

Timeline (Ready For Takeoff) Practice Activities

Nesting Timeline

Hummingbird Watchdogs: 3–4 months

First, male hummingbirds begin to aggressively defend the breeding ground where the female hummingbird will build her nest and lay eggs.

Under Construction: 5–10 Days

Next, the female hummingbird chooses where to build the nest. She gathers plant down, feathers, spider silk and other materials to make the nest. She works alone on her nest – building task.

Egg-cellent Egg Laying: 1–3 Days

Then, the female lays one tiny white egg. 1–3 days later, she lays the second egg.

Waiting and Warming: 12–14 Days

Most of the day and all through the night, the female hummingbird sits on her eggs to incubate them. The first egg laid is the first egg that hatches.

Hummingbird Nursery: 18–25 Days

Brooding her baby hummingbirds takes up the majority of the mother's time. She protects them, keeps them warm, and feeds them as they grow.

Early Exploration: 4–7 Days

Finally, fledgling hummingbirds begin to leave the nest. The mother hummingbird may continue to feed them for up to a week. Eventually, they are on their own to find food.

First, think about what you already know about the nesting process of birds. After you finish thinking, read the passage, "Nesting Timeline."

Next, answer the following questions:

1. What is the common unit of time you want to use for your timeline?
2. What is the beginning information about the nesting process for hummingbirds?
3. What is additional information the nesting process for hummingbirds?
4. What is concluding information about the nesting process for hummingbirds?
5. What are the signal words the author used

Finally, determine how you would sequence the nesting process of a hummingbird on a timeline. Work with a friend or family member to create a "Timeline Graphic Organizer" that helps you visualize the information presented in this passage. This will help you remember the author's main points as you read.

Compare your answers with **Sam and Josh's Think Aloud and graphic organizer.**

Dusted and Busted

Did you know that our personal identification is right at the tips of our fingers? Fingerprints are made up of a unique pattern of ridges, spirals and loops. These patterns researchers found in the 1800s, unlocked a door for solving crime.

1858: Sir William James Herschel, a Chief Magistrate in India, began using people's fingerprints on contracts. Herschel took note of the differences in the fingerprints, and how they stayed the same from year to year.

1870–1880: During the 1870's, Dr. Henry Faulds, a British surgeon in Japan, started classifying what he called "skin furrows." Then in 1880, he contacted Sir Charles Darwin with his findings. Darwin, who was ill at the time, passed Faulds research on to Francis Galton, a British scientist.

1892: Next, Francis Galton published the book, "Fingerprints." The book included the first formal method of classifying fingerprints. Galton proved that fingerprints did not change. Additionally, the chance of another person having the same pattern was 1 in 64 billion.

1892: In Argentina, the first criminal case was solved using a bloody fingerprint on a doorpost.

1897: Sir Edward Henry in British India reworked Galton's system of classifying fingerprints. Henry's system is still widely used today.

Since 1897, fingerprinting has expanded and become more sophisticated through technology. It remains one of the most common and reliable ways to solve crime worldwide.

First, think about what you already know about fingerprinting. After you finish thinking, read the passage, "Dusted and Busted."

Next answer the following questions:

1. What is the beginning information about fingerprinting presented in this passage?
2. What is additional information about fingerprinting presented in this passage?
3. What is concluding information about fingerprinting presented in this passage?
4. What are the signal words the author used?

Finally, after you have determined the sequence and history of fingerprinting, create a "Timeline Graphic Organizer" to show your thought process.

Compare your answers with **Megan's Think Aloud and graphic organizer.**

Challenge yourself by researching a famous person or event in history. Create a "Timeline Graphic Organizer" to show the life or time frame of this person or event.