TEXT EXEMPLARS FOR GRADES 2-3 and 4-5

Text Exemplar for Grades 2-3 Informational Text


Their two small spaceships are Columbia and Eagle. They sit atop the rocket that will raise them into space, a monster of a machine: It stands thirty stories, it weighs six million pounds, a tower full of fuel and fire and valves and pipes and engines, too big to believe, but built to fly—the mighty, massive Saturn V.

Text Exemplar for Grades 2-3 Read Aloud Informational Text


The tribe sends word to the United States Embassy in Nairobi. In response, the embassy sends a diplomat. His jeep jounces along the dusty, rugged roads. He is hot and tired. He thinks he is going to meet with Maasai elders. He cannot be more wrong. As the jeep nears the edge of the village the man sits up. Clearly, this is no ordinary diplomatic visit. This is...

...a ceremony. Hundreds of Maasai greet the American in full tribal splendor. At the sight of the brilliant blood-red tunics and spectacular beaded collars, he can only marvel.

Text Exemplar for Grades 4-5 Informational Text


Light is a form of energy, like heat or sound. It can come from a natural source, like the sun, or artificial sources, like a lamp or a flashlight.

Light is the fastest known thing. It travels in waves and in nearly straight lines. In air, it can speed 299,700 kilometers (186,200 miles) per second. It can race from the sun to Earth in just over eight minutes! Light doesn’t always travel so fast. For example, water or glass can slow light down, but just a bit.

Light may seem to break all driving speed laws. Yet there are certain rules it always follows.

Light reflects, or bounces off objects. It also refracts, or bends. And it can be absorbed, or soaked up, by objects. These rules of light affect what, and how, we see.
Planning for Explicit Instruction of Academic Vocabulary

Academic vocabulary word ______________________________

What purpose will you set for students' learning? (What is the learning objective and why is it important?)

What are some critical details that define the new concept?

What are some highly specific examples that students are likely to be familiar with?

What are some highly specific non-examples that students are likely to be familiar with?

How can you connect new concept(s) to previously learned material?