

Lesson Plan

Hot Rod or Not?

Book: Hot Rods

Series: Let's Roll!

Level: Beacon

Objective

To help students practice recalling or inferring information from a text, including vocabulary words as they are used in context.

Supplies

- *Hot Rods*
- Hot Rod or Not? questions list (see attached)

Before the Activity

Read through the *Hot Rods* book, or assign it to students to read on their own.

Activity

Ask all students to stand up. Explain that you will read a statement about hot rods. If the students think the statement is true, they should put both thumbs up. If they think the statement is false, they should put both thumbs down. Once all the students have their thumbs up or down, you will reveal the answer. Students who guessed the wrong answer should sit down. Students who chose correctly should stay standing for the next question. The last student left standing wins the game.

Evaluation

Did the students answer the questions correctly? Were they able to make informed guesses when they were not sure? If all the students sit down before you get through all the questions, have the students stand up again and repeat the game.

Standards

This lesson may be used to address the Common Core State Standards' reading informational texts standards, grade 3 (RI 3.1; RI 3.4).

Hot Rod or Not? Questions List

1. Hot rods are classic cars with large, powerful engines. (True)
2. People who own or work on hot rods are often called wrenchheads. (False: They are often called gearheads [p. 8].)
3. The first hot rods were made during the 1850s. (False: They were made during the 1930s [p. 11].)
4. Many early hot rods were Ford Model A or Model T roadsters. (True)
5. Roadsters are modern cars with tiny windows and fancy GPS systems. (False: Roadsters were early cars with no roofs and one seat [p. 17].)
6. To turn roadsters into hot rods, people added extra fenders, running boards, and windshields. (False: People removed the hood, fenders, running boards, and windshields [p. 18].)
7. To turn roadsters into hot rods, people put bigger tires on the back wheels and smaller tires on the front wheels. (True)
8. Changing the wheel size decreased the wind resistance and made the cars go faster. (True)
9. Some hot rods' engines could go more than 100 miles per hour (161 kmh). (True)
10. People continued to build hot rods during World War II (1939–1945). (False: People did not build hot rods during World War II [p. 13].)
11. Soldiers used mechanical skills they learned during World War II to build hot rods after the war was over. (True)
12. *Hot Rod* magazine was first published in 2015. (False: It was published in 1948 [p. 18].)
13. In the 1950s, people began making kinds of hot rods called highstoppers and mudskippers. (False: The cars were called lowriders and custom show cars [p. 15].)
14. New kinds of hot rods called muscle cars and pony cars were made in the 1920s. (False: Muscle cars and pony cars were made in the 1960s [p. 15].)
15. Hot Wheels made their first toy hot rod in 1968. (True)
16. The first toy car that Hot Wheels made was a Volkswagen Beetle. (False: It was a blue 1968 Chevrolet Camaro [p. 14].)
17. A hot rod's engine is never taller than the car's hood. (False: Sometimes the engine is taller than the hood [p. 9].)
18. The engine in most hot rods was the Ford flathead V8. (True)
19. Today a popular engine for hot rods is the Chrysler 426 hemi. (True)
20. The Hot Rod Power Tour is an annual event that lasts for a month and covers 47 cities. (False: It lasts seven days and covers seven cities [p. 6].)
21. People travel more than 1,500 miles (2,414 km) as part of the Hot Rod Power Tour. (True)
22. Approximately 2,000 hot rods typically participate in the Hot Rod Power Tour. (True)