



VIDEO SCRIPT

Video: Star Gazers

*Problem-Solution Nonfiction Text Structure
(problem-evidence-solution-results)*



Scene	Full Transcript
1	<p>Turner: Hey Natalie! Returning the telescope to Mr. Reynolds?</p> <p>Natalie: Yeah, we just couldn't see anything from my backyard last night. Not a star in the sky. Where were those planets?</p> <p>Turner: I thought I saw Mars!</p> <p>Natalie: That was a TV tower.</p>
2	<p>Turner: We didn't have much luck. It wasn't very dark. The streetlights made it difficult to see anything in the sky.</p> <p>Natalie: And the trees blocked our view.</p> <p>Turner: Even if it had been clear, the planets are a long ways away.</p>
3	<p>Natalie: The documentary that I watched and this book that I bought has gotten me really interested in space and the solar system. You know, I thought it would be fun to look at the stars but I guess the photos in the book will have to do.</p>
4	<p>Turner: Hey wait, a friend of mine is in the astronomy club. He mentioned that the planetarium is open for stargazing. We should go check it out.</p> <p>Natalie: That'd be great.</p> <p>Turner: Why don't I stop by and pick you up after school.</p>
5	<p>Narrator: Hold that thought. Will Natalie's interest in Space leave her starry eyed? Will Turner ever get a glimpse of the Red Planet? Join the Knowledge Seekers as they look to the sky and observe problem-solution text structure in this episode of THINKING ALOUD!</p>
6	<p>Introduction</p>
7	<p>Narrator: As Natalie and Turner enter the planetarium, remember problem-solution is a text structure authors use when identifying one or more problems and offering one or more solutions to the problem.</p> <p>For example, a bank robbery occurs and the police catch the criminal. A new disease is discovered and researchers find a cure!</p>



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7 continued	<p>Narrator: A variation of this structure is the question-answer format in which the author poses a question and then answers it.</p> <p>When applying problem-solution text structure, authors use signal words such as “problem,” “puzzle,” “question,” or “dilemma,” to identify the problem or pose a question. Signal words such as “solution,” “one answer,” or “solve” indicate that the author wants to offer a solution to the problem or an answer to the question.</p>
8	<p>Turner: That’s Mars. I can see it. How far away did you say it was?</p> <p>Natalie: My book says it varies but about 35 million miles!</p>
9	<p>Turner: Can you imagine traveling out there? Oh, I’d love to be an astronaut. Flying to the moon, walking in space.</p>
10	<p>Natalie: You could live on the space station.</p>
11	<p>Turner: I don’t know about that. It would be little strange floating around for months at a time.</p> <p>Natalie: I saw something about space travel the table of contents. Here it is!</p>
12	<p>Voice Over Natalie: Space Age Workouts: How Astronauts Stay in Shape</p> <p>In space, an astronaut glides, floats and turns effortlessly, free from the continual pull of gravity on Earth. But did you know that moving about so easily is actually hard on the human body? In microgravity, there’s no resistance and that’s a problem. Without resistance, astronauts can quickly become weak because of bone and muscle loss. Astronauts who spend months in space, such as International Space Station crews, are even more at risk.</p> <p>Researchers have found the solution to this problem is old-fashioned, but space-friendly exercise. Astronauts work up a sweat two to three hours a day using equipment specially designed for microgravity. Astronauts pedal stationary cycles called ergometers. These machines can track heart rate, and measure how hard the astronaut is exercising.</p> <p>Walking is one of the best exercises for keeping bones and muscles in good condition, on Earth and in space. A treadmill provides a convenient way for astronauts to log miles. Astronauts wear harnesses in order to stay on a treadmill, not float above it!</p> <p>Strength training helps prevent bone and muscle loss, too. Instead of power lifting with heavy weights, astronauts exercise with elastic bands attached to pulleys to get the resistance their bones and muscles need.</p> <p>All this exercise pays off. Astronauts stay strong and healthy while in space. They enjoy a smoother return to Earth and its gravity, too.</p>



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13	Narrator:	Don't get lost in space. Watch how Natalie slows down her thinking as she reads to identify problem-solution text structure and creates a graphic organizer to clarify her thinking.
14	Voice Over Natalie:	<p>From the title and the first sentence, I can see that the author is describing what it's like to move in space. Then I see the question, "But did you know...? The signal word "but" and the question-answer format help me to understand that the author is using problem-solution text structure. Hmm... I'm thinking that I should find the problem stated here somewhere. Oh, there's the signal word, "problem." This helps me to understand that the problem for astronauts is that there is no resistance in microgravity. I realize the author is providing evidence when I read the next sentence. I notice the signal word, "because" that authors use when they want to explain why something happens. Without resistance, astronauts become weak when they experience bone and muscle loss. That'd be bad!</p> <p>When there's a problem, there has to be a solution. Oh, I found it!</p> <p>The signal word "solution" helps me to understand how the astronauts solve their problem of no resistance in microgravity. Exercise in the form of pedaling, walking, and strength training keeps astronauts' bones and muscles strong and healthy, which are the results of all that exercise.</p>
15	Turner:	I like working out, but three hours a day pedaling a bike, I don't know about that!
16	Natalie:	That's a lot. Coming here was a good idea! We couldn't see any planets from my backyard.
17	Turner:	I know. Between the streetlights, the trees blocking the view and the planet's being so far away, it was impossible to see anything. Here it's always dark, there's an open sky, and the planetarium makes everything seem a lot closer.
	Natalie:	You can see the Milky Way.
18	Narrator:	(Sings) When you wish upon a star! (Clears voice) You can be a Knowledge Seeker by thinking about problem-solution text structure, identifying signal words, and creating graphic organizers. Keep looking up and be sure to observe the next episode of Thinking Aloud!