Practice Activity – Constructed Response Questions

1. Give students a copy of the constructed response question.
2. Next students should read the passage aloud (twice)
    1. The first read should be for fluency and you should help them with any difficult words.
    2. The 2nd read should be for comprehension and students should be able to retell what they read to you.
3. Students will then read the question and underline what the question is asking them to do.

Practice Activity – Constructed Response Questions

4. Students will then plan to answer the question by using RAPP.

R- Restate the question

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A- Answer the question

P- Prove the answer

P- Proofread and Edit

5. Finally you will use the rubric on the back of the sheet to grade your child's response.

How can I help my child with Constructed Response Questions?

*Use the checklist below to make sure your child correctly answered a Constructed Response Question:

 R- Restate the question: This means that they turned the question they were asked around to begin their answer

A- Answer the question: After students turn the question around they need to add to that sentence a simple answer to the question.

P- Prove your answer with evidence from the text: students should look back in the text to find evidence to prove that their answer is correct

 Students should use sentence starters to start the sentence that they write proving their answer with evidence

P- Proofread and Edit: Go back with your child and read through the response and make sure it makes sense. Also check for punctuation and spelling. Words that are in the story should not be misspelled.

Last write a closing sentence so that the teacher can tell that your response is complete.

** See the back of this sheet for an example of a constructed response question and answer.

Constructed Response Example:

Question: What important lesson does Ostrich learn at the end of the story? Use details from the text to support your answer.

At the end of the story, the important lesson ostrich learns is to not worry about other people's business. According to the text, ostrich kept following the animals around trying to hear every word they said without their noticing him, and his neck stretched out so long that he begins to look very silly! His neck wobbled as he ran away. From the text I learned that he ran because he felt embarrassed about telling Snake and Lizard what to do and telling Hippo what to eat. None of the things he was worried about was his business. After Ostrich's neck grew, he learned it is not important to know about everybody else's business.

------ This is the question being restated and answered.

------ These are the sentence starters that students can use- they have them listed in their purple notebooks.

------ This is the evidence that was found in the story – Prove your answer with evidence from the text.

------ This is the closing sentence.

Points Awarded	Explanation
3	Your child did all of the following: ____ Your child restated and answered the question. ____ Your child used evidence from the **STORY/ TEXT** to prove their answer is correct. ____ Your child used the sentence starters to begin the sentences with evidence from the text. ____ Your child wrote a closing sentence.
2	Your child only did **TWO** of the following: ____ Your child restated and answered the question. ____ Your child used evidence from the **STORY/ TEXT** to prove their answer is correct. ____ Your child used the sentence starters to begin the sentences with evidence from the text. ____ Your child wrote a closing sentence.
1	Your child only did **ONE** of the following: ____ Your child restated and answered the question. ____ Your child used evidence from the **STORY/ TEXT** to prove their answer is correct. ____ Your child used the sentence starters to begin the sentences with evidence from the text. ____ Your child wrote a closing sentence.
0	Your child did the following: _____ Off Topic/ Did not answer the question Your child **DID NOT Do 3 or more of the following** ____ Did not RESTATE/ ANSWER the question ____ Did not use evidence from the story ____ Did not use sentence starters ____ Did not write a closing sentence

My child needs to work on

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Title: **APTT Constructed Response Practice**

Week 1

Basic Needs

All living things, such as plants and animals, have basic needs. To live and grow, plants need air, light, and water. Plants also need water and air to help make food. Plants make their own food from light they get from the Sun. Water moves this food through the different parts of the plants.

Animals need air, food, water, and places to live. Animals' homes protect them from the weather and from other animals that might hurt them. A bird's nest is one example. A nest in a tree keeps birds safe from animals on the ground. All animals need food to give them energy. Some animals eat leaves, fruit, and grass. Other animals eat meat. Animals also need water because it moves their food through their body. Water also helps keep their bodies cool. Breathing air helps animals get energy from food. Basic needs help plants and animals stay healthy.

Directions: Write your response on the lines below.

Why do animals need places to live? Use details from the passage to support your answer.

Week 2

Basic Needs

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Directions: Write your response on the lines below.
How does water help keep a plant healthy? Use details from the passage to support your answer.

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Week 3

The Dog and the Shadow
by Aesop

It happened that a Dog had got a piece of meat and was carrying it home in his mouth to eat it in peace. Now on his way home he had to cross a plank lying across a running brook. As he crossed, he looked down and saw his own shadow reflected in the water beneath. Thinking it was another dog with another piece of meat, he made up his mind to have that also. So he made a snap at the shadow in the water, but as he opened his mouth the piece of meat fell out, dropped into the water and was never seen more.

Directions: Write your response on the lines below.
Explain what lesson the dog learns from the events in the story. Use details from the story to support your response.

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Week 4

Flip Flops

Flip flops are fun summer shoes. A lot of people wear them. But they should only wear flip flops for short amounts of time. Doctors say that wearing them can lead to foot problems. People's feet slide around in the shoes. Also, the shoes do not cover much of the feet. Some problems from wearing flip flops are twisted ankles and cuts. People really should cut down on how much they wear flip flops.

Directions: Write your response on the lines below.

Tell how the author feels about flip flops and whether you agree or disagree. Include specific reasons in your answer.

Week 5

The Spelling Bee

Nate stood tall on the stage.
He was proud of what he could do.
Nate could defeat any speller, at any age.
He was the speller no one could outdo.

Nate was a knight ready for battle.
He spoke each letter clearly and fiercely.
There was no word he could not tackle,
For Nate was not going down easily.

Nate fought long and hard.
He was not going to be stopped.
He knew how to spell "bombard."
And now he is on top!

Directions: Write your response on the lines below.

Read this line from the poem.

Nate was a knight ready for battle.

In a few sentences, explain what the metaphor means. Use details from the poem to support your response.

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Week 6

Mangoes

What They Look and Taste Like

Mangoes are of two types: ripe and raw. Ripe mangoes have a yellow skin with patches of red. Inside, they are soft and juicy. The flesh of a ripe mango is bright yellow and sweet in taste. Raw mangoes have a green skin. Their flesh is not as soft as ripe mangoes. The flesh of a raw mango is pale white or pale yellow. It has a strong, sour taste.

What They Need to Grow

Mangoes need to be grown in warm and dry weather. They cannot grow in frosty weather. They can be grown in any kind of dry soil. They have a large root system. They need deep soil.

Where They Grow

Since they require a warm climate, mangoes are mostly found in Southern Asia. Most mangoes are grown in India and Burma.

What They are Used For

Mangoes are a good source of Vitamin C and Vitamin A. Both ripe and raw mangoes can be eaten by themselves. Raw mangoes can also be made into pickles. Ripe mangoes can be used in many ways, such as in jams, juices, salads, and sauces.

Directions: Write your response on the lines below.

Explain how the information under each heading helps the reader understand the piece. Support your answer with details from the piece.

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Week 7

Orcas

Orcas are commonly known as killer whales. Surprisingly, these killer whales are not really whales at all. They are the largest members of the dolphin family. They are called whales, though, because they grow to be over 30 feet long. Orcas are easy to recognize by their black and white coloring. They have long, rounded bodies with a tall fin on their backs. This fin is called a dorsal fin.

Orcas live in many different climates. For example, they can live in the warm waters near the equator. They can also be found in the icy waters of the North and South Poles. Most orcas like to live in cool waters.

It is natural for orcas to travel and hunt together in pods. A pod is a group of whales that spends a lot of time together. Pods are made up of different whale families. Like other whales and dolphins, orcas send each other messages by making clicking and whistling sounds. Each pod has its own language.

Mother orcas have one baby, or calf, every three to ten years. All the orcas in the pod work together to take care of all the calves. For food, orcas catch sea lions, seals, and fish. They have sharp teeth that they use to catch their food.

Directions: Write your response on the lines below.
What is the main idea of the piece? Use details from the piece to support your answer.

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Week 8

Hezze the Goat Herder

by Memory Stay

Hezze, a poor boy, took his family's goats to the stream each morning. Taro, a rich boy, passed by the stream on his way to school. Taro amused himself by throwing rocks at Hezze and calling him mean names. Hezze pretended not to care. He never fought back.

Hezze was good at keeping the goats safe. If a wolf tried to catch one, Hezze would shoot it with his slingshot. He had perfect aim. The wolves always ran away.

One day, as Taro threw rocks at Hezze and called him names, a wolf jumped on Taro from behind. Taro screamed for help. Hezze shot the wolf with his slingshot. The wolf ran away.

"Why did you help me?" Taro asked Hezze.

"Helping others is the right thing to do," Hezze answered.

Taro got up and ran the rest of the way to school. From that day forward, Taro never threw another rock at Hezze and never called him another mean name.

Directions: Write your response on the lines below.

Explain what lesson Taro learns from the events in the story. Use details from the story to support your response.

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Week 9

Clara's Birthday Ride

Clara loved living on the farm. She opened her eyes to see sunlight streaming through her window. She smiled and jumped out of bed. Today, she was going to learn to ride a horse!

Clara had waited so long for this. Pa had told her that when she turned seven years old, he would teach her to ride a horse by herself. And today was her seventh birthday! Clara imagined riding her horse next to Pa while he checked on the cows and sheep. She smiled bigger as she thought of riding all by herself on the farm. It was going to be so much fun!

Clara got dressed and ran down the stairs into the kitchen. Ma was finishing up pancakes for breakfast. She smiled and greeted Clara.

"Happy birthday, Pumpkin," Ma said. Ma always called Clara by her pet name, Pumpkin. "I have some bad news. Pa had to help the Dawson family birth a calf this morning, so he cannot teach you how to ride today."

Clara's smile disappeared. She had waited too long for this! She did not want to wait another minute. Ma looked over to see Clara tear up. Quickly, Ma thought of a way to solve this problem.

"You know, I learned how to ride a horse when I was your age," Ma said. "I know I am not Pa, but I could teach you. I am a pretty good horsewoman."

Clara leaped up from the kitchen table, hugged Ma, and raced upstairs. She called behind her, "Thanks, Ma! I will get my boots on!"

Directions: Write your response on the lines below.

In this passage, the character of Ma can be described as caring. Explain how Ma shows that she cares. Use details from the passage to support your response.

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Week 10

Firefighters

Fighting fires is a dangerous job. Firefighters are special people who help put out fires. To protect their bodies, firefighters need to wear special clothing. They also need to put on the clothing fast. The following is the order some firefighters use to put on their clothing. First, they put on their boots. Next, the firefighters pull up their pants. The leg holes are often placed around the boots beforehand. After that, the firefighters pull on their jackets. When the jackets are on, they strap on their SCBA. The SCBA is a tank that helps the firefighters to breathe when they are putting out a fire. Then, the firefighters place their helmets on their heads. Lastly, they put on their gloves. Now, the firefighters are ready to stand up to any fire.

Directions: Write your response on the lines below.
Describe how the ideas in the piece are connected. Use evidence from the piece to support your answer.

Week 11

Passage 1

What Is a Fossil?

Many plants and animals that lived long ago are gone forever. Humans were not on Earth at this time. So how do people know what these plants and animals looked like? There are clues that help. These clues are fossils. A fossil is the hardened shape of a plant or animal that once lived on land or in the sea.

When a plant or animal dies, it may fall onto soft ground. Its skeleton is covered by many layers of dirt or sand. Over time, the weight of that earth hardens the lower layers into rock. The plant or animal shape becomes part of the rock.

Millions of years later, the rock may be pushed up to Earth's surface, such as in an earthquake. The rock is slowly worn away by wind and rain. The fossil is uncovered and waiting to be found!

Passage 2

Dinosaur Fossils

Dinosaurs became extinct long before people were around. Fossils help people learn about them. Some fossils are bones of huge dinosaurs that once walked the earth.

In 2014, the Dreadnoughtus was discovered. The Dreadnoughtus is the biggest dinosaur fossil that has been found so far. This dinosaur was 85 feet long. It may have weighed as much as 13 elephants!

One of the smallest dinosaur fossils is the Microraptor. The Microraptor was about the size of a chicken. This dinosaur had wings and feathers. It was two to three feet long. It weighed between two and three pounds.

Over 1,000 different kinds of dinosaurs have been found. As new fossils are discovered, the list continues to grow.

Directions: Write your response on the lines below.

Explain how the two pieces are alike. How are they different? Use examples from both pieces in your answer.