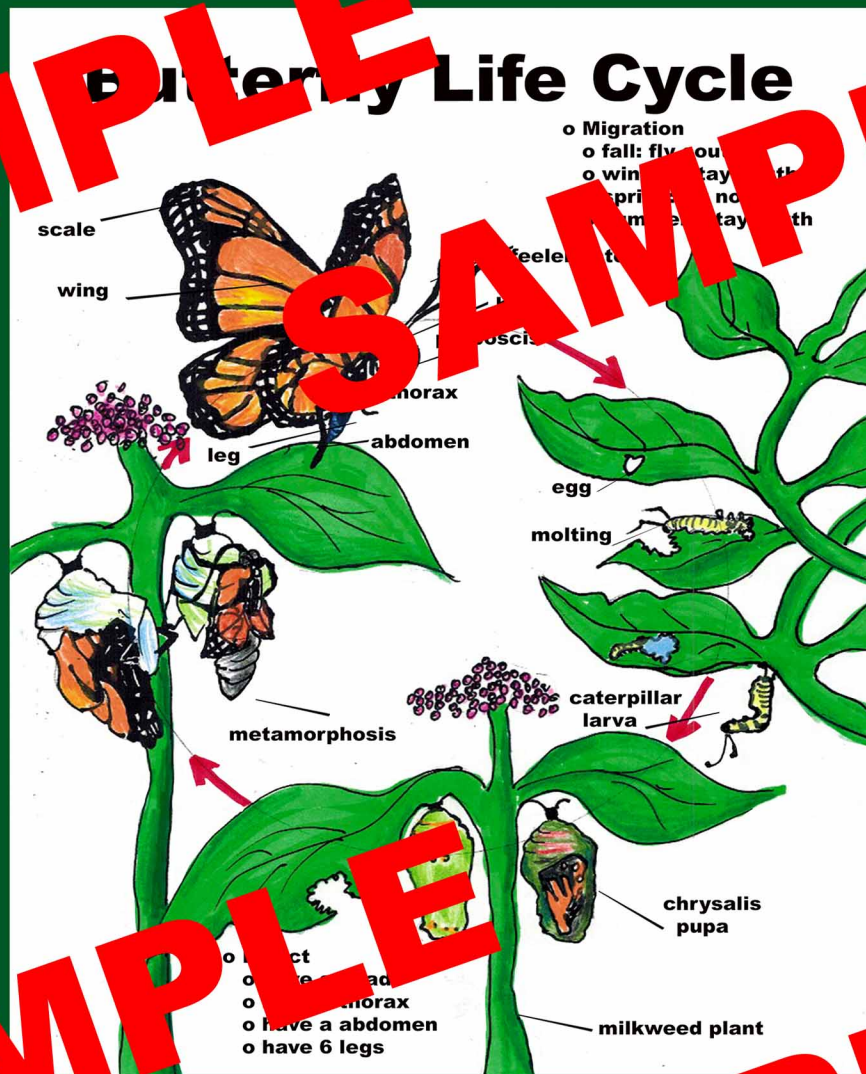


# Close Reading

Plus Writing Activities

Monarch Butterfly By Gail Gibbons



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

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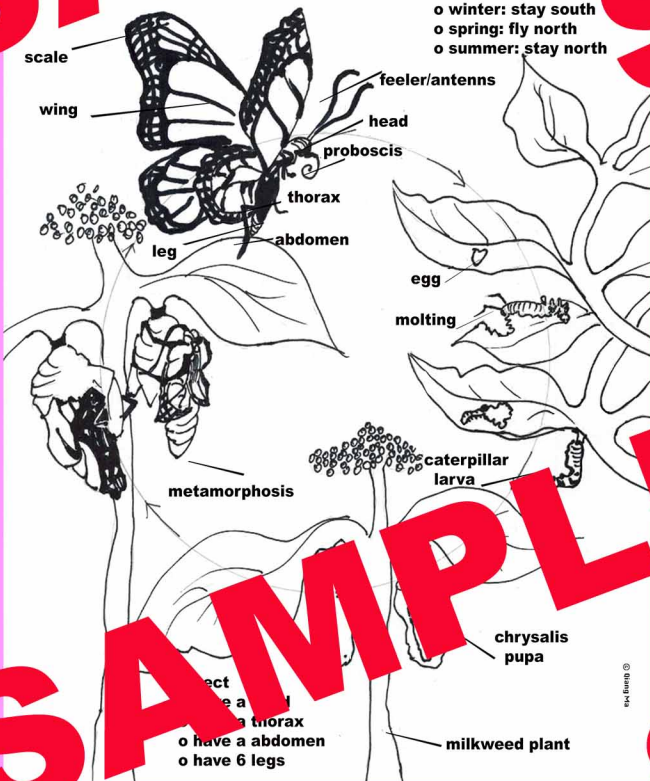


SAMPLE



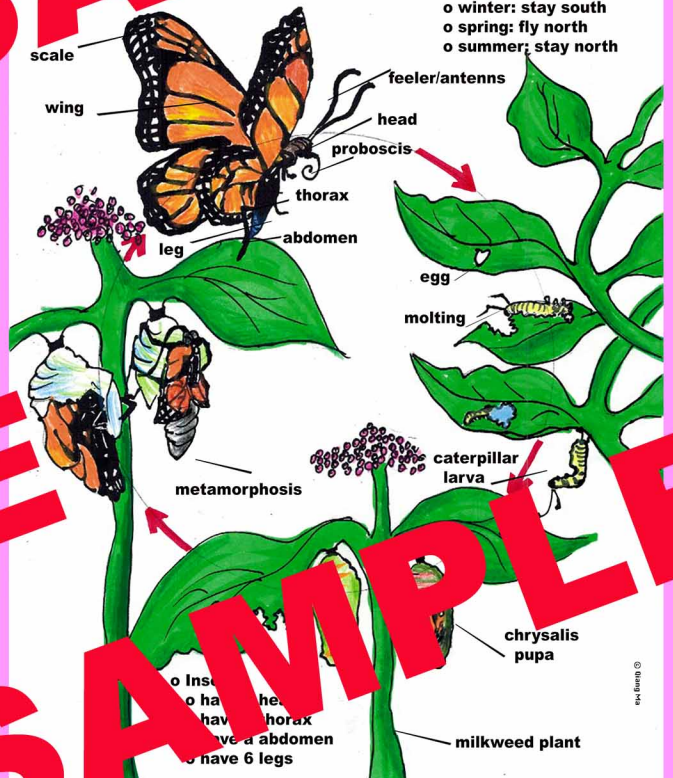
## Butterfly Life Cycle

- o Migration
- o fall: fly south
- o winter: stay south
- o spring: fly north
- o summer: stay north



## Butterfly Life Cycle

- o Migration
- o fall: fly south
- o winter: stay south
- o spring: fly north
- o summer: stay north





Monarch Butterfly 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 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 are to \_\_\_\_\_

What have you learned about monarch butterflies?

Monarch Butterfly Close Reading Organizer

Title: Monarch Butterfly

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Colors to mark the passage:
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CLOSE reading symbols:
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The main idea of these passages are to explain the life cycle and migration pattern of the monarch butterflies.

What have you learned about monarch butterflies?

I learned that the monarch butterfly makes her egg sticky to the leaf so the rain and wind won't blow it off.

Monarch Butterfly (1)

It's summertime in the north. A monarch butterfly settles on the leaf of a milkweed plant. She gently presses a tiny egg on to one of its leaves. It is the beginning of the monarch butterfly. The monarch egg is white and shiny. The butterfly makes the wind and rain cannot make it come loose.

In a few days the egg hatches. Out crawls a small caterpillar, also called a caterpillar. The caterpillar eats the eggshell and then chews away at the milkweed leaf. The monarch is almost always laid on a milkweed plant. The plant will be its food.

The caterpillar eats and grows and begins to change. It breaks out of showing a new skin underneath. This is called molting. For two weeks the caterpillar molts. It molts about five times. Finally, it is a full grown monarch caterpillar.

Now something wonderful begins to happen. The caterpillar creeps along the leaf. It attaches itself to the stem and drops down head first. The caterpillar becomes greenish. Then the skin splits and moves up to the top. The skin for the new strange form appears! It is called the chrysalis or pupa. The chrysalis is wrapped around the body growing inside. At first the chrysalis is like a blanket that is hard and, becomes light green with gold dots.

After two weeks, the chrysalis changes again. It turns gray before becoming transparent. Inside are white dots, and orange and black lines. The chrysalis wiggles. Then it splits open. The caterpillar begins to pull itself out. The head and legs appear first, and then the rest of it slides out. The wings are tiny and stuck together, and the butterfly's abdomen is small. The abdomen becomes smaller when its fluid is pumped into the wings. The butterfly sits quietly for a few hours, waiting for its wings to dry and harden. At last they begin to move slowly, and then beat faster and faster. The butterfly flutters up toward the sky.

Monarch Butterfly (1)

It's summertime in the north. A monarch butterfly settles on the leaf of a milkweed plant. She gently presses a tiny egg on to one of its leaves. It is the beginning of another monarch butterfly. The monarch egg is white and shiny. The butterfly makes the egg sticky so the wind and rain cannot make it come loose.

In a few days the egg hatches. Out crawls a small caterpillar, also called a caterpillar. First the caterpillar eats the eggshell and then chews away at the milkweed leaf. The monarch is almost always laid on a milkweed plant. The plant will be its food.

The caterpillar eats and grows and begins to change. It breaks out of showing a new skin underneath. This is called molting. For two weeks the caterpillar molts. It molts about five times. Finally, it is a full grown monarch caterpillar.

Now something wonderful begins to happen. The caterpillar creeps along the leaf. It attaches itself to the stem and drops down head first. The caterpillar becomes greenish. Then the skin splits and moves up to the top. The skin for the new strange form appears! It is called the chrysalis or pupa. The chrysalis is wrapped around the body growing inside. At first the chrysalis is like a blanket that is hard and, becomes light green with gold dots. Inside, the monarch butterfly begins to change.

About two weeks later, the chrysalis changes again. It turns gray before becoming transparent. Inside are white dots, and orange and black lines. The chrysalis wiggles. Then it splits open. The caterpillar begins to pull itself out. The head and legs appear first, and then the rest of it slides out. The wings are tiny and stuck together, and the butterfly's abdomen is small. The abdomen becomes smaller when its fluid is pumped into the wings.

The butterfly sits quietly for a few hours, waiting for its wings to dry and harden. At last they begin to move slowly, and then beat faster and faster. The butterfly flutters up toward the sky.

Text Dependent Questions (1)

Why does a monarch butterfly make her egg sticky?	
How does a butterfly egg become a butterfly?	
Why does the butterfly's abdomen become smaller right after birth?	
Why can't a monarch butterfly fly immediately after turning into a butterfly?	

Text Dependent Questions (1)

Why does a monarch butterfly make her egg sticky?	A monarch butterfly makes her egg sticky so the wind and rain can't make the egg come loose from the milkweed leaf.
How does a butterfly egg become a butterfly?	1. A butterfly lays a tiny white sticky egg on a milkweed leaf during the summer in the north. 2. The egg hatches into a caterpillar in a few days. 3. About two weeks later, the caterpillar molts and grows. It molts about five times before it changes into a chrysalis. 4. 2 weeks later, metamorphosis happens. A butterfly pulls itself out of the chrysalis.
Why does the butterfly's abdomen become smaller right after birth?	At birth, the butterfly's abdomen is big and the wings are tiny. Right after birth, the fluid from abdomen is pumped into the wings so wings become bigger and abdomen smaller.
Why can't a monarch butterfly fly immediately after turning into a butterfly?	A monarch butterfly can't fly immediately after turning into a butterfly because it has to sit quietly for a few hours waiting for its wings to dry and harden.

Monarch Butterfly (2)

The monarch butterfly only flies during the day. When it rains, the butterfly stays dry, hidden under leaves. Soon it will be cold. If the monarch butterfly stays south, it will die. Once again, it darts up into the air. The butterfly will take a long trip to a warmer place. Migration. The monarch will fly to where its ancestors always gone...sometimes to the very same trees. Monarchs keep appearing, making a cloud of caterpillars. At night they rest in trees. Sometimes they fly an hour and almost 100 miles in one day. There could be over 1,000 butterflies traveling together. They fly to places such as Florida, southern California, and Mexico. Some butterflies migrate 4,000 miles! They will stay south throughout the winter. Monarchs can cluster together, thousands of them clinging to one tree!

Monarch Butterfly (2)

The monarch butterfly only flies during the day. When it rains, the butterfly stays dry, hidden under leaves. Fall is on the way. Soon it will be cold. If the monarch butterfly stays south, it will die. Once again, it darts up into the air. The butterfly will take a long trip to a warmer place. Migration. The monarch will fly to where its ancestors always gone...sometimes to the very same trees. Monarchs keep appearing, making a cloud of caterpillars. At night they rest in trees. Sometimes they fly an hour and almost 100 miles in one day. There could be over 1,000 butterflies traveling together. They fly to places such as Florida, southern California, and Mexico. Some butterflies migrate 4,000 miles! They will stay south throughout the winter. Monarchs can cluster together, thousands of them clinging to one tree!

Text Dependent Questions

How can a monarch butterfly stay dry when it rains?	
How fast do monarch butterflies fly?	
How far will monarch butterflies migrate?	
Explain the migration pattern of monarch butterflies.	

Text Dependent Questions (2)

How can a monarch butterfly stay dry when it rains?	When it rains, a monarch butterfly stays dry by hiding itself under leaves.
How fast do monarch butterflies fly?	They can fly up to 12 miles an hour and almost 100 miles in one day.
How many miles will monarch butterflies migrate?	Some butterflies migrate 4,000 miles.
Explain the migration pattern of monarch butterflies.	Monarchs keep appearing, making a cloud of caterpillars. At night they rest in trees. Sometimes they fly an hour and almost 100 miles in one day. There could be over 1,000 butterflies traveling together. They fly to places such as Florida, southern California, and Mexico. Otherwise they will die in cold weather in winter. In spring, they will migrate north again to the fields of milkweed plants.

Vocabulary

egg	
caterpillar	
larva	
molt	
chrysalis	
pupa	
abdomen	
metamorphosis	
migration	

Vocabulary

egg	An oval or round object laid by a female animal and from which the baby animal of the same kind hatches out.
caterpillar	The wormlike body of a butterfly or moth.
larva	Shed part of a coat or an outer covering, such as skin, which is the result of a growth.
molt	A cocoon a caterpillar forms to become a butterfly.
chrysalis	abdomen
abdomen	metamorphosis
metamorphosis	The process of great and sudden change in life when some animals go through to become an adult.
migration	To move from one place to another.

## Getting Started: Butterfly Close Reading

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

Item	Teacher	Student
The book <i>Monarch Butterfly</i> 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 Butterfly Life Cycle Black Line Drawing 1 Butterfly Life Cycle Black Line Drawing with labels	V	
1 Butterfly Life Cycle Color Drawing 1 Butterfly Life Cycle 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.
Teacher's finished sample Package: • 1 Butterfly Life Cycle Color Drawing with labels (including body parts) • 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 will show you a real one, you can try to find the same 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 Vocabulary sheet) for students. Make an extra set for the teacher to use.
5. The lesson is designed as a cross-curriculum among ELA, Science/Animal/Insect/Plant and Fine Arts using close reading and CRAD strategies.

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

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

