



Genre – Expository

Thinking Guide and Activities

Title of the Selection: *Texas Horned Lizard*

Teaching Band Grades 3-5

Reading

Click here to print the selection

<http://www.texas-wildlife.org/resources/publications/category/critter-connections/>

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An **Expository Thinking Guide** with selection summary is provided. The Expository Thinking Guide identifies the topic, central idea of the selection, and the main idea of each paragraph. In addition, the main ideas are clustered by color code to develop a meaningful summary.

- ★ ***Texas Horned Lizard*** Expository Thinking Guide
- ★ Color-Coded Expository Thinking Guide and Summary

The Expository Thinking Guide is used to develop other fun and interactive activities. Fisher Reyna Education offers the following activities:

- ★ Outline Scramble
- ★ Matching Pre-Reading
- ★ Matching Activity
- ★ Thinking Guide Cloze 1st Letter
- ★ Thinking Guide Cloze Blank
- ★ Thinking Guide Write Main Ideas
- ★ Vocabulary
- ★ Marked Selection Activity
- ★ Test Questions and Answer Key

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Expository Thinking Guide
Content-Based Topic

Title of Selection **Texas Horned Lizard – Texas’s State Reptile**
Genre: Informational – Expository

Topic of Selection	Texas Horned Lizard
Central Idea (Main Idea of Selection)	Texas Horned Lizards have unusual looks and habits that make it a fun to watch and learn about.
Main Idea of Each Paragraph	1. Introduction to the horned lizards
	2. Three species of horned lizards
	3. Texas horned lizard
	4. Predators
	5. Weapons for defense
	6. Coolest weapons of defense
	7. Primary food
	8. Scat
	9. Other foods
	10. Activity
	11. Laying eggs and babies
	12. Living territory
	13. Does not seem to be as many horned lizards as there use to be
	14. Causes for decline
	15. (numbers 1-5) Actions landowners can make to manage horned lizard habitat
	16. Protecting the Texas Horned Lizard
	17. Texas Horned Lizard made the official state reptile

Color-Coded Thinking Guide and Summary

Clustering and Summary

Title of Selection Texas Horned Lizard – Texas’s State Reptile

Genre: Informational – Expository

Topic of Selection	Texas Horned Lizard
Central Idea (Main Idea of Selection)	Texas Horned Lizards have unusual looks and habits that make it a fun to watch and learn about.
Main Idea of Each Paragraph	1. Introduction to the horned lizards
	2. Three species of horned lizards
	3. Texas horned lizard
	4. Predators
	5. Weapons for defense
	6. Coolest weapons of defense
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	10. Activity
	11. Laying eggs and babies
	12. Living territory
	13. Does not seem to be as many horned lizards as there use to be
	14. Causes for decline
	15. (numbers 1-5) Actions landowners can make to manage horned lizard habitat
	16. Protecting the Texas Horned Lizard
	17. Texas Horned Lizard made the official state reptile

Clustering is used to produce a meaningful summary. The statements provided in the Thinking Guide and summary paragraph serve as only ONE way to paraphrase the elements for this selection

The Texas Horned Lizard has unusual looks and habits that make it a fun to watch and learn about. The most interesting habits of horned lizards are its defense weapons against predators. They eat red ants which can be found in their scat, but will also eat other insects. Horned lizards can lay eggs, and some species give birth to live young. There does not seem to be as many horned lizards as there used to be due to various causes. Five specific actions to protect the habitat for horned lizards and other native Texas animals are presented. In 1993 the Texas Horned Lizard was named the official state reptile.

Outline Scramble

Title of the Selection Texas Horned Lizard – Texas’s State Reptile

Genre: Informational - Expository



Directions

Main ideas are arranged in alphabetical order. Article is read and students write the paragraph number by the correct main idea. This may be –

1. teacher guided with individual student recording correct paragraph number.
2. teacher guided with main ideas projected with teacher marking the correct response from the group.
3. partners working together as they take turns reading and recording correct paragraph number.

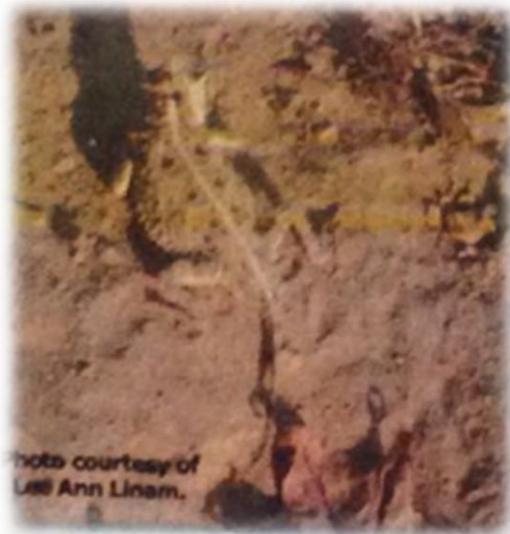
Paragraph Number	Paragraph Main Ideas
	Primary food
	Predators
	Activity
	Living territory
	Scat
	Protecting the Texas Horned Lizard
	Causes for decline
	Introduction to the horned lizards
	Texas Horned Lizard made the official state reptile
	Weapons for defense
	(numbers 1-5) Actions landowners can make to manage horned lizard habitat
	Three species of horned lizards
	Does not seem to be as many horned lizards as there use to be
	Other foods
	Cooler weapons of defense
	Texas horned lizard
	Laying eggs and babies

Matching Pre-Reading



Directions and Activity Variations

Students may work individually or with a partner. Teacher shows the titles, subtitles and photos with captions as a pre-reading activity to the Matching Activity.



Matching Activity



Directions and Activity Variations

Students may work individually or with a partner.

1. Cut apart the main ideas and give one main idea to individual student or partners. Teacher reads the selection one paragraph at a time. Students identify when they have the matching main idea.
2. Provide the selection and cut-apart main ideas. Students read the selection and match cut-apart main ideas to paragraphs in the selection.
3. Provide cut-apart selection and cut-apart main ideas. Students match cut-apart paragraphs to the cut-apart main ideas.



Main Ideas

Primary food
Predators
Activity
Living territory
Scat
Protecting the Texas Horned Lizard
Causes for decline
Introduction to the horned lizards
Texas Horned Lizard made the official state reptile
Weapons for defense
(numbers 1-5) Actions landowners can make to manage horned lizard habitat
Three species of horned lizards
Does not seem to be as many horned lizards as there use to be
Other foods
Coolest weapons of defense
Texas horned lizard
Laying eggs and babies



Matching Activity Paragraph

One of Texas' most fascinating animals is the Texas Horned Lizard. Its unusual look and habits make the little reptile fun to watch and to learn about. Horned lizards are reptiles, which means they are ectotherms (animals that are the same temperature as their surroundings). They are sometimes referred to as horny toads or horned frogs, but they are truly lizards. The horned lizard's scientific name, *Phrynosoma* (fry-no-so-má), translates to "toad-bodied." It does not have a long, slender body like most lizards. It is more round with a blunt nose, like a toad.

Texas actually has three species of horned lizards and they may be easily distinguished when compared side by side. The Roundtailed Horned Lizard lives in the western third of Texas and prefers rocky areas. The Short-horned Lizard may be found in the higher elevations of the forests of the Davis and Guadalupe mountains of West Texas.

The third species, the Texas Horned Lizard, is the most common and most familiar. It may be found just about all over Texas, but has disappeared from most of East Texas. This article will focus on this species.

Texas Horned Lizards spend most of their time on the ground and prefer flat, open terrain. When looking for cover, they will hide in burrows, under rocks, and in clumps of vegetation. Sometimes they will even bury into the sand to hide

As with any animal that spends most of their life on the ground, the horned lizards are susceptible to predation. Snakes, mammals, and birds are common predators. Biologists believe Texas Horned Lizards may live for five to eight years. The Texas Horned Lizard does have some special weapons for defense.

Because of their coloring (gray, brown, light brown), horned lizards blend easily into their surroundings. They may also brighten or darken their skin tone. In fact, the Roundtail Horned Lizard is known as a rock mimic. The Texas Horned Lizard does have horns that look scary and may make it difficult for some animals to swallow!

Horned lizards have the unique ability to flatten out their body to avoid detection and they can inflate their bodies and tilt sideways to look much larger! But the coolest thing Texas Horned Lizards do is squirt blood from their eyes! This is very distracting to predators, particularly foxes, dogs and coyotes.

The primary food for Texas Horned Lizards is harvester or big red ants. One lizard may eat 70-100 ants per day! You may find the lizards or their droppings (also known as scat) near harvester ant beds. Many people will find horned lizard scat but never see horned lizards. Their scat is much more visible and distinctive.

It will be $\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter, dark brown, and have a white uric acid tip. Ant parts will be very noticeable, particularly if you break the scat apart.

If harvester ants are in short supply, horned lizards also eat termites, other native ants, spiders and sowbugs (which are similar to pillbugs).

As a reptile, horned lizards are ectothermic and much of their activity is dictated by the temperature. They generally are not active at night or if it is below 75° F. In the mornings, you may just see them with their head sticking out getting warmed up. In the afternoons, they will flatten their bodies out and soak up the sun! The best times of year to find horned lizards are late spring through early fall. The rest of the year they will hibernate just a few inches underground.

Another reptile characteristic is to lay eggs, which occurs soon after the end of hibernation. The Texas Horned Lizard female will lay 13 to 50 egg in a hole six to eight inches deep. There are exceptions to this. In fact, the Short-horned lizard gives birth to live young! The sun heats the soil which keeps the eggs warm and, depending on the soil temperature, the baby horned lizards will hatch five to nine weeks later. Picture this! The babies are only $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long.

How much space does a horned lizard need to live. Wildlife biologists say the lizards need five to six acres to carry out all of its daily activities. Adult Texas Horned Lizards are not territorial and often share their home ranges with other lizards, even horned lizards of other species.

Ask your parents or grandparents about horned lizards and chances are they will say that when they were young, they would see horned lizards all the time. You may have never seen one in the wild, but you know what they looked like and you may have heard that there does not seem to be as many horned lizards as there used to be. This particularly true in the eastern third of Texas.

What has happened to the horned lizard? There does not seem to be one specific cause for their decline. But there are many actions landowners may take to manage habitat for horned lizards. Many of these actions will also benefit many other native Texas animals.

1. Develop and maintain a diverse habitat of native plants that attract a diversity of invertebrates (spiders, insects, worms) – all potential horned lizard food!

2. Create interspersion – open areas intermixed with areas of cover – which will give horned lizards room to sunbath, places to hide, and areas where harvester ants may build their bed.

3. Use prescribed fire to remove ground litter (dead vegetation) because this seems to impede the horned lizard's ability to get around.

4. Avoid overgrazing by livestock as this will take out needed horned lizard cover.

5. Manage ant populations on your property.

Remember harvester and other native ants are the #1 food for horned lizards. Texas also has the red imported fire ant (also known as RIFA) which is not native and competes with our native ant species. They will take over territory thus cutting out the horned lizards' food supply. RIFA populations may be controlled but control methods should be carefully applied as you may harm the native ants as well.

Texans have always been fascinated by the horned lizard. In 1967, it was made illegal to keep a Texas Horned Lizard as a pet. They do not survive well in captivity. In 1977, the Texas Horned Lizard and the Short-horned Lizard were placed on the state's threatened species list. Texas Parks and Wild life Department's (TPWD) regulations prohibit the taking, possession, transportation, or sale of any of the animal species designated by state law as endangered or threatened without the issuance of a permit.

In 1993, the Texas Legislature designated the Texas Horned Lizard as the official state reptile after a committed group of school-age students petitioned the legislature.

Expository Thinking Guide

Cloze – 1st Letter Activity



Title of the Selection Texas Horned Lizard – Texas’s State Reptile

Genre: Informational - Expository

Directions

As selection is read, complete the words in the blanks with the first letter given.

Topic of Selection	T_____ H_____ L_____
Central Idea (Main Idea of Selection)	Texas Horned Lizards have u_____ looks and habits that make it a fun to watch and l_____ about.
Main Idea of Each Paragraph	1. Introduction to the h_____ lizards
	2. Three s_____ of horned l_____
	3. T_____ horned l_____
	4. P_____
	5. Weapons for d_____
	6. Coolest w_____ of defense
	7. P_____ food
	8. S_____
	9. Other f_____
	10. A_____
	11. Laying e_____ and b_____
	12. Living t_____
	13. Does not seem to be as many h_____ l_____ as there use to be
	14. Causes for d_____
	15. (numbers 1-5) Actions landowners can make to m_____ horned lizard h_____
	16. P_____ the Texas Horned Lizard
	17. Texas Horned Lizard made the official state r_____

Expository Thinking Guide

Cloze – Blank Activity

Title of the Selection Texas Horned Lizard – Texas’s State Reptile

Genre: Informational - Expository



Directions

As selection is read, fill in the blanks.

Topic of Selection	_____
Central Idea (Main Idea of Selection)	Texas Horned Lizards have _____ looks and habits that make it a fun to watch and _____ about.
Main Idea of Each Paragraph	1. Introduction to the _____ lizards
	2. Three _____ of horned _____
	3. _____ horned _____
	4. _____
	5. Weapons for _____
	6. Coolest _____ of defense
	7. _____ food
	8. _____
	9. Other _____
	10. _____
	11. Laying _____ and _____
	12. Living _____
	13. Does not seem to be as many _____ _____ as there use to be
	14. Causes for _____
	15. (numbers 1-5) Actions landowners can make to _____ horned lizard _____
	16. _____ the Texas Horned Lizard
	17. Texas Horned Lizard made the official state _____

Expository Thinking Guide

Write Main Ideas



Title of the Selection Texas Horned Lizard – Texas’s State Reptile

Genre: Informational - Expository

Directions

Students take notes that include topic, central idea of the selection, and main idea of each paragraph. Paragraphs with implied main ideas increase the level of difficulty with this activity.

Topic of Selection	
Central Idea (Main Idea of Selection)	
Main Idea of Each Paragraph	1.
	2.
	3.
	4.
	5.
	6.
	7.
	8.
	9.
	10.
	11.
	12.
	13.
	14.
	15.
	16.
	17.

Texas Horned Lizard – Texas’s State Reptile

Vocabulary – Using Context Clues

Note: This vocabulary activity should be used after students have read the selection.



Directions

Display the following vocabulary list. Ask the students to define the words they recognize. Then reread the selection as the students listen for these words. After hearing one of the listed words in context, ask students to give its definition. The words are listed in the order in which they appear in the selection.

1. reptile
2. blunt
3. species
4. burrows
5. mimic
6. unique
7. hibernate
8. characteristic
9. livestock
10. survive

Marked Selection Activity

Title of the Selection Texas Horned Lizard – Texas’s State Reptile

Genre: Informational - Expository



Directions

Students use marking strategies and complete the thinking guide as they read the selection. A marked selection is provided.

Marking codes are used to demonstrate comprehension strategies. Marking codes are necessary for the students to have a system for analyzing or processing what they read. This system of showing your work while working independently on a reading comprehension selection allows teachers to make effective instructional decisions. When the staff works as a team to provide instruction and monitor progress, it is important for everyone to require the same set of marking codes.

Students who consistently score 95% or better may not be required to show their work.



For more information on marking codes and comprehension strategies see our book titled,
Solutions for Success: Reading
Lois Fisher & Rachel Reyna

Marked Selection



Photo courtesy of Lee Ann Liram.

Texas Horned Lizard

TEXAS' STATE REPTILE

By Helen Holdsworth & David Wojnowski

Central Idea One of Texas' most fascinating animals is the **Topic** Texas Horned Lizard. Its unusual look and habits make the little reptile fun to watch and to learn about. Horned lizards are reptiles, which means they are ectotherms (animals that are the same temperature as their surroundings). They are sometimes referred to as horny toads or horned frogs, but they are truly lizards. The horned lizard's scientific name, Phrynosoma (fry-no-so-mă), translates to "toad-bodied." It does not have a long, slender body like most lizards. It is more round with a blunt nose, like a toad.

Texas actually has **defense** three species of horned lizards and they may be easily distinguished when compared side by side. The Roundtailed Horned Lizard lives in the western third of Texas and prefers rocky areas. The Short-horned Lizard may be found in the higher elevations of the forests of the Davis and Guadalupe mountains of West Texas.

The third species, the **defense** Texas Horned Lizard is the most common and most familiar. It may be found just



Photo courtesy of Angela Slatten.

about all over Texas, but has disappeared from most of East Texas. This article will focus on this species.

Texas Horned Lizards spend most of their time on the ground and prefer flat, open terrain. When looking for cover, they will hide in burrows, under rocks, and in clumps of vegetation. Sometimes they will even bury into the sand to hide.

As with any animal that spends most of their life on the ground, the horned lizards are susceptible to predation. Snakes, **defense** mammals, and birds are common **defense** predators. Biologists believe Texas Horned Lizards may live for five to eight years. The Texas Horned Lizard does have some special weapons for defense.

Because of their coloring (gray, brown, light brown), horned lizards blend easily into their surroundings. They may also brighten or darken their skin tone. In fact, the Roundtail Horned Lizard is known as a rock mimic. The Texas Horned Lizard does have horns that look scary and may make it difficult for some animals to swallow!

Horned lizards have the unique **defense** ability to flatten out their body to avoid detection and they can inflate their **defense** bodies and tilt sideways to look much larger! But the **defense** coolest thing Texas Horned Lizards do is squirt blood from their eyes! This is very distracting to predators, particularly foxes, dogs and coyotes.

The **defense** primary food for Texas Horned Lizards is harvester or big red ants. One lizard may eat 70-100 ants per day! You may find the lizards or their droppings (also known as scat) near harvester ant beds. Many people will find horned lizard scat but never see horned lizards. Their scat is much more visible and distinctive.

It will be 1/2 - 1 1/2 inches in length, 1/4 to 3/8 inch in diameter, dark brown, and have a white uric acid tip. Ant parts will be very noticeable, particularly if you break the **defense** scat apart.

If harvester ants are in short supply, horned lizards also eat other **defense** foods. They eat termites, other native ants, spiders and sowbugs (which are similar to pillbugs).

As a reptile, horned lizards are ectothermic and much of their **defense** activity is dictated by the temperature. They

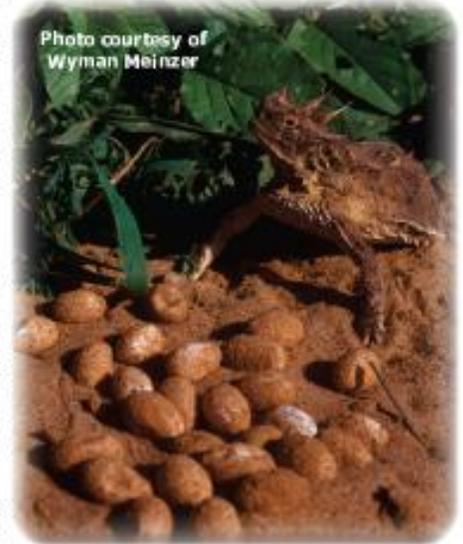


Photo courtesy of Wyman Meinzer



Photo courtesy of Lee Ann Liram.

generally are not active at night or if it is below 75° F. In the mornings, you may just see them with their head sticking out getting warmed up. In the afternoons, they will flatten their bodies out and soak up the sun! The best times of year to find horned lizards are late spring through early fall. The rest of the year they will hibernate just a few inches underground.

Another reptile characteristic is to **lay eggs**, which occurs soon after the end of hibernation. The Texas Horned Lizard female will lay 13 to 50 eggs in a hole six to eight inches deep. There are exceptions to this. In fact, the Short-horned lizard gives **birth to live young**. The sun heats the soil which keeps the eggs warm and, depending on the soil temperature, the baby horned lizards will hatch five to nine weeks later. Picture this! The babies are only ¾ of an inch long.

How much space does a horned lizard need to live? Wildlife biologists say the lizards need five to six acres to carry out all of its daily activities. Adult Texas Horned Lizards are not territorial and often share their home ranges with other lizards, even horned lizards of other species.

Ask your parents or grandparents about horned lizards and chances are they will say that when they were young, they would see horned lizards all the time. You may have never seen one in the wild, but you know what they look like and you may have heard that **there does not seem to be as many horned lizards as there used to be**. This is particularly true in the eastern third of Texas.

What has happened to the horned lizard? There does not seem to be one specific **cause for their decline**. But there are many actions landowners may take to manage habitat for horned lizards. Many of these actions will also benefit many other native Texas animals.

1. Develop and maintain a diverse habitat of native plants that attract a diversity of invertebrates (spiders, insects, worms) – all potential horned lizard food!
2. Create interspersed areas – open areas intermixed with areas of cover – which will give horned lizards room to sunbath, places to hide, and areas where harvester ants may build their bed.

3. Use prescribed fire to remove ground litter (dead vegetation) because this seems to impede the horned lizard's ability to get around.
4. Avoid overgrazing by livestock as this will take out needed horned lizard cover.
5. Manage ant populations on your property. Remember harvester and other native ants are the #1 food for horned lizards. Texas also has the red imported fire ant (also known as RIFA) which is not native and competes with our native ant species. They will take over territory thus cutting out the horned lizards' food supply. RIFA populations may be controlled but control methods should be carefully applied as you may harm the native ants as well.

Texans have always been fascinated by the horned lizard. In 1967, it was made illegal to keep a Texas Horned Lizard as a pet. They do not survive well in captivity. In 1977, the Texas Horned Lizard and the Short-horned Lizard were placed on the state's threatened species list. Texas Parks and Wildlife Department's (TPWD) regulations prohibit the taking, possession, transportation, or sale of any of the animal species designated by state law as endangered or threatened without the issuance of a permit.

In 1993, the Texas Legislature **designated the Texas Horned Lizard as the official state reptile** after a committed group of school-age students petitioned the legislature.

Sources: (1) "Texas Horned Lizard Watch", Texas Parks and Wildlife, (2) Texas Parks & Wildlife website, www.tpwd.state.tx.us, (3) Sherbrooke, Wade C. Introduction to Horned Lizards of North America. University of California Press, 2003.



Photo courtesy of David Wojnowski.

protection



Photo courtesy of Natalie Seghers.

The Texas Horned Lizard has unusual looks and habits that make it a fun to watch and learn about. The most interesting habits of horned lizards are its defense weapons against predators. They eat red ants which can be found in their scat, but will also eat other insects. Horned lizards can lay eggs, and some species give birth to live young. There does not seem to be as many horned lizards as there used to be due to various causes. Five specific actions to protect the habitat for horned lizards and other native Texas animals are presented. In 1993 the Texas Horned Lizard was named the official state reptile.

Test Questions

1 Which of these best supports the title of the article?

- A** The photograph next to paragraphs 4 and 5.
 - B** The photograph before paragraph 16.
 - C** The list after paragraph 14.
 - D** The photograph after paragraph 2.
-

2 The pictures are included to –

- A** show the appearance of horned lizards in their natural habitat
 - B** provide information about ways to protect the horned lizard habitat
 - C** explain why horned lizards are difficult to find
 - D** show the three variety of horned lizards found in Texas
-

3 Which words in paragraph 5 help the reader understand the meaning of mimic?

- A** *Have horns that look scary*
- B** *make it difficult to swallow*
- C** *Because of their coloring*
- D** *may also brighten or darken their tone*

- 4** Read this sentence from paragraph 13.

Ask your parents or grandparents about horned lizards and chances are they will say that when they were young, they would see horned lizards all the time.

The author uses this sentence to –

- A** explain why parents and grandparents caution against the horned lizards
 - B** offer a reason for better property management
 - C** help the reader visualize where horned lizards harvest their food
 - D** introduce the idea that horned lizards are not as common as in the past
-
- 5** What evidence from the selection shows that horned lizards have unique defenses for survival?
- A** Some female horned lizards can give birth to live young.
 - B** The horned lizards can also eat termites and other native insects.
 - C** Horned lizards live in all areas of Texas.
 - D** Horned lizards can flatten, inflate or squirt blood from their eyes.

Question and Answer Strategies

- 1** Which of these best supports the title of the article?
- A** The photograph next to paragraphs 4 and 5.
 - B** The photograph before paragraph 16.
 - C** The list after paragraph 14.
 - D** The photograph after paragraph 2.
-
- 2** The pictures are included to –
- A** show the appearance of horned lizards in their natural habitat
 - B** provide information about ways to protect the horned lizard habitat
 - C** explain why horned lizards are difficult to find
 - D** show the three variety of horned lizards found in Texas
-
- 3** Which words in paragraph 5 help the reader understand the meaning of mimic?
- A** *Have horns that look scary*
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 - C** *Because of their coloring*
 - D** *may also brighten or darken their tone*

- 4 Read this sentence from paragraph 13.

Ask your parents or grandparents about horned lizards and chances are they will say that when they were young, they would see horned lizards all the time.

The author uses this sentence to –

- A explain why parents and grandparents caution against the horned lizards
 - B offer a reason for better property management
 - C help the reader visualize where horned lizards harvest their food
 - D introduce the idea that horned lizards are not as common as in the past
-

- 5 What evidence from the selection shows that horned lizards have unique defenses for survival?

- A Some female horned lizards can give birth to live young.
- B The horned lizards can also eat termites and other native insects.
- C Horned lizards can flatten, inflate or squirt blood from their eyes.
- D Horned lizards live in all areas of Texas.

Note: The evidence used to support correct answers may not be the only supporting evidence.

Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills
English Language Arts and Reading
Reading/Comprehension of Informational Text/Expository Text

3.13 Students analyze, make inferences and draw conclusions about expository text and provide evidence from text to support their understanding. Students are expected to:

- (A) identify the details or facts that support the main idea;
- (B) draw conclusions from the facts presented in text and support those assertions with textual evidence;
- (C) identify explicit cause and effect relationships among ideas in texts; and
- (D) use text features (e.g., bold print, captions, key words, italics) to locate information and make and verify predictions about contents of text.

4.13 Students analyze, make inferences and draw conclusions about expository text and provide evidence from text to support their understanding. Students are expected to:

- (A) identify the details or facts that support main idea
- (B) draw conclusions from the facts presented in text and support those assertions with textual evidence;
- (C) identify cause and effect relationships among ideas in texts; and
- (D) use text features to locate information and make and verify predictions about contents of text

5.11 Students analyze, make inferences and draw conclusions about expository text and provide evidence from text to support their understanding. Students are expected to:

- (A) summarize the main ideas and supporting details in a text in ways that maintain meaning and logical order;
- (B) determine the facts in text and verify them through established methods;
- (C) analyze how the organizational pattern of a text (e.g., cause-and-effect, compare-and-contrast, sequential order, logical order, classification schemes) influences the relationships among the ideas;
- (D) use multiple text features and graphics to gain an overview of the contents of text and to locate information; and
- (E) synthesize and make logical connections between ideas within a text and across two or three texts representing similar or different genres.