Directions: Color each category a different color. Cut out the foldable. Fold along the dotted line. Cut along category lines to create your flap. Under each flap write your guided notes for the plot diagram. Attach it to the left side of your notebook.

Plot Diagram

Exposition

Rising Action

Climax

Falling Action

Resolution

Cut along category lines to create your flap.

Fold along the dotted line

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Teacher Notes / Answer Key

Plot Diagram

Exposition

The *exposition* or the introduction introduces the characters, describes the setting and establishes the problem in the story.

Rising Action

The *rising action* is where the suspense builds and the problem gets worse and becomes more complicated. There are often multiple steps or parts in the rising action.

Climax

The *climax* is the turning point in the story. It is usually the most exciting part in the story and the part that makes the reader want to keep reading.

Falling Action

The falling action is the events that happen after the climax that lead to a resolution or ending to the story.

Resolution

The *resolution* is the outcome of the story. It is how things end up or turn out for the characters.

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NAME

Wonder

PLOT DIAGRAM

Directions: Cut out the pieces of the plot diagram. Attach the pieces to the graphic organizer in the correct spaces. Be sure to visualize the key features of story.

CLIMAX

-attach here-

EVENT 4

-attach here-

EVENT

-attach here-

EVENT 3

-attach here-

EVENT

-attach here-

EVENT 2

-attach here-

RISING ACTION

FALLING ACTION

EVENT 1

-attach here-

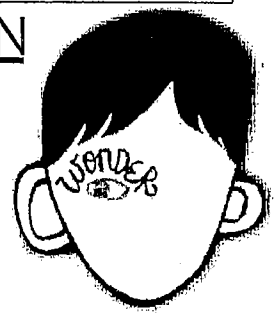
-attach here-

RESOLUTION

CONFLICT

-attach here-

EXPOSITION



Danielle Knight (Study All Knight) 2015

Wonder

PLOT DIAGRAM PIECES

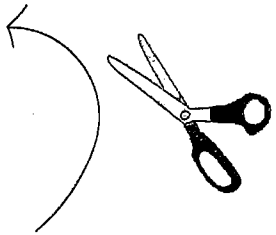
Directions: Cut out the pieces of the plot diagram. Attach the pieces to the graphic organizer in the correct spaces. Be sure to visualize the key features of story.

At the 23rd annual big movie night Auggie gets separated from his friends and is confronted by kids from another school. He stands up for himself until his friends come and stand beside him too, proving they are his true, real friends.

Auggie has a great first year at Beecher Academy and is able to overcome so many of the conflicts surrounding his facial deformity. He's found good friends and eventually wins the Henry Ward Beecher medal.

Auggie was born with a severe facial deformity, and after a childhood of exclusion from public life (home schooled), he wants to try to go to a normal school.

August goes to look at the school before he attends, and he meets some students. Two are nice, but one is somewhat mean to him. Most people don't want to be near him, but his new friend, Jack, stays near him during classes. A girl named Summer joins him at lunch.



Cut along the dashed guidelines.

When it's time to give out awards, Auggie gets the most prestigious award. Everyone cheers him on and gives him a standing ovation. On the way to a party, he thanks his mom for making him go to school. She thanks him for being such a wonder.

Jack realizes that Auggie overheard what he said, and he misses his friend terribly. They make up and become friends again, although the other kids start being mean to Jack as a result of the friendship.

Via is learning a lot about herself and her own capacity to love. She reconnects with Miranda, her former friend, and also reconnects with Auggie. They were spending less time with each other as they struggled with the changes in their lives.

At the end of fifth grade, Auggie and his classmates celebrate their graduation. Auggie shows that he is really growing up. The principal talks about the importance of being kinder than necessary. He emphasizes the power of friendship.

Ten-year-old August was born with a face that horrifies most who look upon it. He had many surgeries, so he was home-schooled. He's about to enter grade five, in a regular school. This story is told from his point of view, as well as from his sister's, her boyfriend's and friends' perspectives.

As Auggie struggles to fit in socially at school, his sister is trying to figure out who she is and where she stands at home and in high school. Her old friends have left her, and she has a new boyfriend.

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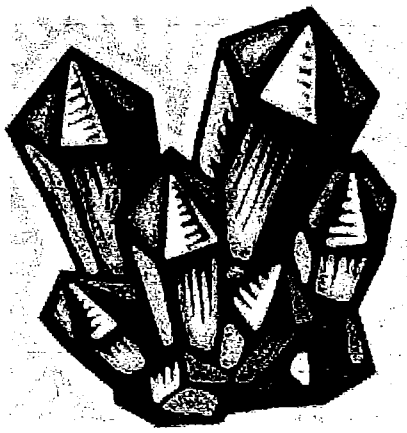
Remember to underline the text that supports your answers.

Name: _____

Minerals



Minerals. They are all around us. We eat them, wear them, and build with them. What is a mineral? How are they identified? What can we do with them?

Earth's crust is made of about three thousand minerals. Only about thirty of them are common to us. A mineral is a solid with certain properties. First, it must occur in nature. Minerals are found, not made by humans.

Second, a mineral has never been alive. It is nonliving.

Another characteristic of a mineral is that it has a definite set of elements that make it up. It must also have the structure of a crystal.

A crystal is a solid. Its atoms are arranged in repeating patterns. Snowflakes are a type of crystal. You may also have seen ice crystals form on the grass when there is a frost. These are examples of what crystals look like. They are also examples of minerals.

There are two major ways minerals are formed. Some are formed from magma. You know that magma is liquid rock far below the Earth's surface. Sometimes magma is forced up into the cooler layers of the Earth. The elements in the magma form crystals when they cool. If magma cools quickly, the crystals in the mineral will be small. If it cools slowly, the crystals will be large.

Minerals also form from solutions. A solution can become saturated. It can't hold any more of whatever is dissolved in it. Minerals begin to fall out of it. Sometimes, the liquid in the solution is evaporated. Minerals are left behind.

Minerals are sorted into groups. One group is called silicates. They are made of oxygen and silicon. These are the two most common elements in the Earth's crust. Feldspar and quartz are the two most common minerals. They are examples of silicates.

Carbonates are another class of minerals. They are made of metallic (shiny) elements. These are combined with carbon and oxygen. These minerals often form rocks such as limestone and marble.

Another group of minerals is called oxides. Oxides form from oxygen and a metal. These are good minerals to build things from.

There are several tests scientists use to identify minerals. Different qualities of a mineral help us to know exactly what kind it is. One test is color. You can see the color of a mineral just by looking at it. A mineral's color helps us

know what elements are in it.

Another test used is luster. If a light bounces off the surface of a mineral, it has luster. Luster can be either metallic or nonmetallic. Minerals sometimes contain gold, copper, or silver. These metals make a metallic luster. Minerals with nonmetallic luster are duller. Calcite and quartz have nonmetallic luster.

Luster and color are usually combined with a test of a mineral's texture. Texture describes how the mineral feels. It might be smooth or rough. It might feel soapy or glassy.

When a mineral is rubbed across a special surface, it might leave a streak. This is like drawing with chalk on a chalkboard. Streak is the color a mineral leaves behind when it is drawn across the surface. A mineral's streak doesn't change much, no matter what happens to it. Streak is a good test to help identify a mineral.

Scientists also test minerals for hardness. Hardness is a measure of how easily a mineral can be scratched. Scientists use the Mohs scale of hardness to identify a mineral. Harder minerals will scratch softer ones. Talc is a very soft mineral. It is number one on the Mohs scale. Diamonds are very hard. They are number 10 on the scale.

Another test used to identify a mineral is cleavage. The mineral is broken. If it breaks evenly along a smooth line, it is said to have cleavage. If a mineral doesn't have cleavage, it will break in a ragged line. These minerals have fracture.

Minerals are all around us. People build buildings and roads from minerals. There are special minerals called gems. These are used for jewelry. If you take a vitamin in the morning, you are putting minerals in your body. Cereals and other foods also contain minerals. Minerals are very useful in our daily lives.

Minerals

Questions

1. Name two properties of a mineral.

   _____

   _____

2. What are the two ways minerals are formed?

   _____

   _____

Name: _____

_____ 3. Silicates contain:

A. gold and carbon
B. silicon and oxygen
C. iron and talc

_____ 4. Minerals formed from oxygen and a metal are called:

A. silicates
B. oxides
C. carbonates

_____ 5. If light bounces off a mineral, it has:

A. hardness
B. color
C. luster

_____ 6. If a mineral breaks along a smooth line, it has:

A. hardness
B. cleavage
C. fracture

Choose 1 to answer. Use details

Name: _____ edHelper

How many of these can you write about? Think! Write! Check all the ones you answered.

- ☐ Explain how scientists use the Mohs scale of hardness.
- ☐ You find an unusual rock. Explain how you would use tests to help identify the minerals in it.

Don't stop writing. Use a blank piece of paper to continue.