



P BIG Question

What does it take to survive?

RAJASTHAN, INDIA A spotted owlet hiding in a tree trunk

- Look at pictures of animals and places in nature.
- **2** Match the animals with their homes.
- **3** Talk with a partner about things that might help the animals live in each place.



Unit at a Glance

- Language Focus: Describe, Explain
- **Reading Strategy:** Make Inferences
- **Phonics Focus:** Digraphs: *ph, th, qu*;
- Trigraphs: *thr, shr, squ*
- **Topic:** Adaptations, Needs





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PART

Language Focus

Describe

Listen and sing.

Where Can My Butterfly Be?

Oh where, oh where can my butterfly be? Oh where, oh where did it fly? It has brown wings, and it flew to this tree. It's hard to find, but I'll try!

Its wings blend into this habitat. It flutters down and sits still. Its wings look like the brown leaves on this tree. It's hard to find, but I will!

Tune: "Oh Where, Oh Where Has My Little Dog Gone?"

has look to

Song

Words

to Know

Science Vocabulary

O Key Words

in their **habitat**?





The iguana is green.





The fish has an oval spot.





This bear is big.

Talk Together

Talk about the animals and insects on this page. How do you think their color, shape, and size help them survive?

How do **animals** and **insects** look? How does this help them



The polar bear is white.





The puffer fish is round.



This ladybug is tiny.

ART **Thinking Map**

Plot

The **plot** is what happens in a story. The story events happen in order. Show this in a story map.

Beginning-Middle-End Chart



Talk Together

Tell your partner about a nature walk you took or would like to take. Your partner makes a story map.

Academic Vocabulary

O More Key Words

adaptation noun





A turtle's hard shell is an adaptation that keeps it safe.





They wear helmets to keep their heads safe in case they fall.

verb

defend



The mother defends her baby so that it stays safe.





Penguins survive cold weather by standing together to stay warm.

hide

verb



She **hides** the gift so her father cannot see it.

Talk Together

Work with a partner. Use Key Words to ask and answer questions.



Reading Strategy



Talk Together

Read Pablo's journal. Read the sample inference. Then use Language Frames to tell a partner about your inferences.

Saturday, May 18, 20___

Today Dad brought me to the Butterfly House at the zoo. The Butterfly House has hundreds of butterflies that you can look at.

While we were there, my dad told me all about butterflies. He said that when butterflies land on flowers, they are not playing. They are really getting food. Butterflies need flowers to **survive**. Dad also said that some butterflies **hide** in trees and plants. Butterflies don't have many ways to defend themselves. However, their coloring is one adaptation that keeps them **safe**.

We are already planning another trip to the Butterfly House. Next time, I want to bring my camera!



A good place to make an inference

nguage Frames	
I read	
I Know	
And <i>so</i>	
	I read I know

Journal

Sample Inference

"I read that Pablo went to the Butterfly House at the zoo.

I know that Pablo likes butterflies.

And so I can quess that Pablo had a great time."

• Digraphs: ph, th, qu







phone

thin

queen

Listen and Learn

Listen to the sound of the digraphs at the beginning of the picture words. Choose the words that have the same beginning digraphs as the picture words.





pocket phone think

4.





quiz thing scope



this trace trim

Talk Together

Listen and read. Find the words with the digraphs in the beginning or middle of words.

Is That a Bug or a Stick?

You might look at a tree and not know an insect is there. The giant walking stick looks like a stick. It has the same color and shape. It looks like part of the tree.

Take turns. Point It is hard to see. to a word with Other insects are big. But this insect wins a trophy a ph, th, or qu for its size. It is long and thin. Its body is 33 centimeters digraph. Your in length. That is quite long. When it is stretched out, it partner says the is almost 61 centimeters in length! That is a big bug! word The giant walking stick has ways to fight predators. It defends itself by shooting a milky liquid at them. The liquid burns. Predators leave the giant walking stick alone. Another thing the giant walking stick does is hide. It hides during the day. It comes out at night to eat while predators are

asleep.



Over to You

Work with a partner.

Practice reading words with digraphs by reading

Read a Story

Genre

This story tells about things that could really happen. It is **realistic fiction**.

Plot

The events in a story are the plot.



The seek-and-Find Story

0

written and illustrated by Narelle Oliver



t is **twilight.** The babies **are hungry**. The Screech Owl's **hunt** must begin.



On **silent** wings, the Screech Owl flies. It watches for **movement**. It listens for tiny sounds. At that moment a Bark Moth **flutters toward** a tree.



Screech Owl

twilight early night are hungry need food hunt search for food silent quiet movement animals or insects that move flutters toward flies to a Bark Moth **flutters**



Can the Screech Owl **snap it up**? The moth **has disappeared**.

Nearby a Katydid hops. The Screech Owl follows it.

snap it up catch the moth has disappeared has gone where it cannot be seen Nearby Close by hops jumps



Katydid 🕨



- **1. Sequence** What does the Screech Owl do at the beginning of the story? Why?
- **2. Plot** What happens when the Screech Owl sees the Bark Moth and Katydid?





Out from t jumps.

In a flash Quickly has vanished has gone away Treefrog 🕨

Out from the leaves, a Treefrog





All of a sudden, it is nowhere to be found.

All of a sudden Just then; Suddenly nowhere to be found gone



A Lizard scutt In the blink o trace of it at all.

scuttles climbs quickly speckled rock a rock covered with spots or patches

In the blink of an eye Soon no trace of it all nothing to see

A Lizard **scuttles** up a **speckled rock**. **In the blink of an eye**, there is **no**

- Confirm Predictions Was your prediction correct? How did the Katydid stay safe?
- 2. Make Inferences Why is it so hard for the Screech Owl to catch insects and animals?

Predict

Will the Screech Owl ever find food?





Finally, a **giant** Luna Moth **drifts** down. There is no **escape**. The hunt is over.

is watching.

< Luna Moth

giant very big drifts flies slowly escape place to hide

Far away, a Great Horned Owl

Great Horned Owl





Sensing danger, the Screech Owl swoops to land.

Sensing danger, Something is wrong, so **swoops to land** quickly flies down



With feathers pulled tight, the Screech Owl has disappeared. So, the Great Horned Owl **flies on**.





The Screech Owl waits. It is silent and **still**.

Then **noiseless** wings take the **hunter** home.

still not moving noiseless quiet hunter Screech Owl

Before You Continue

- **1. Confirm Predictions** Was your prediction correct? Does the Screech Owl find food? What happens?
- **2. Make Inferences** Why do you think the Screech Owl hides from the Great Horned Owl?

Meet the Author Narelle Oliver

As a girl growing up in Australia, Narelle Oliver enjoyed exploring the local countryside. Now, Ms. Oliver writes and illustrates children's books about nature. Before she wrote "Twilight Hunt," Ms. Oliver explored the forests where owls live.



94 Unit 2

Writing Tip

The writer uses precise words such as *flutters* and *swoops* to tell exactly how animals and insects move. Find more precise words. Say each word as you act out how something moves.

WINNE

Think and Respond ART

Talk About It

1. What is something from the story that screech owls do in **real life**? Read it aloud and then answer.

Real screech owls _____.

2. Choose an **animal** from the story. **Describe** what you read about its **color**, **shape**, and **size** in the story.

The _____ is _____. It has _____.

3. The Screech Owl hunts for food at twilight. Tell how the owl does this.

When the Screech Owl hunts, it _____.



Find your favorite picture in "Twilight Hunt." Write a caption to tell what is happening.



Reread and Retell

Plot

What happens at the beginning, middle, and end of "Twilight Hunt"?

Beginning-Middle-End Chart



partner the plot, or what

Fluency

Word Work

Use a Dictionary

You can **look in a dictionary** for word meanings. Use alphabetical order to find the words. Find the word **adaptation** in the dictionary.



Try It Together

What words come after **adaptation** on this dictionary page? Where would you find the word **<u>attract</u>**?



Making Connections Find out how some living things **hide** in their **habitats**.

Genre A science article can give facts

Habitats

Animals and **insects** live in different **habitats**. To stay **safe**, they **use camouflage**. This helps them **blend into their environments**. On the next pages, see if you can find the hidden creatures.



A There are many trees in a **forest**.



A rain forest gets a lot of rain each year.

The waters of the **ocean** are filled with life.



use camouflage hide by looking like the things around them blend into their environments look like their **habitats**

Forests

In a forest, trees give **shelter** and food. Here, a mantis uses its **shape** to hide in leaves.



shelter safe places to live

A mantis is on this plant. Can you find it?

- 1. Make Inferences How does camouflage help **animals** and **insects** stay **safe**?
- **2. Predict** Look at the headings at the top of pages 102–103. What do you think you will learn on those pages?

Oceans

In the ocean, many animals use **color** to match their habitat. Do you see the goby fish?

goby fish



▲ Where is the goby fish in this photo?

Rain Forests

A rain forest is home to many plants, **animals**, and **insects**. Here, a leaf katydid uses its **shape** and **color** to look like a plant. 🗇



match look like

- Confirm Prediction What did you learn about animals and insects on pages 102–103? Was your prediction correct?
- 2. Make Inferences How does camouflage help a leaf katydid to **survive**?

Compare Genres

How are "Twilight Hunt" and "Hide and Seek" the same? How are they different?

Science Article

Realistic Fiction



Talk Together

What does it take to **survive**? Draw a picture of an **animal** in its **habitat**. Then tell the class how the animal survives there. Use Key Words as labels.

Grammar and Spelling

Action and Helping Verbs

An action verb tells what someone or something does. Sometimes a **helping verb** works with an action verb.

Grammar Rules Ad

For Action Verbs

- Use -s at the end of an action verb if the subject is he, she,
- Do not use -s for I, you, we they.

For Action Verbs with Helpin

• A helping verb comes befo the main verb.

Read Action and Helping Verbs Read these sentences. Find the action and helping verbs.

Lizards can scuttle up the rock. The Great Horned Owl does not see the Screech Owl.

Write Action and Helping Verbs

Write two sentences that describe what the Screech Owl does. Use action and helping verbs. Share your sentences with a partner.

ion and Helping Verbs			
on	A Screech Owl hunts .		
e, or it .	She hunts .		
/e , or	The mother owls hunt . They hunt .		
ng Verbs			
ore	A Katydid can vanish . Katydids can vanish .		
	A tree frog might jump . Tree frogs might jump .		





Language Focus

Explain

Listen and chant.

Sea Creatures and **Their Features**

The firefly squid is tiny but bright. Its tentacles light up the sea. It uses blue light to catch its prey, But it just looks pretty to me!

A hammerhead shark is twenty feet long. It has teeth in its mouth to tear food. It eats lots of prey, like shy stingray. That hammerhead's one scary dude.



Words

in the

use

hammerhead

to Know

Chant 🕔

(11 6 6

stingray





water



food

Science Vocabulary

Key Words

Look at the photos.



to catch prey



to hide from predators

Talk Together

Look at the picture of the giraffe. What features does a giraffe use to survive?



What do animals need?



shelter to stay safe



features that help them adapt to their habitat

Compare

A group is made up of things that are alike. You can use groups to **compare** things, or tell how they go together.

Comparison Chart

Features	Creatures		
has tentacles			
ha <i>s s</i> harp teeth			
has fins			
Write ways to	Put like things		
group animals here.	together.		

Talk Together

Choose picture cards of these and other animals. Find ways that animals are alike. Group them in a comparison chart.

Academic Vocabulary

O More Key Words



play.

message

noun



You can send a message for a friend to read.

Talk Together

Make a Vocabulary Example Chart for each Key Word. Then compare your chart with a partner's.

word <i>s s</i> ent	e-mail
	e-man
to someone	
else	

Reading Strategy

PART

Learn to Make Inferences

Look at the two photos. Read the text. Then think of what you know about animal adaptations. Put your ideas together to figure something out, or make an inference.



When it is in danger, the puffer fish gets big.

You can make inferences about things you read.



Talk Together

Read Maryam's oral report. Read the sample inference. Then use Language **Frames** to tell a partner about your inferences.

Tropical Fish

Many people choose tropical fish as pets. Before buying any fish, you need to find out which fish make the best pets.

Betta fish are a popular choice. They **seem** pretty and cheerful. But male bettas are not cheerful at all! They **attack** all other fish. Bettas send out a clear message: "We need space!"

And so I know that pet owners should not put Pet owners are also **attracted** to angelfish. You betta fish with other may **recognize** them because of their long stripes. fish." These shy fish are not like bettas. Wild angelfish use their stripes to hide in long plants. Big fish cannot catch them. It is a special **feature** that helps the little fish survive.



Lar	nguage Frames
۲	1 read
Ç	I Know
225	And <i>so</i>

Oral Report

Sample Inference

"I read that betta fish attack other fish.

I know that people usually keep fish together in aquariums.

• Trigraphs: *thr, shr, squ*







throw

shrub

squid

Listen and Learn

- Listen for the sound of the trigraphs at the beginning of the picture words. Choose the word with the same trigraph that best finishes the sentence.
 - 1. We planted _____ in our garden.



snack squash skate

3. We had _____ for dinner. 4. I have a spool of .



ship shrimp slice



2. There are <u>balls</u>.

three truck trust



this trunk thread

Talk Together

Listen and read. Find the words with the trigraphs.

An Interesting Ocean Animal

Squid are in the same family as snails. Their features include a squishy body, eight arms, and two long tentacles. They use their tentacles to catch prey. Squid throw their tentacles out to catch their food. Then they use their arms to pull the food into their mouths. They eat fish, other squid, and shrimp. Giant squid can be more than 12 meters long.

Giant squid live deep in the ocean. It's very dark there. They have eyes the size of large dinner plates. This helps them see in the deep, dark water.

Squid can defend themselves against predators. The squid squirts a dark liquid, like ink. This makes them hard to see. Then they can slip away. They can also push water out of their bodies. This moves them backward away from the predator.



Over to You

Work with a partner.

Take turns. Say a word with thr, shr, or squ. Your partner points to the word.

Practice reading words with trigraphs by reading "An Interesting Ocean Animal" with a partner.

Read a Science Article

Genre

A science article gives information. This one tells how some living things survive.

Text Features

Look for **headings**. They tell what the parts of the article are about.

heading

Lights That Help Mushrooms

Mushrooms have spores. A spore is like a seed. The mushrooms spit their spores into the air. The wind carries the spores to new places where they grow into new mushrooms.

oy Dr. Dennis Desjardin



Living Lights

Set a Purpose

Find out how some living things use light to survive.

Lights at My Feet

I was in a forest in Brazil. Strange lights were all around my feet. They looked like stars on the ground. They were mushrooms!



▲ These mushrooms look different during the day than they do at night.

These mushrooms **glow** in the dark.

The mushrooms were bioluminescent. They could make light.

I am a **scientist**. I study mushrooms. I wanted to learn more about them and other living lights. Turn the pages to see what I learned.



scientist person who learns about plants and animals



Here I αm studying mushrooms.

Bioluminescent mushrooms

- 1. Use Text Features Point to the heading. What does it tell you?
- 2. Make Inferences What do you think Dr. Desjardin wants to learn about this kind of mushroom?

Lights That Help Mushrooms

Mushrooms have spores. A spore is like **a seed**. The mushrooms spit their spores into the air. The wind carries the spores to new places where they grow into new mushrooms.

Sometimes insects carry spores to new places. Light **attracts** insects. When they land on the glowing mushrooms, some spores might stick to them. When the insects leave, so do the spores!



a seed the part of a plant that makes a new plant

This mushroom grows on the sides of trees. It is from Australia.

- **1. Identify Details** Why do some insects like bioluminescent mushrooms?
- **2. Make Inferences** What would happen to the mushrooms without the wind or insects?

Lights That Invite Insects

Some animals make light, too. A **glowworm** makes **sticky threads**, like a **spider web**. It hangs the threads from the tops of **caves**. The threads make a sticky trap.

cave

Then the glowworm shines its light. Other insects fly to the light and get stuck in the threads. Then the glowworm eats the insects.



▲ Glowworms light up this cave. They look like stars.

▲ A dark cave is a good place for a glowworm's trap.



glowworm a kind of insect that makes light
 sticky threads thin strings that hold on to things
 spider web trap a spider makes
 caves large holes in or above the ground



Look closer at the glowworms' light!

- **1. Topic** What is the main topic, or idea, of pages 120–121?
- **2. Compare** How are glowworms and bioluminescent mushrooms alike?

Lights That Send Messages

One kind of beetle called a firefly uses light to talk to other fireflies. The light in its tail blinks on and off. Sometimes a firefly flashes its light to warn of danger. But most of the time, fireflies are just trying to find each other.

A male firefly flashes a light. A female firefly flashes back to answer. They keep flashing until they find each other.

▲ Flashing lights help fireflies find other fireflies.

male boy flashes shines female girl



 A firefly uses its light to send a message to other fireflies.

- **1. Details** How do fireflies send **messages** to each other?
- **2. Compare** How is a glowworm like a firefly? How is it different?

Lights in the Sea

Many living lights live in the deep sea. An anglerfish has a **rod** on its head. The end of the rod glows. It attracts small fish. When a fish swims to the light—SNAP! The anglerfish eats it.

> This shark looks for dark shapes in the water.

This anglerfish uses its light to catch fish.

rod

rod long, thin body part

surface top of the water

Ocean **predators** often look up to the **surface**. They know a dark shape may be **food**.

- **1. Use Text Features** Look at the heading. What is this part of the article about?
- **2. Predict** How might light help some ocean animals hide from **predators**?

Lights That Hide Animals

The anglerfish's light attracts **prey**. Other ocean animals use light to escape or hide from predators.

Bioluminescent animals are hard to see in the bright water. So the predator moves on.

> This comb jelly makes light to scare predators. ►



To me, that's exciting.

There are many questions left to answer. Trying to find the answers will be a **great adventure**. 🗇

▲ Some jellyfish are hard to see in bright water.

escape get away moves on leaves that's exciting that is very interesting great adventure very fun thing to do

Many animals are bioluminescent.

▲ Some squids are bioluminescent.



A Pinecone fish can also make light.

- **1. Explain** How does light help ocean animals escape from some predators?
- 2. Details Name three ways some animals use light to survive in their environments.



Talk About It 🤛

1. What did you learn from the science article? Give an example.

I learned _____.

2. Explain how the anglerfish attracts its prey.

The anglerfish _____.

3. Why do some living things use light to attract insects? Give two reasons from the article.

Some living things want insects for_____. Others _____.



Animals use light in many different ways. Think of an animal that uses light. What does the animal use light to do? Write a sentence.

_____ use light to _____.



Reread and Summarize

Compare

How do different animals use light in "Living Lights"?

Comparison Chart

How It Uses Light	
to attract prey	Ç
	C
to send messages	

Now use your comparison chart. Tell a partner about the animals in "Living Lights."

Fluency

Practice reading with the correct phrasing. Rate your reading.





Some animals use light to _ These animals include: _



Word Work

Use Context Clues

When you read a new word, look at all the words around it. These context clues can help you figure out the meaning of the new word.



A bright light can **attract** bugs at night. The bugs want to go near the light.

context clues

The words "want to go near" give clues about what attract means.

Try It Together

Read these sentences. Look for context clues that tell what the word **prey** means.

Small fish can be **prey** for large fish. The large fish try to hunt and eat them.



Making Connections Find out ways living things stand out to survive. Genre Poems often use words to create pictures in your mind. Some poems use rhythm, words that repeat, or words that rhyme, or have the same ending sound.

Clever Creatures

A STATE OF ALL AND ALL

Car D' Standing

The Firefly

On August nights The firefly lights Blink ON and OFF Amongst the trees But have no need For batteries.

Clever Creatures Smart Animals Amongst Around **batteries** things that store electricity

written and illustrated by **Douglas Florian**

Fireflies use light to send messages, such as "Come here!" or "Look out!"

- 1. Details How do fireflies send messages?
- 2. Poetry Point to and say two words in the poem that rhyme. What picture do you see in your mind?

The Io Moth

the and the provide the for the other with the second second and a constrained

The Io moth Has mammoth eyes That are not real— They're a disguise To ward off birds And other creatures, Like garter snakes And science teachers.

> The lo moth's wings look like eyes. These markings scare away predators

The Diamondback Rattlesnake

at a so we also as a comparison of a cat with the cat as a second prove the cat with

Fork in front Rattle behind. The lump in the middle? Don't pay any mind.

Scales up high, Scales down low. The lump in the middle? You don't want to know.

Diamonds above, Diamonds below. The lump in the middle? A rabbit too slow. 🚸

mammoth very large They're a disguise They are markings that help the moth look like something else ward off scare away

Don't pay any mind. Do not think about it. Scales Hard skin

dia mo nd

The sound of the snake's rattle tells other animals to stay away. 🔻

ba un

- 1. Make Inferences Why do the lo moth's markings scare **predators** away?
- **2. Clarify** What part of the snake is the "fork in front?"



Compare Genres

How are "Living Lights" and "Clever Creatures" different? How are they the same?

Comparison Chart

Text Features	"Living Light <i>s</i> "	"Clever Creatures"	Both selections
is about animals	~	~	have this feature.
includes words that rhyme		V	Only one selection has
has facts			this feature.
has photographs			
has illustrations			

Talk Together

What does it take to survive? Talk with a partner. Ask your partner to name an animal or insect. Then use Key Words to tell your partner about **features** it uses to survive.

Grammar and Spelling

Verbs *be* and *have*

Forms of the verbs **be** and **have** can be used as helping verbs and as main verbs.

Grammar Rules For

- For yourself, use
- When you talk to one or m people, use
- For one other person or thing
- For yourself and others, use
- For other people and thing

short way. I gm = I'm

Read Forms of be and have

Read these sentences. Find forms of be and have.

Mushrooms have spores. A spore is like a seed. Many animals are bioluminescent. Others aren't.

Write Forms of be and have

Write two sentences about a plant or animal that makes light. Use forms of be and have.



ms of be and have				
	be	have		
	am	have		
nore	are	have		
ig, use	is	has		
е	are	have		
js, use	are	have		

You can write a subject and a form of be or have in a she is = she'sis nøt = isn't

Write Like a Scientist

Write an Article

Write an article that compares how two animals survive. Add your article to a class science magazine.

Study a Model

An article gives facts about a topic. Read Kate's article about what porcupines and sea urchins do to survive.

Bristly Beasts

The topic sentence tells the main idea of the article.

by Kate Petrie

Do you know that some animals use spikes to protect themselves? Both porcupines and sea urchins use spikes to protect themselves.

The porcupine has sharp quills on its tail. When a hungry coyote comes by, the porcupine turns and slaps it in the face with its tail. The guills stick. The coyote leaves in a hurry!

In the oceans, sea urchins also use spikes. The spikes cover their bodies. When anything touches the urchin, it moves its spikes in that direction Even hungry animals back off!

The article compares two animals. The text gives facts and details for each animal.

Prewrite

group because of how they protect themselves.



to show how your animals fit into a group.

Comparison Chart

Animals with Spikes	
How they use spikes	
What the spikes are like	

Draft

Use your comparison chart to write a draft.

- Write a topic sentence that tells your main idea.
- animal protects itself.

1. Choose a Topic Talk with a partner. Think of interesting animals to write about. Choose two animals that fit into a



2. Get Organized Porcupines and sea urchins fit into a group. They are both animals with spikes. Use a comparison chart



• Turn your details into sentences that explain how each

Writing Project, continued

Revise

1. Read, Retell, Respond Read your draft aloud to a partner. Your partner retells what you wrote about. Next, talk about ways to make your writing better.



- 2. Make Changes Think about your partner's ideas. Use revision marks to make your changes.
 - Make sure your topic sentence clearly tells your main idea.

Did you know that some animals use spikes to protect themselves? Animals have to protect themselves.

• Add plenty of facts and details to develop the main idea.



Edit and Proofread

Work with a partner to edit and proofread your article. Pay special attention to action and helping verbs.

Present

On Your Own Make a final copy of your article. Read it to a friend.

Presentation Tips If you are the speaker... Pronounce all important words clearly. you hear.

Pause after each important detail.

With a Group Make a science magazine that has all of your articles. Include a picture of each animal. Use a computer to design a cover for your magazine.

Spelling Tip

Use an apostrophe for contractions with not, such as didn't. haven't. and weren't.

did + not = didn't

If you are the listener...

Take notes about what

Compare what you

hear to what you

already know.

How Animals Survive



Talk Together

In this unit, you found lots of answers to the **Big Question**. Now, use your concept map to discuss the **Big Question** with the class.



Share Your Ideas

Choose one of these ways to share your ideas about the **Big Question**.

Do It!

X

Play Animal Concentration Write ways animals survive on one set of cards. Write the names of different animals and insects on another set of cards. Mix the cards and turn them over. Match the animals to the ways they survive.

Write It!

Write a Scientific Log

Pretend you are a scientist. You are studying an animal from one of the selections. Draw the animal. Describe what it does to survive.

October 12 Today, I studied the amazing Io moth.





Make a Riddle

Choose an animal from one of the selections. Tell your partner a riddle about it. See if your partner can guess the animal.

A glowworm!

I am bright and hang in caves. What am I?

Do It!

Make a Nature Show

Pretend to make a TV show. It is about amazing animals and how they survive. Choose the animals. Then plan the show and work with classmates to present it.