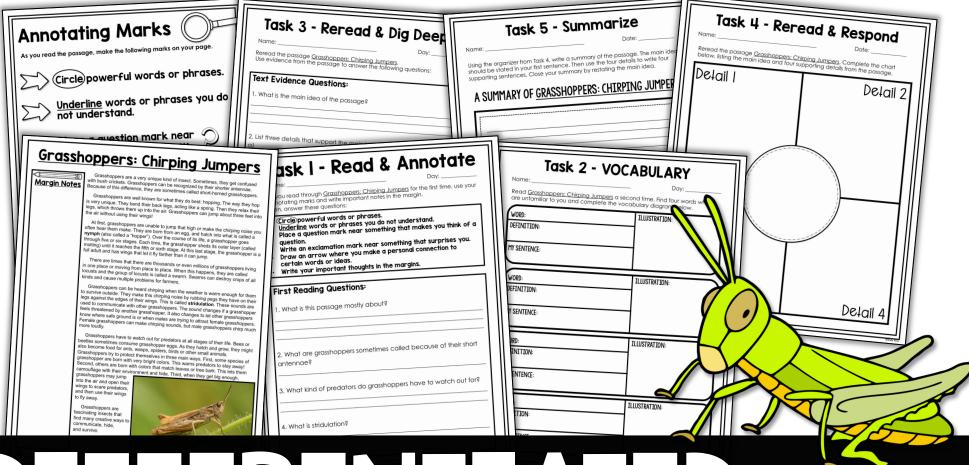
GRASSHOPPERS



DIFFERENTIATED CLOSE READING UNIT

2016-cent Reading Levels

High-Interest Passage!

The easier passage has a in the bottom left corner.

The **more difficult** passage has a ▲ in the bottom left corner.



An adult has wings that let it fly farther than it can jump. There are times that there are thousands or even millions of g living in one place or moving from place to place. When this hap called locusts. The group of locusts is called a swarm. Swarms of all kinds and cause multiple problems for farmers.

Grasshoppers can be heard chirping when the weather is v them to survive outside. They make this chirping noise by rub legs against the edges of their wings. This is called stridulati are used to talk to other grasshoppers. The sound changes is afraid of another grasshopper. It also changes to let other gr where safe ground is. The sound changes, too, when males grasshoppers. Female grasshoppers can make chirping sol grasshoppers chirp much more loudly.

Grasshoppers have to watch out for predators at all sta or beetles sometimes eat grasshopper eggs. As they grove become food for ants, wasps, spiders, birds or other small Grasshoppers try to protect themselves in three ways. F grasshopper are born with very bright colors. This warms Second, others are born with colors that match leaves blend in with their surroundings and hide. Third, when

grasshoppers may jump into the air. They then open their wings to scare predators, and use their wings to fly away.

Grasshoppers are interesting insects that find many ways to communicate, hide, and survive.

Grasshoppers: Chirping Jumpers

Margin Notes

Grasshoppers are a very unique kind of insect. Sometimes, they get confused with bush crickets. Grasshoppers can be recognized by their shorter antennae. Because of this difference, they are sometimes called short-horned grasshoppers.

Grasshoppers are well known for what they do best: hopping. The way they hop is very unique. They bend their back legs, acting like a spring. Then they relax their is very unique. They bend their back legs, acting like a spring. Then they relax their legs, which throws them up into the air. Grasshoppers can jump about three feet into the air without using their wings!

At first, grasshoppers are unable to jump that high or make the chirping noise you often hear them make. They are born from an egg, and hatch into what is called a nymph (also called a "hopper"). Over the course of its life, a grasshopper goes through five or six stages. Each time, the grasshopper sheds its outer layer (called through live or six stages. Each time, the grasshopper sheds its outer layer (value) molting) until it reaches the fifth or sixth stage. At this last stage, the grasshopper is a

There are times that there are thousands or even millions of grasshoppers living in one place or moving from place to place. When this happens, they are called locusts and the group of locusts is called a swarm. Swarms can destroy crops of all

Grasshoppers can be heard chirping when the weather is warm enough for them Grassiroppers can be meand crimping when the weather is warm encountries to survive outside. They make this chirping noise by rubbing pegs they have on their lo survive outside. They make this chirphily holse by rubbing pegs they have on their legs against the edges of their wings. This is called **stridulation**. These sounds are used to communicate with other grasshoppers. The sound changes if a grasshopper feels threatened by another grasshopper. It also changes to let other grasshoppers know where safe ground is or when males are trying to attract female grasshoppers. Female grasshoppers can make chirping sounds, but male grasshoppers chirp much

Grasshoppers have to watch out for predators at all stages of their life. Bees or beetles sometimes consume grasshopper eggs. As they hatch and grow, they might also become food for ants, wasps, spiders, birds or other small animals. also become rood for arits, wasps, spiders, under or other small animals.

Grasshoppers try to protect themselves in three main ways. First, some species of grasshopper are born with very bright colors. This warns predators to stay away: Second, others are born with colors that match leaves or tree bark. This lets them camouflage with their environment and hide. Third, when they get big enough,

wings to scare predators, and then use their wings to fly away.

Grasshoppers are fascinating insects that find many creative ways to communicate, hide, and survive.



Reference Chart, Annotating Guide, Close Reading Directions

CLOSE READING STE

The following steps are a suggested sequence in which you could appro contents of this packet. This approach will require 3 separate readings of requiring students to dig deeper with each reading. Each task of the par to be completed in one day/lesson. With 5 total tasks per passage, each should take one week to complete.



1st Reading: Student reads the passag As they read, they use their annotation identify unfamiliar words, questions th and parts of the passage that they c with. Complete Task 1: Read & Anno also includes some basic recall ques



2nd Reading: Teacher (or partner) r passage a second time while stud follow along. Have students comp Vocabulary. This allows students t understanding of unfamiliar word passage, leading to a deeper of the text.



3rd Reading: Students reread th then responds in writing, citing students complete Task 3: Rere This page of questions requires and cite text evidence when questions. Additionally, stude Task 4: Reread and Respond Summarize. These final tasks use the text evidence to writ and supported summary.

Annotating Marks

As you read the passage, make the following marks o



(Circle) powerful words or



<u>Underline</u> words or phrase not understand.



Place a question mark near something that makes you think of a question.



Write an exclamation mark n something that surprises you



Draw an arrow where you ma personal connection to certain words or ideas.



Write your important thoughts in the margins.

character showed a lo

ABOUT THIS PACKET

activities for each passage. The Close Reading passages included in this packet are each provided at 2 different reading levels, so that you may more easily differentiate your instruction. The informational content of the 2 versions is the same, but the reading levels are different. All question sheets are the same. This makes it easy for you to provide reading passages on each student's level, but use the same question and activity sheets for the entire class!

The **easier** passage has a **i** in the bottom left corner.

The more difficult passage has a lacktriangle in the bottom left corner.

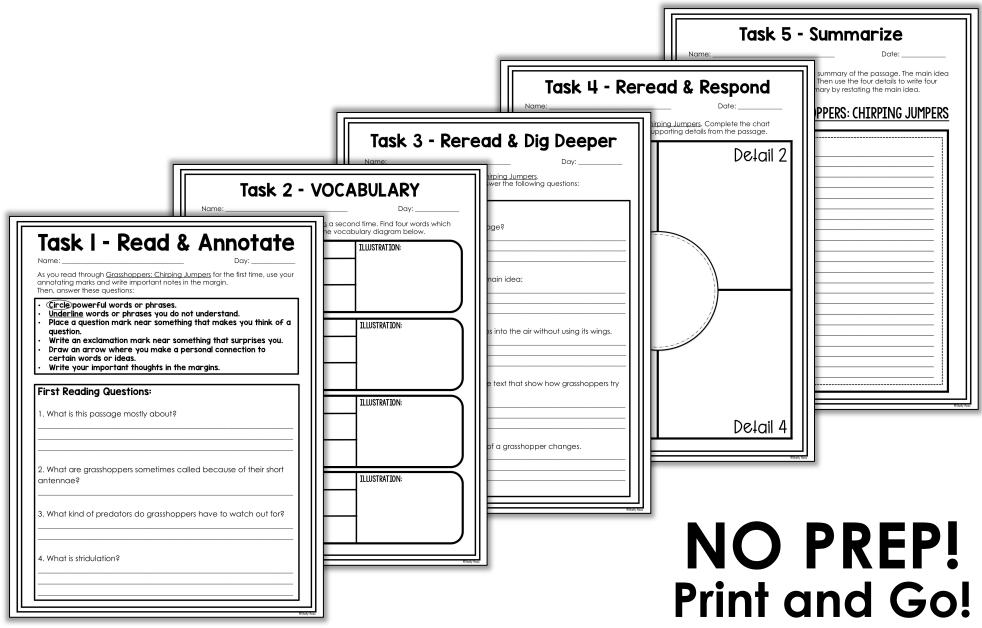
issage with its activities is designed for a 5-day time frame, following this schedule:

ssage with its activities is design	Durnose
Day Title of Activity	
Task 1:	
Read and Annotate	Read passage for the second time. Students choose
Task 2:	vocabulary words that are strivity using those words.
Totals 2:	Read passage a third time. Students answer deeper level questions, citing text evidence to support
Terels A:	Students use the graphic organizer to identify the main
Task 5:	Using the completed graphic organizer from Day 4, students write a summary supporting details for the passage.
	Title of Activity Task 1: Read and Annotate Task 2: Vocabulary Task 3: Reread and Dig Deeper Task 4: Reread and Respond

tiated passage are provided in this chart:

e reading levels for each differentiated passage are	Symbol	Lexile Level
Passage Title	57	720
		940
Mozart – Musical Genius		780
t Little Leggue		1,000
The History of Little League		740
Listanu of Honey		950
The Sweet Story of Honey		800
Lington Carver		1,030
George Washington Carver		750
The United States Constitution	_	930

5 Days of Close Reading Activities for GREATER Reading Comprehension



Answer Keys Provided

Task I - Read & A

GRASSHOPPERS: CHIRPI ANSWER KE

- Circle powerful words or phrases.
- Underline words or phrases you do not un
- Place a question mark near something th question.
- Write an exclamation mark near someth
- Draw an arrow where you make a pers certain words or ideas.
- Write your important thoughts in the m

First Reading Questions: Some an

- 1. What is this passage mostly about? This passage is mostly about grasshopper communicate and survive.
- 2. What are grasshoppers sometimes co antennae?

Grasshoppers are sor

- 3. What kind of t Grasshoppers ho spiders, birds, or o
- 4. What is stridulation? Stridulation is when grasshoppers mo pegs on their legs against the edge

Task 3 - Reread & Dig Deeper

GRASSHOPPERS: CHIRPING JUMPERS ANSWER KEY

Text Evidence Questions: Some answers may vary.

- 1. What is the main idea of the passage?
- Grasshoppers are insects that communicate, live, and survive in interesting ways.
- 2. List three details that support the main idea
- Grasshoppers are well known for
- There are times that there one place or movin
- They make a gs on their legs against the
- r jumps into the air without using their heir back legs, acting like a spring. Then, they nich throws them up into the air.
- 3 pieces of evidence from the text that show how grasshoppers try to protect themselves.
- Some grasshoppers are born with bright colors, which warns their
- Others are born with colors that match leaves and bark, which
- They may open their wings to scare predators and then fly away.
- 5. Name 3 times the chirping sound of a grasshopper changes.
- It changes if a grasshopper feels afraid of another grasshopper. It also changes to let other grasshoppers know where safe ground is.
- The sound changes when males try to attract females.