ABOUT THIS PACKET

The Reading Passages in this packet allow students to work on comprehension skills after reading the passage several times searching for evidence.

TASK	OVERVIEW
TASK 1: FILL IN THE BLANK	Using Close Reading strategies, students will use context clues to fill in the missing words in the reading passage. This will then be used as the main passage to use for the remaining tasks.
TASK 2: VOCABULARY	The vocabulary activity helps kids identify and understand new or unfamiliar words before they complete further activities.
TASK 3: RESPOND	Students will choose from three writing prompts and write their answer to just one of them using complete sentences.
TASK 4: TRUE OR FALSE	Students complete this activity to show overall comprehension of the passage. They may refer back to the passage when necessary. In the end, they add up the TRUE statements.
TASK 5: MULTIPLE CHOICE	For a quick formative check for understanding, students will answer 10 multiple choice questions.
TASK 6: WORD SEARCH	Students will search for key vocabulary words related to the topic. Several unused letters will spell out a secret message.
FINAL TASK: SUMMARY (OPTIONAL)	This is an optional summary graphic organizer to use if needed. Could be used for early finishers, an extension activity, or as a final check for understanding.

GRADE LEVEL	RANGE
4	MIDDLE
4	END
5	BEGINNING
5	MIDDLE
5	END
6	BEGINNING
6	MIDDLE
6	END
7	BEGINNING

Name:

TASK #1: FILL IN THE BLANK

EARN THIS!

Directions: Use the words below to fill in the reading.

[illegible]	heredity	different
two	proteins	helix
microscope	inherit	nucleotides

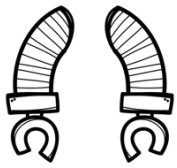
DNA and genes are found in the human body, and they are what make each human _____. When a baby is born, genes are passed down from the parents to the offspring. Genetics explains how babies get some of their parents' features but not others.

DNA stands for deoxyribonucleic acid, and it is unique to each human. It is a molecule found in each cell of the human body. DNA is made up of molecules called _____. DNA has four types of bases or nucleotides: adenine (A), thymine (T), cytosine (_____), and guanine (G). DNA is composed of nucleotides in a specific order. Every 3 letters are called a codon and they all connect together like a chain. There are thousands of chains in DNA held together by phosphate and deoxyribose. Each person has a unique sequence (order) of the nucleotide letters, and this determines how one person will be different from another. A double _____ is the name given to the spiral ladder shape of DNA molecules.

Genes can be found inside the DNA. Genes, carried by chromosomes, are the basic units of _____. They are very small and can only be seen with a powerful _____. The combinations of the DNA letters create the codes for the genes, which determine what a person will look like (such as hair color and eye color). Overall, there are about 20,000 genes in each person. Genes are passed down from a mother and father to the child, so the child will _____ certain features from both parents. If a specific illness or trait (such as needing glasses to see well) runs in a family, it could be passed down to a child from the parent, as well.

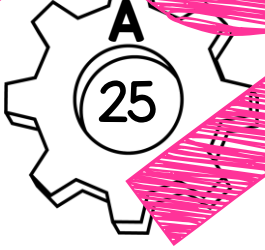
Genes are like a blueprint and have specific instructions for the body on how to make _____, which are needed for cells to function. Genes make proteins through _____ steps: transcription and translation. Genes give

TASK #4: TRUE OR FALSE



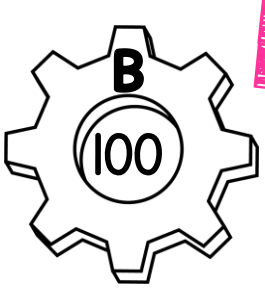
EARN THIS!

Read each statement below and determine if it is true or false. If the statement is true, color the gear that corresponds to that question. If it is false, cross out the gear. When you are finished add the **TOTAL** of **ALL TRUE** gears.



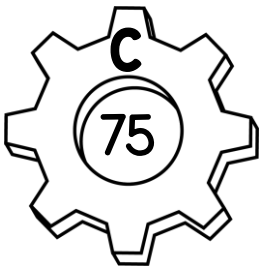
A. Humans are only 37.9% genetically identical.

B. DNA stands for deoxyribonucleic acid.



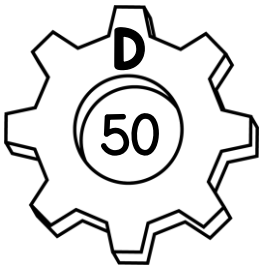
C. DNA has seven types of bases or nucleotides.

D. When a baby is born, genes are passed down from the parents to the offspring.



E. Thousands of letters in DNA are held together by phosphate and deoxyribose.

F. Each variation of a gene is called an allele.

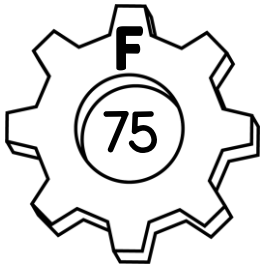


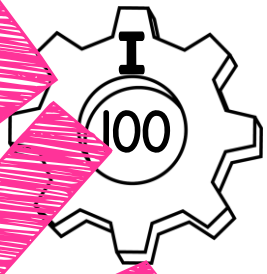
G. Each human has 28 pairs of chromosomes.

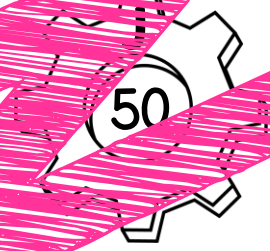
H. Non-sex chromosomes are called peptides.

I. Genes make proteins through two steps: transcription and translation.

J. Gregor Mendel, an Austrian scientist, is known as the father of modern genetics.

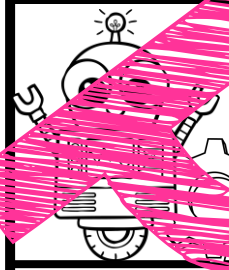




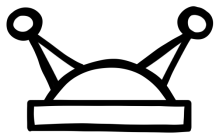


TOTAL: _____

TASK #5: MULTIPLE CHOICE



Complete the multiple choice questions below by circling the correct answer.



EARN THIS!

1. DNA has ____ types of bases or nucleotides.
A. 2
B. 4
C. 6
D. 8

2. Who is known as the father of genetics?
A. Darwin
B. Masseter
C. Freud
D. Mendel

3. Which of the following is NOT a nucleotide?
A. Adenine
B. Creatinine
C. Thymine
D. Guanine

4. Each variation of a gene is called an ____.
A. Autosome
B. Alveoli
C. Allele
D. Aviator

5. Genes make proteins through ____ steps.
A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. 5

6. Every 3 letters are called a ____ and they all connect together like a chain.
A. Codon
B. Helix
C. Codex
D. Atom

7. A ____ is the name given to the spiral ladder shape of DNA molecules.
A. Musculus peptide
B. Autosome octa
C. Triple codex
D. Double helix

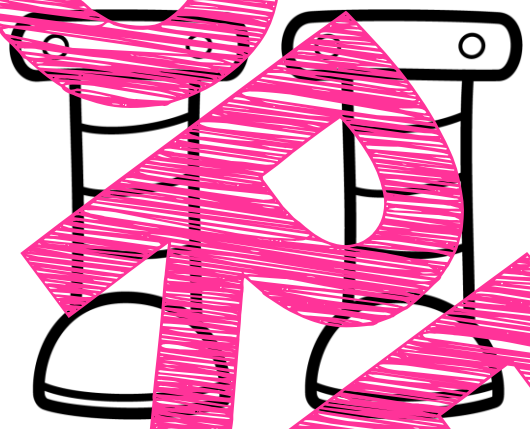
8. What are the basic units of heredity?
A. Nucleus
B. Deltoids
C. Genes
D. Branchi

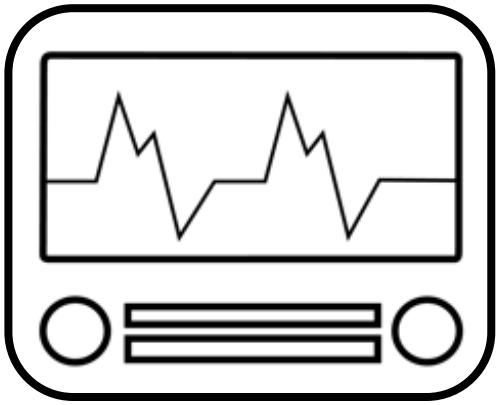
9. Our body contains over ____ different types of cells.
A. 400
B. 500
C. 800
D. 1200

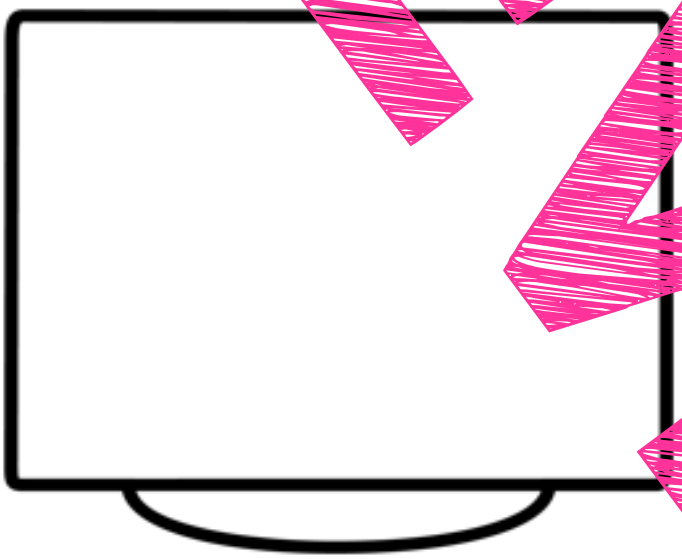
10. Non-sex chromosomes are called ____.
A. Peptisomes
B. Autosomes
C. Allesomes
D. Adnoids

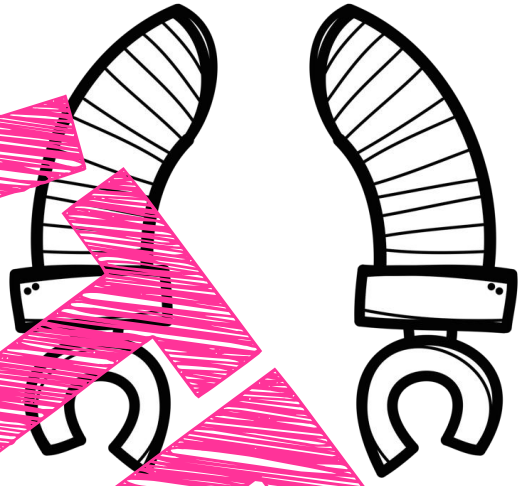
BOT CARDS

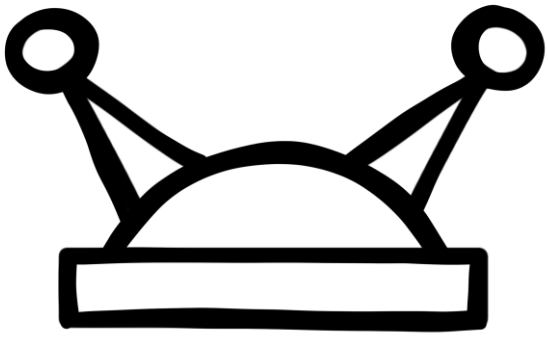
Complete all 6 tasks correctly, then color and assemble your robot.

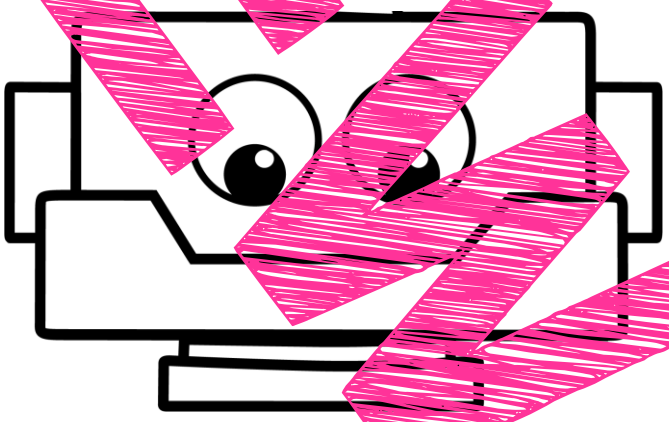








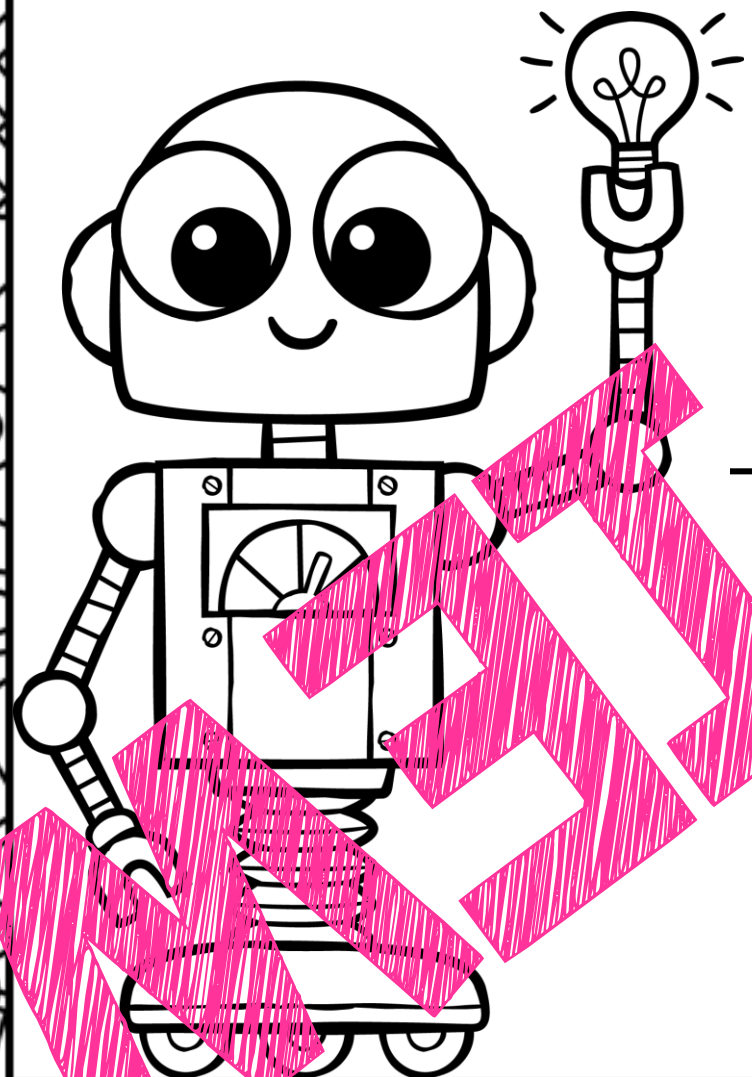




Brilliant Bot Builder

awarded to

_____



For successfully completing 6 reading comprehension tasks.

SPARK SOME *creativity*

- ESCAPE ROOMS
- SCAVENGER HUNTS
- SPY MYSTERY
- TEXT DETECTIVE
- SECRET MESSAGES
- THINKTIVITY
- BREAKOUTS
- READING CHALLENGE
- INTERACTIVE NOTEBOOK
- DIGITAL ESCAPES
- DIGITAL BOARD GAME
- COLOR BY NUMBER
- TASK CARDS GAME
- GOOGLE SLIDES
- GOOGLE FORMS
- PUZZLE STATIONS
- BOOM CARDS
- BLOG