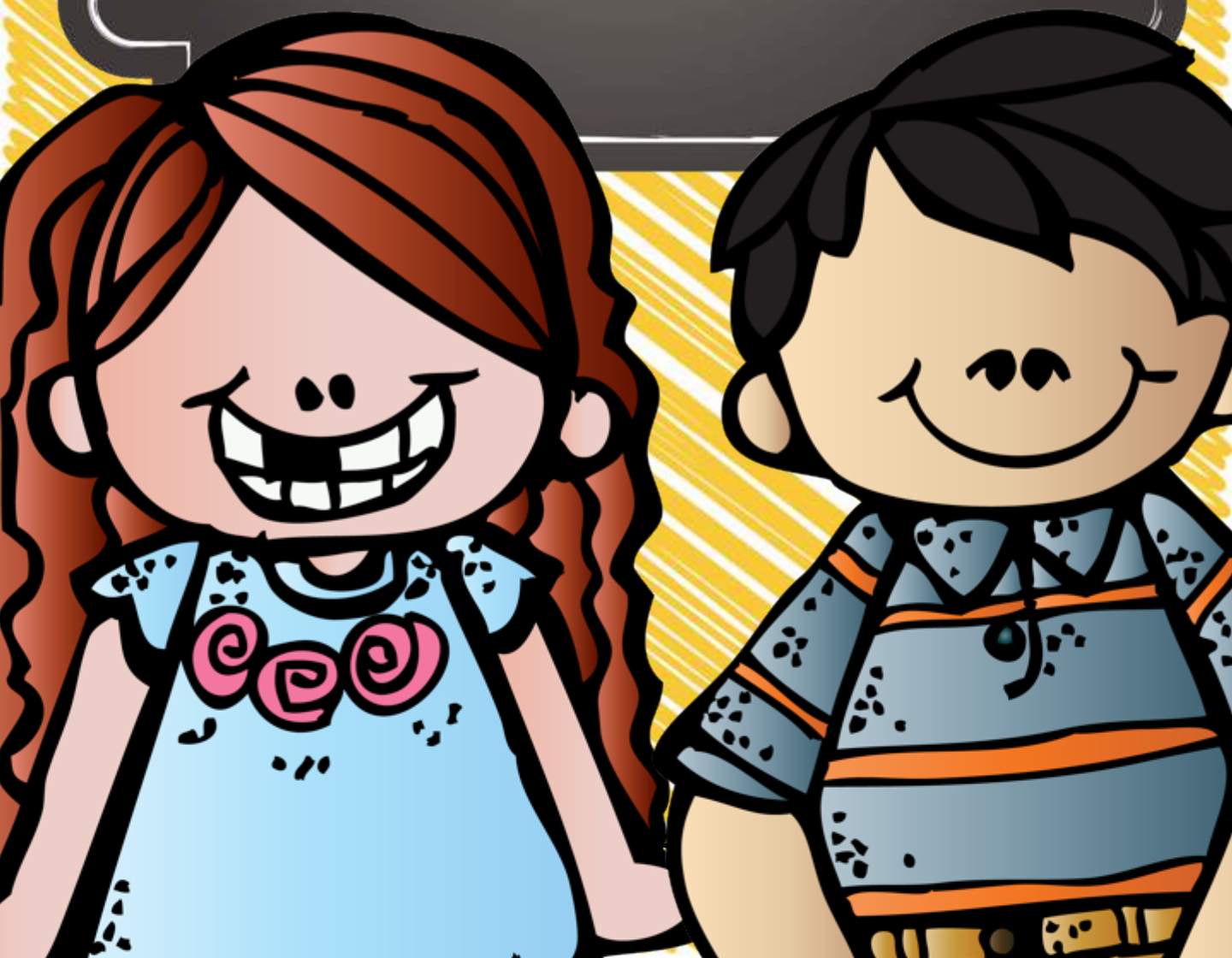


*Social Studies*  
**Close Reading**  
**Economics**



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This product was designed to give my students practice comprehending nonfiction text through “close readings”. I absolutely loved teaching through my Holidays Around the World Close Reading unit, and I knew that this strategy was something I wanted to continue throughout the rest of the school year. I am now creating passages and questions that integrate with the science and social studies topics that I am currently teaching. I plan to eventually create science and social studies packets for the entire year, and I’ll add a few seasonal topics as well.

This is not a “how to” guide for close reading. Instead, this product contains ten passages that can be used for close reading practice. There are three different versions of each passage, so you will have similar content for students on, above, and below grade level. I have leveled each passage using the Lexile Analyzer, and the range of reading levels is from 690 to 1,030. All topics include at least one passage on a third grade reading level.

Each passage comes with three sets of close reading directions and questions. With each read, students will be asked to highlight and make notes in the text and will be asked questions that become more challenging with each read. I have included answer keys for the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> set of questions only, since answers will vary greatly for the third set of questions.

# Reading Levels Conversion Chart

Grade Level	Lexile	Fountas & Pinnell	DRA
1 <sup>st</sup>	up to 300	E	8
1 <sup>st</sup>	up to 300	F	10
1 <sup>st</sup>	up to 300	G	12
1 <sup>st</sup>	80-450	H	14
1 <sup>st</sup>	80-450	I	16
1 <sup>st</sup> & 2 <sup>nd</sup>	80-450	J	18
2 <sup>nd</sup>	501-550	K	20
2 <sup>nd</sup>	551-600	L	24
2 <sup>nd</sup>	551-650	M	28
3 <sup>rd</sup>	520-730	N	30
3 <sup>rd</sup>	520-770	O	34
3 <sup>rd</sup>	520-820	p	38
4 <sup>th</sup>	740-900	Q	40
4 <sup>th</sup>	740-940	R	40
5 <sup>th</sup>	830-1010	S	40
5 <sup>th</sup>	830-1010	T	40
5 <sup>th</sup>	830-1010	U-W	50
6 <sup>th</sup>	925-1070	W+	
7 <sup>th</sup>	970-1120	W+	

# Productive Resources

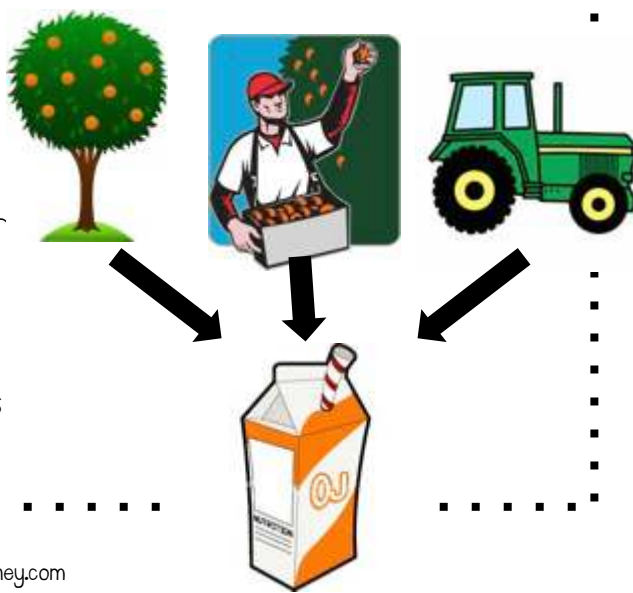
The resources used to make goods and services are called productive resources. These resources are broken into four primary groups: natural resources, human resources, capital resources, and entrepreneurs.

A natural resource is something that is found in nature and can be used to create goods. Earth's natural resources include light, air, water, plants, animals, soil, and minerals. If you built a tree house, the wood you used would be a natural resource. Raw materials, such as wood, come from natural resources.

Human resources are a productive resource. Human resources are the human work, effort (both physical and mental), and intelligence used in the production of goods and services. Police, firemen, teachers, doctors, and factory workers are all human resources. Think back to the paragraph above and the tree house you were building, the skill and effort you would use to build the tree house would be a human resource.

In addition to natural and human resources, there are also capital resources. Capital resources are goods produced and used to make other goods. These resources include tools, buildings, and machinery. The cash needed for a business to run is also considered a capital resource.

The final type of productive resource is entrepreneurs. An entrepreneur is anyone who starts a business. Entrepreneurs are the people who take the highest risk by investing their own money in a business they believe in. They are responsible for paying the human resources who work for them their wages or salaries.





# Productive Resources

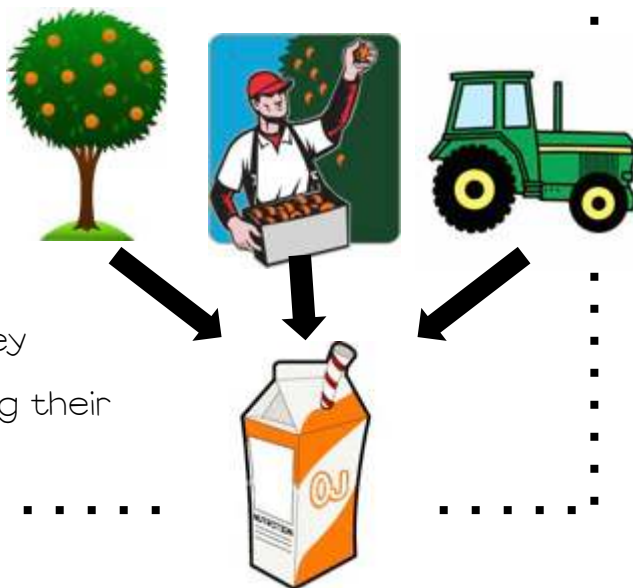
The resources used to make goods and services are called productive resources. These resources are broken into four groups: natural resources, human resources, capital resources, and entrepreneurship.

A natural resource is something that is found in nature and can be used by people. Earth's natural resources include light, air, water, plants, animals, soil, and minerals. If you built a tree house, the wood you used would be a natural resource. Raw materials come from natural resources.

Another productive resource is human resources. Human resources are the human work, both physical and mental, used in the production of goods and services. Police, firemen, teachers, cashiers, and doctors are all human resources. Think back to the tree house you were building, the skill and effort you used would be a human resource.

In addition to natural and human resources, there are also capital resources. Capital resources are goods produced and used to make other goods. These resources include tools, buildings, and machinery. The cash needed for a business to start is also considered a capital resource.

The final type of productive resource is entrepreneurship. An entrepreneur is anyone who owns a business. Entrepreneurs are the people who take the highest risk by investing their own money in a business they believe in. They are responsible for paying their employees' wages.



# Productive Resources

The resources used to make goods and services are called productive resources. These resources are broken into four groups: natural, human, capital, and entrepreneurship.

A natural resource is something that is found in nature and can be used by people. Earth's natural resources include water, forests, animals, soil, and minerals. If you built a tree house, the wood you used would be a natural resource. Raw materials come from natural resources.

Human resources are the human resources used in the production of goods. Police, teachers, cashiers, and doctors are all human resources. Think back to the tree house you were building, the skill and effort you used would be a human resource.

Capital resources are goods used to make other goods and services. These resources include tools, buildings, and machinery. The cash needed for a business to run is also considered a capital resource.

The fourth type of productive resource is entrepreneurship. An entrepreneur is anyone who owns a business. They take the highest risk by investing their own money in a business. They are responsible for paying their other resource's wages.



Name\_\_\_\_\_

Date\_\_\_\_\_

# Productive Resources

1st  
Read

- Read the entire passage.
- Write any interesting observations or notes in the left margin.
- Write any questions you have about the text in the right margin.
- Answer the questions below. When you answer a question, be sure to write the question number beside the text evidence you used to answer the question.

1. What is a human resource? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What type of resource is a piece of machinery? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. What type of resource is the cash used to run a business? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Where do raw materials come from? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



Name\_\_\_\_\_

Date\_\_\_\_\_

# Productive Resources

2nd  
Read

- Reread the entire passage.
- Highlight one key word or phrase in the 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph.
- Circle any words that you do not know / (how to read or the meaning)
- Answer the questions below.

1. What nonfiction text features did the author use, and how did it help you understand the text?

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2. Name a key word you highlighted. Why did you select that word?

---

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3. What is the main purpose of the 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph?

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Name\_\_\_\_\_

Date\_\_\_\_\_

## Productive Resources

3rd  
Read

- Reread the entire passage.
- Write a small C beside ideas you could make a connection with.
- Write a + where you were able to add information to your existing knowledge.
- Answer the last question in paragraph form.

Which of the three productive resources do you depend on most? Why?

