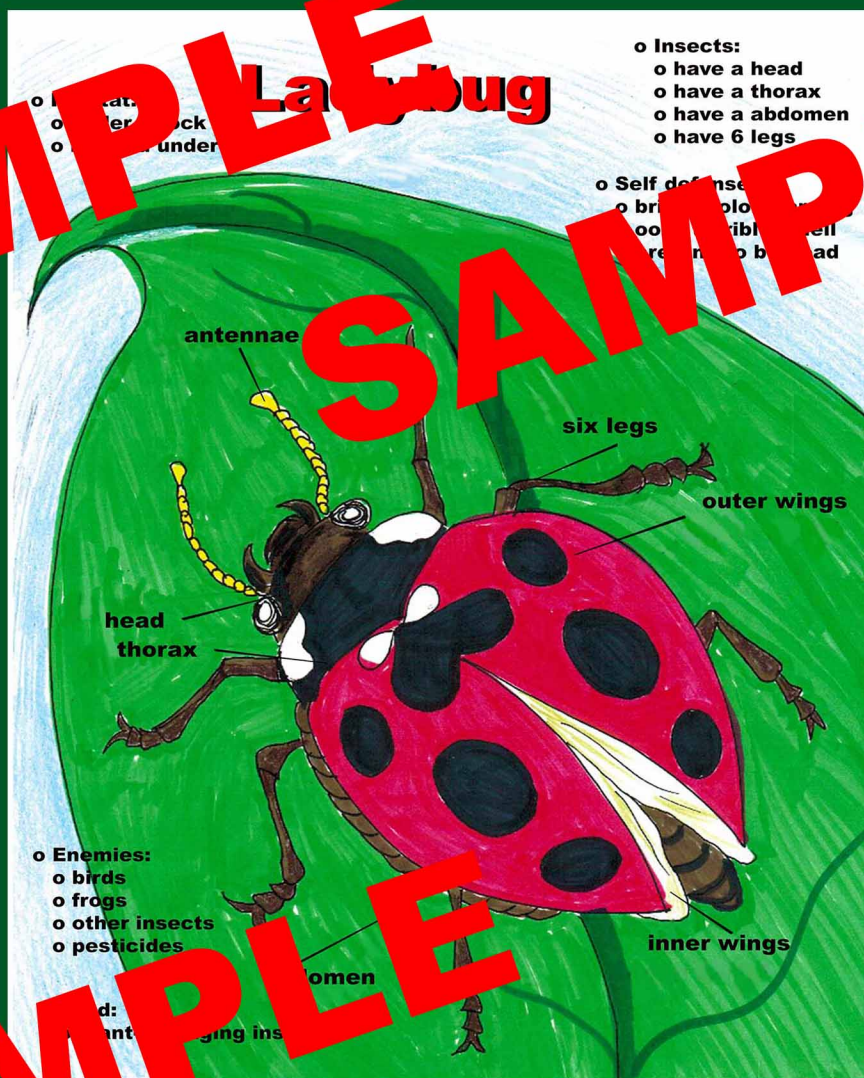


Close Reading

Plus Writing Activities

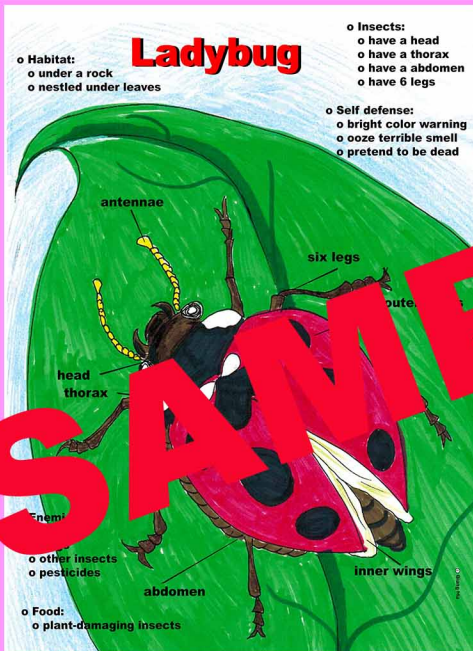
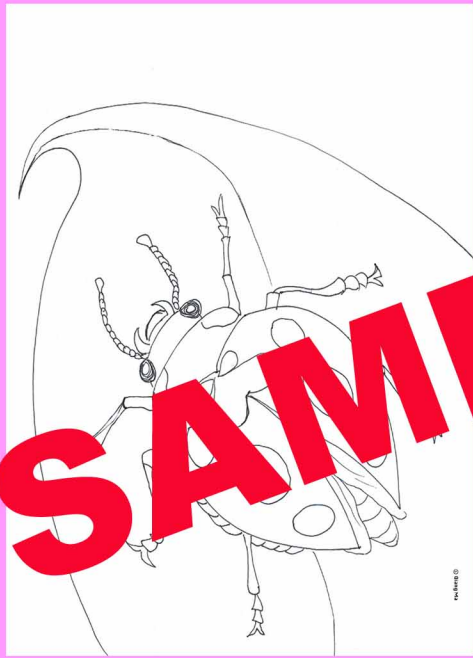
Ladybugs By Gail Gibbons



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

Qiang Ma





Ladybugs 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 (✓) – 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 _____

The main idea of these passages is to introduce ladybugs.

What have you learned _____

Ladybugs Close Reading Organizer

Title: Ladybugs

Things to remember

Colors to mark the passage:

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- Underline topic sentence in green.
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CLOSE reading symbols:

- Check Mark (✓) – understands story
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The main idea of these passages is to introduce ladybugs.

What have you learned about ladybugs?

I learned that a ladybug is cold-blooded.

Ladybugs (1)

Ladybugs are insects. A ladybug's body has three main parts: head, the thorax, and the abdomen. Its antennae are used for touch and smelling. Its strong jaws help it to eat other insects. The ladybug has two sets of wings. Outer wings are hard and protect the inner wings inside. Inner wings are delicate and are used for flying. Its six short legs have sticky pads of hair at the ends.

Ladybugs can be many different colors and sizes. Some are as small as a pin. Others can be as large as a child's fingernail. Most live between _____

They live on six of the seven continents. Many scientists believe there are about 5,000 different kinds of ladybugs around the world. There are about 475 different types of ladybugs in North America.

A ladybug has many enemies, including birds, frogs, and other insects. Some of these enemies are cold-blooded. A ladybug's bright color is nature's warning to predators that this insect may be poisonous or just taste bad. When a ladybug is attacked, its leg joints ooze a yellow fluid. It has a terrible smell that keeps enemies away. A ladybug will also pretend to be dead when a predator is nearby. A ladybug will also pretend to be dead, and then the predator will lose interest.

Ladybugs must protect themselves from cold winter weather. Thousands of ladybugs find a safe, warm place such as under a rock or nestled under leaves.

Like other insects, ladybugs are cold-blooded. Their body temperatures are controlled by the air surrounding them. They become active again when the temperature rises to about 59 degrees Fahrenheit (15 degrees Celsius).

Gardeners and farmers have always been against insects that damage their plants and crops, but they appreciate ladybugs because they eat plant-damaging insects.

Ladybugs (1)

Ladybugs are insects. A ladybug's body has three main parts. They are the head, the thorax, and the abdomen. Its antennae are used for touching, tasting, and smelling. Its strong jaws help it to eat other insects. The ladybug has two sets of wings. Outer wings are hard and protect the inner wings and its soft inside. Inner wings are delicate and are used for flying. Its six short legs have sticky pads of hair at the ends.

Ladybugs can be many different colors and sizes. Some are as small as the head of a pin. Others can be as large as a child's fingernail. Most live between _____

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Like other insects, ladybugs are cold-blooded. Their body temperatures are controlled by the air surrounding them. They become active again when the temperature rises to about 59 degrees Fahrenheit (15 degrees Celsius).

Gardeners and farmers have always been against insects that damage their plants and crops, but they appreciate ladybugs because they eat plant-damaging insects.

✓ ☆ ! ?

Text Dependent Questions (1)

What are the three main body parts of a ladybug?	Explain the two sets of wings of a ladybug.
Explain the ways a ladybug can defend itself.	
Why do gardeners and farmers appreciate ladybugs?	

Text Dependent Questions (1)

What are the three main body parts of a ladybug?	The three main body parts of a ladybug are the head, the thorax, and the abdomen.
Explain the two sets of wings of a ladybug.	A ladybug has two sets of wings. Outer wings are hard and protect the inner wings and its soft inside. Inner wings are delicate and are used for flying.
Explain the ways a ladybug can defend itself.	A ladybug can defend itself by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • using its bright color to pretend to be poisonous or taste bad • oozing a yellow fluid of a terrible smell to keep enemies away • pretending to be dead
Why do gardeners and farmers appreciate ladybugs?	Gardeners and farmers appreciate ladybugs because ladybugs eat plant-damaging insects.

Ladybugs (2)

From egg to adult ladybug takes four stages: eggs, larvae, pupa, and adult.

First stage is the eggs stage. Ladybugs mate in spring and summer. A ladybug finds its mate by scent rather than sight. About one week after mating, the female lays her eggs. During the next week the eggs turn from yellow to white.

Second stage is the larvae stage. After a few days, the eggs hatch. The thin shells begin to split open. The ladybug larvae eat their eggshells and begin eating aphids. One larva can eat about 10 aphids a day. A larva eats so much that its outside covering becomes too tight covering splits and is shed. A new larger outside covering takes called molting. The larva continues to eat and get larger. It molts many times before it is fully grown. After molting for the last time, it goes to a safe place to form a sticky liquid at the end of its life.

Third stage is the pupa stage. The ladybug pupa is now called a pupa. Outside, the covering of the pupa is becoming hard. Inside, the ladybug pupa will continue to develop. It will not eat or move during this time.

Fourth stage is the adult stage. Now the ladybug pupa begins to split open its hard covering. Headfirst, the ladybug pulls its body out. The ladybug's body is pale and soft, and has no dots. Its body slowly hardens. Its two delicate transparent inner wings, which will be used for flying, extend to dry. Then they slip back under the hard outer wings for protection. In about one hour the ladybug is ready to live a ladybug's life. Eggs begin to appear. Soon the adult ladybug opens its hard wings and unfolds its flying wings. The ladybug lifts itself up in the air. It will spend its life going from plant to plant eating aphids and other insects.

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Second stage is the larvae stage. After a few days, the eggs hatch. The thin shells begin to split open. The ladybug larvae eat their eggshells and begin eating aphids. One larva can eat about 10 aphids a day. A larva eats so much that its outside covering becomes too tight covering splits and is shed. A new larger outside covering takes called molting. The larva continues to eat and get larger. It molts many times before it is fully grown. After molting for the last time, it goes to a safe place to form a sticky liquid at the end of its life.

Third stage is the pupa stage. The ladybug pupa is now called a pupa. Outside, the covering of the pupa is becoming hard. Inside, the ladybug pupa will continue to develop. It will not eat or move during this time.

Fourth stage is the adult stage. Now the ladybug pupa begins to split open its hard covering. Headfirst, the ladybug pulls its body out. The ladybug's body is pale and soft, and has no dots. Its body slowly hardens. Its two delicate transparent inner wings, which will be used for flying, extend to dry. Then they slip back under the hard outer wings for protection. In about one hour the ladybug is ready to live a ladybug's life. Eggs begin to appear. Soon the adult ladybug opens its hard wings and unfolds its flying wings. The ladybug lifts itself up in the air. It will spend its life going from plant to plant eating aphids and other insects.

✓ ☆ ! ?

Text Dependent Questions (2)

What happens during eggs stage?	
What happens during larvae stage?	
What happens during pupa stage?	
What happens during adult stage?	

Text Dependent Questions (2)

What happens during eggs stage?	During eggs stage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mating happens in spring and summer. • Female ladybug lays yellow eggs after 1 week. • Yellow eggs turn to white after 1 week.
What happens during larvae stage?	During larvae stage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eggs start hatching. • Larvae eat their eggshells and aphids. • May molt three times. • Larvae attach themselves to a safe place.
What happens during pupa stage?	During pupa stage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ladybug pupa is now called a pupa. • The covering of the pupa is becoming hard. • The ladybug pupa will continue to develop. • It will not eat or move.
What happens during adult stage?	During adult stage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ladybug pupa begins to split open. • The ladybug pulls its body out. • The body is pale and soft without dots. • Its body hardens. • Inner wings dry. • Outer wings harden. • Dots appear. • A real ladybug appears in an hour.

Vocabulary

insect	
protect	
scientist	
defend	
predator	
molting	

Vocabulary

insect	Air-breathing animals with three body parts (head, thorax, and abdomen), three pairs of legs, and usually two pairs of wings.
protect	Keep safe from harm or injury.
scientist	A person who is studying or has expert knowledge of science.
defend	Protect from danger, injury, or attack.
predator	An animal that kills and eats other animals. The thick, hard, main stem of a tree.
molting	(of an animal) shed old feathers, hair, or skin, or an old shell, to make way for a new growth.

Getting Started: Ladybug Close Reading

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

Item needed	Teacher	Student
The Book Ladybugs 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
2 Reading Passages	V	V
2 Text Dependent Questions Sets	V	V
Vocabulary	V	V
1 Ladybug Black Line Drawing Set (with/without labels)	V	
1 Ladybug Life Cycle Black Line Drawing Set (with/without labels)		
1 Ladybug Color Drawing Set	*	*
1 Ladybug Life Cycle Color Drawing Set	Teacher can blow the original black and white samples into posters and color them.	Students may create the posters in groups by teacher's sample they create a class project.
2. Finished Sample Package: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ladybug Color Drawing with labels • Ladybug Life Cycle Color Drawing with labels • 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 	* Teacher type in marks as possible for you to read. In your time, you are going to hand write to model for your students.	
Sharpie, Crayon/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 Empty Circle 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.
5. The lesson is designed to cross connect among ELA, Science/Animal/Insect/Ladybug 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.

