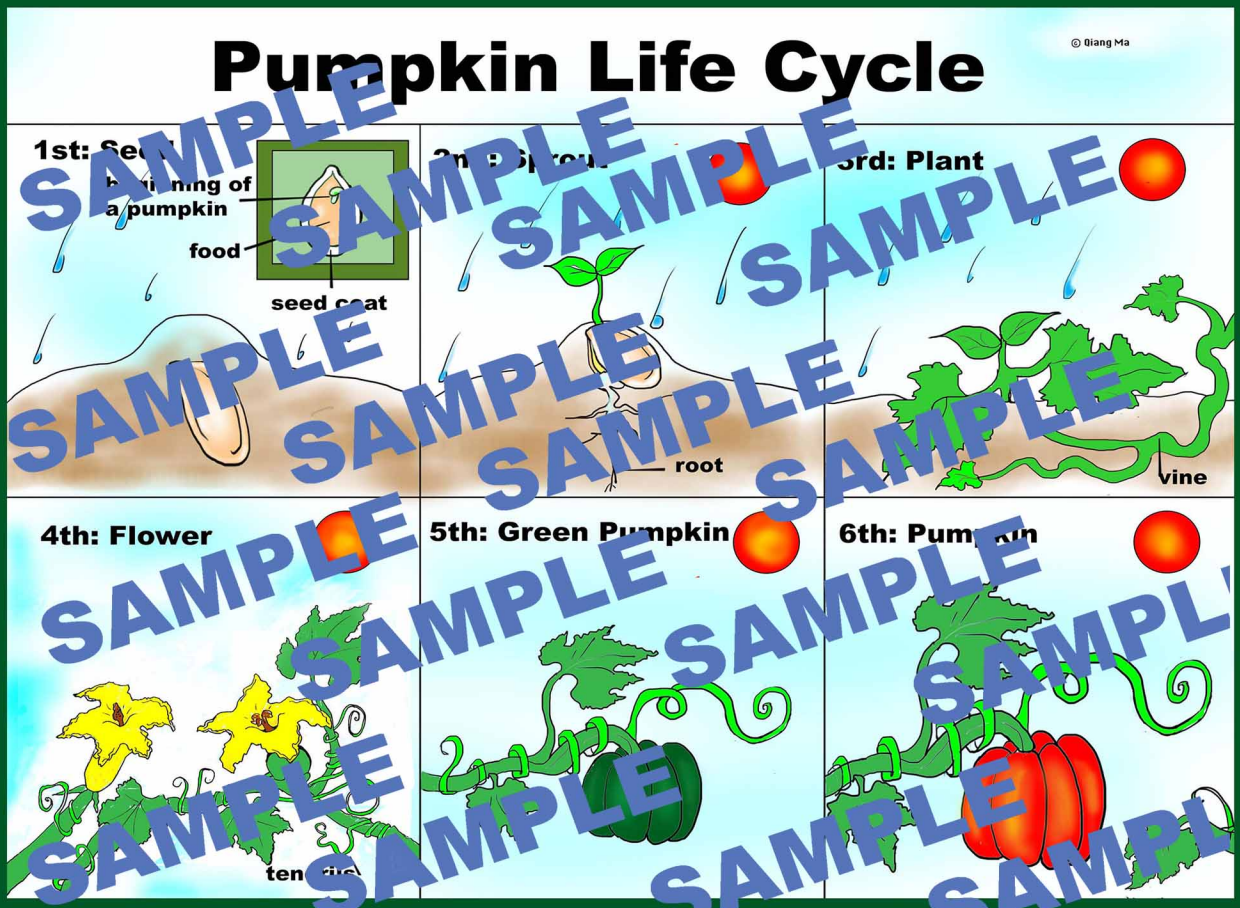
Close Reading

Plus Writing Activities

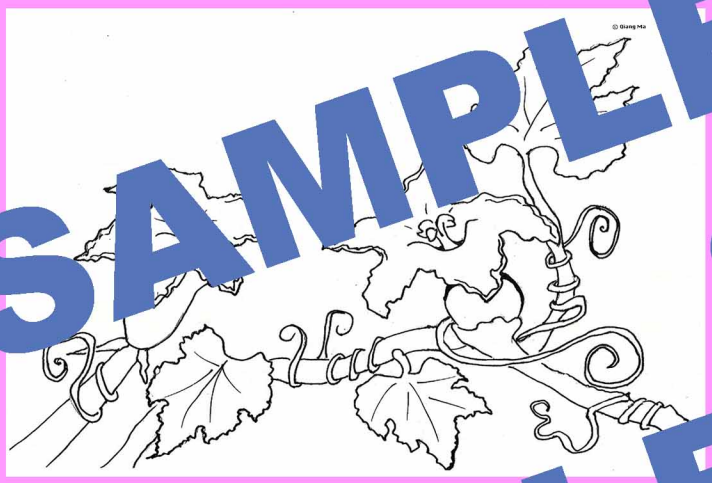
The Pumpkin Book By Gail Gibbons

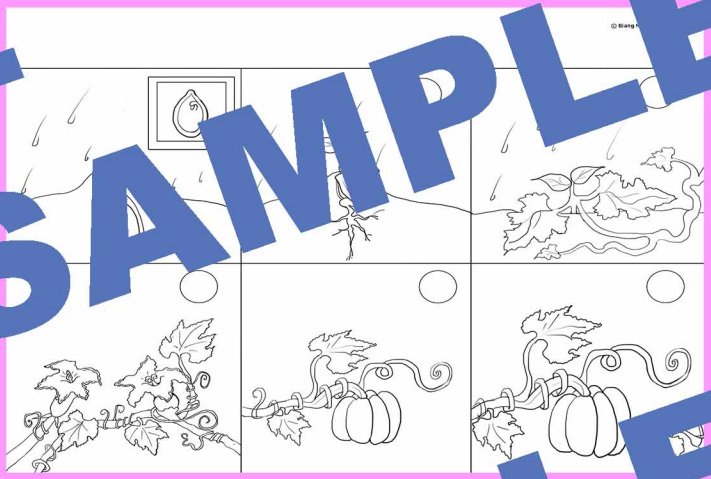


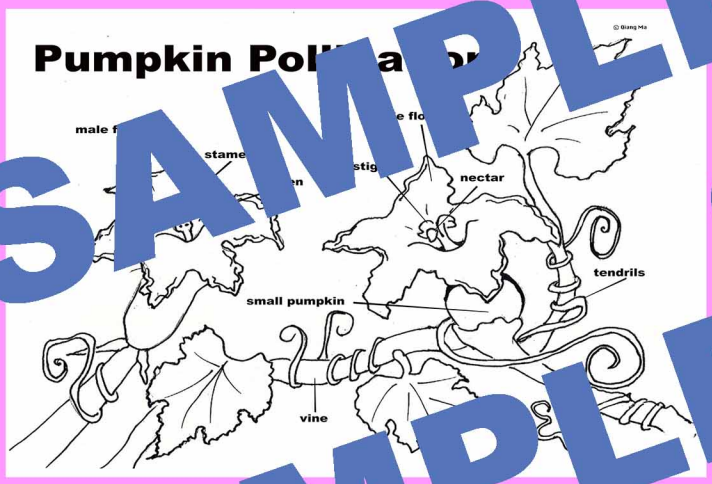
Teaching Plant Science through

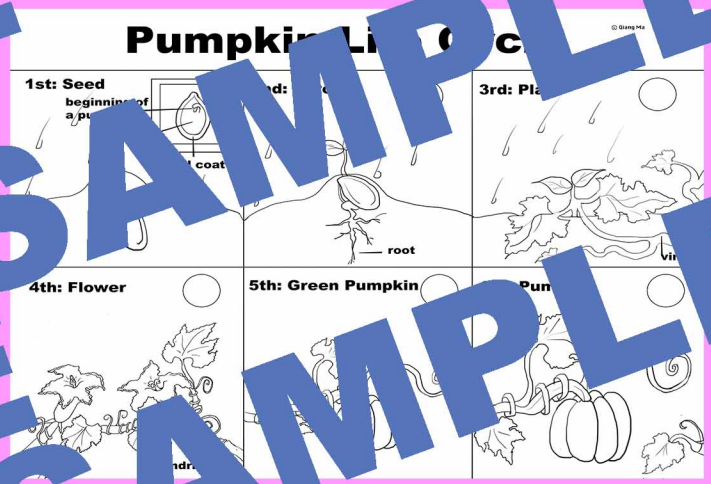
Reading, Comprehension, Vocabulary, Posters, and Reflection

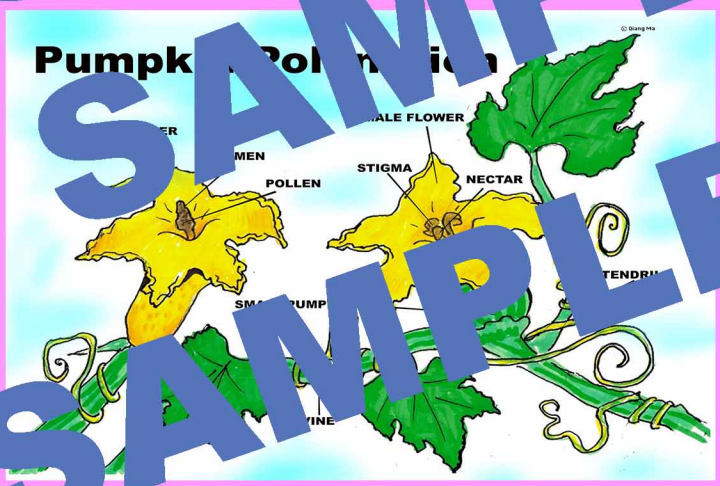
Qiang Ma

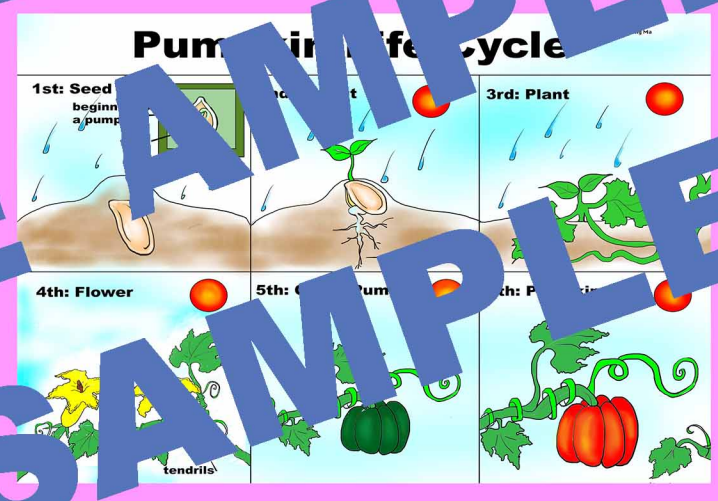





male f
stame
nectar
tendrils
small pumpkin
vine


1st: Seed
root
4th: Flower
5th: Green Pumpkin


POLLEN
STIGMA
NECTAR


1st: Seed
3rd: Plant
4th: Flower
tendrils

The Pumpkin Book by Gail Gibbons Close Reading

Name:_____ #:_____ Date:_____

The Pumpkin Book Close Reading Organ

Title:_____

Things to remember
Colors to mark the pass: • Highlight the title in y • line topic sente important v red. • close reading sy ughou **CLOSE ing symbols:** • – und nt • Exclam rk (!) ng new, something that is surprising Ques (?) – e, don't understand it

The main idea of these passages is to _____

_____

What have you learned about pumpkins?

_____

_____

_____

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pe nt Questions

ch pumpkin ave to be planted 3 to 6 feet apart?	
Can a pumpkin start to grow without pollination? What is pollination? (using pumpkin as an example)	
What helps pollen travel from flowers to flow	
What is t ll g	

The Pumpkin Book by Gail Gibbons Close Reading

Name:_____ Date:_____

he P n B ose H g O er

T e Pu Book

Things to remember
Colors to mark the passage: • Highlight the title in yellow. • Underline topic sentence in green. • Circle the important words about pumpkins in red. • Use close reading symbols throughout text.
CLOSE reading symbols: • Check Mark(V) – understands story • Star (*) – something is important • Exclamation mark (!) – something new, something that is surprising Question mark (?) – unsure, don't understand it

The main idea of these passages is are to explain how a se
grows into a pumpkin and the roles pumpkins play today

What have you l t pur
l arne pum not s ow without
inatic

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Text Dependent Questions (1)

Why does each pumpkin seed have to be planted 3 to 6 feet apart?	The distance between eac seed gives the plants lots room t y.
Can a pum ithou n? (u mp s an mp	mpk ot start to with llinatio Pumpkin when a grai en from the stamen of a male pumpkin flower lands on the stigma of female pumpkin flower.
What helps pollen travel from flowers to flowers?	Wind blows pollen from flower to flower. Bees and other insects rub poll and off their bodies as tra m flower to flo in s f nectar.
What i en b	is a very small ump

The Pumpkin Book by Gail Gibbons Close Reading

Pumpkin Life Cycle (1)

In the springtime, when the sun's rays begin to warm the
Some gardeners turn the soil to get it ready to plant a small pum
patch is where pumpkins are grown.

The soil is ready. It is time to plant the seed
pumpkin is curled up inside each pumpkin s
a seed coat on the outside to protect it. Sev
and one pumpkin s dropped into each
should be abou apart to give th

A pump until the d ar
seed to soften C coat break roc
into the soil. It wate from the oc

After at eek
ose smooth when
om the

ter a mall pumpkin vine leaves appear. The
pric e rough, jagged edges. More new vi
o grow and twist, crawling along the ground as they becor

The vines grow thicker and thicker. They grow cu
themselves around other parts of the plant to help spread th
flowers begin to bloom.

A pumpkin begins to grow when a grain of pollen from
pumpkin flower lands on the stigma of female pumpkin flower.
Sometimes pollen moves from flower to flower when the wind
insects help pollinate, too. Pollen rubs on and off their bodies as
to flower in search of nectar.

The female flower has a small green ball beneath its bloss
pollinated, the little ball begins to grow. It is a very, very small
becomes bigger... and bigger... and bigger. The pumpkin's sk
green to orange. All of the pumpkins in the pumpkin patch begin

In the fall, when the vines begin to dry up and die, it is
takes from 80 to 120 days, depending on the variety, for a seed
pumpkin.

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Pumpkin and Festivals (2)

pkin ons are often held in country fairs
for the biggest, the prettiest or the strangest p
ggest pumpkin ever grown was in New York State in 1996.
much as a small car ... 1,061 pounds (481 kg)! At fairs th
tasting contests, too.

Thanksgiving holiday will not be completed without p
Pilgrims came to the New World, friendly Native America
how to plant pumpkins. Often, the Indian women we
eir tribes. The Pilgrims ate s every day in
pkin bread, pumpkin p seed cereal.
people of the Pilgrims' first y wanted
d have throu ds. They
play a
me a believed that ghosts
roamed arou ight. people built bonfires
s called All Hallows Even, which mean:
a church festival called All Hallows or All Sa
Even was shortened to Halloween. Today, Halloween is o
ways. Some people place a candle or a light inside and lig
will shine in all its glory on Halloween night. Other peopl
with paint, glitter and other decorations. These pumpkins
because they haven't been carved. No two pumpkins are
their very own personalities. All lined up on Halloween nig
sight to behold. Isn't it amazing that all this began with
seeds? Glow pumpkins, glow!

The Pumpkin Book by Gail Gibbons Close Reading ©Qiang Ma

Pumpkins and Fest

TDQ #1 Pumpkin competitions are f in ou Sometimes awards
are given for the big e str pkin grown. The
biggest pum in eve s in Ne eighted about as
m ll car ound ! At fa
tas oo.

TDQ #3 n holida be completed without pumpkins. When the
Pilg om New W ndly Native American Indians showed them
how to pl s. Often dian women were the pumpkin farmers of
people of the Pilgrims' first ms ate pumpkins every day in different forms such as
pu ead, pumpkin pie and pumpkin seed cereal. Thanksgiving reminds
people of the Pilgrims' first harvest season. They wanted to give thanks for the
food they would have through the cold winter months. They celebrated by having
a Thanksgiving feast.

Pumpkins also play an important role during Halloween. Halloween is on
October 31st. A long time ago people believed that ghosts, witches and goblins
roamed around that night. Some people built bonfires to scare them away.
Later, October 31st was called All Hallows Even, which means holy evening. It was
the night before a church festival called All Hallows or All Saints Day.
Even was shortened to Halloween. Today, Halloween is celebr ent
ways. Some people place a candle or a light inside and light it s
will shine in all its glory on Hallowe Other people decor
with paint, glitter and pumpkins can last
because th pkins are alike. Tha
eir ver sonaliti ! Up veen night they are
t to b 't it hat all
? Glo

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Te ep dent Questions

nds of pumpkins could win the pumpkin competition in country fairs?	
Explain the p ship betwe d Pilgri	
What does Thanksgiving remind people of?	
What people do with pumpkins during Halloween?	

The Pumpkin Book by Gail Gibbons Qiang Ma

Text en t O tion)

at ki kins iggest, the prettie wi p in angest pumpkin grown o n the pumpkin fir competitions in country fairs.	
ain t elationship ween pumpkins and Pilgrims.	When the Pilgrims came to the New World, Native American Indian showed them how to plant pumpkins. The Pilgrims ate pumpkins every day in different forms such as pump ad, pumpkin pie d pu seed cereal.
What doe nksg minds people d pe e Pi first harv ason.	
ople dur ?	Some carve s and place a candle or a light inside. Others decorate pumpkins with paint, glitter and other decorations. Then they lined up the pumpkins on Halloween night.

Reading

Vocabulary

vine	
tendril	
pollen	
stamen	
stigma	
necta	

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Vo ula

	V g stems tha ong the nd or up and around som g.
dril	threadlike curly stem that is used by climbing plants for support.
pollen	A fine powder produced by th male part of a er.
stamen	The a flo that produc en.
ma	tin e fem art hich rece ale p grains.
ec	A s liquid ejected by many plants, especially within flowers to encourage pollination by insects and other animals.

Getting Started: Pumpkins Close Reading

1. **It is suggested to get the following items ready.**

Items needed	Teacher	Student
The Book The Pumpkin Book by Gail Gibbons	V	
Lesson Plan	V	
Vocab Poster	V * Teacher can blow the original black and white sample into a poster.	
Info Organizer	V	V
Blank Paper for Drawing on Day 1	V	V
2 Reading Passages	V	V
2 Text Dependent Questions Sets	V	V
Vocabulary	V	V
2 Pumpkin Pollination Black Line Drawings (with/without labels) 2 Pumpkin Life Cycle Black Line Drawings (with/without labels)	V	
2 Pumpkin Pollination Color Drawings (with/without labels) 2 Pumpkin Life Cycle Black Line Drawings (with/without labels)	* Teacher can blow the original black and white sample into a poster and color it.	* Students may create the poster in groups by using teacher's sample
Teacher Finished Sample Package: • 1 Pumpkin Pollination Color Drawing with labels • 1 Pumpkin Life Cycle Color Drawing with labels • 1 Vocab Poster with Post-it notes • 1 Info Organizer completed • 2 Reading Passages with marks • 2 Text Dependent Questions Sets with answers • 1 Vocab Sheet with answers	* I tried to type as much as possible for you to read easily. In real time, you are going to hand write to model for your students.	
Sharpie, Crayons/Markers	V	V
Post-It	*	

V: must, *: optional

2. **Read the lesson plan.**
3. **Look at the finished sample works included.**
4. **Photocopy 8 page package (1 Empty page, 1 Basic Pumpkin Life Cycle Drawing, 1 Info Organizer, 2 Reading Passages, 2 Text Dependent Questions Sets, and 1 Vocab Sheet) for students. Make an extra set for the teacher to use.**
5. **The lesson is designed as cross curriculum among ELA, Science/Plant/Pumpkin, and Fine Arts using close reading and GLAD strategies.**

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Credits

I draw all the clipart myself for all the products in my store.

Thank you so much and I hope you enjoy this lesson.