How to Use Literacy for Anywhere

This is a Literacy for Anywhere level 2 book. This text is designed for students in year one or grade one in school. Ideally, first grade students will be reading level one texts independently by the end of the year, second grade students will be reading level two texts, and so on. Of course, we realize that every student, classroom, and school is different, so the book level may not always correspond to the class or grade level.

If your school or library uses another system for leveling books, you can use the chart below to add Literacy for Anywhere books into the collection. Levels are based on the following study: Supplemental Information for Appendix A of the Common Core State Standards for English Language Arts and Literacy: New Research on Text Complexity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Literacy for Anywhere</th>
<th>U.S. Common Core Band</th>
<th>The Lexile Framework®</th>
<th>Flesch-Kincaid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Starter</td>
<td>Very basic books for those just starting!</td>
<td>&lt;2nd</td>
<td>&lt;420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2nd - 3rd</td>
<td>420 - 620</td>
<td>1.98 - 3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2nd - 3rd</td>
<td>620 - 820</td>
<td>3 - 5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>4th - 5th</td>
<td>740 - 880</td>
<td>4.5 - 6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4th - 5th</td>
<td>850 - 1010</td>
<td>5.5 - 7.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

First Edition (CC-BY-SA) 2014 Open Equal Free Inc.

 Portions of this work have been adapted or used directly from sources in the Creative Commons. See the Attributions section at the back of the book for a complete list of sources, authors, artists, and licenses.

 Unless otherwise noted, this work is published under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License. See end credits for any variation in licensing before adapting or using commercially. For more information on use permissions:

 www.creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/

 Additional Literacy for Anywhere titles as well as books for teachers, administrators, NGOs, and more at:

 www.TheAnywhereLibrary.com
Plants and animals live on the Earth. So does fungus. Fungus is the name for mushrooms and living things like them. There are a lot of different types of fungus.
Fungi can seem like plants but they are very different. Because their bodies are so different, scientists put them in their own group. The group is called a kingdom. Plants and animals are also kingdoms.

One way that fungi are different from plants is that most of their bodies live underground.
Mushrooms are like the flowers of a fungus. They are the part we see most often. Mushrooms can be found in many places. Sometimes they are colorful and sometimes they are plain or ugly.

Fungi like to grow in areas with some rain and a lot of dead plants. There are a lot of fungi in a forest, but not many in a desert.
Fungi grow near their food. Dead plants, animals, and dirt are food for fungi. Fungi don’t need light like plants. This is why you find them in dark, smelly places.

You can see mushrooms growing on dead trees. When the plant dies, the fungus uses it for food. Fungi don’t get sick from eating rotten food. They love it!
As fungi use the old bodies of plants and animals, fungus cleans them up and makes space for new plants. Without fungi (and bacteria), dead plants would break down slowly. Forests would be full of dead trees.

It is good that fungi clean up the dead plants. Baby plants like this can use the new space to grow.
There is a juice in your stomach called acid that helps break down food. Fungi use a similar juice to break down its food. Here is a fungus eating fruit. This fungus is called mold. Mold doesn’t grow mushrooms.

Fungi, though, do not have stomachs. Fungi take the broken-down food right into their bodies. This fungus is eating dead leaves.
Some fungi are made up of small threads. These threads grow through the soil and into dead plants. As the threads grow into a dead plant, they break it apart. The threads also let out a juice. This juice breaks down the plant.
These threads collect food and make new fungus. A new fungus is made in a special way.

When two threads run into each other they can make a fruiting body. Mushrooms are one type of fruiting body.
The fruiting body holds spores. Spores make new fungi like seeds make new plants.

Spores are so small that they look like dust without a microscope. The wind can carry them very far.
Fungi stay mostly under ground. They send a fruiting body up when they want to reproduce. Sending the spores up high helps them get to new places.

Mushrooms stick above ground to help send spores far away. The wind carries them to make new fungi in new places.
If you look under the top of a mushroom it looks like it has gills.

This is where the spores come from. The spores of a mushroom form and fall out of these gills. Wind carries the spores and new fungi grow where they fall.
More mushrooms can mean more food! Some mushrooms are good for you to eat. Some mushrooms are bad to eat. Some mushrooms are poisonous and will make you very sick.

You should only eat mushrooms chosen by an adult or expert. Eating new mushrooms can be dangerous!
Fungus
Review Questions!

1. Where does most of a fungus live?
2. What do you call the part of a fungus that grows above ground?
3. Why does it grow above ground?
4. What makes a new fungus?
5. Should you eat a fungus you don’t know?

Fungus
Explore!

Find a fungus! Fungus is all over. Mushrooms and mold can be seen in the forest, on old food, or in our homes. Find some fungus. Don’t touch it or taste it! Show it to at least one person. Tell that person one fact about fungus.

Attributions
Contributing Authors, Organizations, and Photographers

Words & Layout
Author: Hannah Bradley
Editing and Layout: Michael A. Jones
Co-editors: Chelsea E. Hall and Amanda J. Lubit

Photography

For Anywhere
Any derivations of this work not approved by Open Equal Free must likewise change the title and layout of the work and not appear to be part of Open Equal Free’s For Anywhere series. Making a new or altered book (other than simple translation) appear to be part of the For Anywhere series is considered by Open Equal Free to imply endorsement and must have written permission.
Special Thanks!

We would like to extend a special thank you to the following contributors:

Megan Smith
Elissa Alvey
Dane Stogner

We would also like to thank Leigh Morlock for her contributions as a design and marketing consultant on this project.