



Orientation

Ensure that you have read about using the plan in the Program Guide.

Book summary

Read the following summary to the student.

Animals signal to each other in lots of different ways. Find out how and why different animals signal to each other.

Introduction

Foster interest and activate the student's background knowledge. Be concise – focus on motivating and involving the student. Encourage prediction by using the text and illustrations on the cover of the book. Discuss new vocabulary and remind the student to use the glossary (when applicable). Also remind the student to ask him/herself questions before, during, and after the reading.

Discuss the meaning of “signals” with the student, encouraging them to think about signals in a wider sense, such as traffic signals. Point out that animals signal to each other in lots of different ways and for different reasons, but that only a certain number of animal signals are covered in this book.

Conferencing

Check how well the student reads

When you are conferencing, the student reads all or part of the book to you. Then:

- praise, pause, and prompt appropriately;
- check for accuracy (by counting mistakes) and fluency;
- check for understanding by using one or more of the following methods:
 - asking the comprehension questions provided and any others that seem necessary;
 - asking the student to retell the story in their own words;
 - asking questions about and discussing aspects of the story, such as the theme, plot, main ideas, sequence and characters;
 - encouraging the student to confirm the predictions they made during the orientation.

Decide what the student does next

Next recommend that the student:

- practices some more on the same book, with or without the audio;
- completes one of the activities provided that is related to the book;
- practices with another book from the same level; or
- is assessed for promotion to the next level.

Comprehension questions

1. How do fireflies signal to each other?
2. Why does a honeybee do a dance?
3. Why does a mother dolphin whistle all the time for a few days after giving birth?
4. What might a dolphin be signaling with its whistles and clicks?
5. Why is it useful to know what different animal signals mean?

Answers to the Comprehension questions

1. They flash lights on their bodies.
2. It dances to let other bees know where to find food.
3. She whistles so that her calf learns to know her sounds.
4. Answers will vary.
5. Answers will vary.

Supporting English Language Learners

The following are suggestions for optional lessons to take with your English language learners. See the overview chart in the Program Guide for a summary of the text features of this book.

Purpose

Identifying the main ideas in texts

Introduce the concept and practice

Being able to locate and articulate the main ideas within a nonfiction text helps the student to understand the information more clearly.

When the student is familiar with the text, read the title, the back cover, and the contents page together. Discuss the different way that each of these features gives information about the content of the book. Ask the student to use this information to identify the main idea in *Animal Signals*.

Next, ask the student to read each page to themselves, then identify the main idea of each page by summarizing the information in one simple sentence. Model some responses for the student and, where necessary, use questioning and discussion to help them develop an appropriate sentence structure.





Name: Date:

Introduction: Animals signal to each other in lots of different ways. Find out how and why different animals signal to each other.

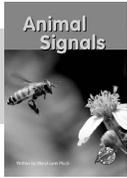
Errors M S

Firefly Signals Animals signal to each other in many different ways. Fireflies flash the lights _____ their bodies to signal _____ each other. Different kinds _____ fireflies use different colors _____ patterns of flashes. **Fruit Fly Signals** A _____ fruit fly uses his _____ to get a female _____ fly to notice him. _____ uses his wings to wave _____ her. **Honeybee Signals** If a honeybee _____ some food, it does _____ dance to let the _____ bees know where to _____ it. The bees watch _____ fast the dance is. _____ count the number of waggles. _____ watch where the dancing _____ is facing. That way, _____ can figure out where _____ find the food. **Dolphin Signals** Dolphins _____ whistles, clicks, and other _____ to signal to each _____. For a few days _____ giving birth, a mother _____ might whistle all the _____.

Accuracy Chart (Exact word replacement only)		
Words Entered	Score	Level
More than 11 correct		Independent
10 or 11 correct		Instructional
Fewer than 10 correct		Frustration

Errors
M = Meaning (makes sense) ____ **S** = Syntax (sounds right) ____
 Heard Seen Unseen
 Comments: _____





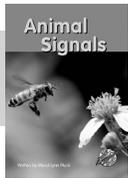
Animals signal to each other in many different ways.
Fireflies flash the lights on their bodies to signal to each other.

Different kinds of fireflies use different colors and patterns of flashes.
A honeybee does a dance to let the other bees know where to find food.

The bees watch how the bee is dancing.
That way they can figure out where to find the food.
Monkeys make chattering sounds and move their arms about to signal to each other.

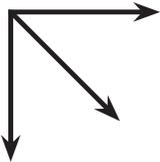
Some sorts of monkeys make different sounds for different kinds of danger.
We can't speak animal language but, if we watch and listen carefully, we can guess the meanings of their messages.





Name: Date:

Words can be found in these directions:



The letter in each square can only be used in one word.

a	f	i	n	d	c	k	o	w	s
c	f	f	a	s	t	n	t	h	o
i	a	t	t	h	e	o	h	e	m
h	t	t	e	u	a	w	e	r	e
m	a	n	y	r	p	t	r	e	a
m	t	h	e	i	r	t	w	t	l
h	a	f	o	o	d	h	h	l	l
i	e	k	w	a	y	e	e	e	f
s	i	r	e	n	g	y	n	t	o
a	b	o	u	t	t	i	m	e	r

Words to find:

- | | | | | |
|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| about | find | know | some | up |
| after | food | let | the | way |
| all | for | make | their | when |
| cat | his | many | they | where |
| fast | it | other | time | |

Use the letters that are left to make the word that tells what kind of sound monkeys make.



- ★ Spin the numbered spinner.
- ★ The highest number starts.
- ★ You need to spin the exact number to move onto the END square.

START
Animals signal to each other in many different ways.

1

2

3 Fireflies flash the lights on their bodies to signal to each other. Go back to 1.

19

20

21 Some sorts of monkeys make different sounds for different kinds of danger. Go back 3 spaces.

22

4

18

END
We can't speak animal language but, if we watch and listen carefully, we can guess the meanings of their messages.

23 Some monkeys have a sound that means "danger from the air." Spin again. Go forward that number.

5

17 A monkey makes chattering sounds. Name 2 numbers. If you spin one of those numbers, go back to 15.

30

24

6

16

29

25 When cats are curious, their whiskers stand out straight. Spin again. If you spin a 3 or a 4, go on to 29.

7

15

28 When a cat is frightened, it fluffs out its tail and points it straight up. Go on to 30.

27

26

8 A male fruit fly waves his wings at a female fruit fly. Go forward 2 spaces.

14 A dolphin whistles to another dolphin. Spin again. Go back that number.

13

12

11 A honeybee does a dance to let other bees know where to find food. Miss a turn.

10

9





Name: Date:

Use the information in the book to help you complete the grid.

Animal	Signal	Message
Firefly		
	Waves wings	
		Where to find food
Dolphin		
	Chattering sounds	
	Arm movements	
		"I'm curious."
		"I'm frightened."

Write on the back of this page if you need more space.

REMEMBER Include information about the signal the animal uses and the meaning of its message.

