Name: _____ Date: _____

Dents on the Moon

Circle group

The moon has round dents. They are craters.

Rocks hit the moon. Bump! The rocks make dents. Some are small. Some are big.

No wind is on the moon. So the dents stay. We can see them with a telescope.

Questions

1. What are the round dents called?

_____

_____

2. What makes the dents?

_____

_____

3. Are all the craters small?

_____

_____

4. What do we use to see the craters?

_____

_____

5. Why do the dents stay on the moon?

_____

_____

Words to know

craters: round dents in the ground
telescope: a tube that helps you see far things
wind: air that moves

Talk together (every group has these)

1. Find one fact that every group read. How did your sheet say it?
2. What did your sheet tell you that you think another group's did not? Ask them.

3. What is one question about this topic that none of the sheets answered?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Dents on the Moon

Triangle group

The moon has big round dents. They are called craters.

Rocks from space hit the moon. Bump! The rocks make dents. Some craters are small. Some are very big.

On the moon, there is no wind to fill them up. We can see the craters with a telescope.

Questions

1. What are the round dents on the moon called?

_____

_____

2. What makes the dents?

_____

_____

3. Are all the craters the same size?

_____

_____

4. What can we use to see the craters?

_____

_____

5. Why do the craters stay on the moon?

_____

_____

Words to know

craters: round dents in the ground
telescope: a tube that helps you see far things
space: the huge place above the sky where stars are
wind: air that moves

Talk together (every group has these)

1. Find one fact that every group read. How did your sheet say it?
2. What did your sheet tell you that you think another group's did not? Ask them.
3. What is one question about this topic that none of the sheets answered?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Dents on the Moon

Square group

The moon has many big, round dents in its ground. They are called craters.

Long ago, rocks from space crashed into the moon. Bump! Each rock made a dent. Some craters are quite small, but some are very large.

The moon has no wind, so nothing fills the craters up again. If we look through a telescope, we can see them clearly.

Questions

1. What are the round dents in the moon's ground called?

_____

_____

2. What made the dents on the moon?

_____

_____

3. Are all of the craters the same size?

_____

_____

4. What can we look through to see the craters clearly?

_____

_____

5. Why do the craters stay on the moon and not fill up?

_____

_____

Words to know

craters: round dents in the ground
telescope: a tube that helps you see far things
space: the huge place above the sky where stars are
wind: air that moves

Talk together (every group has these)

1. Find one fact that every group read. How did your sheet say it?
2. What did your sheet tell you that you think another group's did not? Ask them.
3. What is one question about this topic that none of the sheets answered?

For the teacher: Dents on the Moon

Each student sheet carries a shape, not a level. The same topic and facts, written three ways.

Circle: Dents on the Moon

Easier · 40 words · Flesch-Kincaid grade -1.3

1. Craters.
2. Rocks from space.
3. No. Some are small and some are big.
4. A telescope.
5. There is no wind to fill them up.

Triangle: Dents on the Moon

This passage · 48 words · Flesch-Kincaid grade -0.2

1. Craters.
2. Rocks from space.
3. No. Some are small and some are very big.
4. A telescope.
5. There is no wind to fill them up.

Square: Dents on the Moon

Harder · 62 words · Flesch-Kincaid grade 1.3

1. Craters.
2. Rocks from space crashed into it.
3. No. Some are small and some are very large.
4. A telescope.
5. The moon has no wind to fill them up again.