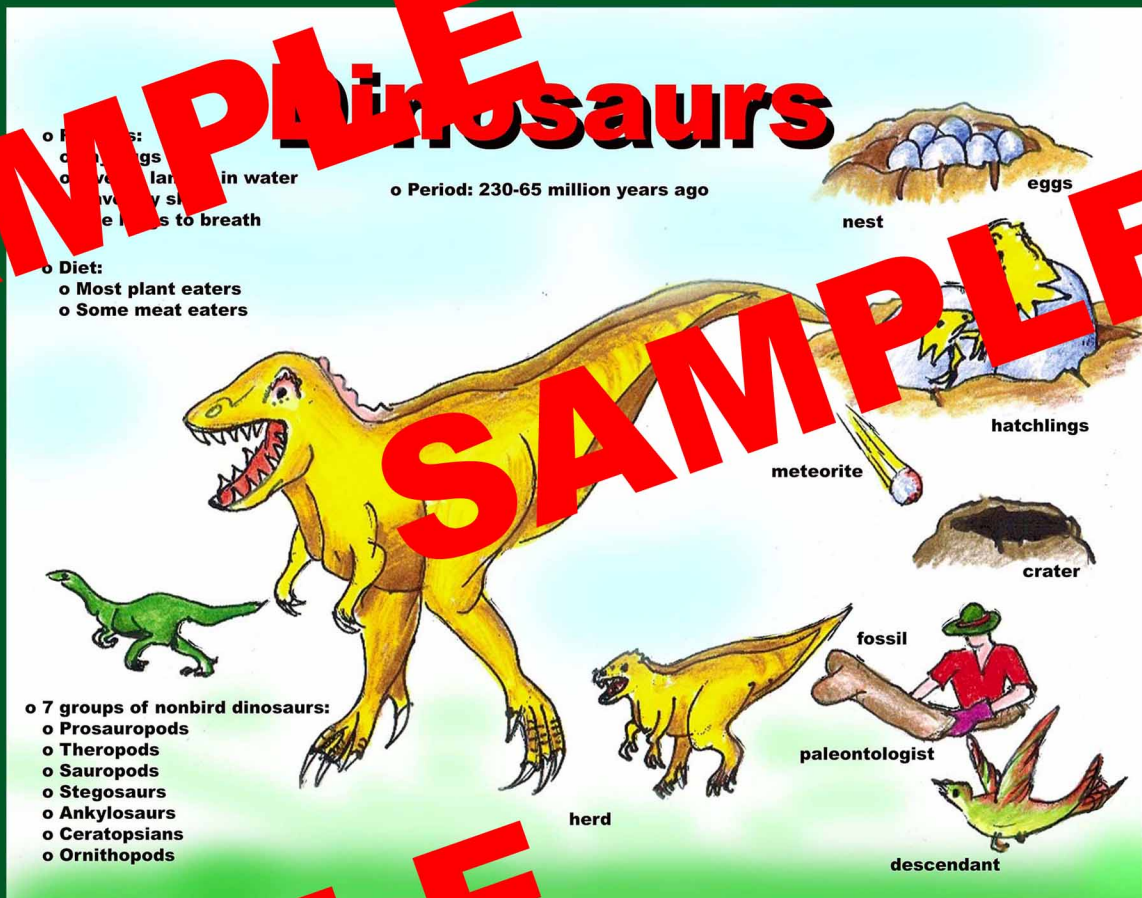


Close Reading

Plus Writing Activities

Dinosaurs! By Gail Gibbons



Teaching Animal Science through

Reading, Comprehension, Vocabulary,
Posters, and Reflection

Dinosaurs

- o Reptiles:
 - o Lay eggs
 - o Live on land or in water
 - o Have dry skin
 - o Use lungs to breath

o Period: 230-65 million years ago

- o Diet:
 - o Most plant eaters
 - o Some meat eaters

- o 7 groups of nonbird dinosaurs:

- o Prosauropods
- o Theropods
- o Sauropods
- o Stegosaurus
- o Ankylosaurs
- o Ceratopsians
- o Ornithopods



nest



hatchlings

meteorite

crater

fossil

paleontologist

herd

descendant



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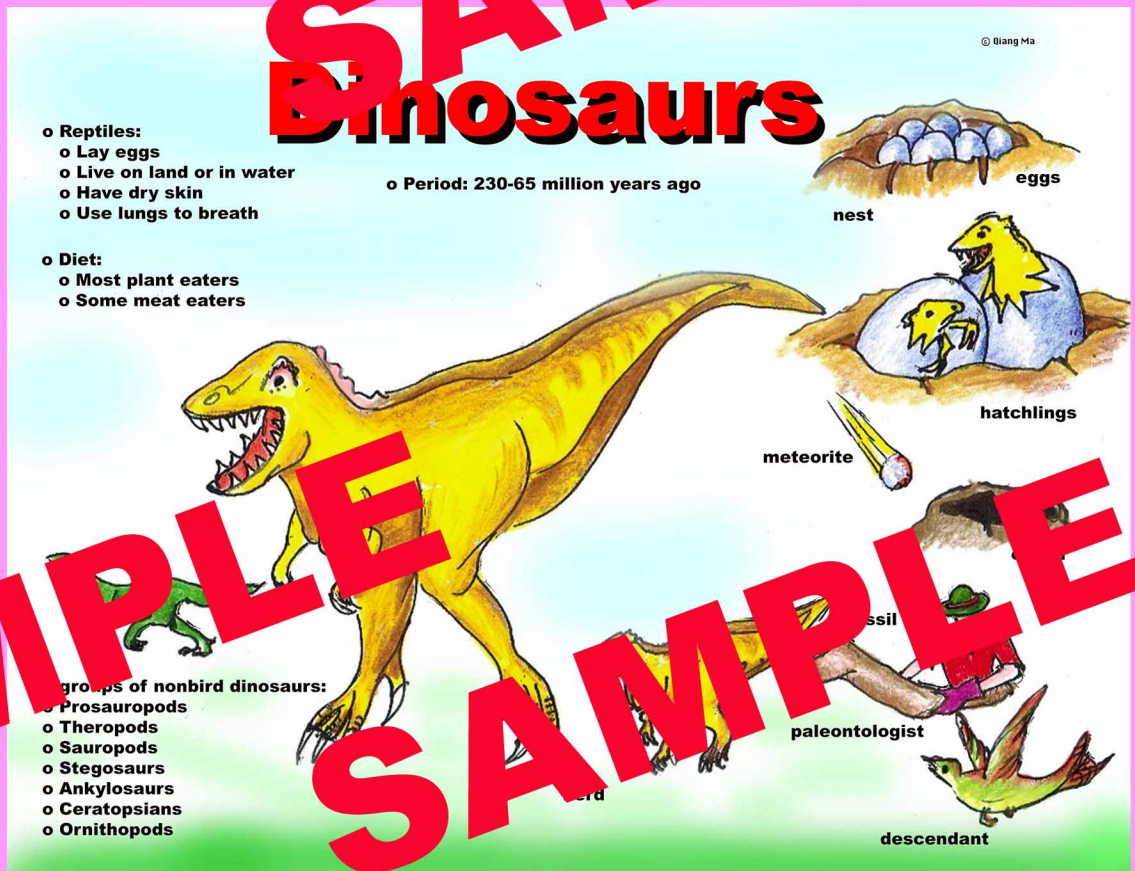
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Name: _____ F: _____ Date: _____

Dinosaurs! 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 dinosaurs 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 _____

What have you learned about dinosaurs?

Name: _____ F: _____ Date: _____

Dinosaurs! Close Reading Organizer

Title: Dinosaurs!

Things to remember

- Colors to mark the passage:
- Highlight the title in yellow.
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- CLOSE reading symbols:
- Check Mark (✓) – understands story
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The main idea of these passages is to explain the basic information about dinosaurs.

What have you learned about dinosaurs?

I learned that birds are the descendants of ancient dinosaurs.

Dinosaurs (1)

Dinosaurs lived between 230 and 65 million years ago, millions before people lived on Earth. "Dinosaur" means "fearfully great lizard" in Greek.

Sometimes when dinosaurs died, mud, sand, and other materials covered them. The remains of the dinosaurs and what surrounded them fossils.

Paleontologists have studied fossils found at discovery sites. Dinosaurs lived for millions and millions of years, the first fossils that determined to be those of a dinosaur were not discovered until the 1800s. Since then they have been trying to learn what dinosaurs looked like. Fossils also helps us learn how dinosaurs lived. There are about one known kinds of nonbird dinosaurs. Most led solitary lives. By studying teeth, paleontologists have learned that most dinosaurs were plant eaters were meat eaters.

One popular theory explains how dinosaurs disappeared. A huge meteorite slammed into the Earth's surface about 65 million years ago, making an enormous crater. Millions of tons of dirt, sand, and dust were blasted into the atmosphere. Volcanoes erupted, and there were earthquakes and tidal waves. Sunlight couldn't shine through the dust and dirt that darkened the sky. Many plants died, and along with them the dinosaurs also disappeared.

Dinosaurs no longer existed, but some plants and smaller animals survived the disaster. Life went on. Archaeopteryx, a birdlike theropod, lived about 150 million years ago. It had feathered wings and a feathered tail. Paleontologists believe that birds are the descendants of these dinosaurs.

Dinosaurs (1)

Dinosaurs lived between 230 and 65 million years ago, millions of years before people lived on Earth. "Dinosaur" means "fearfully great lizard" in Greek.

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Text Dependent Questions (1)

What does the word "dinosaur" mean in Greek?	
What scientists can learn from dinosaurs' fossils?	
When and how did dinosaurs disappear?	
What do you think the life cycle of dinosaurs is like?	
Who are the descendants of dinosaurs?	

Text Dependent Questions (1)

What does the word "dinosaur" mean in Greek?	The word "dinosaur" means "fearfully great lizard" in Greek.
What scientists can learn from dinosaurs' fossils?	From dinosaurs' fossils, scientists can learn how dinosaurs looked like and how dinosaurs lived.
When and how did dinosaurs disappear?	Dinosaurs disappeared about 65 million years ago. A huge meteorite slammed into the Earth's surface, blasting dirt, sand, and dust into the atmosphere, and causing volcanoes, earthquakes, and tidal waves. Since sunlight couldn't shine through the dust and dirt that darkened the sky, dinosaurs disappeared.
What do you think the life cycle of dinosaurs is like?	
Who are the descendants of dinosaurs?	According to paleontologists, birds are the descendants of dinosaurs.

Dinosaurs (2)

Paleontologists have divided nonbird dinosaurs into seven groups. Prosauropods were one of the earliest groups of dinosaurs. They ate plants. Most of them had long necks, lizardlike heads, and Theropods were the only meat eaters. This group ate plant-eaters and other animals. Some actually may have attacked and eaten theropods. They were the most aggressive of all the dinosaurs. They were plant eaters. Ankylosaurs were heavy dinosaurs. This group ate plants. Ceratopsians had horns and frills. They were plant eaters and some may have lived in herds. Ornithomimids were dinosaurs that usually had either bills or beaks. Some in this group had unusually shaped crests on their heads.

It is believed that most dinosaurs had excellent sight, smell, and hearing. Their senses were used in searching for food and guarding against attackers.

The life cycle of dinosaurs is a repeating process. Female dinosaurs laid eggs. Many dinosaur hatchlings were able to live on their own after hatching from their shells. Some other dinosaurs took care of their young until the hatchlings were able to live on their own. Someday, they will have babies of their own.

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Paleontologists have divided nonbird dinosaurs into seven main groups. Prosauropods were one of the earliest groups of dinosaurs. They ate plants. Most of them had long necks, lizardlike heads, and Theropods were the only meat eaters. This group ate plant-eaters and other animals. Some actually may have attacked and eaten theropods. They were the most aggressive of all the dinosaurs. They were plant eaters. Ankylosaurs were heavy dinosaurs. This group ate plants. Ceratopsians had horns and frills. They were plant eaters and some may have lived in herds. Ornithomimids were dinosaurs that usually had either bills or beaks. Some in this group had unusually shaped crests on their heads.

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Text Dependent Questions (2)

What are the seven main groups of nonbird dinosaurs?	
Describe one of your favorite group of dinosaurs.	
How do the excellent senses of dinosaurs help them?	
Describe the lives of dinosaur hatchlings. How were they being hatched from their shells.	

Text Dependent Questions (2)

What are the seven main groups of nonbird dinosaurs?	The seven main nonbird dinosaurs are: 1. prosauropods 2. theropods 3. sauropods 4. stegosaurs 5. ankylosaurs 6. ceratopsians 7. ornithomimids
Describe one of your favorite group of dinosaurs.	My favorite group of dinosaurs is stegosaurs. Some of them had plates on their backs and sometimes spikes on their tails. They may have used their tails to defend themselves. They were plant eaters.
How do the excellent senses of dinosaurs help them?	The excellent senses of dinosaurs helped them in searching for food and guarding against attackers.
Describe the lives of dinosaur hatchlings. How were they being hatched from their shells.	Many dinosaur hatchlings were able to live on their own. Some other dinosaurs took care of their young until the hatchlings were able to live on their own.

Vocabulary

fossil	
paleontologist	
meteorite	
crater	
descendant	
herd	

Vocabulary

fossil	An animal or plant, or a part of one, that lived many thousands of years ago and is preserved in rock or as a piece of rock.
paleontologist	A scientist who studies fossils.
meteorite	A piece of rock that has fallen from space and landed on the Earth's surface.
crater	A giant hole in the ground.
descendant	Offspring, child.
herd	A group of animals of the same kind.

Getting Started: Dinosaur Close Reading

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

Item	Teacher	Student
The Book <u>Dinosaurs!</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 Dinosaur Black Line Drawing Set	V	
1 Dinosaur Color Drawing Set	*	*
	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 Finish Sample Package: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Dinosaur Color Drawing with labels • 1 Vocab Poster with Post-it notes • 1 Info Organizer completed • 2 Reading Passages with marks • 2 Text Dependent Questions Sets with answers • 1 Vocab Sheet with answers 	*	
	I tried to type as much as possible so you can type easily. I hope you are finding it helpful 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 using ELA, Science/Animal/Reptile/Dinosaurs, 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.

