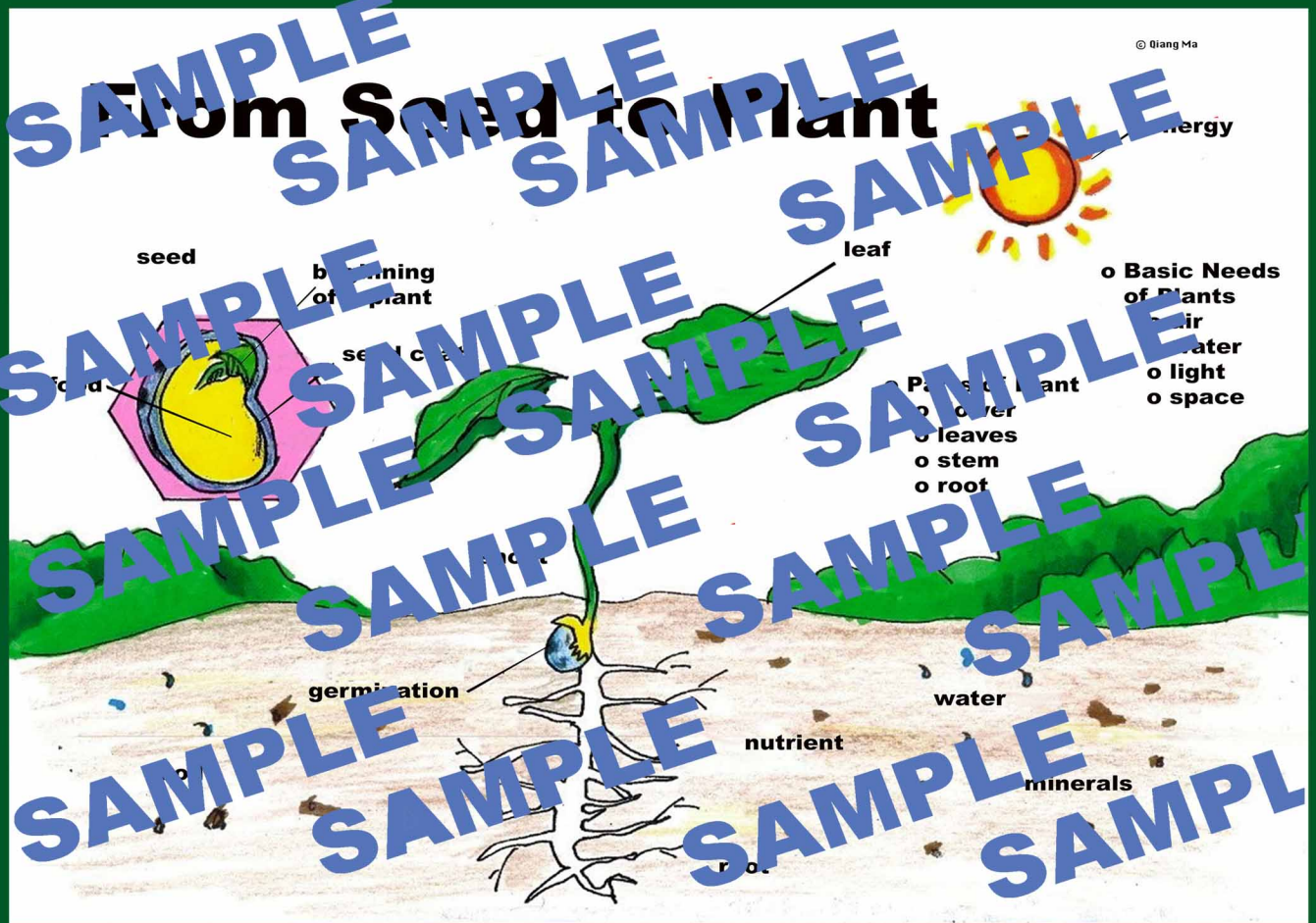


Close Reading

Plus Writing Activities

From Seed to Plant By Gail Gibbons

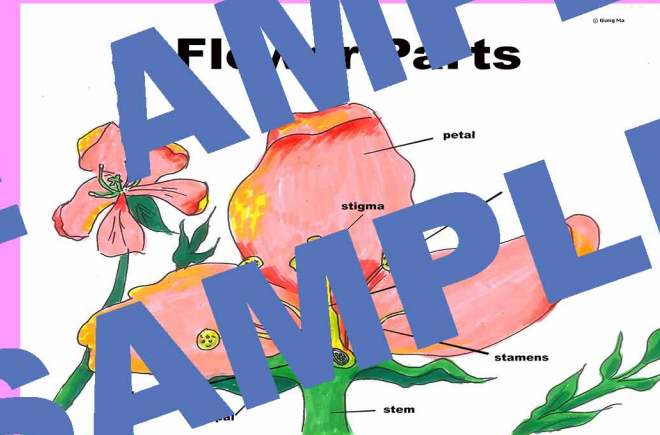
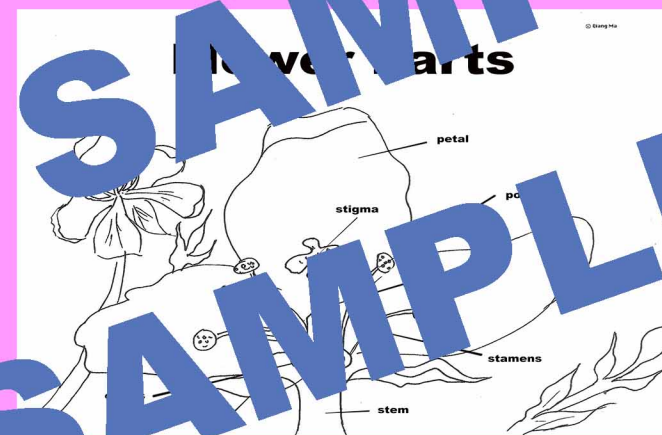
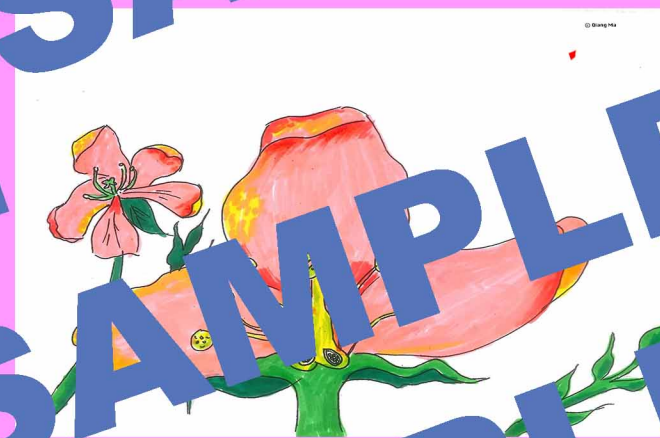
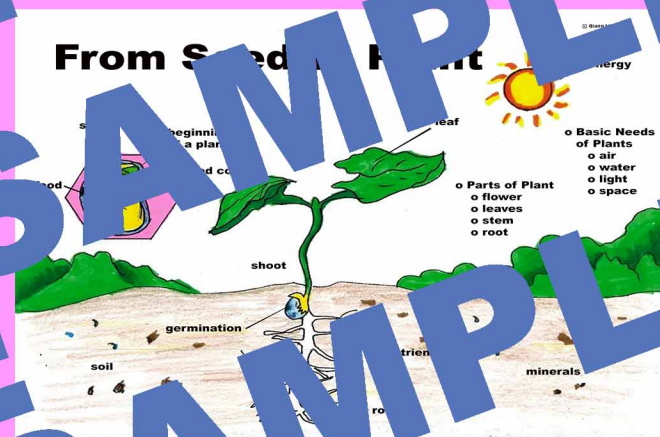
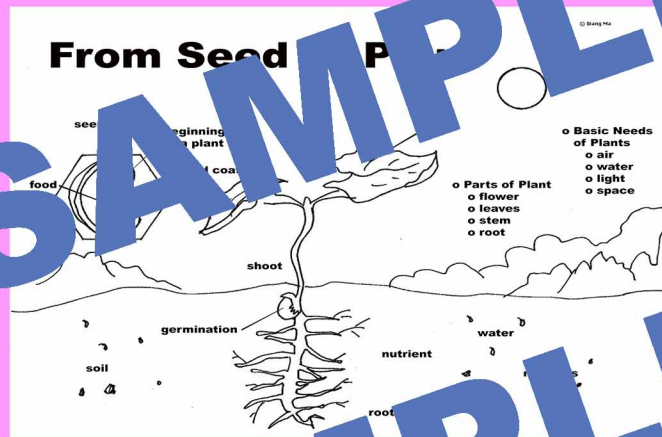
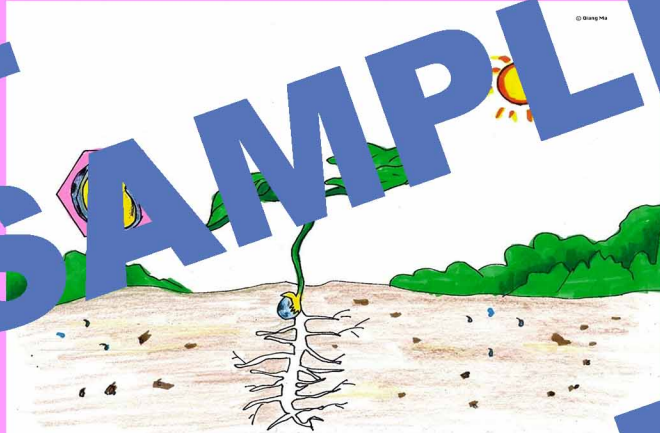
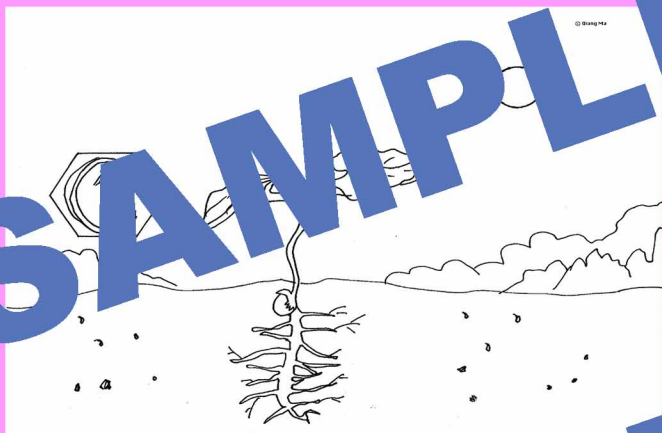


Teaching Plant Science through

Reading, Comprehension, Vocabulary,
Posters, and Reflection

Qiang Ma





FROM SEED TO PLANT Close Reading Or

Title: _____

Things to remember

- Colors to mark the passage:
- Highlight the title in yellow.
 - Underline topic sentence in green.
 - Circle the important words about plants 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 _____

What have you learned about seeds and plants?

FROM SEED TO PLANT Close Reading Organizer

Things to remember

- Colors to mark the passage:
- Highlight the title in yellow.
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 - Question mark (?) – unsure, don't understand it

The main idea of this passage is to explain how a seed grows into a plant.

What have you learned about seeds and plants?

I learned the cycle of a seed from a seed to a plant and to seed.

From Seed to Plant (1)

The beginning of a plant is curled up inside each seed. The seed has a seed coat to protect it.

A seed will not grow until certain things happen. First it must be on or in the soil. Then it needs rain to soak the seed and soften its seed coat.

When the sun shines and warms the ground, the seed coat breaks open and the seed begins to grow. This is called germination. The root takes in water and minerals from the soil for food.

Up grows a shoot. Green leaves grow up from the shoot.

The plant grows bigger and bigger. The leaves make food from the water and minerals in the soil, the sunlight all around the plant.

Finally, the plant is full-grown. Buds on the plant are where new seeds will grow.

From Seed to Plant (1)

The beginning of a plant is curled up inside each seed. Food is stored inside the seed, too. The seed has a seed coat on the outside to protect it.

A seed will not grow until certain things happen. First it must be on or in the soil. Then it needs rain to soak the seed and soften its seed coat.

When the sun shines and warms the ground, the seed coat breaks open and the seed begins to grow. This is called germination. A root grows down into the soil. The root takes in water and minerals from the soil for food.

Up grows a shoot. Green leaves grow up from the shoot toward the sun.

The plant grows bigger and bigger. The leaves make food from the water and minerals in the soil, the sunlight all around the plant.

Finally, the plant is full-grown. Buds on the plant are where new seeds will grow.

Text Dependent Questions

What certain things have to happen before a seed sprout?

What is germination?

From what do the leaves make food for the plant?

Where will new seeds grow?

Text Dependent Questions (1)

What certain things have to happen before a seed sprout?

There are two things have to happen before a seed sprout: 1. The seed must be in the soil. 2. It needs rain to soak the seed and soften its seed coat.

From what do the leaves make food for the plant?

The leaves make food for the plant from the water and minerals in the soil, the sunlight, and the air all around the plant.

Where will new seeds grow?

The new seeds will grow in the buds.

From Seed to Plant (2)

Most plants make seeds. Many plants grow flowers. Flower seeds begin. Before a seed can begin to grow, a grain of pollen from must land on the stigma at the top of the pistil of a flower like itself pollination.

Pollination happens in different ways. Often, wind helps carry the pollen to another flower. Sometimes, bees, other insects and hummingbirds help carry the pollen to another flower. Sometimes, pollen rubs off onto the stigma of a flower. Sometimes, pollen falls into an ovary. This is the beginning of a seed.

The seeds grow inside a flower, even as the flower begins to die. As the seeds become bigger, a fruit or pod grows around them. The fruit or pod protects the seeds. When the fruit or pod ripens, it breaks open. The seeds are ready to become new plants.

Seeds travel in different ways. Some seeds fall to the ground of the plant where they will grow. Some pods or fruits open and the seeds fall out. Sometimes, when birds eat berries, they drop the seeds. Other seeds travel along a shore. The wind scatters seeds. Some seeds have fluff that lets them float to the ground like tiny parachutes. Others have wings that let them fly. Some seeds have hooks that stick to the fur of animals or people's clothes. They drop off onto the ground.

From Seed to Plant (2)

Most plants make seeds. Many plants grow flowers. Flower seeds begin. Before a seed can begin to grow, a grain of pollen from the stamen must land on the stigma of a flower like itself pollination.

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Text Dependent Questions

Where do most seeds begin?

What is pollination?

List at least two ways pollination happens.

List at least two ways seeds travel.

Text Dependent Questions

Where do most seeds begin?

Most seeds begin from a flower.

Pollination means a grain of pollen from the stamen lands on the stigma at the top of the pistil of a flower like the pollen.

List at least two ways pollination happens.

Ways pollination happens:

1. Wind blows pollen from a flower to another flower.
2. Bees, other insects and hummingbirds help carry the pollen to another flower.

List at least two ways seeds travel.

Ways seeds travel:

1. Seeds fall to the ground.
2. The wind and animals scatter seeds.

Vocabulary

seed	A small object produced by a plant from which a new plant can grow.
pollination	The process by which a plant grows from a seed.
sprout	A shoot or a young branch of a plant.
germination	The process by which a plant grows from a seed.
minerals	Minerals are solid substances that occur naturally. They are in the soil and in the water.
shoot	A young branch that grows from the main stock of a plant.
bud	A small knoblike growth on a plant that develops into a leaf, flower, or shoot.

Vocabulary

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Getting Started: From Seed to Plant

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

Items needed	Teacher	Student
The Book <u>FROM SEED TO PLANT</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 Flower Parts Black Line Drawing 1 Flower Parts Black Line Drawing with labels 1 Seed Growing Black Line Drawing 1 Seed Growing Black Line Drawing with labels	V	
1 Flower Parts Color Drawing 1 Flower Parts Color Drawing with labels 1 Seed Growing Color Drawing 1 Seed Growing 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 Finished Sample Package: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flower Parts Color Drawing with labels • Seed Growing 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 	* I type 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 8 page package (2 Empty pages, 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/Plant, 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.

