Objective
The student will answer questions to comprehend text.

Materials
- Narrative or expository text
  *Choose text within students’ instructional-independent reading level range.*
- Copy text. At the end of selected paragraphs write numbers (i.e., 1-8). These will correspond to questions on the student sheet. Optional: Use the original text and place removable sticky notes with numbers written on them.
- Student sheet (Activity Master C.038.SS)
  *Numbers on student sheet correspond to numbers written on copy of text. Write questions related to that part of the text next to the numbers. Vary the complexity of the questions (e.g., literal, inferential).*
- Pencil

Activity
Students read text and stop to answer questions.
1. Provide the student with a copy of the text and a student sheet.
2. Student reads the text until reaching a number.
3. Reads the question on the student sheet.
4. Writes the answer in the space provided.
5. Continues until entire text is read and all questions are answered.
6. Teacher evaluation

Extensions and Adaptations
- Work with a partner to answer the questions.
- Teacher cuts a copy of the text apart, inserts questions, tapes all together, and copies.
- Stop at the end of each paragraph, write a question on the student sheet, and exchange with a partner who writes the answer.

Monitor for Understanding
- Stop and Ask

Why are some animals classified as mammals?
what are some examples of mammals that eat only meat, only plants, and both meat and plants?
How do humans differ from some other mammals?

Mammals are a class of animals that share many characteristics. Most have live births. All have hair. Mammals also make milk for their babies and care for their young more than other animals. There are so many different mammals that it is hard to list them all. The following are a few that you might know.

Although mammals have a lot in common, there are some differences. Some mammals eat only plants, some eat meat, and some eat both meat and plants. There are three main groups of mammals. One group lays eggs and includes the duck billed platypus. Another group has pouches in which they carry their babies. The third group doesn’t have pouches because their babies are more developed when they are born. Some examples of mammals are beavers, cows, dogs, tigers, and even whales. Human beings are mammals as well.
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