

# GHGR 2.3 - Asking Questions

Asking questions during reading can help you to comprehend information in a text more deeply.

# 2.3.1 - Mini-Lesson

## Homophones & Captions

- homophones - - words that sound alike but have different spellings
- list as many pairs / groups of homophones as you and your partner can think of
- Captions not only explain what is in a photo or illustration, but adds information that cannot be found elsewhere in the text.

# GHGR 2.3.2 - Generating Questions to Anticipate Events or Information

- I can generate questions to predict future events or information.
- I can cite evidence of answers as they emerge in the text.

- Good readers ask all sorts of "I wonder why?" questions.
- When you pose questions to yourself, you remind yourself your job is to find those answers.
- Asking & answering questions helps readers stay engaged / connected with the text.

# Exploring Space

About fifty years after the first airplane flights, people began to look farther and farther out into space. In the 1950s and 1960s, the United States and what was then the Soviet Union, which included Russia, began a race to be the first to travel into space.

*Sputnik I*  
carried no living  
creatures on board.

## First Satellites

In 1957, the Soviet Union successfully launched the first artificial satellite, *Sputnik I*. As it orbited, it sent back information about Earth's upper atmosphere. One month later, the Soviet Union launched *Sputnik II*. Scientists wanted to study the effects of space travel on a living animal, so this spacecraft

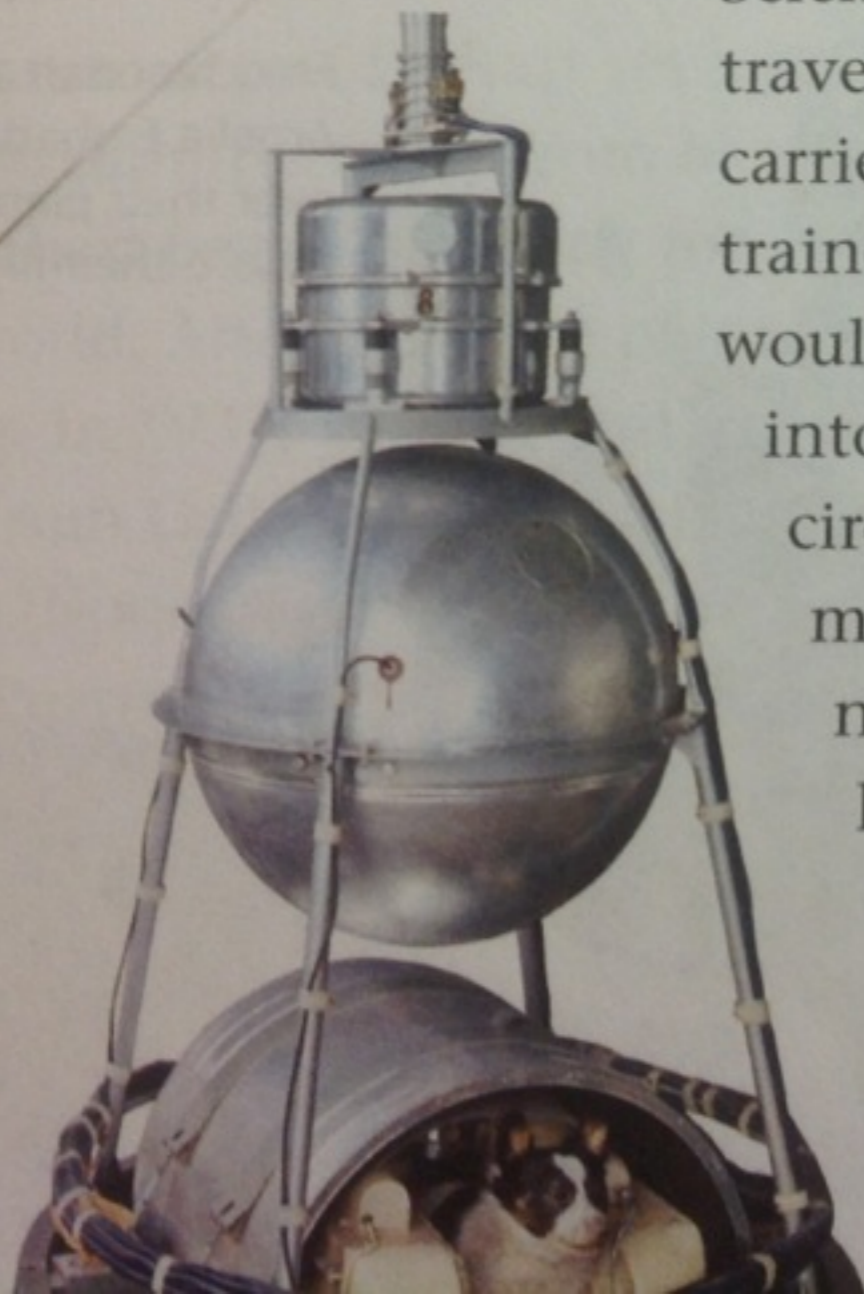


*Sputnik I*  
carried no living  
creatures on board.

## First Satellites

In 1957, the Soviet Union successfully launched the first artificial satellite, *Sputnik I*. As it orbited, it sent back information about Earth's upper atmosphere. One month later, the Soviet Union launched *Sputnik II*.

Scientists wanted to study the effects of space travel on a living animal, so this spacecraft carried a dog named Laika. Three dogs were trained to fly on a spacecraft. The voyage would help scientists prepare to send people into space. Dogs were chosen because their circulatory and respiratory systems are much like those of humans. Laika did not live very long in space, but scientists learned from her experience and were able to improve conditions on the spacecraft. In addition to dogs, rats, mice, monkeys, fish, frogs, bees, and jellyfish have also traveled in space.





carried a dog named Laika. Three dogs were trained to fly on a spacecraft. The voyage would help scientists prepare to send people into space. Dogs were chosen because their circulatory and respiratory systems are much like those of humans. Laika did not live very long in space, but she learned from her experience and was able to improve conditions on future spacecraft. In addition to dogs, mice, monkeys, fish, frogs, and jellyfish have also traveled into space.

Laika in *Sputnik II*

# First Human in Space

After Laika's flight, the Soviet Union sent several unmanned flights into space to gather more data. The Soviet Union then won the first leg of the space race by putting the first human cosmonaut (Soviet astronaut), Yuri Gagarin, into space. On April 12, 1961, he orbited Earth in the Soviet Union's *Vostok 1*.

Gagarin wore a specially designed spacesuit. It had multiple layers, a special breathing valve, a helmet, and communications equipment. He traveled in a capsule only slightly more than 8 feet wide. It took one huge rocket, plus four smaller booster rockets, to launch the capsule into space. The launch rockets were thirteen times bigger than Gagarin's tiny capsule.



Yuri Gagarin



He traveled... only slightly more  
than 8 feet wide. It took one huge rocket,  
plus four smaller booster rockets,  
to launch the capsule into space.  
The launch rockets were thirteen times  
bigger than Gagarin's tiny capsule.

After a 108-minute flight that  
took Gagarin around the  
world once, he ejected  
from his craft and  
parachuted safely to  
Earth, landing in  
Siberia, a part of  
the Soviet Union.  
Gagarin was a hero  
to many people.

Vostok 1 carried  
Gagarin into space.

Yuri Gagarin



# Man on the Moon

About a month after Gagarin's flight, the first American astronaut, Alan Shepard, was launched into space. He made a successful 15-minute flight. Noting the American people's excitement at Shepard's flight, President John F. Kennedy declared that an American would land on the Moon by the end of the 1960s. The space race heated up.

The Soviet Union made some important achievements in the 1960s. Although several Americans had orbited Earth, beginning with John Glenn in 1962, none had spent more than a day in space. Then, in 1963, Soviet cosmonaut Valentina Tereshkova spent nearly three days in orbit. The first woman in space, she circled Earth forty-eight times. However, the Soviet Union's space program suffered a serious blow when the chief designer, Sergei Pavlovich, died in 1966.





Alan Shepard's rocket, *Freedom 7*, launched in 1961.

space. Then, in 1963, Soviet cosmonaut Valentina Tereshkova spent nearly three days in orbit. The first woman in space, she circled Earth forty-eight times. However, the Soviet Union's space program suffered a serious blow when the chief designer, Sergei Pavlovich, died in 1966.

The scientists at America's National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) invented ever more sophisticated spacecrafts. American astronauts made space-walking experiments and orbited the Moon, setting the stage for the *Apollo 11* mission.

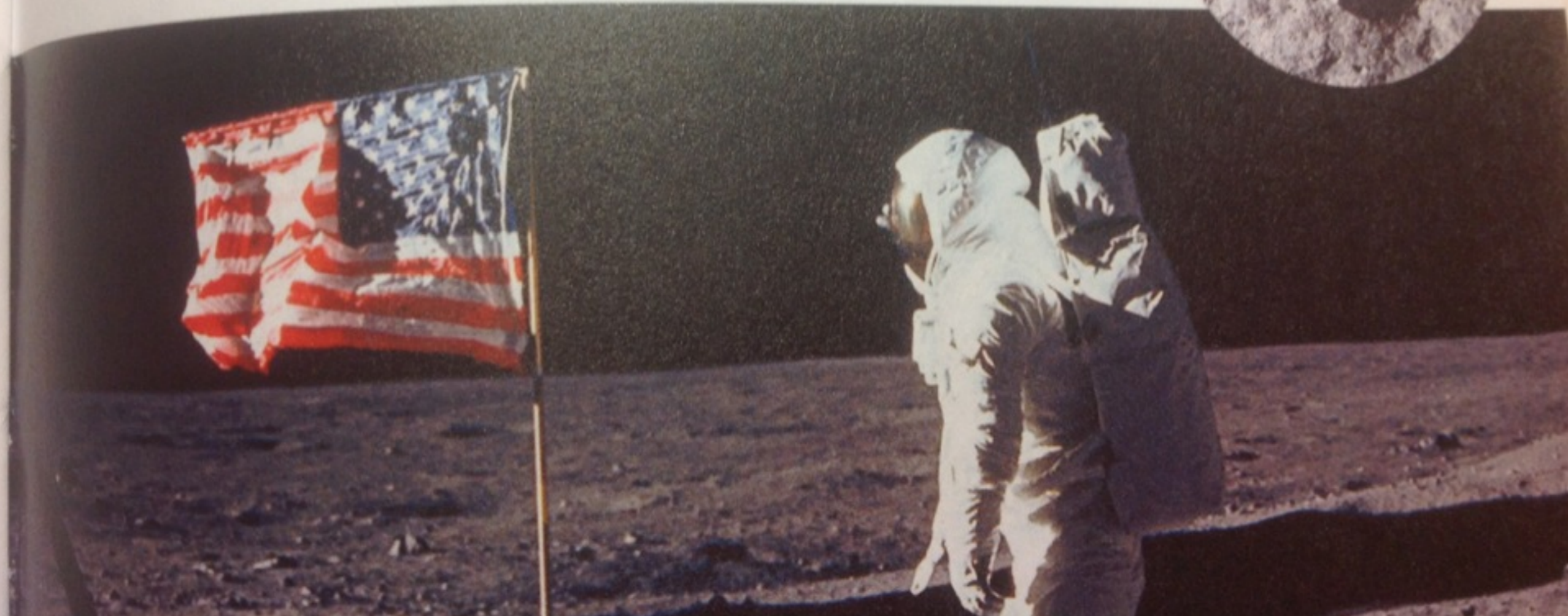


Valentina Tereshkova

man to  
footprints are still visible there today.

The other crew members on the mission were Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin, who was second to walk on the Moon, and Michael Collins, who remained in the orbiting command module. On the Moon, Armstrong and Aldrin planted an American flag. They collected rocks and soil samples and set up equipment that would continue to send information back to Earth after they had gone.

Aldrin joined Armstrong on the historic walk.  
They left footprints where none had been before.



# The Space Shuttle

In the next three years, several more American astronauts traveled to the Moon. In six separate *Apollo* flights, astronauts spent 80 hours walking on the Moon, taking photographs, collecting rocks, and setting up experiments. These journeys into space were very expensive. The rocket used to launch a spacecraft could only be used once. Scientists began to consider ways to make spacecrafts reusable.

By the 1980s, a reusable spacecraft became a reality in the United States. The Space Transportation System, or space shuttle, can take astronauts and their equipment into space and then return to Earth to be used again. The shuttle is huge, weighing more than 2,000 tons. The space shuttle has three sections: the orbiter, a fuel tank, and two rocket boosters.



A space shuttle is seen here with  
Mir space station.

When a space shuttle is launched, the two rocket boosters fall away after liftoff. They are recovered and reused. The fuel tank is designed to fall away and burn up after the shuttle reaches orbit. When the orbiter returns to Earth, it glides in and lands like a plane. The first space shuttle to fly in orbit was launched on April 12, 1981. Since then there have been many successful space shuttle missions but also some accidents. Scientists are always working to improve the safety and efficiency of the shuttle.



A space shuttle is seen here with  
Mir space station.

When a space shuttle is launched, the two rocket boosters fall away after liftoff. They are recovered and reused. The fuel tank is designed to fall away and burn up after the shuttle reaches orbit. When the orbiter returns to Earth, it glides in and lands like a plane. The first space shuttle to fly in orbit was launched on April 12, 1981. Since then, there have been many successful space shuttle missions but also some accidents. Scientists are always working to improve the safety and efficiency of the shuttle.



to fly in orbit was launched on April 12, 1981. Since then,  
there have been many successful space shuttle missions  
but also some accidents. Scientists are always working to  
improve the safety and efficiency of the shuttle.

## Where to Next?

Apart from our own Earth, the Moon is the only body in space where humans have set foot. Now scientists are looking at our solar system's planets, wondering if humans could live on them. Where will humans journey to next? How will they get there? Who will be first? Like the adventurous men and women before them, people will continue to answer these questions as they journey into the universe's uncharted territory.



## Questions

~~How did Laika survive?~~

Why did they send jellyfish, monkeys, etc... into space?

How did the first man survive in space?

How long were the first manned spaceflights?

## Predictions & Answers

She didn't live long because of lack of air, but scientists learned from it.

Different body types & body systems were tested.

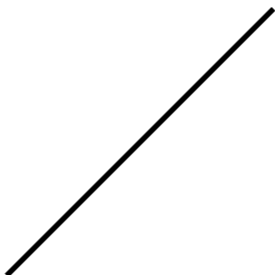
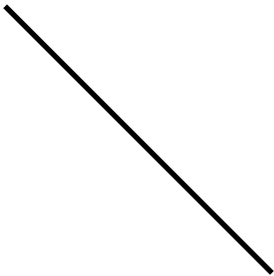
Oxygen, pressure, and other methods were needed to keep the human safe.

~~Gagarin - 108 min,  
Glenn - almost 1 day,  
Tereshkova - almost 3 days~~

Now with your partner read pp.39-43 "Flags", ask questions, make predictions and find the answers!

Questions

Predictions & Answers



now

here

why

why

why

why

# GHGR 2.3.3 -

## Questioning the Author

- I can generate questions for the author.
- I can demonstrate how to uncover the author's intent.
- -----
- Readers should always be questioning the author.
- Questioning the author helps good readers better understand the text and the author's purpose for writing it.

# Purposes of Writing

- Persuade - change someone's opinion on a topic / or to do / not do something
- Entertain - write something that is to be enjoyed by the reader(s)
- Inform - share knowledge on a topic that the reader doesn't have already



Henry Ford

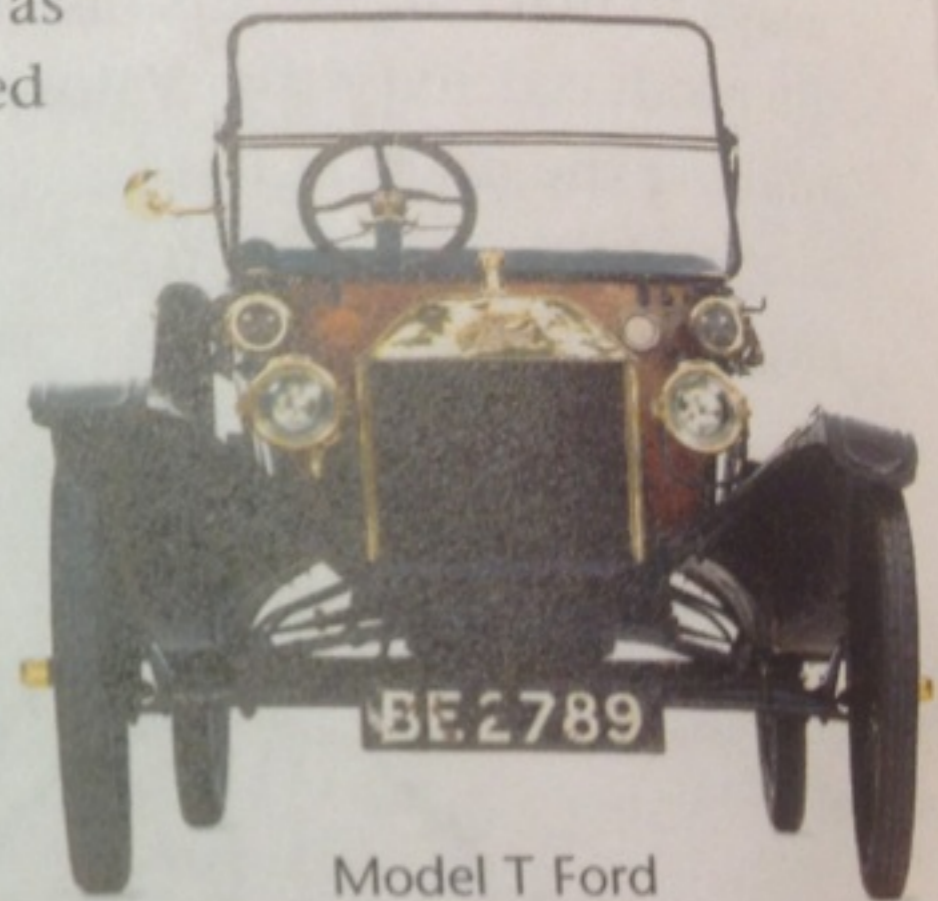
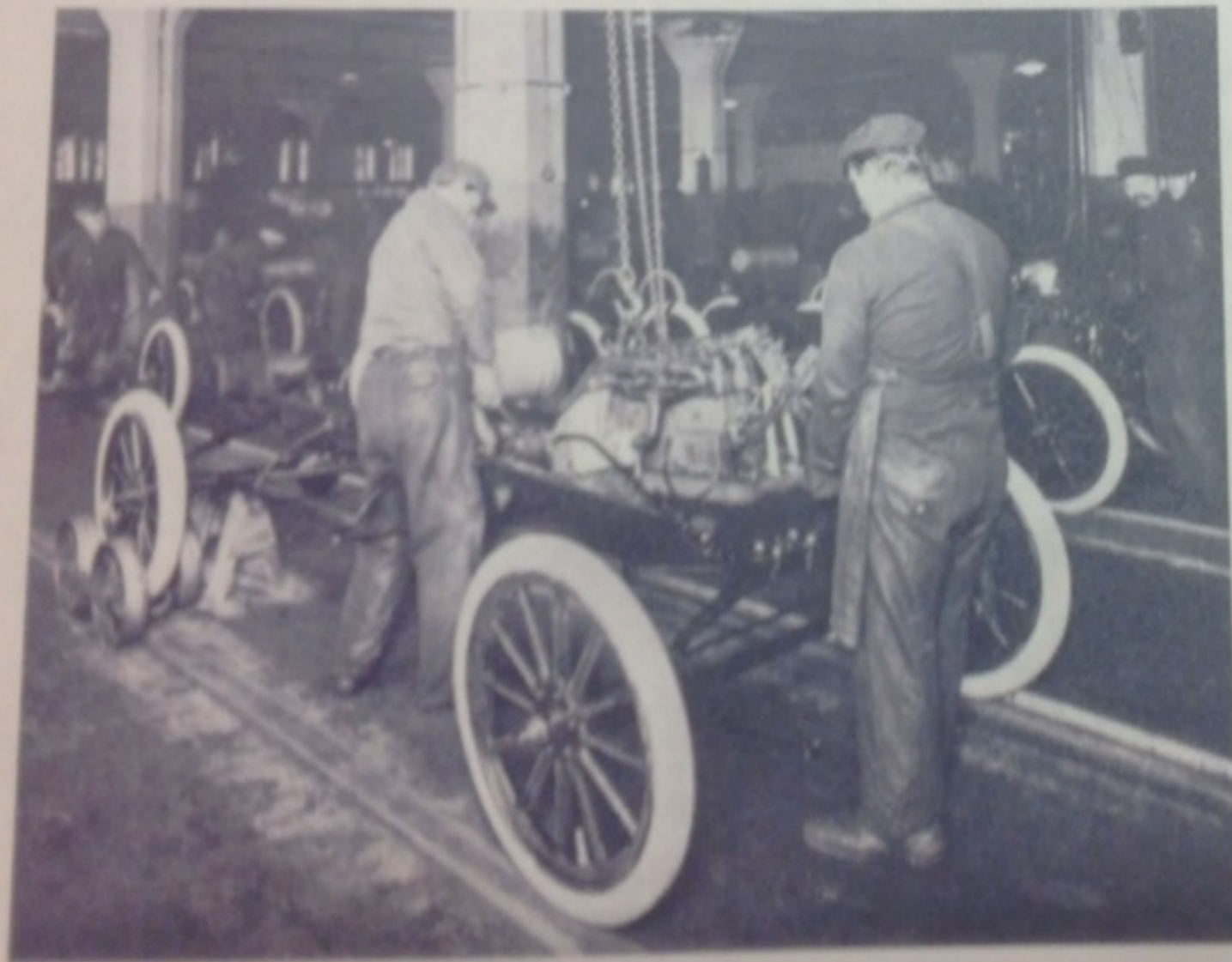
## Henry Ford and the Model T

In 1908, an American engineer named Henry Ford created the first car that really appealed to ordinary people. His Model T car was easy to drive, reasonably priced, and reliable. The public loved it. The Model T became so popular that Ford had to find a new way to produce a huge number of cars.

In the past, cars had been made by groups of two to three workers who built each car from start to finish. Ford began using the same parts, such as fenders, windows, and headlamps, on all the cars. This innovation cut time and costs, and greatly increased production. In 1913, Henry Ford set up assembly lines. Workers stood in one place and performed just one task, such as adding or tightening a part, on every car that moved past them. Another way that Ford streamlined the manufacturing process was by limiting the choice of colors. He said that people could have the Model T in "any color, so long as it's black." When production of Model Ts ended in 1927, 15 million of them had been built.




greatly increased production. In 1913, Henry Ford set up assembly lines. Workers stood in one place and performed just one task, such as adding or tightening a part, on every car that moved past them. Another way that Ford streamlined the manufacturing process was by limiting the choice of colors. He said that people could have the Model T in "any color, so long as it's black." When production of Model Ts ended in 1927, 15 million of them had been built.



Model T Ford

Ford's factory eventually cut production time for each car manufactured from days to minutes.




# Driving Across Australia

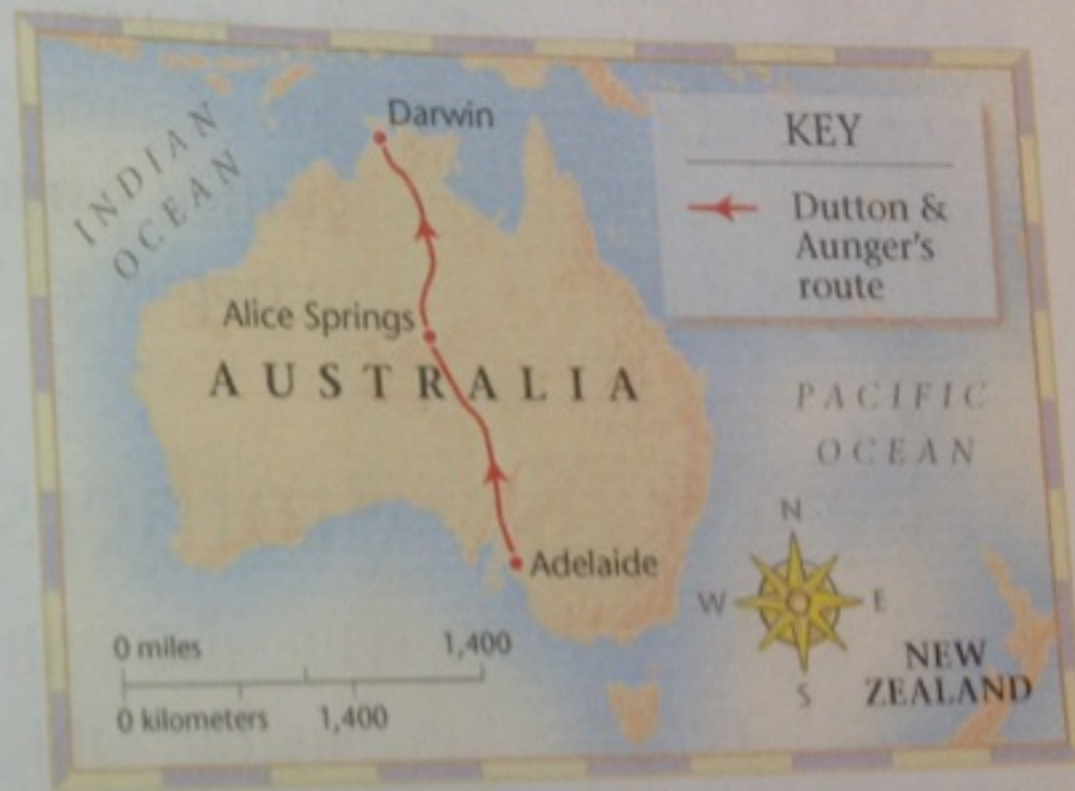
More than 10,000 miles from Henry Ford's assembly lines, two Australians were trying to be the first to drive a "horseless carriage" across Australia from south to north. In late 1907, Harry Dutton and Murray Aunger left Adelaide in a car they had named *Angelina*.

Their route cut across the dry center of Australia, over sandy hills, stony plains, and dry riverbeds. In many places there were no roads—and even today there are very few.

Before their journey began, camel trains dropped fuel and food at stops along the way. All went well until *Angelina* broke down. Dutton and Aunger didn't give up. They went back to Adelaide and 1 month later, the new car



## Dutton and Aunger's Route

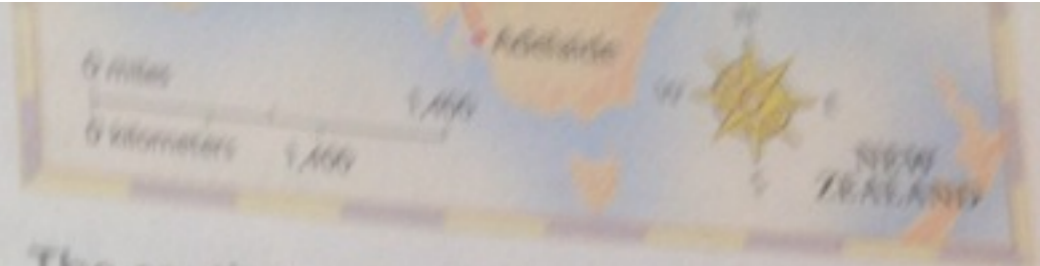


The south-to-north crossing lay over some of the most difficult landscape in Australia.



Their route cut across the dry center of Australia, over sandy hills, stony plains, and dry riverbeds. In many places there were no roads—and even today there are very few.

Before their journey began, camel trains dropped fuel and food at stops along the way. All went well until *Angelina* broke down. Dutton and Aunger didn't give up. They went back to Adelaide and ordered a new, more powerful car. Several months later, the new car arrived from Britain. They set out again—this time, carrying spare parts. They found *Angelina*, repaired it, and then drove both cars side by side on to Darwin. After 51 days, they completed the more than



The south-to-north crossing lay over some of the most difficult landscape in Australia.

2,000-mile-long drive on August 20, 1908. In the 1950s, Dutton's sons, Geoff and John, drove *Angelina* along the same route.



Dutton and Aunger crossed Australia from south to north

## Questions to the Author

Why did you include the info about Henry Ford?

Why did you include this part about the Australian trip?

## Possible Author Responses

It gives us some background info on car making.

I think it was included because it was about cars & travel & you need to learn from your mistakes.

Skim pp.39-43 of "Flags", think of questions to the author, and write possible responses from the author.

Questions to the Author

Possible Author Responses

# GHGR 2.3.4 - Asking Questions to Resolve Confusion

- I can generate questions as a way to monitor my comprehension.
- I can resolve the confusion in the text.
- -----
- Even good readers sometimes are unsure about what they are reading.
- A good strategy for clearing up confusion is to ask questions.



Alberto Santos-Dumont

## The Father of Aviation

In his native Brazil, Alberto Santos-Dumont is known as the Father of Aviation. Most of his flying was done in France, where he was studying. Santos-Dumont built and experimented with hot-air balloons and dirigibles, gas-filled airships that can be steered.

In 1901, he won a prize of 100,000 francs (about \$17,100) for flying a dirigible around the Eiffel Tower. In 1904, he began to design helicopters and gliders.

By 1906, Santos-Dumont had produced an extra-light flying machine that looked like three kites joined together. On November 12, 1906, Santos-Dumont flew his machine for 240 yards in a 21-second flight. It was the first

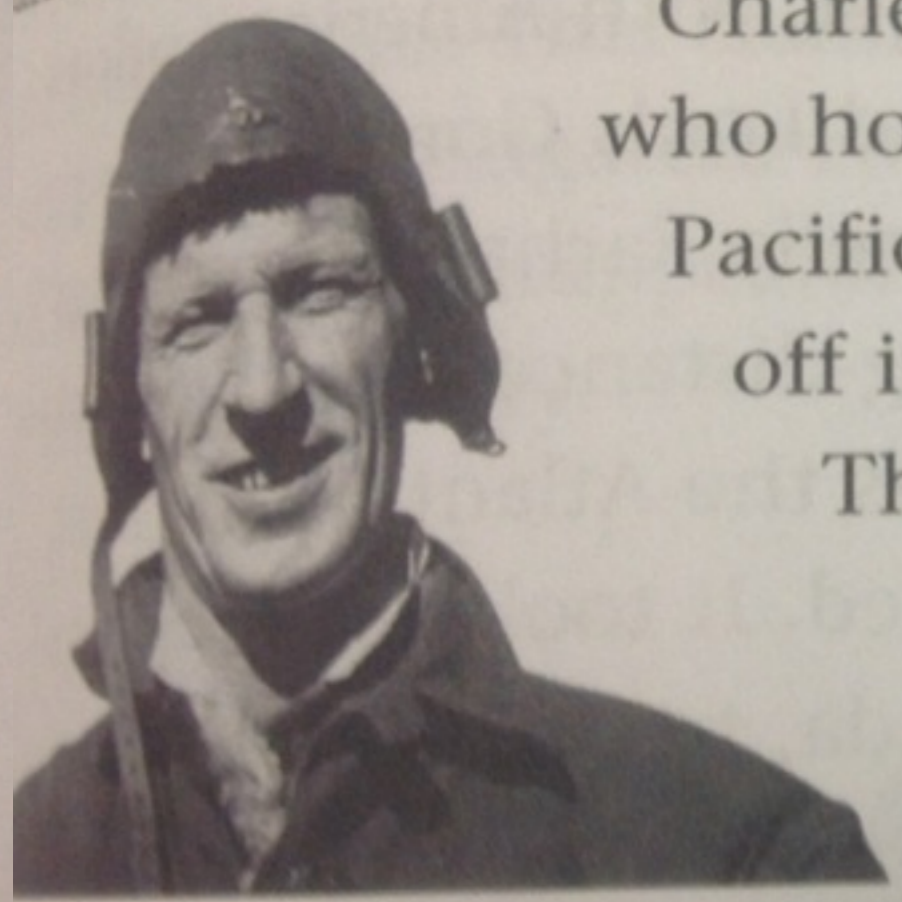


Santos-Dumont flew his new machine  
in a 21-second flight. It was the first  
heavier-than-air flight made in Europe.

Santos-Dumont went on to design  
a flying machine called an ultra-light  
monoplane, a plane with only one  
set of wings. Made of silk stretched  
over a bamboo frame, it weighed only  
150 pounds. The plane was extremely  
popular, and Santos-Dumont sold  
thousands of copies. He gave his  
machine the name *Demoiselle*  
(duh-mwah-ZEHL), which means  
“young lady” in French, but others  
called it the *Grasshopper* because of  
its insect-like appearance.



The American P...  
New York, on May 20, 1927, in a single-engine monoplane,  
called the *Spirit of St Louis*. Thirty-three hours, 32 minutes,  
and more than 3,579 miles later, he landed safely in Paris.



Charles Kingsford Smith

Charles Kingsford Smith was an Australian aviator who hoped to be the first person to fly across the Pacific Ocean. His crew of four set off in 1928 from San Francisco, California.

Their plane, the *Southern Cross*, had an open cockpit and three engines. The journey of 7,546 miles, with stops in Honolulu and Fiji, took 83 hours. When the plane reached Brisbane, Australia, it was met by 25,000 cheering and excited people.

To earn respect as a pilot, Amy Johnson, of Great Britain, set out to fly from England to Australia in 1930.



and F11, took 83 hours. When the plane



Amelia Earhart

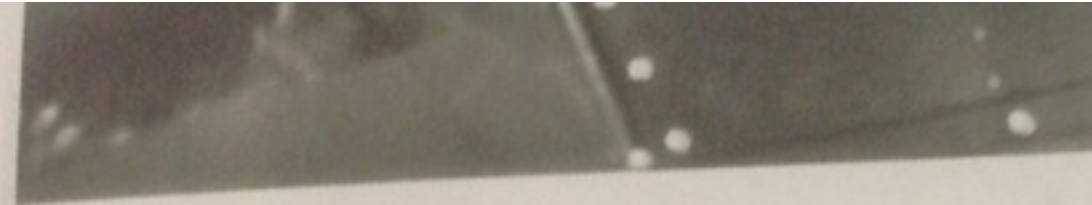
## Amelia Earhart

In the 1920s, flying was viewed as an activity for men. Very few flying clubs would accept women as members or even as students. Women who wanted to fly had to be very determined indeed.

Amelia Earhart of Kansas was one such woman. She had learned to fly soon after World War I. In 1928, she became the first woman to cross the Atlantic by air. She flew as a passenger, with American pilots Wilmer Stultz and Louis Gordon.

After that, Amelia Earhart became very





Amelia Earhart

wanted to fly herself. In 1932, she flew solo across the Atlantic—the first woman to do so. Earhart set a new record for speed. It took her 13 hours and 30 minutes to fly from Newfoundland, Canada, to the British Isles.

Earhart began planning for a new goal. She wanted to fly around the world. After that, she planned to give up long-distance flying. In 1937, Earhart and her navigator, Fred Noonan, flew from California to Florida in a small two-engine plane. Noonan plotted a route from Miami that passed over Puerto Rico, South America, Africa, the Red Sea, India, Thailand, Singapore, and Australia, and landed in New Guinea. They took off on June 1, 1937.

The pair reached Lae, New Guinea, on June 29. They had about 2,500 miles to go until their next stop at Howland Island in the North Pacific Ocean. From there, they planned to return to the United States. The fliers had enough fuel for about 20 or 21 hours of flight.

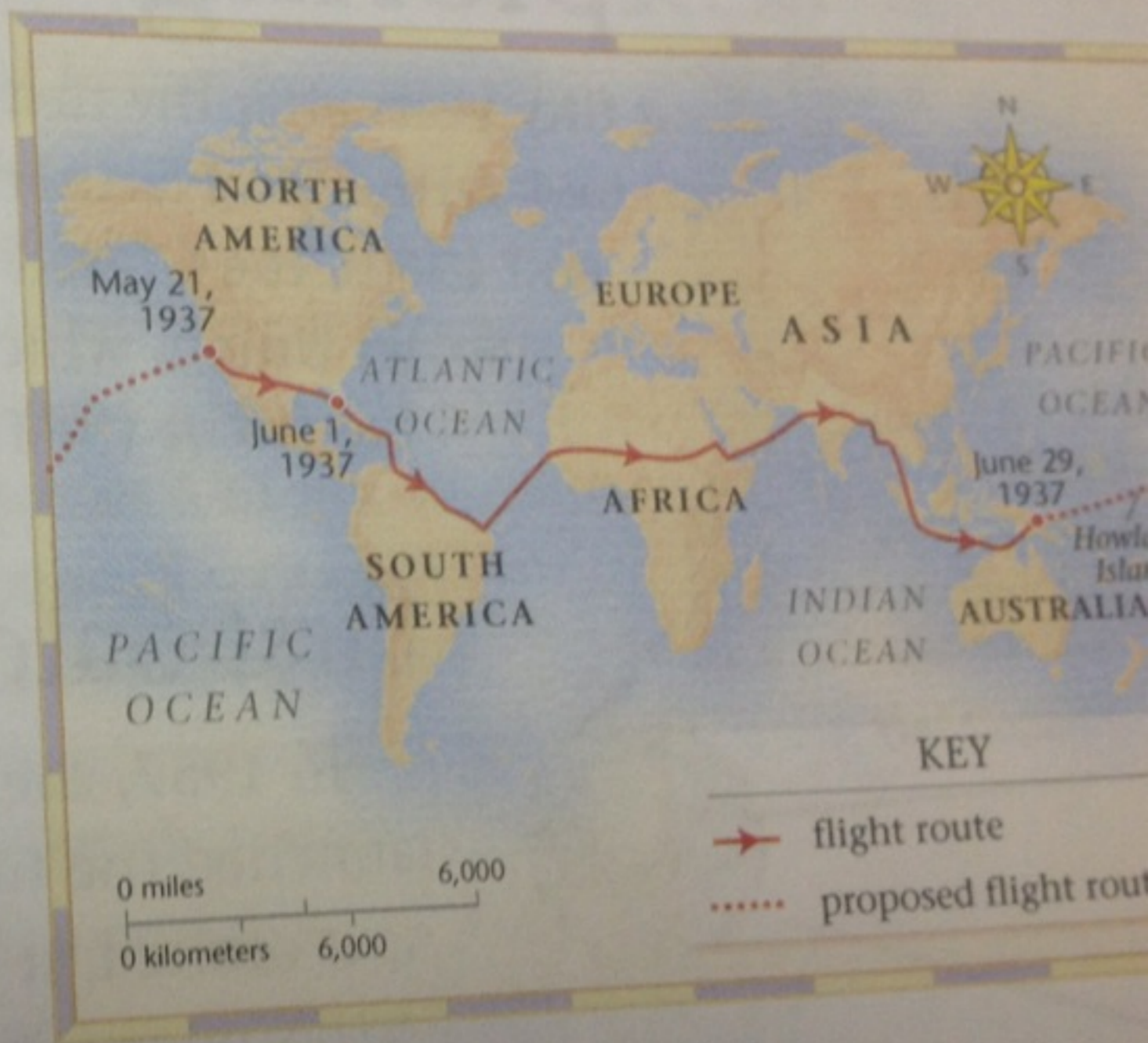
flew as a passenger.  
Wilmer Stultz and Louis Gordon.

After that, Amelia Earhart became very interested in long-distance flying, and she



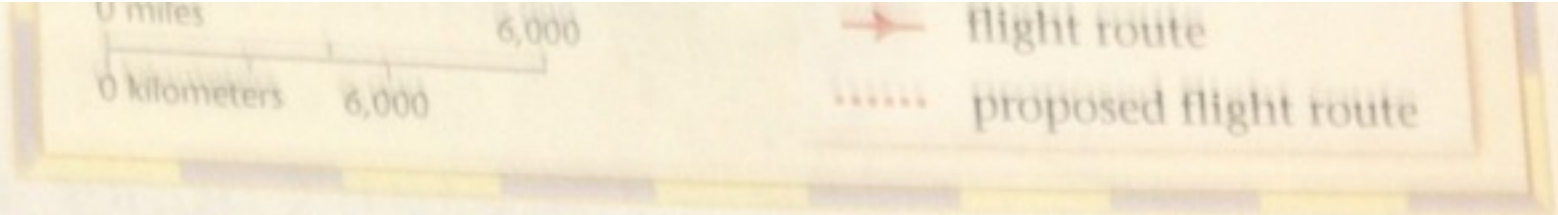
They lost radio contact somewhere over the ocean, 20 hours 14 minutes after takeoff. Despite an air and sea search that cost more than \$4 million, no trace of the plane or its crew was found. In 2002, a marine biologist claimed to have seen a piece of the plane's wreckage on the small island of Nikumaroro. This claim is still being investigated. For now, Earhart's disappearance remains a mystery.

## Amelia Earhart's Last Flight



Fred Noonan and  
Amelia Earhart

of Nikumaroro. It is  
still being investigated. For  
now, Earhart's disappearance  
remains a mystery.



Fred Noonan and Amelia Earhart looked over their plane before their flight.

## Questions

## Solutions

Why is Dumont-Santos famous for flying around the Eiffel Tower when the Wright bros. flew an airplane 2 years earlier?

He flew a lighter than air vehicle, so it didn't really "count."

What is a dirigible?

It's a gas filled airship that can be steered.

What is a flying club?

A group of people who fly for fun & hang out.

Where is Nikumaroro Island at?

4\*S 174\*W

Skim pp.39-41 and develop 3-4 questions and find the solutions / answers.

Questions

Solutions

# GHGR 2.3.5 - Wrap Up

- Using the article your teacher has given you complete this chart in your journal.

Type of Question	Question	Response / Answer
Explicit		
Explicit		
Implicit		
Implicit		

# Complete these sentence starters

- It is important to ask questions when I read because...
- Of the questions I wrote, the most helpful was... because...
- A few questions that I still have after reading are...
- I might be able to find the answer to those questions by...
- I think asking questions help me understand the text by...

# Complete these sentence starters

- If I could interview my favorite author, I'd ask them...
- When thinking of my favorite book, I think the author wrote it because...
- I think \_\_\_\_\_ might enjoy reading that book.
- I think it's important to formulate questions that I'd like to ask the author because...