

Close Reading

Plus Writing Activities

Wolves By Gail Gibbons



Teaching Animal Science through

Reading, Comprehension, Vocabulary,
Posters, and Reflection

Qiang Ma



Wolves

Types

- o gray wolves
- o red wolves

carnivore:

meat eater

canine teeth/fangs:

large sharp teeth

alpha male:

the leader of the pack

alpha female:

the only females in the pack to give birth

survive:

continue to live or exist in spite of danger or hardship

territory:

the area of land under the rule of ...

Facts

- o lived more than 50 million years ago
- o belong to member of the dog family
- o are efficient hunters
- o communicate by sounds and gestures

Mammals

- o have lungs
- o have fur or hair
- o live babies
- o drink Mom's milk

Danger of extinction

- o lived all around the world
- o live only in northern parts of the world

Protection

- o zoo
- o laws passed

Life cycle

- o mate for life
- o pups are born in the spring
- o 3 weeks old, pups are allowed out of their den
- o 6 months old, join the pack to hunt



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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 about wolf 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 this passage is to _____

The main purpose of this passage is to introduce the hunter wolves.

What have you learned about wolves?

I learned the leader of a wolf pack is called an alpha wolf.

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What have you learned about wolves?

I learned the leader of a wolf pack is called an alpha wolf.

Wolves live in groups called packs. These packs can be more than twenty wolves. Each pack has adult males and female pups. The leader of a pack is called an alpha wolf.

The members of a pack care for each other. They protect other wolf packs try to invade their territory. They hunt and share food together, too. The alpha wolf decides where and when to hunt difficult for a wolf to catch a big animal alone. Hunting in packs survive.

When wolves hunt, often the animals they kill are healthy and stronger animals survive. Wolves are not efficient hunters.

Because wolves are in danger of extinction some people realize they must be protected. Some scientists and people who work at zoos help wolves by raising them so they can be released into the wild. In many parts of the world, laws have been passed making it illegal to hunt wolves. If enough people care, there will be wild wolves for years to come, and the howling sounds these beautiful creatures make will still be heard.

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How do fangs help wolves hunt?	
Who are the members of a gray wolf pack?	
How do members of a pack care for each other?	
What can people do to avoid the extinction of wolves?	

How do fangs help wolves hunt?	Fangs help wolves grip an animal when they catch it.
Who are the members of a gray wolf pack?	Members of a gray wolf pack are adult males and females and their pups who live together in a pack. The leader of a pack is called an alpha wolf.
How do members of a pack care for each other?	Members of a pack care for each other. They hunt and share their food together too.
What can people do to avoid the extinction of wolves?	Scientists and people at zoos raise wolves and release them into the wild. In many parts of the world, laws have been passed making it illegal to hunt wolves.

Wolves often mate for life. Wolf pups are born in the spring. The alpha female is the only one of the females in a pack to give birth to a litter of pups. There can be three to fourteen pups. They only weigh about one pound at birth. They cannot see or hear. They nuzzle up against their mother to drink milk where they live.

When the pups are about three weeks old, they are allowed to romp and play. The mother and some of the other wolves talk while the rest of the pack is hunting. When the hunters return, I When they lick the wolves jaws, the wolves bring up some of the eaten and feed it to the pups. The pups are now old enough to hunt.

At six months old the pups are almost as big as the adult v strong enough and old enough to begin learning how to hunt. Tl It roams in search of food.

In their adulthood, most male wolves weigh more than 100 pound, and the females weigh less. Wolves are very strong and have long legs, a long tail, and are covered with fur.

Wolves make different sounds to "talk" to each other. They whimper when they are excited or restless. A snarl means the wolf is being threatened. A short howl is a warning, and a bark means danger is near. Wolves howl, too. Often it is the way they stay in touch with the others in their pack when they are separated. Sometimes they howl before a hunt.

Wolves communicate in other ways, too. They show their teeth when they are angry. When a wolf is scared, its ears go flat against its head. A wagging tail means the wolf is happy. If just the tip of the tail wags, it could be ready to attack.

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Describe wolf pups at birth.	
Describe wolf pups at three weeks old.	
Describe wolf pups at six months old.	
How do wolves communicate among themselves?	

Describe wolf pups at birth.	At birth: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• weigh about one pound• cannot see or hear• drink their mother's milk in the den
Describe wolf pups at three weeks old.	At three weeks old: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• are allowed out of their den• start the learning• eat meat
Describe wolf pups at six months old.	At six months old: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• are almost as big as adult wolves• begin to learn how to hunt• join the pack in search of food
How do wolves communicate among themselves?	Wolves can use different sounds and body gestures to communicate among themselves.

carnivore	
fang	
territory	
survive	
extinction	

carnivore	An animal that eat meat.
fang	A large, sharp tooth, especially a canine of a dog or wolf.
territory	An area of land under the control of an animal or group of animals.
survive	Continue to live or exist, especially in spite of danger or hardship.
extinction	Die out. No longer in existence.

Getting Started: Wolves

1. In order to get started, the following items ready.

Item needed	Teacher	Student
The Book Wolves 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 Wolf Black and White Drawing 1 Wolf Black and White Drawing labels	V	
1 Wolf Color Drawing 1 Wolf Color Drawing v labels	* Teacher can blow the original black and white sample into a poster and color it.	* Students may create poster maps by drawing a sample
Teacher Finished Sample Package: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wolf color drawing with labels • Vocab Poster with Post-it • Info Organizer completed • 2 Reading Passages with marks • 2 Text Dependent Questions Sets with answers • Vocab Sheet with answers 	Teacher can blow the original black and white sample into a poster and color it.	
Sharpie	V	V
Crayon/Markers	V	V
Post-It	*	

V: must, *: optional

2. Read the lesson plan.
3. Look at the finished sample works including the finished sample package.
4. Photocopy 7 page package (Empty pages of 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 a cross-curriculum among ELA, Science/Animal/Mammals and Art. Find ways to use close reading and CRAD 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.

