

Close Reading

Plus Writing Activities

The Moon Book

By Gail Gibbons

* Facts

- Formed about 4.5 billion years ago.
- Made of rock and debris.
- About 6800 miles around.
- No air or sign of life on the moon.
- Landforms: mountain, valley, crater, plain/sea.
- Moon's gravity cause tides in ocean.

Moon

* Moon Exploration

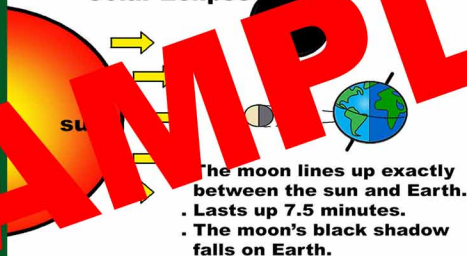
- 1959: the Soviet spacecraft Luna 3 brought 1st picture of the moon's back.
- 1966: Surveyor 1 landed on the moon.
- 1968: Apollo 8: 1st manned orbit of the moon.
- 1969: Apollo 11: 1st man on the moon.
- More visits to the moon later.

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* Phases of the Moon:



* Solar Eclipse



- The moon lines up exactly between the sun and Earth.
- Lasts up 7.5 minutes.
- The moon's black shadow falls on Earth.

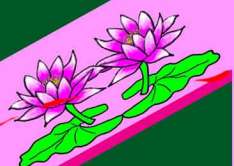
* Lunar Eclipse



- Earth's only moon
- Earth's only natural satellite
- Makes 1 complete rotation in 28 days
- complete trip around Earth.
- The dark side of the moon facing Earth.
- light from its own surface reflects the sun's light.
- with blocks of the sunlight from the moon.
- Lasts up 3.5 hours.
- The moon has a reddish glow.

Teaching Astronomy Science through
Reading, Comprehension, Vocabulary,
Posters, and Reflection

Qiang Ma



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* Phases of the Moon:

WAXING →



1. New Moon



2. Crescent Moon



3. First-Quarter Moon



4. Gibbous Moon



5. Full Moon



6. Gibbous Moon

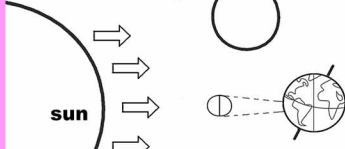


7. Last-Quarter Moon

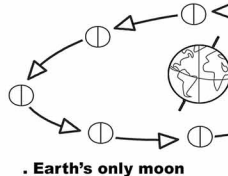


8. Crescent Moon

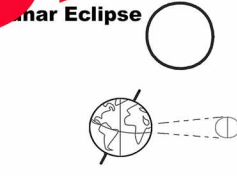
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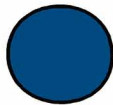
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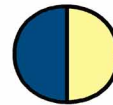
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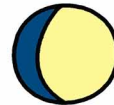
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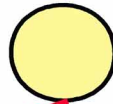
2. Crescent Moon



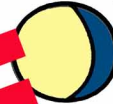
3. First-Quarter Moon



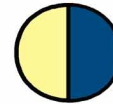
4. Gibbous Moon



5. Full Moon



6. Gibbous Moon

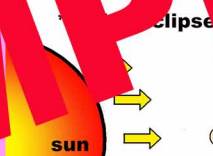


7. Last-Quarter Moon

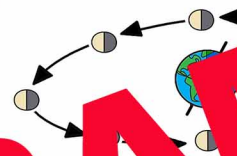


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WANING →



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Name: _____ F: _____ L: _____ Date: _____

Planet Earth/Inside Out Close Reading Organizer

Title: _____

Things to remember

- Colors to mark the passage:**
- Highlight the title in yellow.
 - Underline topic sentence in green.
 - Circle the important words about Earth in red.
 - Use close reading symbols throughout text.
- CLOSE reading symbols:**
- Check Mark(✓) – 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 to _____

_____ of these passages is to introduce the basic _____ about planet Earth.

_____ learned about Earth? _____

What have you learned about Earth? I learned that inner Earth has four layers: inner core, outer core, mantle, and crust.

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What have you learned about Earth? I learned that inner Earth has four layers: inner core, outer core, mantle, and crust.

Earth (1)

Earth, the third planet from the sun, is the only planet we know of that has just the right environment for plants and animals to live in. Plants and animals have lived on Earth for millions of years. When they die, their remains are sometimes embedded in mud. Over many years the mud and remains turn into stone, forming fossils. Fossils are studied to help us understand how life on Earth has changed. We can learn about life on Earth, they bettered their lives by learning to use resources from the planet's crust. Today we depend on these resources every day.

Scientists believe planet Earth was formed about 4.6 billion years ago. They think this happened when a cloud of gases and dust was pulled together by force called gravity. As the cloud spun around, small particles began to stick together. Slowly planet Earth became denser and bigger. The heaviest materials, like iron and nickel, sank to the center.

Earth's surface is covered with land and oceans. At first Earth was very hot. As it cooled down it became hard on the outside. Steam rose from the planet's surface and fell back as rain. Over a long period of time most of Earth became covered with the oceans. The surface that remained above water became land. Some scientists think that at one time on Earth there was a single massive piece of land, which they call Pangaea. These scientists believe that about 250 million years ago, Pangaea slowly split apart into seven smaller land masses. Between them the oceans created their own shapes.

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Text Dependent Questions

Specify that Earth is how many planets away from the sun.	
When did Earth form?	
What is the role of gravity during Earth formation?	
Explain Pangaea.	

Text Dependent Questions (1)

Specify that Earth is how many planets away from the sun.	Earth is the third planet from the sun.
When did Earth form?	Earth was formed about 4.6 billion years ago.
What is the role of gravity during Earth formation?	Gravity pulled a cloud of gases and dust together and caused small particles sticking together. Thus slowly planet Earth became denser and bigger. The heaviest materials, like iron and nickel, sank to the center.
Explain Pangaea.	At one time on Earth there was a single massive piece of land called Pangaea. About 250 million years ago, Pangaea slowly split apart into seven smaller land masses.

Earth (3)

Scientists divide the Earth's crust into two parts, the oceanic crust and the continental crust. The oceanic crust lies below the oceans. It forms some oceanic crust runs underneath the continental crust, which is at sea level. The crust is not one solid piece. Instead it is split into several other smaller pieces, called plates. Each plate curves to fit the Earth. Plates are made up of a thin portion of crust and a thicker part called the mantle. These plates slowly move, because they are partially molten rock. Earth's plates are about forty miles thick under about sixty miles thick under the continents. The seven major plates are always moving. When the plates move together, overlap, and slide against one another, the surface of Earth is constantly changing. That's one reason why we call it the "dynamic" Earth.

Throughout Earth's crust there are many cracks. These cracks are called faults. When the strata along a fault begins to move, it causes an earthquake. The Earth bulges and then suddenly it cracks. The cracks are called faults. When the strata along a fault begins to move, it causes an earthquake. The Earth bulges and then suddenly it cracks. The cracks are called faults.

Earth (2)

Planet Earth appears magnificent on the outside. Viewed from Space, Earth looks blue. Sunlight shining on the water that covers much of the planet gives Earth its blue color. Also, it looks perfectly round – but it isn't! Instead it is slightly flat at its North and South Poles and bulges a little at its middle, which is called the equator. The equator measures 24,912 miles around. It would take 25 million paces to circle it. Earth is very big! Almost three-fourths of Earth's surface is covered by water. The seven land masses are called continents.

Planet Earth looks different on the inside. It has four layers. The outermost layer is the crust. It is about 1,300 miles thick. Below the crust is the mantle. The mantle is about 1,800 miles thick and can be as hot as 7,500°F. Most of the mantle surrounding the outer core is solid. But some of the outer mantle is made up of partially molten, or melted, rock that moves slowly, like molasses.

At the center of the Earth is the inner core. It is about 1,300 miles thick and can be as hot as 7,500°F. Most of the mantle surrounding the outer core is solid. But some of the outer mantle is made up of partially molten, or melted, rock that moves slowly, like molasses.

Earth's crust is made up of rock and soil. If Earth were the size of a peach, its crust would be about as thin as a peach's skin.

Text Dependent Question

Explain the inner core.	
Explain the outer core.	
Explain the mantle.	
Explain the crust.	

Text Dependent Questions (2)

Explain the inner core.	Inner core is the center of Earth. It is a hot ball of solid iron and nickel. It is about 1,300 miles thick and can be as hot as 7,500°F.
Explain the outer core.	Outer core is outside the inner core. It is made up of very hot liquid iron and nickel. It is about 1,300 miles thick and can be as hot as 7,500°F.
Explain the mantle.	Mantle is between the inner core and the outer core. Most of the mantle is solid, but some is partially molten, or melted, rock that moves slowly. It is about 1,800 miles thick with temperatures reaching 7,500°F.
Explain the crust.	Crust is outside the mantle. It is made up of rock and soil. Crust is very thin compared to other layers.

Vocabulary

equator	
crust	
plate	
fault	
continent	
ocean	

Vocabulary

equator	An imaginary line that divides the surface of Earth into two equal parts: the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere.
crust	Earth's outermost layer.
plate	A single moving land mass of solid rock.
fault	A crack in Earth's crust.
continent	A large landmass on land. Earth has seven continents, from largest to smallest: Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, and Australia.
ocean	A huge body of salt water.

Getting Started Moon Close Reading

1. It is suggested to prepare the following items.

Item needed	Teacher	Student
The Moon Book by Gail Gibbons	V	
Lesson plan	V	
Blank paper	V	
Sharpie	V	
Info Organizer	V	V
Blank Paper for Drawing on Day 1	V	V
3 Reading Passages	V	V
3 Text Dependent Questions Sets	V	V
Vocabulary	V	V
1 Moon Black and White Drawing	V	
1 Moon Black and White Drawing with labels		
1 Moon Color Drawing	*	*
1 Moon Color Drawing with 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. It makes a great open house project.
Teacher Finished Sample Pack Moon Color Drawing with labels Info Organizer with Post-it notes Info Organizer completed • 3 Reading Passages with marks • 3 Text Dependent Questions Sets with answers • Vocab Sheet with answers • 1 Teacher Writing Sample • 2 Student Individual Writing Samples	* I type as much as possible for you to make it easy. The more you write, the more you learn. I will write to model for your students.	
Sharpie	V	V
Crayon/Markers	V	V
Post-It	*	

V: must, *: optional

- Read the lesson plan.
- Look at the finished sample works included.
- Photocopy 9 page package (1 Empty page for drawing, 1 Info Organizer, 3 Reading Passages, 3 Text Dependent Questions Sets, and 1 Vocab Sheet) for students. Make an extra set for the teacher to use.
- The lesson is designed as a cross-curriculum activity of ELA, Science/Astronomy/Moon, and Fine Arts using close reading and writing.

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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.

