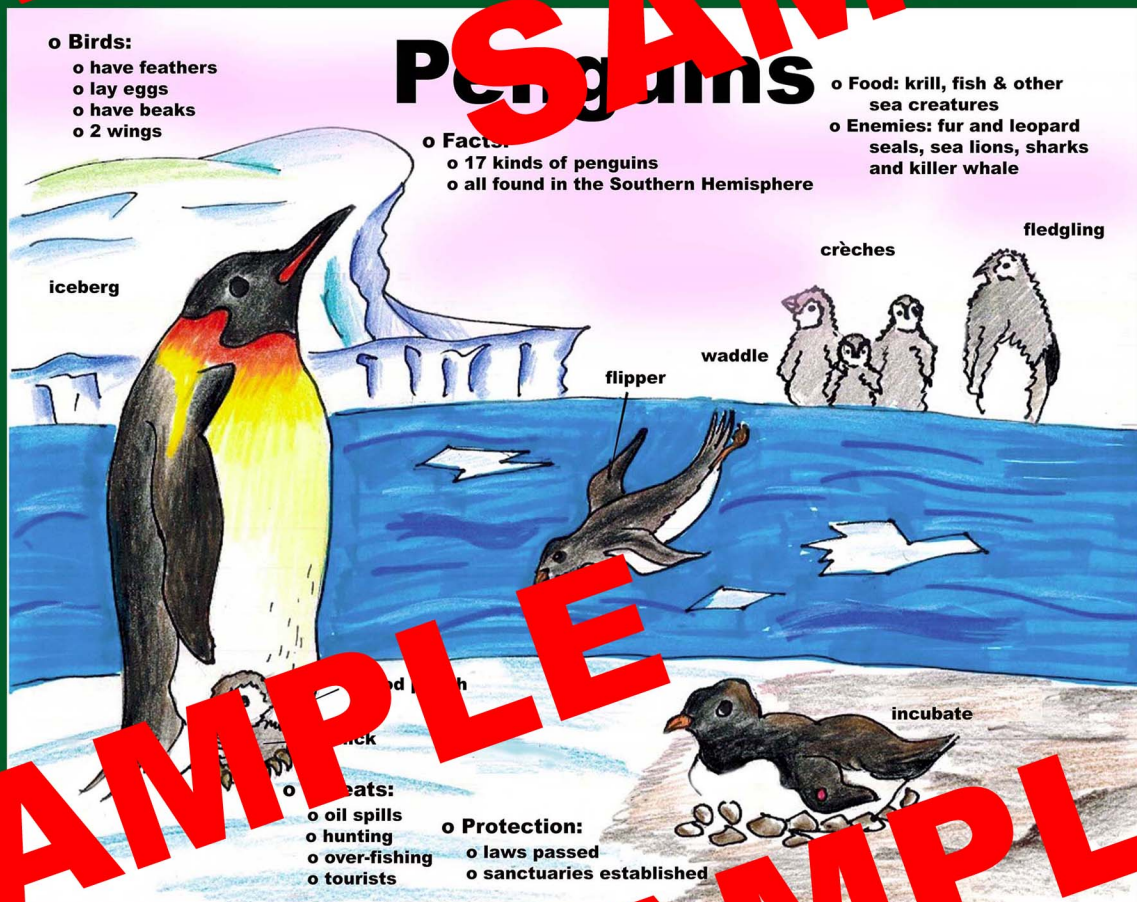


Close Reading

Plus Writing Activities

Penguins! By Gail Gibbons



Teaching Animal Science through

Reading, Comprehension, Vocabulary,
Posters, and Reflection

Qiang Ma



Birds:

- o have feathers
- o lay eggs
- o have beaks
- o 2 wings

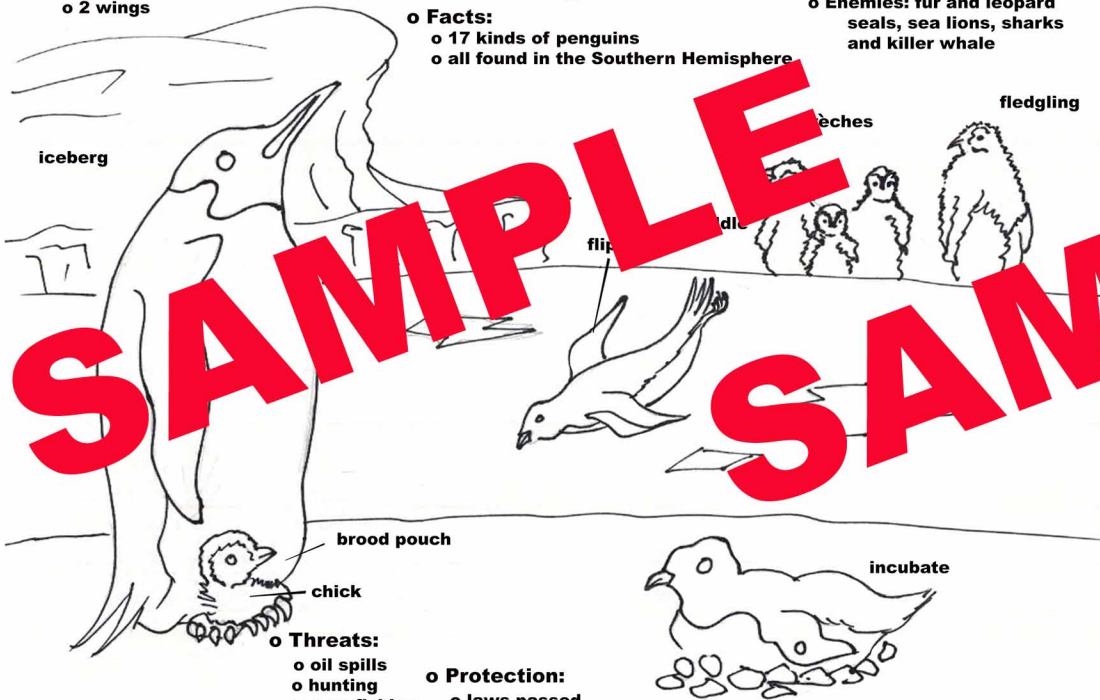
Penguins

© Qiang Ma

- Food:** krill, fish & other sea creatures
- Enemies:** fur and leopard seals, sea lions, sharks and killer whale

Facts:

- o 17 kinds of penguins
- o all found in the Southern Hemisphere



Threats:

- o oil spills
- o hunting
- o over-fishing
- o tourists

Protection:

- o laws passed
- o sanctuaries established



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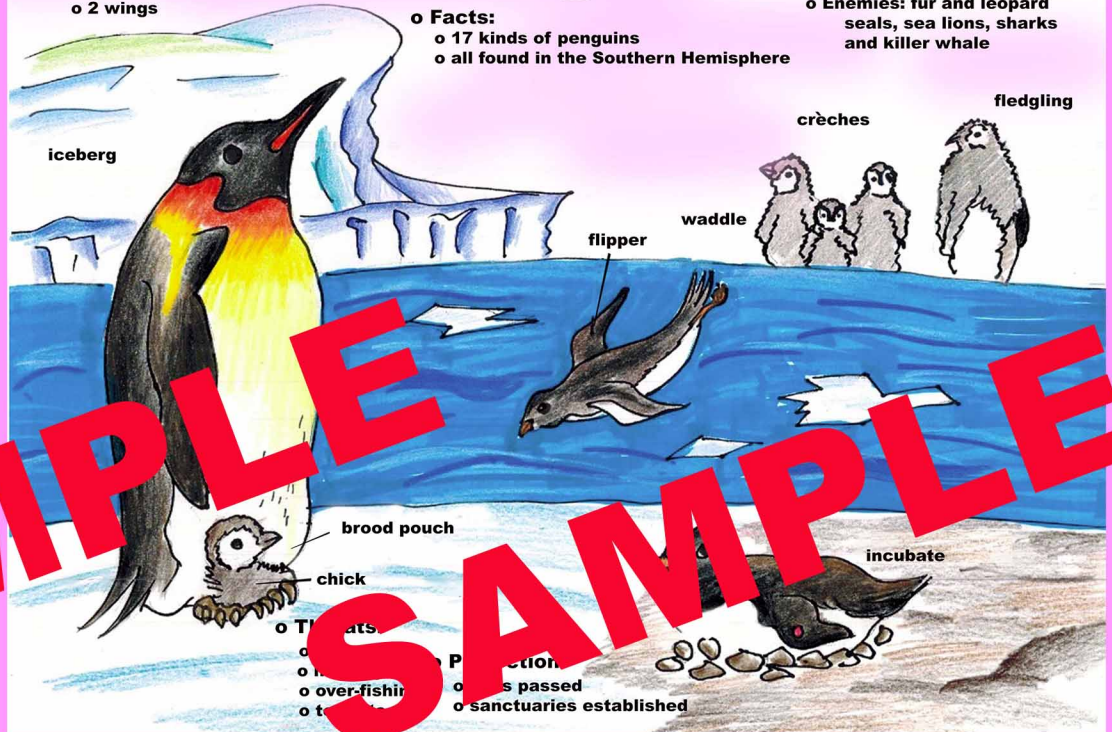
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Things to remember
Colors to mark the passage:
• Highlight the title in yellow.
• Underline topic sentence in green.
• Circle the important words in red.
• Use close reading symbols throughout text.
CLOSE reading symbols:
• Check Mark (✓) – understands 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 are to _____
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The main idea of these passages is to introduce basic facts about penguins.
What have you learned about penguins?

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The main idea of these passages is to introduce basic facts about penguins.
What have you learned about penguins?
I learned that the wings of penguins have changed into powerful, rigid flippers for swimming.

Penguins are birds, but they lost their ability to fly millions ago. Over time they began to spend a lot of time hunting for food in the water. Their wings changed into powerful, rigid flippers for swimming.
Penguins have sleek, smooth bodies that glide easily through the water. They are excellent swimmers and divers. Larger ones can swim faster than 25 miles (40 kilometers) an hour. The emperor penguin can swim deeper than any other bird, about 1500 feet (450 meters).
Groups of penguins may stay at sea for weeks at a time. They gracefully arc through the water to grab breaths of air. Penguins spend most of their time underwater on krill, fish and other sea creatures. Their natural enemies are fur and leopard seals, sea lions, sharks and killer whales.
Penguins can move in different ways outside water. When the penguins want to leave the water, they can jump up as high as six feet (1.8 meters) onto a rocky shore or ice. Sometimes they can slide down a rocky shore or ice. Sometimes they can hop from one rock to another. Sometimes they can climb up a rocky shore or ice. Sometimes penguins speed over snow and ice by dropping onto their bellies and sliding.
A penguin's many feathers are small and stiff. They form a waterproof covering. In really cold places, penguins have an extra layer of long, downy feathers underneath. They also have thick layers of fat to keep them warm.

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What makes penguins different from other birds?	
List a penguin's food choices.	
Who are the natural enemies of penguins?	
Explain how penguins move in water and outside water.	

What makes penguins different from other birds?	Penguins are different from other birds because they lost their ability to fly millions of years ago.
List a penguin's food choices.	King penguins and emperor penguins eat krill, fish and other sea creatures.
Who are the natural enemies of penguins?	The natural enemies of penguins are fur and leopard seals, sea lions, sharks, and killer whales.
Explain how penguins move in water and outside water.	In water, penguins glide, swim and dive. On land, penguin can leap, climb, hop, and slide on their bellies.

It is time to build their nests. Some penguins make their nests in burrows or rocky crevices. Others build nests in the open using sticks and grasses. Some arrange small stones in a circle. The two biggest penguins, the emperor penguin and the king penguin, don't build nests.
Soon after the nest is built it is egg-laying time. Most penguins lay one egg. The female quickly passes her egg over to the male. He carries it in his beak. The egg is kept warm by a flap on his belly called the brood pouch. He guards the egg and the nest. The male emperor penguin and the king penguin guard the egg and the nest. The female emperor penguin and the king penguin stay on the nest. The male emperor penguin and the king penguin stay on the nest. The female emperor penguin and the king penguin stay on the nest.
After about 65 days the egg hatches. The female returns to the nest. She tucks it under her brood pouch to keep it warm. The emperor penguin is free to swim out to sea to feed. The king penguin is free to swim out to sea to feed. The emperor penguin is free to swim out to sea to feed. The king penguin is free to swim out to sea to feed.
The mother has food in her belly. Why the chick is hungry, the mother throws up, or regurgitates a meal for the chick.
When the father returns, both parents take turns feeding and keeping the chick warm. The chick grows. When it's about eight weeks old, it weighs about four pounds (1.8 kilograms). Now the chick is too big to stay under its parents' brood pouches.
The chicks begin to gather into groups called crèches. They huddle together to stay warm. When the sun shines they scurry around getting stronger and practicing their balance. When a parent returns, it calls with a cry only its chick knows. The chick rushes to its parent. Mealtime! The chick is fed one huge meal every few days. It takes time for the parents to make each trip out to sea for food.
When the chicks are three to ten months old, they begin to lose their gray down and grow adult feathers. Now they are called fledglings. Off they go to live on their own. They learn to hunt and survive without the help of their parents. In about four years they will return to raise their own young.

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Where do penguins place their eggs?	
How do King and emperor penguins take care of their egg?	
How do penguin parents take care of their chicks?	
How long will it take for penguins from being born to being able to raise their own young?	

Where do penguins place their eggs?	Penguins build their nests in different ways: • build in burrows or rocky crevices • build in the open using sticks and grasses • arrange small stones in a circle
How do King and emperor penguins take care of their egg?	After the egg was laid, The female quickly passes her egg over to the male. The male carries the egg to the top of his belly and keeps it warm. The male emperor penguin and the king penguin guard the egg and the nest. The female emperor penguin and the king penguin stay on the nest.
How do penguin parents take care of their chicks?	When the father returns, both parents take turns feeding and keeping the chick warm until the chick is eight weeks old. It takes about four years for penguins from being born to being able to reproduce their own young.

flipper	
iceberg	
incubate	
crèches	
waddle	
fledglings	

flipper	Broad flat body parts that stick out from the side of a sea animal for swimming.
iceberg	A large floating mass of ice that has broken off from a glacier.
incubate	To keep (eggs) warm until they hatch.
crèches	Groups of young birds that stay together for protection.
waddle	Walk using short steps while rocking from side to side.
fledglings	Young birds that have just growing feathers or learned to fly.

Getting Started: Penguin Close Reading

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

Items needed	Teacher	Student
The Book <u>Penguins!</u> 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
1 Penguin Black Line Drawing Set with/without labels	V	
1 Penguin Color Drawing Set 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. It makes a great open house project.
Teacher Finished Sample Package: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Penguin Color Drawing with label • Vocab Poster with Post-it notes • Info Organizer completed • 2 Reading Passages with marks • 2 Text Dependent Questions Sets with answers • 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	V	V
Crayon/Markers	V	V
Post-It	*	

V: must, *: optional

2. Read the lesson plan.
3. Look at the finished sample works included.
4. Photocopy 7 page package (1 Empty page, 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/Animal/Bird/Penguin, 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.

