# Grade 2: Unit 5, Lesson 21

**Title:** *Penguin Chick*

**Essential Question:** How do Emperor Penguins care for their young?

**Week 1 Comprehension**

**Knowledge Journal**

1. Read aloud the selection for the week.
2. After you read, stop and think about what you learned and the questions. What did you learn that was new *and important* about the topic from *this* resource? Use large public notes (chart paper) or individual note catchers to capture student learning. Use the optional questions to prompt reflection; sample answers provided for teacher reference.

**Sample Chart Responses**

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| **Title: *Penguin Chick*** |
| Write, Draw, or List |
| **Questions (optional)**  | **New and important learning about the topic or evidence** |
| Where do Emperor penguins live? What did we learn about the weather there? | *Emperor penguins live in Antarctica. It is snowy, cold, and icy. There are no trees, twigs, leaves or mud or anything to build a nest with.*  |
| Why is it important to keep the egg snug and warm? | *The egg will freeze if it is not kept warm and safe. There is no way to build a nest, so the penguins must keep the egg warm.* |
| Why does the mother penguin have to leave? Why does the father stay? | *The mother penguin needs food, so she has to leave. The father stays to keep the egg warm because he is bigger and fatter and can live longer without food.* |
| Explain how you know where the father’s brood patch is.  | *The picture shows the father putting the egg on his webbed feet. The text says, he tucks it under his feather covered skin into a special place.*  |
| What other special way of living and surviving in the cold is mentioned on page 217? | *Penguins huddle together to keep warm.* |
| How does the mother find her way back to the father? | *The father trumpets and the mother can hear him. It may take days for her to find him. She follows his call.* |
| What happens if the mother doesn’t get back to the rookery in time? | *The penguin chick will die because it doesn’t have any food.*  |
| Why does the mother preen the chick’s coat? What would happen if she didn’t preen the chick? | *She preens the chick’s coat to keep the feathers fluffy. It keeps the chick warm. If she didn’t do this, the chick could get cold and die.* |
| How is the chick growing up but still depending on his parents? What words does the author use to show the passing of time?  | *Once the chick hatches, the mother feeds it preens it and keeps it warm on her feet. The author says, “as the chick gets bigger” the chick stays with the other chicks now, but still goes back to his parents for food. “The chick grows and grows” into a junior penguin after 5 months.*  |
| Are penguin chicks and junior penguins very alike or very different? How does the text help you know what a junior penguin is? Use text evidence to explain. | *They are very different because penguin chicks have to live near their parents to get food. Junior penguins can swim, travel, catch their own food, and have waterproof feathers. He now spends most of his time in the water, whereas before he was on his mom or dad’s feet.*  |

**Written Response**

*Choose one of the following:*

**Option 1:**

How do the parents work together to care for their penguin chick? Use evidence from the text in your answer.

**Sample Student Response**

Emperor Penguin parents work together to care for the penguin chick. The parents work together from the very beginning. After the mother lays just the one egg, she gives it to the father. Then the mother goes to get food. The father keeps the chick on his feet so it stays warm. When the mother comes back, they trade places. The father goes to get food while the mother keeps the chick warm. They both feed the chick and help keep it safe and warm until the chick is able to huddle with the other chicks. Even at this age, the parents still feed the growing chick. From egg to junior penguin, the parents work together to make sure the one egg can grow into an adult penguin.

**Option 2:**

Would it be easy or difficult to be a parent of a penguin chick in Antarctica? Use evidence from the text to support your claim.

**Sample Student Response**

It would be difficult to be a penguin chick parent in Antarctica. It is very cold, and the penguins have to huddle to keep warm. The dad penguins have to go a long time without eating while the mom is off getting food for the chick. He also has to walk around carefully with the egg in his brood patch to keep it warm. The mom penguins have to travel really far to get food from the ocean. If they don’t get back in time with food the baby will die, so that’s a lot of pressure. The parents also have to preen the chick and continue to feed it as it grows. Until the penguin chick is 5 months old and a junior penguin, the parents have to help feed him. Being an Emperor Penguin parent is not easy!

**Week 2, Building Knowledge: Extending the Topic**

**Essential Question:** What do different types of penguins have in common? How are they different?

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| **Cumulative Activities** – The following activities could be completed and updated after reading each resource this week. The purpose of these activities is to capture knowledge building from one resource to the next and to provide a holistic snapshot of central ideas of the content covered in response to the essential question. *It is recommended that the class and/or students complete one of the Cumulative Activities (Rolling Knowledge Journal or Rolling Vocabulary) for Week 2.* |

**Rolling Vocabulary: “Fabulous Four” Sample**

* Read each resource then, with students, pick 4 important words. The Rolling Vocabulary may be kept as a large public interactive chart with words and pictures or drawings.
* Collaboratively use the 4 words to write about the most important ideas of the text. You should have as many sentences as you do words.
* Continue this activity with EACH selection in the text set.
* After reading all the selections on the topic, go back and review your words.
* Now select the “Fabulous Four” words from ALL the word lists.
* Use the “Fabulous Four” words to write an interesting sentence or sentences about the topic.

**Sample Student Response**

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| **Title** | **Four Vocabulary Words & Sentences**  |
| *Penguin Chick* |  |
| *Penguins*  | **Words: flippers, chilly, scientists, agreed**1. Penguins swim using their **flippers**.
2. It is very **chilly** in Antarctica.
3. **Scientists** study penguins to learn about them.
4. We **agreed** that the father penguin is dedicated.
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| *Emperor Penguin*  | **Words: equator, waterproof, coast, average**1. The **equator** divides the world into south and north.
2. Emperor penguins have **waterproof** feathers to keep warm and dry.
3. Emperor penguins live near the **coast** of Antarctica.
4. The **average** temperature in summer is 20 degrees! Brrrr!
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| *Penguins**(Epic! Video)* | **Words: flightless, waddling, regurgitate, climate**1. Penguins are **flightless** because they can’t fly.
2. The penguin was **waddling** toward her chick.
3. Mom penguins **regurgitate** food for their babies.
4. Emperor penguins live in a very cold **climate**.
 |
| *Meet the Emperors**(ReadWorks)* | **Words: down, Antarctica, squid, huddling**1. Baby penguins have **down** feathers underneath their outer feathers. .
2. **Antarctica** is very cold and mostly frozen.
3. Penguins love to eat **squid**.
4. The penguins are **huddling** together to stay warm.
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| *Galapagos Penguin* | **Words: species, molt, carnivorous, predator**1. There are 18 different **species**, or types, of penguins.
2. Baby penguins **molt** and lose their down feathers.
3. Animals that eat meat are **carnivorous**.
4. Seals are **predators** of penguins.
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| *Little Blue Penguin* | **Words: colonies, incubate, mate, consume**1. These penguins live in **colonies**.
2. Their eggs **incubate** for five weeks before hatching.
3. Fairy penguins choose one **mate** for their entire lives.
4. They **consume** lots of fish and squid.
 |
| **Fabulous Four** | **colonies, consume, waterproof, climate** |
| **Summary:** Penguins of all types have **waterproof** feathers to survive and keep warm in the cold **climate**. They **consume** fish and squid from the coasts near their **colonies** and rookeries. |

**Rolling Knowledge**

1. Read each selection in the set, one at a time.
2. After you read *each* resource, stop and think what the big learning was. What did you already know about this from your other reading? Write or draw in the first box. This can be done collaboratively in small groups or individually depending on your students.
3. What did you learn that was new *and important* about the topic from *this* resource? Write, draw, or list what you learned from the text about (topic).

**Sample Student Response (most likely these would be drawings!)**

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| **Write, Draw, or List** |
| **Title** | **What I already knew from my other reading…** | **What I learned from reading this…** |
| 1. *Penguins*
 | Emperor penguins live in Antarctica and lay one egg each year.  | There are penguins that live in warm water, too. |
| 1. *Emperor Penguins*
 | The Emperor Penguin habitat is very cold and icy, without trees. Emperor penguins weigh between 55 and 100 pounds.  | Most penguins live in the southern part of the world. Their feathers are waterproof. They huddle together to keep warm.  |
| 1. *Penguins (Epic video)*
 | Penguins can’t fly. | Penguins spend most of their time in the water. |
| 1. *Meet the Emperors*
 | Emperor penguins huddle together to stay warm. | A group of penguins is called a colony. |
| 1. *Galapagos Penguin*
 | Penguins lay eggs. Some use a nest. | They stay out of the water when moulting.  |
| 1. *Little Blue Penguin*
 | They are the smallest penguin. | The have blue feathers on their heads and back.  |

**Written Response Week 2**

How are cold water and warm water penguins the same? How are they different?

**Sample Student Response**

Cold water and warm water penguins are alike in some ways and different in ways, too. We learned from reading that all penguins lay eggs and choose one mate for life. They are carnivores and swim to catch their food. They are all good swimmers. Penguins can’t fly. Both the mother and father help take care of the eggs. In Penguin Chick, the father has to care for the egg while the mom goes to find food. Also, most penguins live in the southern part of the world.

But penguins are different in some ways. Cold water penguins huddle together to keep warm. Warm water penguins shake their feathers to cool down when it’s too hot. Cold water penguins keep their eggs warm in a brood patch. They only lay one egg per year. Warm water penguins lay their eggs in a nest and can have two eggs per year. Also, penguins can be different colors. The Emperor Penguin is black and white but the little blue penguin has some blue feathers.

We learned a lot about different kinds of penguins that are alike in some ways.

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**Title:** *Penguin Chick*

**Essential Question:** How do Emperor penguins care for their young?

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| **Title:**  |
| Write, Draw, or List |
| **Questions**  | **New and important learning about the topic or evidence** |
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**Writing**

Choose one of the following:

**Prompt #1**

How do the parents work together to care for their penguin chick? Use evidence from the text in your answer*.*

**Student Response**

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**Prompt #2**

Would it be easy or difficult to be a parent of a penguin chick in Antarctica? Use evidence from the text to support your claim.

**Student Response**

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**Building Knowledge: Extending the Topic**

**Essential Question:** How are penguins from around the world the same and different?

**Rolling Vocabulary**

As you read each book, keep track of the new words you are learning. Collect the most important words from each book, website or video as you read and learn. Think about the words and write or draw a picture to help you remember them.

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| **Title** | **Vocabulary Words & Sentences** |
| *Penguin Chick* | Words: |
| *Penguins*  | Words:  |
| *Emperor Penguins*  | Words:  |
| *Penguins*  | Words:  |
| *Meet the Emperors* | Words:  |
| *Galapagos Penguin* | Words:  |
| *Little Blue Penguin* | Words:  |
| **Fabulous Four:**  |
| **Summary:** |

**Rolling Knowledge**

As you read each book, keep track of what you are learning. Write and draw what you already knew in the box on the left. In the box on the right, write and draw about what you learned from this book.

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| **Write, Draw, or List** |
| **Title** | **What I already knew from my other reading…** | **What I learned from reading this…** |
| *1. Penguins*  |  |  |
| *2. Emperor Penguins*  |  |  |
| *3. Penguins*  |  |  |
| *4. Meet the Emperors* |  |  |
| *5. Galapagos Penguin* |  |  |
| *6. Little Blue Penguin* |  |  |

**Written Response Week 2**

How are cold water and warm water penguins the same? How are they different?

**Student Response**

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