Close Reading

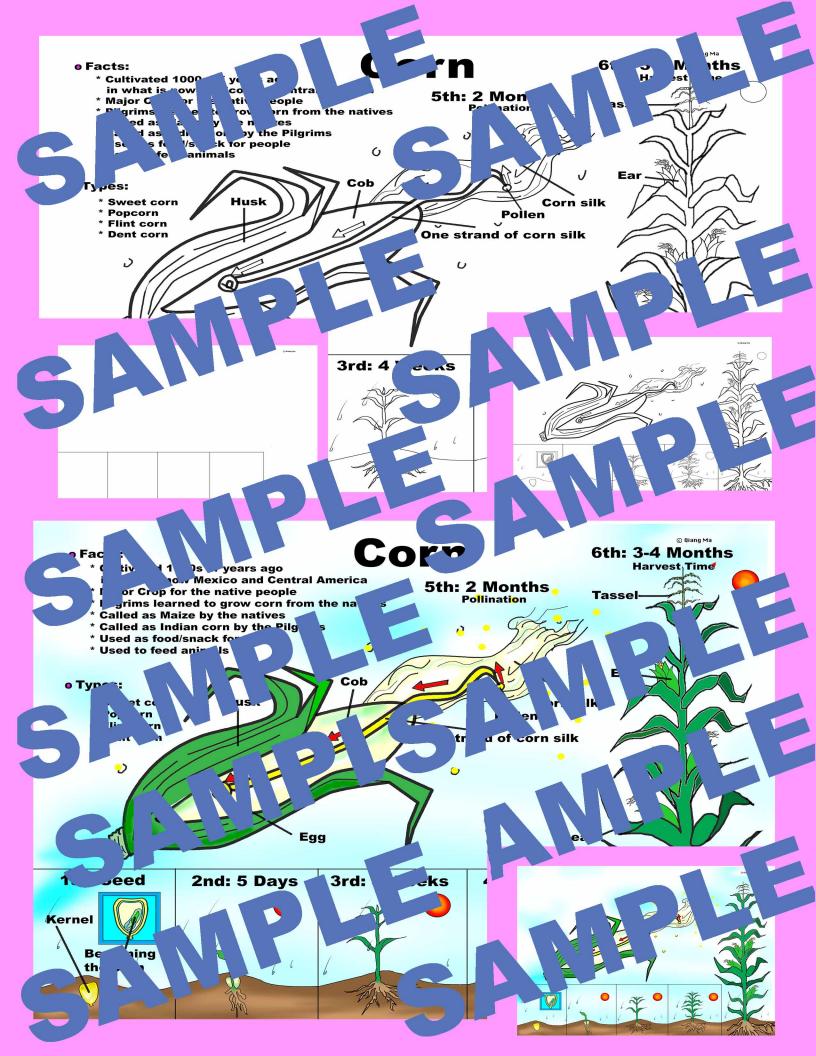
Plus Writing Activities

Corn By Gail Gibbons



Teaching Plant Science through

Reading, Comprehension, Vocabulary, Posters, and Reflection



ters f	©Qian ₁
Corn Close Reading Organizer Title:	
Things to remember Colors to mark the pas • Righlight the title in	
he important book d. Color ark the passage:	
Flighlight the title in yellow.	
Underline topic sentence in green. Circle the important words about corn in red.	
(V) — un • Use close reading symbols throughout text.	
ethin cont	
Excellent Mark (I ning new, something that is surprisir	
Que k(?) - John tunderstand it Star (*) – understands story • Star (*) – something is important	
Exclamation mark (I) – something new, something that is surprise.	ising
Question mark (?) – unsure, don't understand it	207
The main idea of these passages is to	
The main idea of these passages is to present the fact	about
corn.	
What have you learned about corn?	1
What have you learned about cor	
I learned that the same a silk legg for each	ch kern

Com : probons Close) 8Qa	
p ent Questions	Corn by G
as corn cultivated originally?	Te
	1.0
2. Explain the role of corn in the lives of Pilgrin	2. F
ny differ Des 2 Wha	8 c c t t 3.H
4. Explai sag orn.	а
	C

ext Dependent Questions (1) Where was corn cultivated originally? Corn was cultivated originally in Mexico and Central America. Explain the role of corn ives of Pilgrims es of little dians taught t arned to use corn in many ey invited Indians to join e Thanksgiving feast to celebrate the How many different types of corn? What are they? hey are four different types of corn: swe orn, popcorn, flint corn, and dent corn. 4. Explain nd snacks

stion)er

2. What happens to the kernel p ve days weeks, eight weeks, two mor months?

4. What machines are used to harvest of

animals. The ing their bounti is first Thanksgiving. The Pilgrims lea It is generally agreed that there are four different types

Corn has a long history in American continents. It is a cultivated thousands of years ago in what is now America. It was the major crop for the

had a great civilization

has many varieties. Sweet corn is the most common corn that love eating sweet corn because the kernels are soft, sweet, an is harvested just before the kernels turn hard. All other types harvested after the kernels turn hard. Popcorn is a great snack used in many foods we eat. It is used to feed animals too. Der for many different kinds of foods

Corn can be nutritious and delicious. Corn is used in m eat. However, much of the corn grown is used to feed anir

d Mexico and Central crop for the great Mayan civilization. The Aztecs also used corn in many ways to feed themselves and their native peoples in what is now Canada and the United States also rew corn. In 1620 people sailed from England to the Americas and came ashore grew corn. In 1620 people sailed from England to the Americas and came ashore the Indian state of the Americas and came ashore the Indian state of was cold, and they had very little to eat. In the spring local Native American Indians taught the Pilgrims how to grow corn. In the fall the Indian corn was fully grown. The Pilgrims held a great feast celebrating their bountiful harvest. The Indians joined them at this first Thanksgiving. The Pilgrims learned to use corn in

> It is generally agreed that there are four different(type) of corn. Each type has many farieties. Sweet corn is the most common corn that people eat. People love eating sweet corn because the kernels are soft, sweet, and juicy. S is harvested just before the kernels turn hard. All other types of dharvested after the kernels turn hard. Popcorn is a great snack for used in many foods we eat. It is use for many differe



It's planting time. On large farms a plow is used to turn large row planter is used to plant the corn kernels. In five da to germinate. In four weeks, corn stalks begin to grow. In eig covered by husks appear.

Breezes blow grains of pollen into the ai llen from a tassel sticks to the corn silk of and out two months after orn silks. Hundreds of s sk. At the

ur months after the corn has been planted. to turn brown. The kernels are ripe. It is the corn harvest tir harvested before the silks turn brown and the kernels are stil average corn plant is about 8 feet (2.4 m) tall. The average ea (20.3) long. A corn picker machine picks each ear of corn indi combine machine picks the ears from the stalks, removes the removes the kernels from the cobs. A corn forage harvester plant into small pieces for silage.

f pollen into the air Pollination occurs when the sticks to the corn silk of another corn plant. This happens onths after the corn is planted. Each ear of corn has a great many corn silks. Hundreds of strands of corn silk grow all along the cob and out of the top of the husk. At the end of each corn silk is ar egg hat is attached to the cob. Pollen moves down each corn silk. When a grain of pollen and an egg join together, the egg is ertilized and a kernel begins to grow, There is one corn silk

wn. The kernels ar harvested before the silks turn b nels are still ter



Q used to plant corns on large Text ion

t corns on large turn over the topsoil plant the corn

kernel planted in five days, four weeks, two months, and three to four

In five days, the kernel will start to germinate In four weeks, a corn stalk begins to grow. In eight weeks, cobs covered by husks appear.

In two months, pollination occurs In three to four months, the o

3. Explain how corn is

tassel sticks en moves used to harves

orn combine machine and a corn

bine machine picks the ears from stalks, removes the husks, and then removes the kernels from the cobs.

• The corn forage harvester cuts up the whole plant into small pieces for silage.

Vocabulary

cu	ltiva	te	
ke	rne	A	
va	riety		7
to	psoi		
ро	llina	tion	
sil	ag		

Vc nts or

To grov crops. The seed. The state of beir variety nt or diver aver of so The p

is carrie from one plant to another. Grass or other green plants that are cut and stored, without being dried first to feed cattle in

Getting Started: Corn Close Reading

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

Items needed	Teacher	Student
The Book Corn 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
1 Grid Paper for Drawing on Day 1	V	V
2 Reading Passages	V	V
2 Text Dependent Questions Sets	V	V
Vocabulary	V	٧
2 Corn Black Line Drawings (with/without labels)	V	
2 Corn Color Drawings (with/without 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: 1 Corn Color Drawing with labels 1 Corn Color Drawing with labels 1 Vocab Poster with Post-it notes 1 Info Organizer completed 2 Reading Passages with marks 1 Text Dependent Questions Set with answers 1 Vocab Sheet with answers	* I tried to type as much as possible for you to read easily. In real time, you are going to hand write to model for your students.	
Sharpie, Crayons/Markers Post-It	V *	V

V: must, *: optional

- 2. Read the lesson plan.
- 3. Look at the finished sample works included.
- 4. Photocopy 7 page package (1 Empty Grid for Drawing, 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/Corn, 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.

