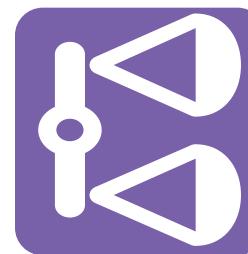
Resume



Haz inferencias



Usa elementos del texto



Usa la evidencia



Haz preguntas

La Guía de reflexión de



➤ Pregunta para cautivar

➤ Pregunta para esclarecer

➤ Pregunta para comprobar

Nombre: _____ Fecha: _____

Repaso de comprensión

Instrucciones: Escoge la mejor respuesta para cada pregunta. Puedes usar el texto como ayuda.

1. Khloe Kares y Kubes 4 Kidz son ejemplos de _____ creadas por niños.

- (A) juegos (B) modas (C) clubs (D) organizaciones benéficas
-

2. Dylan se inspiró en su _____ para crear Kubes 4 Kidz.

- (A) pasión por los Rubik's Cubes
 (B) propia experiencia en el hospital
 (C) deseo de ser famoso
 (D) gusto por llevar las cosas en cubos
-

3. ¿Qué pregunta ayudaría a esclarecer el significado de una palabra?

- (A) ¿Cuántos libros hay en la biblioteca de María?
 (B) ¿Qué es el desodorante?
 (C) ¿Dónde queda El Paso, Texas?
 (D) ¿Tiene Willow alguna mascota propia?
-

4. El propósito de la pregunta “*¿Alguna vez tuviste un mal día y después ayudaste a alguien?*” es de _____.

- (A) cautivar al lector
 (B) esclarecer información
 (C) refutar una afirmación
 (D) confundir al lector
-

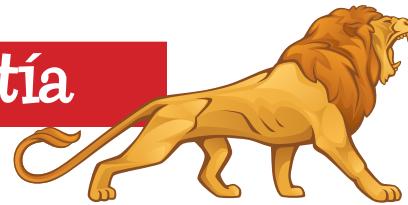
5. Menciona dos maneras en las que los niños del texto recaudaron dinero para ayudar a otras personas.

Nombre: _____

Fecha: _____

Gran
idea

Valentía



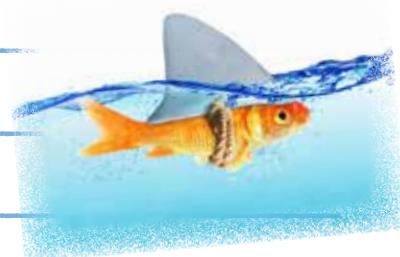
¿Qué significa?

¿Cómo se reconoce la valentía?

Registra tus pensamientos **antes** de explorar: Fecha: _____

Has analizado la valentía en cuatro textos. ¿Ha cambiado tu manera de pensar sobre lo que escribiste arriba? Usa ejemplos de al menos dos textos para contestar la pregunta de nuevo.

Fecha: _____



Prueba preliminar

Instrucciones: Lee el pasaje.

El sombrero de Lincoln

Abraham Lincoln era un hombre grande. Tenía un gran carácter. Tenía un gran corazón. ¡Y era aún más grande su estatura! ¿Cuán alto era Lincoln? Medía seis pies y cuatro pulgadas. Eso es ser alto, incluso hoy en día. Pero en aquel entonces, los hombres eran más o menos un pie más bajos. Y Lincoln parecía aún más alto debido al sombrero de copa que usaba. Era de un modelo llamado “tubo de estufa” porque era alto y cilíndrico como las tuberías gruesas que salían de las estufas de esa época. El sombrero de Lincoln hacía que se viera como si midiera más de siete pies.

El sombrero no solo era para verse elegante. Lincoln lo usaba como si fuera un maletín. Allí guardaba cartas, facturas y notas. Si se olvidaba de algo, se quitaba el sombrero y ojeaba sus papeles para ayudarse a recordar.

Imagínense cuando Lincoln quería pasar por una puerta. La gente era más pequeña en aquellos tiempos, por lo que los marcos de las puertas también eran más bajos. Lincoln tenía que agacharse para que no se le cayera el sombrero y, con este, ¡todos sus papeles!

Lincoln llevaba el sombrero a todas partes. Una vez, ¡hasta le salvó la vida! Lincoln estaba montando a caballo una noche y se oyó un disparo. En vez de darle a Lincoln, el tirador le dio al sombrero. Después, el triste día en que le dispararon y mataron a Lincoln en el teatro Ford, su sombrero fue hallado en el palco. Ese sombrero todavía puede verse hoy en el museo Smithsonian, en Washington D. C.



Nombre _____ Fecha _____

Prueba preliminar (*cont.*)

Instrucciones: Usa el texto de la página 46 como ayuda para escoger la mejor respuesta a cada pregunta.

<p>1. La información del primer párrafo hace que el lector se pregunte _____.</p> <p>(A) ¿En qué época vivió Lincoln? (B) ¿Cuál era la estatura exacta de Lincoln? (C) ¿Lincoln era casado? (D) ¿Cuál era el color favorito de Lincoln?</p>	
<p>2. La pregunta “¿Qué significa <i>cilíndrico</i>?” le aclara al lector _____.</p> <p>(A) por qué Lincoln guardaba cartas en su sombrero (B) la estatura exacta de Lincoln (C) por qué a este tipo de sombrero se le llamaba “tubo de estufa” (D) como su sombrero le salvó la vida</p>	<p>3. ¿Qué pregunta le ayuda al lector a hacer una conexión con el texto?</p> <p>(A) ¿Cuánto más medía Lincoln que yo? (B) ¿Cuánto medía el sombrero de Lincoln? (C) ¿Cuándo le dispararon a Lincoln en el teatro Ford? (D) ¿Era Lincoln un hombre amable?</p>
<p>4. ¿Qué pregunta sería mejor hacer después de leer el segundo párrafo?</p> <p>(A) ¿Puedo ver el sombrero de Lincoln en el museo Smithsonian? (B) ¿Por qué las estufas tenían tubos? (C) ¿Cuánto medían los marcos de las puertas en ese entonces? (D) ¿A Lincoln se le hacía difícil encontrar cosas en su sombrero?</p>	<p>5. ¿Qué pregunta reta la afirmación de que el sombrero de Lincoln le salvó la vida?</p> <p>(A) ¿Al tirador le gustaban los sombreros? (B) ¿Habría fallado el tirador aun si Lincoln no llevara sombrero? (C) ¿De qué estaba hecho el sombrero? (D) ¿Era difícil de ver el sombrero por la noche?</p>

Nombre _____ Fecha _____

Niños fantásticos: Ayudando a los demás

(pages 14–15)

Total Word Count	Codes				
111	E = errors	SC = self-corrections	M = meaning	S = structure	V = visual

Word Count	Text	E	SC	Cues Used	
				E	SC
3	Crear una biblioteca			M S V	M S V
10	Cuando quieres leer, ¿tienes muchos libros para elegir? ¡Encontrar el libro perfecto es divertido!			M S V	M S V
17	Pero hay muchas personas que no pueden comprar libros.			M S V	M S V
24	Maria Clara es una de esas personas. Vive en un pueblo de Brasil llamado Serrote. Las personas			M S V	M S V
36	que viven en su pueblo son pobres. Demasiado pobres como para comprar libros. Algunos ni siquiera saben leer muy bien.			M S V	M S V
43	Esto inspiró a Maria. Se le ocurrió una idea para que los habitantes de Serrote tuvieran acceso a			M S V	M S V
51	muchos libros. En algunos vecindarios hay dos o tres bibliotecas. Sin embargo, en la zona de			M S V	M S V
58	Maria no había ninguna.			M S V	M S V
63	Mucho material gratuito			M S V	M S V
73	¿Has visitado la biblioteca de tu zona?			M S V	M S V
81				M S V	M S V
89				M S V	M S V
97				M S V	M S V
101				M S V	M S V
104				M S V	M S V
111				M S V	M S V

Error Rate: Self-Correction Rate: Accuracy Percentage: Time:

Haz preguntas

Pregunta para cautivar

Pregunta para aclarar

Pregunta para comprobar

Niños fantásticos

Ayudando a los demás



Elizabeth Anderson Lopez

Niños fantásticos

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Teacher Created Materials

5301 Oceanus Drive
Huntington Beach, CA 92649-1030
<http://www.tcmpub.com>

ISBN 978-1-4258-2709-0

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Hacer un mundo mejor

¿Alguna vez tuviste un mal día y después ayudaste a alguien? Es probable que te haya hecho sentir mejor. Hacer algo bueno por los demás nos hace sentir bien. Y la ayuda que brindamos a los demás puede mejorar sus vidas.

Conocerás a cinco niños fantásticos que se sienten bien a menudo. Se debe a que hacen **trabajo voluntario** para hacer un mundo mejor. Encontraron maneras especiales de ayudar a los necesitados. ¡Lo hacen en su propia ciudad!



Palabras sabias

Audrey Hepburn fue una actriz famosa. Ayudaba a niños de todo el mundo. Solía decir que hay una razón por la cual las personas tienen dos manos. Una mano es para ayudarse a uno mismo. Y la otra es para ayudar a los demás.

Ayudar a las personas sin hogar

La estudiante de nueve años Khloe Thompson vive en California. Vio que en un parque cercano a su escuela vivían personas. Se preguntó si podía hacer algo para ayudarlas.



Habló con su mamá. Se les ocurrió un plan. Las personas sin hogar no suelen tener **acceso** a una ducha. Entonces Khloe armó bolsas de higiene personal. Puso jabón, **desodorante**, pasta de dientes, un cepillo de dientes y otros productos en una bolsa plástica.



Demasiadas personas sin hogar

De acuerdo con una encuesta, hay alrededor de 100 millones de personas sin hogar en el mundo. Y no solo son adultos. Muchos tienen 18 años o menos.

Algo más resistente

Khloe sabía que las bolsas de plástico no eran resistentes. Pensó qué podía usar para reemplazarlas. ¿Quién podría ayudarla? No tuvo que buscar lejos. Su abuela cosía ropa para otras personas. Esto significaba que le sobraba mucha tela. Khloe pidió a su abuela que la ayudara a coser bolsas. Ahora, las personas sin hogar que ella ayuda tienen algo resistente y bonito para guardar sus objetos.

Khloe quería hacer todavía algo más. Creó una **organización benéfica** llamada Khloe Kares que recibe objetos para sus bolsas de higiene personal. ¡Khloe es la prueba de que un niño puede marcar una gran diferencia!



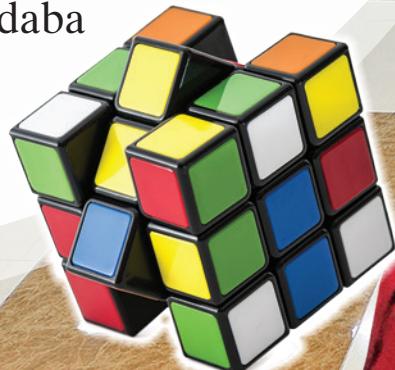
Juguetes todo el año

Hay muchos grupos que recolectan juguetes. Pero suelen hacerlo solo durante las festividades. Se pueden **donar** juguetes en cualquier momento. Piensa en qué lugar puedes dar juguetes nuevos o usados.

Cambiar un juguete por alegría

Dylan Hirth demuestra que ayudar a los demás puede ser divertido. Transformó uno de sus pasatiempos en una manera de ayudar a niños enfermos. A Dylan le gusta el cubo de Rubik. Y este niño de 12 años lo resuelve muy bien. De hecho, ¡puede hacerlo en 37 segundos!

Su pasatiempo le dio la idea de donar cubos a los niños en el Children's Mercy Hospital. Está cerca de su casa en Saint Louis, Misuri. En un principio, ahorraba el dinero que ganaba por hacer quehaceres domésticos para comprar los cubos. Cortaba el césped, cuidaba niños y limpiaba las necesidades de los perros.



Dylan Hirth



Hospitales para niños

En muchos aspectos, los hospitales de niños son iguales a otros hospitales. Hay enfermeros, máquinas y mucho instrumental sofisticado. Pero solo se atiende a niños. Todos los médicos y enfermeros están especialmente capacitados para tratar con niños.

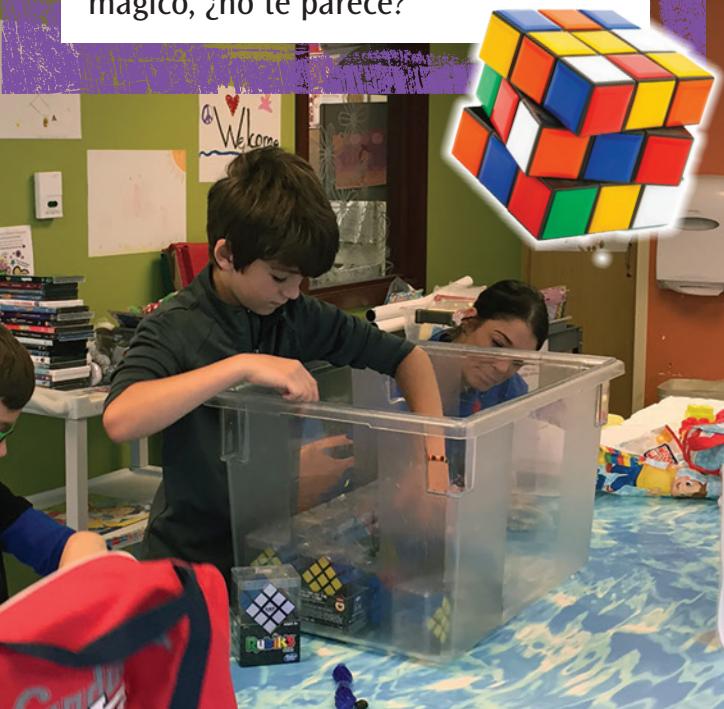
Los cubos curan el aburrimiento

Después de recaudar dinero por sí solo, Dylan creó una organización benéfica. La llamó Kubes 4 Kidz. Así otras personas podrían donar dinero. Alguien donó \$260. ¡Alcanzó para 27 cubos! Dylan utiliza el dinero para comprar los juguetes en línea.

Estar en un hospital puede ser estresante, especialmente para quienes están durante mucho tiempo. Además, los niños que no pueden levantarse de la cama se aburren. Armar estos rompecabezas en forma de cubo es divertido. Es una oportunidad de ser creativo. Tú también puedes ser creativo. ¡Piensa qué te gusta hacer que sirva para ayudar a los demás!

Un cubo con muchos cubos

El cubo de Rubik original tiene seis caras y un total de 27 cubos pequeños. En un comienzo se lo llamó “cubo mágico”. Usarlo para que los niños estén felices es bastante mágico, ¿no te parece?



Dylan empaca cubos para llevar al Children's Mercy Hospital.

Crear una biblioteca

Cuando quieres leer, ¿tienes muchos libros para elegir? ¡Encontrar el libro perfecto es divertido! Pero hay muchas personas que no pueden comprar libros.

Maria Clara es una de esas personas. Vive en un pueblo de Brasil llamado Serrote. Las personas que viven en su pueblo son pobres. Demasiado pobres como para comprar libros. Algunos ni siquiera saben leer muy bien.

Esto **inspiró** a Maria. Se le ocurrió una idea para que los habitantes de Serrote tuvieran acceso a muchos libros. En algunos vecindarios hay dos o tres bibliotecas. Sin embargo, en la zona de Maria no había ninguna.



Mucho material gratuito

¿Has visitado la biblioteca de tu zona? Puedes tomar prestados libros, revistas e incluso películas. Y es todo gratis, ¡siempre que devuelvas el material a tiempo!

Más allá de los libros

Maria creó una biblioteca. Ella tenía solo 12 años. Se llama Biblioteca Amigos de la lectura. Demuestra que los niños pueden hacer grandes cosas. Ella sabe que la lectura es importante. Quería que las personas de su pueblo leyeron mejor. Se donaron suficientes libros como para abrir la biblioteca. Ahora muchos habitantes de su pueblo pueden aprender a leer. Maria vio un problema y trabajó para resolverlo.

La lectura de carteles

Imagina que estás jugando fuera de casa y ves un cartel donde dice: "Peligro: No pasar". ¿Qué pasaría si no pudieras leer ese cartel? Saber leer sirve para explorar el mundo de manera segura.



¡Cuentos y patas!

Humane Society of Missouri tiene un programa divertido. Los niños leen libros en voz alta a perros de refugios. Los niños practican la lectura y los perros reciben atención. ¡Una situación beneficiosa para ambas partes!



El mejor paso

“Es mejor dar que recibir.” ¿Has escuchado este refrán? ¡Seguro que Drew Frank sí! En honor a su decimotercer cumpleaños, la familia de Drew organizó un bar mitzvá. Las personas suelen hacer regalos, pero Drew no quiso ninguno. Pidió dinero. Pero no lo quería para él. Quería comprar zapatos para quienes no podían hacerlo.

Drew recibió mucho dinero. ¡Sus regalos sumaron más de \$25,000! ¡Usó ese dinero para comprar 800 pares de calzado deportivo y calcetines!

¿Qué es un bar mitzvá?

En la religión judía, los niños y las niñas se convierten en adultos alrededor de los 13 años. Es tradición marcar este cambio importante con un servicio religioso. El de los varones se llama bar mitzvá y el de las niñas, bat mitzvá. Este evento implica mucho esfuerzo. A menudo después hay una fiesta. Celebran su gran esfuerzo.



Drew Frank (en muletas) donó dinero. Se usó para comprar zapatos para estudiantes.

Al que le quepa

Drew es de El Paso, Texas. Donó el dinero a la Fundación Conmemorativa Braden Aboud. Este grupo donó calcetines y calzado deportivo a tres grupos. La mitad del calzado fue para un **orfanato** y un centro para mujeres y niños. El resto se entregó a estudiantes de una escuela primaria. Todas las personas que recibieron calzado viven en la misma ciudad que Drew.

Drew dijo que no necesitaba regalos. Ya tenía muchos juguetes. Solo quería ayudar a los demás. ¡Y ahora hay 800 personas con calzado nuevo! No lo hizo para que le dieran las gracias. Pero igualmente recibió el agradecimiento con carteles.



Una buena fundación

Drew trabajó junto a la Fundación Conmemorativa Braden Aboud. Este grupo ha ayudado a niños de El Paso desde 2007. Su objetivo es ayudarlos a aprender y a estar saludables. Recauda dinero para calzado, cobijas y fondos para la universidad.

Amiga de los animales

Willow Phelps ha ayudado a personas y animales desde hace muchos años. ¡Y solo tiene nueve años! A Willow le encantan los animales. Comprende el lazo que une a las personas con sus mascotas.

Willow vive en Nueva Jersey. Usó su amor por los animales para ayudar a personas sin hogar. Cosió juguetes para gatos. Colocó una etiqueta en cada juguete, en la que informaba sobre grupos de ayuda a las personas sin hogar. Compró calcetines para los necesitados con el dinero que ganó vendiendo sus juguetes para gatos. También compró sacos de dormir y abrigos.



Acogida de animales

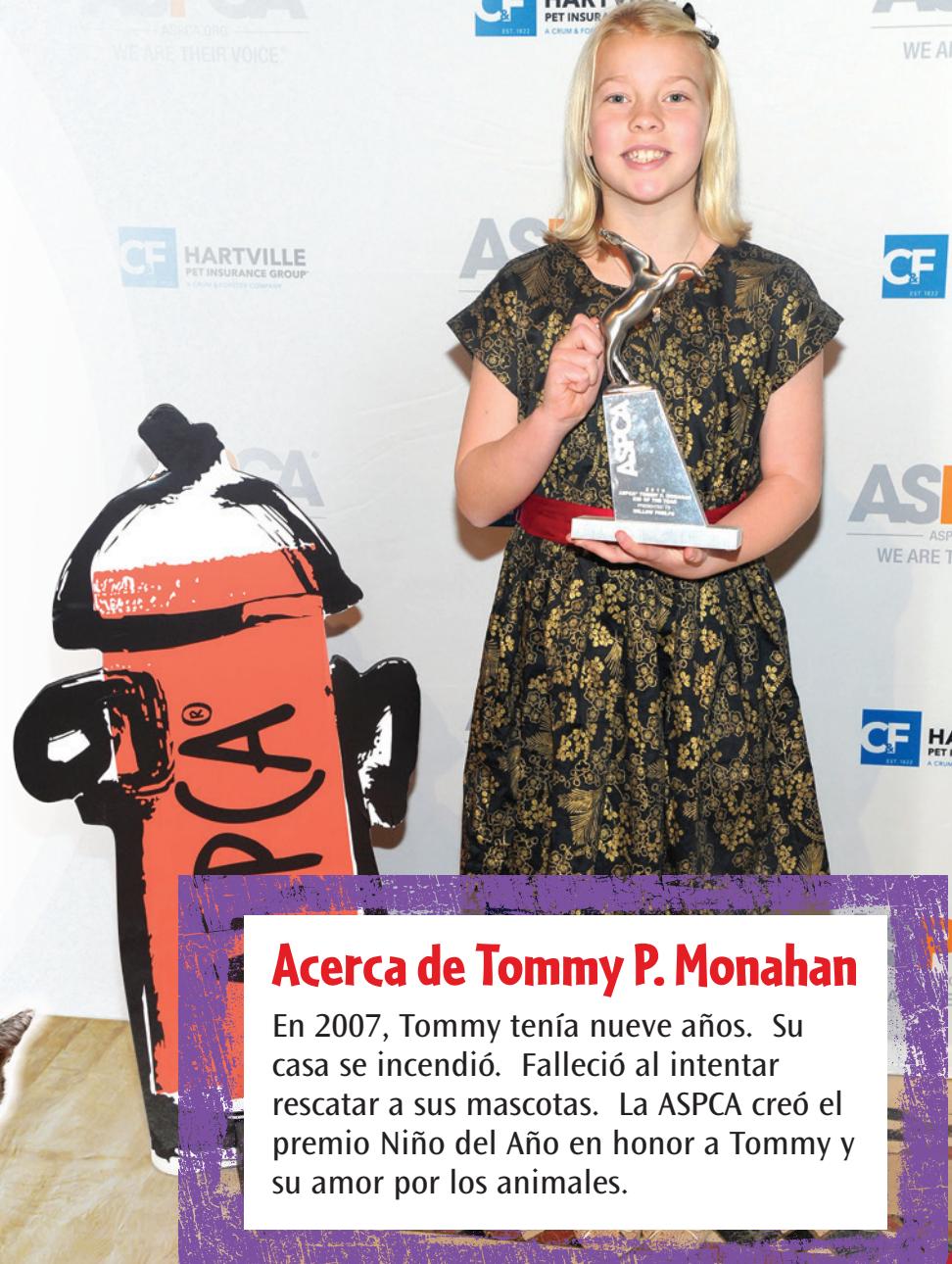
¿Sabías que las personas pueden acoger perros y gatos en su casa? Los refugios para animales se llenan demasiado. De esta manera se les brinda un lugar para vivir hasta que encuentran su hogar definitivo.

Ayudar es su única recompensa

A Willow le gusta ayudar a los demás. No lo hace para recibir un premio. Pero causa una buena impresión en muchas personas. La ASPCA® la homenajeó por todo su esfuerzo. En 2016, recibió el premio Tommy P. Monahan de ASPCA como Niña del Año.

Willow trabaja en un refugio de su zona. ¡En una ocasión, nadó una milla en una obra benéfica para ayudar a un gatito! Recaudó fondos para pagar la cirugía de una pata del animal.

A Willow le importan todos los animales. ¡Ayudó incluso a chimpancés y orcas!



Acerca de Tommy P. Monahan

En 2007, Tommy tenía nueve años. Su casa se incendió. Falleció al intentar rescatar a sus mascotas. La ASPCA creó el premio Niño del Año en honor a Tommy y su amor por los animales.

Es tu turno

Estos niños fantásticos han demostrado que ayudar a los demás puede ser fácil. Ahora es tu turno. Trabaja como voluntario en un refugio de animales o busca la manera de ayudar a las personas sin hogar. ¿Tienes ropa o juguetes que ya no utilizas? Dónalos. Estas acciones no cuestan dinero y mejoran la vida de alguien, ya sea una persona o un animal.

No es necesario que soluciones todos los problemas del mundo. Incluso las acciones más pequeñas pueden tener un gran impacto. Un poco de esfuerzo puede cambiar tu lugar en el mundo.

Ayuda a los demás y ayúdate a tí mismo

Cuando ayudas a los demás te conviertes en mejor persona. Quienes contribuyen suelen aprender habilidades para ser líderes y tienen un gran respeto hacia los demás. Esas habilidades te acompañan toda tu vida.



Glosario

acceso: posibilidad de uso

desodorante: algo que utilizan las personas para disimular el olor corporal

donar: dar dinero u objetos a una organización benéfica o a un individuo

inspiró: hizo que alguien actuara

orfanato: hogar grupal para huérfanos, niños cuyos padres murieron o no son capaces de criarlos

organización benéfica: organización que ayuda a personas necesitadas y recauda dinero para este fin

trabajo voluntario: donar tiempo para ayudar a alguien o a una organización

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¡Échale un vistazo!

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¡Inténtalo!



Has leído sobre niños que crearon organizaciones benéficas. ¡Ahora es tu turno! Crea una organización benéfica o busca una forma de ayudar a los demás. Tal vez quieras ayudar a los animales, a las personas sin hogar o a los niños necesitados.

- ¿Qué harás o venderás para ayudar a otros?
- ¿Cómo harás que se corra la voz sobre tu organización benéfica?
- Escribe una declaración de objetivos para tu organización benéfica. Debe tener dos o tres oraciones que sirvan para explicar de qué se ocupa.



Acerca de la autora



Elizabeth Anderson

Lopez vive en California con su marido y muchas mascotas. ¡Tienen un loro, una tortuga y siete gallinas! También adoptaron un perro. Lopez dona ropa y otros objetos a organizaciones benéficas. ¡También limpia las necesidades de todas esas mascotas!



Guía del lector

1. ¿Qué objetos dona Khloe a las personas sin hogar?
2. ¿Cuáles grupos recibieron los zapatos que donó Drew?
3. ¿De qué manera ayuda Willow a los animales?
4. ¿Qué características tienen en común los niños que se mencionan en este libro?

