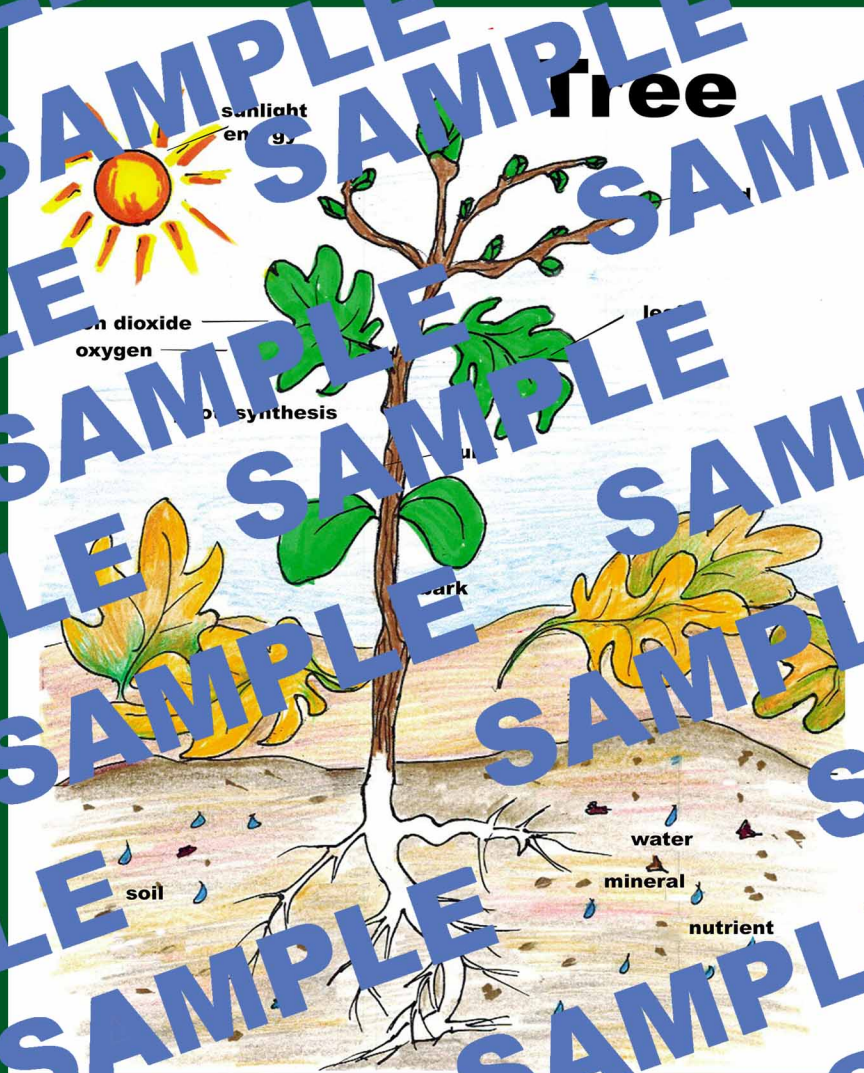


Close Reading

Plus Writing Activities

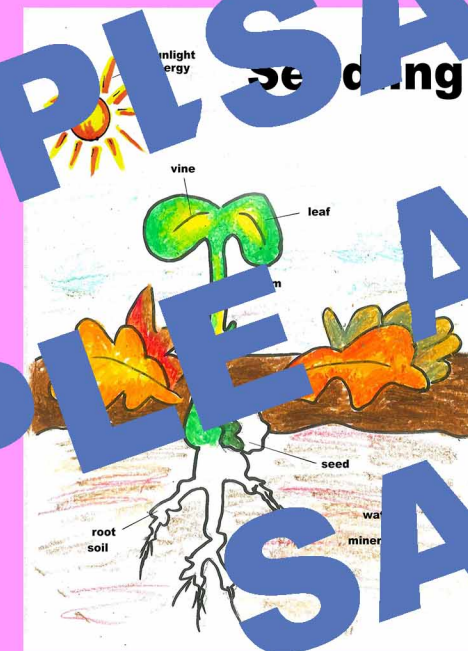
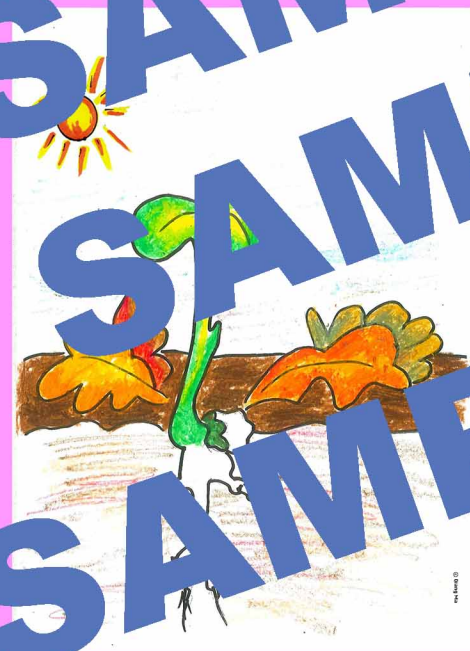
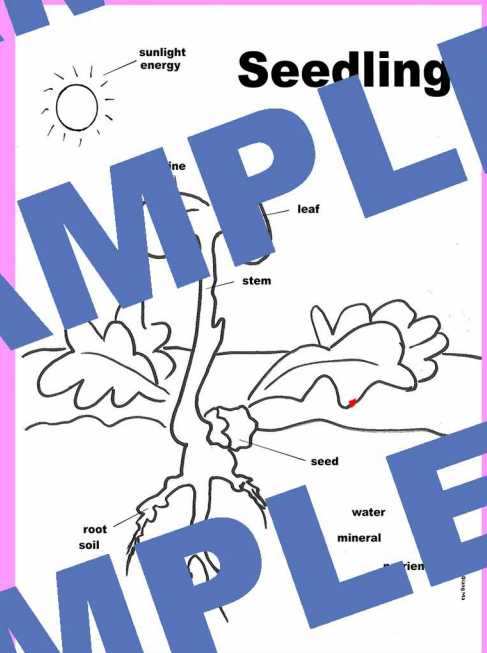
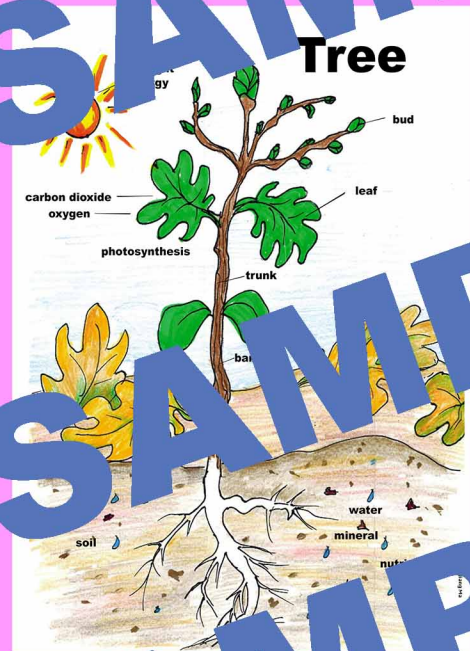
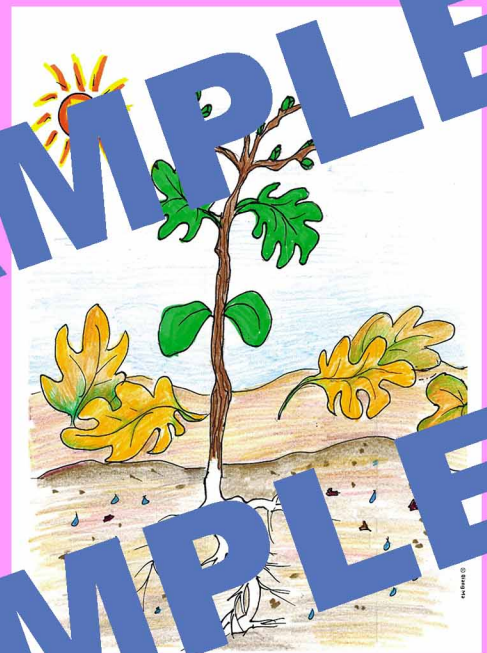
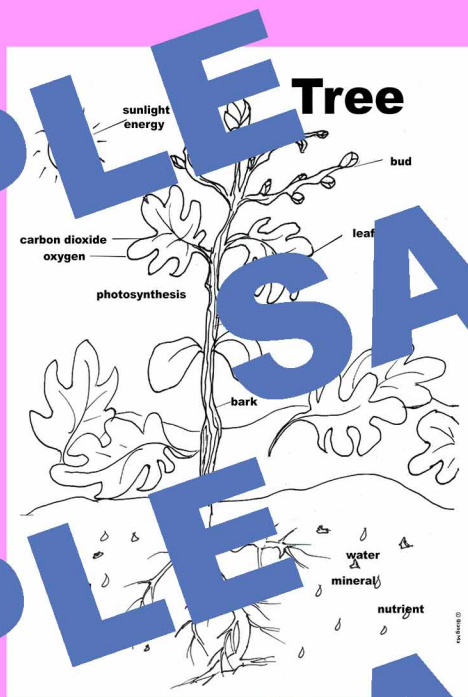
Tell Me, Tree By Gail Gibbons



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

Qiang Ma





Tell Me, Tree 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 _____

What have you learned about trees?

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The main idea of these passages is to explain how a seed grows into a tree.

What have you learned about trees? _____

Tell Me, Tree (1)

A seed sprouts when a small root begins to grow. As the root grows, it pulls water and minerals, a tiny stem with two small leaves begins to grow above the soil.

In time the stem becomes hard enough to be called a trunk. Small branches begin to appear as buds that turn into tiny leaves. The hard, woody stem is called a tree trunk.

A trunk is covered by a hard layer of wood called bark. Bark protects trees from weather and insects and animals that attack them. Different kinds of trees have different kinds of bark – hard or soft, thick or thin.

Roots grow from under the tree trunk down into the ground. Tiny root hairs at the tip of the roots take in water and minerals from the soil to help the tree grow. Roots anchor a tree in the ground and help hold it upright. Most trees have many roots below the ground as they have branches above the ground.

The leaves of a tree make food for the tree to grow through photosynthesis. The leaves pull up water from the roots and from the air called carbon dioxide. Trees use food from their new wood, branches, twigs, buds, leaves, seeds, nuts, and fruit to make their food they also make a gas called oxygen. The leaves release the oxygen into the air. People and animals need oxygen to breathe. The oxygen in the air comes from trees.

TTO #2 A trunk is covered by a hard layer of wood called bark. Bark protects trees from weather and insects and animals that attack them. Different kinds of trees have different kinds of bark – hard or soft, thick or thin.

TTO #3 Roots grow from under the tree trunk down into the ground. Tiny root hairs at the tip of the roots take in water and minerals from the soil to help the tree grow. Roots anchor a tree in the ground and help hold it upright. Most trees have many roots below the ground as they have branches above the ground.

TTO #4 The leaves of a tree make food for the tree to grow through photosynthesis. The leaves pull up water from the roots and from the air called carbon dioxide. Trees use food from their new wood, branches, twigs, buds, leaves, seeds, nuts, and fruit to make their food they also make a gas called oxygen. The leaves release the oxygen into the air. People and animals need oxygen to breathe. The oxygen in the air comes from trees.

Text Dependent Questions (1)

How does a seed grow into a seedling?	_____
How can bark protect trees?	_____
How do roots help trees?	_____
How do the leaves help trees?	_____

Text Dependent Questions (1)

How does a seed grow into a seedling?	A seed grows into a seedling first by growing a small root, then the root absorbs water and minerals, and last a tiny stem with just two small leaves begins to grow above the soil.
How can bark protect trees?	Bark protects trees from weather and insects and animals that attack them.
How do roots help trees?	Roots help trees by pulling up water and minerals from the soil to help the tree grow. Roots anchor the trees to grow and holding the trees upright by anchoring the tree in the ground.
How do the leaves help trees?	The leaves help the tree by making food for it to grow new wood, branches, twigs, buds, leaves, seeds, nuts, and fruit. Leaves pull up water from the roots and from the air called carbon dioxide.

Tell Me, Tree (2)

Trees are woody plants. Their trunks, limbs, and branches are made of wood.

Trees have different sizes. Some trees are small, no more than a few inches tall. Others are big, and still others are huge. Trees grow almost everywhere, except where it is extremely cold or dry or in places at high elevations. All trees, even the smallest, begin their lives as seeds.

Trees need light, water, and space to grow. Different trees grow in different environments. Some like cold weather. Others grow where it is warm year-round. Some trees like wet places. Others grow in dry climates.

In the winter many trees take a rest. Although they formed new buds in the fall, they lie dormant until spring. In the spring the buds will make new leaves.

Trees are used in many ways. They are harvested for their wood to build homes and to make furniture, crates, paper, pencils ... the things we use every day. We eat the nuts and fruit grown on trees. People, animals and birds make their homes in trees.

Millions of trees are cut down each year. It is important to keep it from eroding. Also, they make the world a beautiful place to live.

Text Dependent Questions (2)

What will many trees do in the winter?	Many trees will take a rest by lying dormant until spring.
List at least two ways trees are used for.	Trees are used in many ways. They are harvested for their wood to build homes and to make furniture, crates, paper, pencils ... the things we use every day. We eat the nuts and fruit grown on trees. People, animals and birds make their homes in trees.
Why is the future growth of trees important?	The future growth of trees is important because trees make oxygen for people and animals to breathe, their roots hold soil together to keep it from eroding, and they make the world a beautiful place to live.

Text Dependent Questions (2)

What will many trees do in the winter?	_____
List at least two ways trees are used for.	_____
Why is the future growth of trees important?	_____

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Vocabulary

stem	The main part of a plant that grows from the roots to the leaves.
trunk	The main part of a tree that grows from the roots to the leaves.
tree	A usually tall plant that has a thick, woody stem and many large branches.
leaves	Flat, green parts of a plant that make food for the plant.
roots	Parts of a plant that grow underground, take in water from the soil, and hold the plant in the ground.
soil	The loose top layer of Earth.
bark	The hard outer covering of a tree.

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Getting Started: Tree Close Reading

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

Items needed	Teacher	Student
The Book <u>Tell Me, Tree</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 Tree Black Line Drawing Set 1 Seedling Black Line Drawing Set	V	
1 Tree Color Drawing Set 1 Seedling 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
Teacher Finished Sample Package: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Tree Color Drawing with labels • 1 Seedling 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 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	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 5 page package (8 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/tree, 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.

