GRADES
2-3



READ, RESEARCH, AND WRITE

LION

ANIMAL RESEARCH

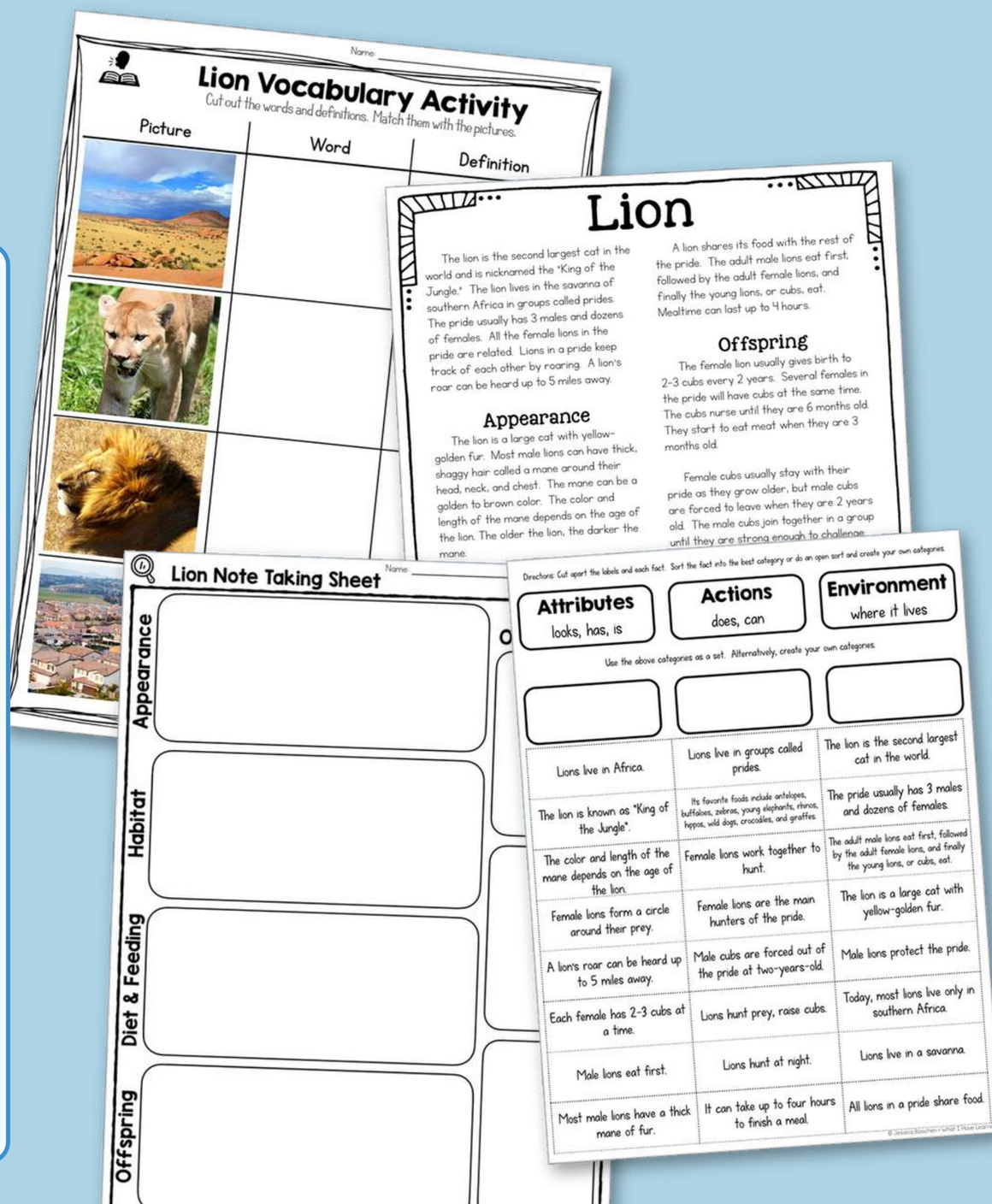
Informational Articles, Activities, and Writing

KEEP SCROLLING TO SEE WHAT'S INSIDE!

WHAT'S INCLUDED

Read, research, and write

- 1-page and 2-page informational articles
- Vocabulary cards and cut-and-paste activities
- Note-taking organizers and comprehension questions
- Fact sort activities
- Informational writing pages
- Answer keys included
- QR codes for safe video research



READ



Article comes in two formats.

Meet an animal in its habitat

1 ARTICLE

Students read a clear informational article about lion.

2 NOTICE DETAILS

Students look for facts about the lion's appearance, habitat, diet, and behavior.

3 DIFFERENT FORMATS

Teachers choose the article format that fits students' reading needs.

RESEARCH



Research pages make independent fact gathering manageable

Gather facts about lion

1 WATCH AND RESEARCH

Students use one QR-code page to find a safe video source for research about lion.

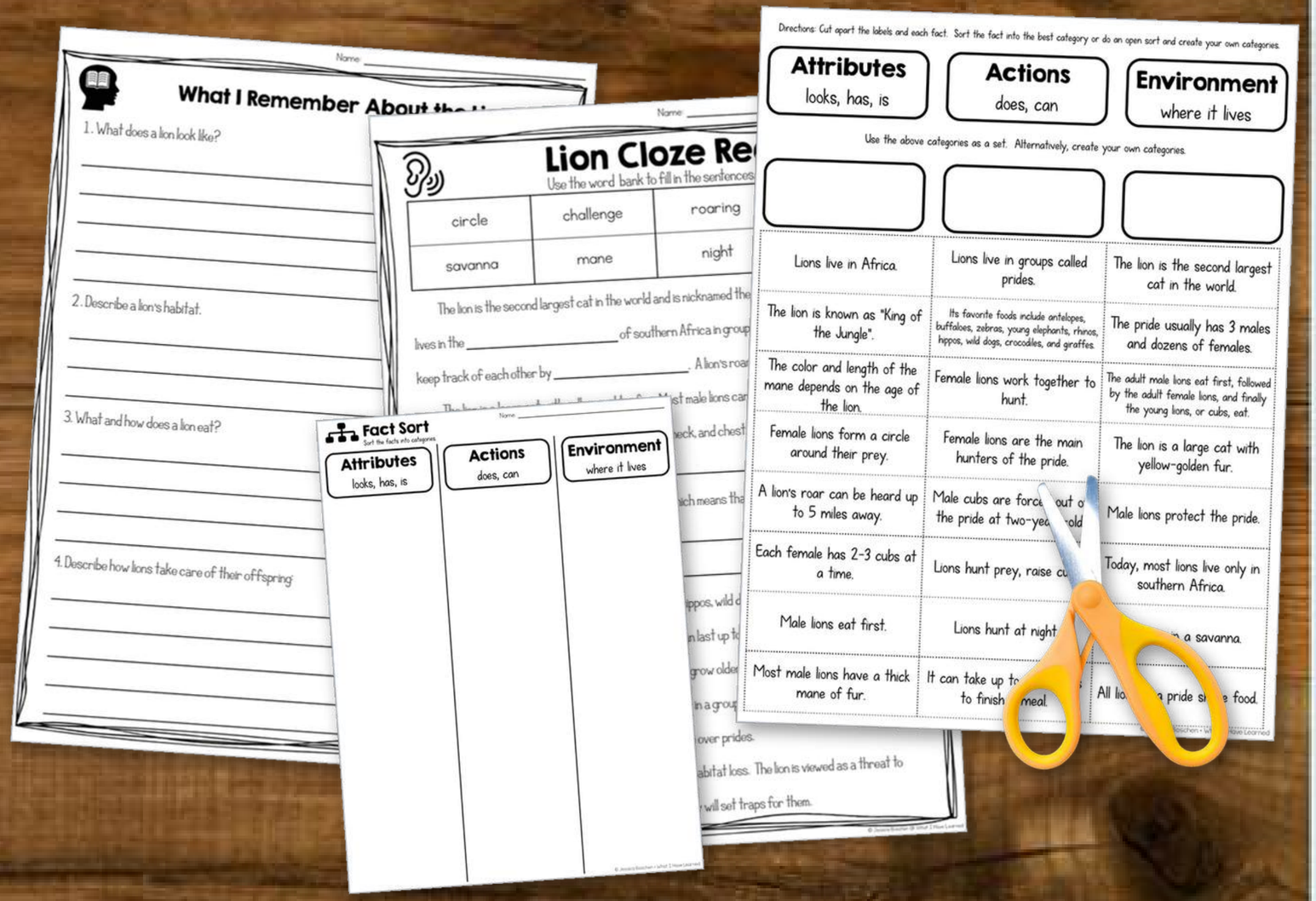
2 TAKE NOTES

Students record facts about the lion's body, habitat, behavior, and life cycle.

3 BUILD VOCABULARY

Students use picture cards and activities to practice important animal words.

ORGANIZE



Comprehension and sorting pages prepare students to write

Sort facts about lion

1 REMEMBER
Students recall important facts after reading about lion.

2 CHECK UNDERSTANDING
Students complete a cloze activity using key vocabulary and facts.

3 SORT FACTS
Students organize information into clear categories before writing.

WRITE



From organized notes to a finished informational report

Turn notes into an lion report

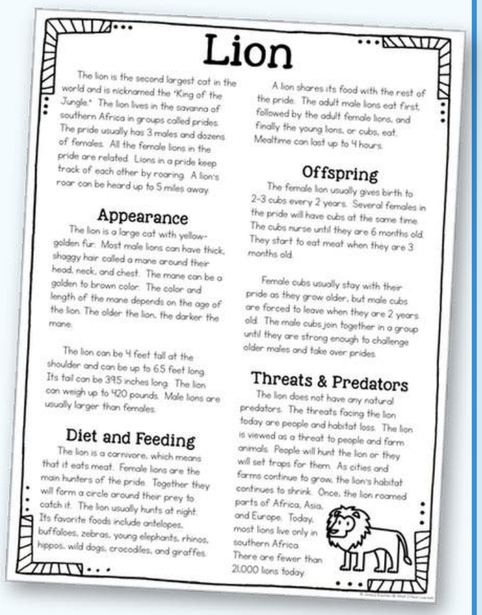
1 PLAN
Students use note-taking pages to collect and organize research.

2 SUMMARIZE
Students turn facts into a focused summary about lion.

3 WRITE
Students use report pages to explain what they learned.

FROM READING TO ANIMAL RESEARCH WRITING

READ


Lion

The lion is the second largest cat in the world and is nicknamed the "King of the Jungle." The lion lives in the savanna of southern Africa in groups called prides. The pride usually has 3 males and dozens of females. All the female lions in the pride are related. Lions in a pride keep track of each other by roaring. A lion's roar can be heard up to 5 miles away.

Appearance

The lion is a large cat with yellow-golden fur. Most male lions can have thick, shaggy hair called a mane around their head, neck, and chest. The mane can be a golden to brown color. The color and length of the mane depends on the age of the lion. The older the lion, the darker the mane.

The lion can be 4 feet tall at the shoulder and can be up to 6.5 feet long. Its tail can be 39.5 inches long. The lion can weigh up to 420 pounds. Male lions are usually larger than females.

Diet and Feeding

The lion is a carnivore, which means that it eats meat. Female lions are the main hunters of the pride. Together they will form a circle around their prey to catch it. The lion usually hunts at night. Its favorite foods include antelopes, buffaloes, zebras, young elephants, rhinos, hippos, wild dogs, crocodiles, and giraffes.

A lion shares its food with the rest of the pride. The adult male lions eat first, followed by the adult female lions, and finally the young lions, or cubs, eat. Mealtime can last up to 4 hours.

Offspring

The female lion usually gives birth to 2-3 cubs every 2 years. Several females in the pride will have cubs at the same time. The cubs nurse until they are 6 months old. They start to eat meat when they are 3 months old.

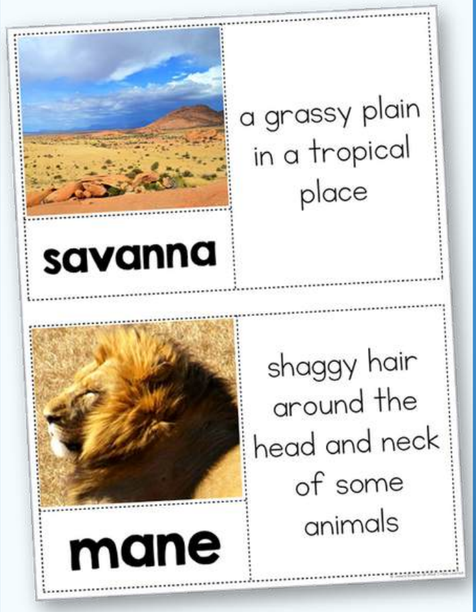
Female cubs usually stay with their pride as they grow older, but male cubs are forced to leave when they are 2 years old. The male cubs join together in a group until they are strong enough to challenge older males and take over prides.

Threats & Predators

The lion does not have any natural predators. The threats facing the lion today are people and habitat loss. The lion is viewed as a threat to people and farm animals. People will hunt the lion or they will set traps for them. As cities and farms continue to grow, the lion's habitat continues to shrink. Once, the lion roamed parts of Africa, Asia, and Europe. Today, most lions live only in southern Africa. There are fewer than 21,000 lions today.

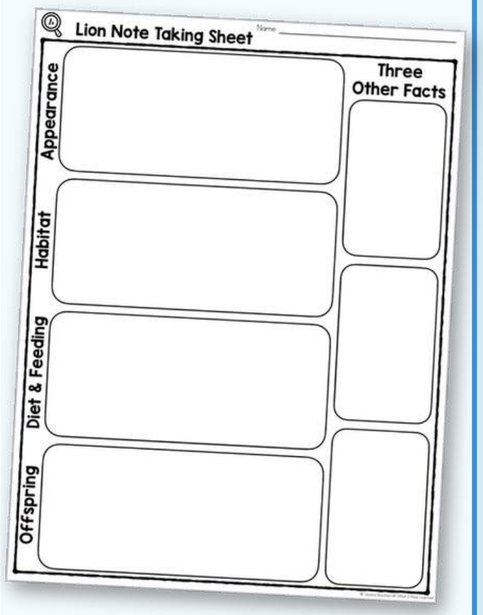
Read an informational article about lion in a format that fits your students.

LEARN



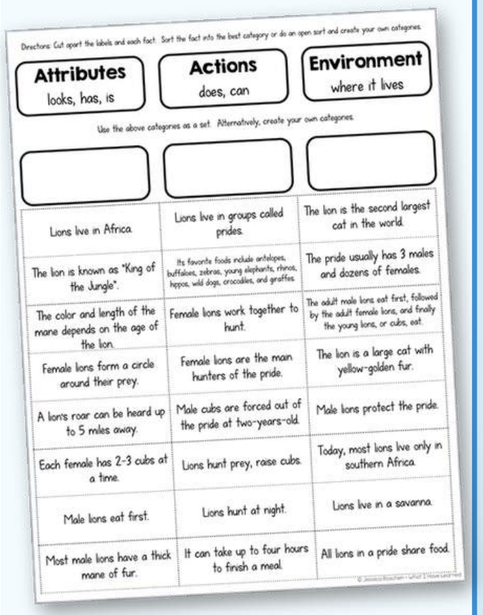
Build vocabulary with picture cards and activities about lion features and habitats.

RESEARCH



Gather facts about the lion's appearance, habitat, diet, and behavior.

ORGANIZE


Directions: Cut apart the labels and each fact. Sort the fact into the best category or do an open sort and create your own categories.

Attributes looks, has, is	Actions does, can	Environment where it lives

Use the above categories as a set. Alternatively, create your own categories.

Lions live in Africa.	Lions live in groups called prides.	The lion is the second largest cat in the world.
The lion is known as "King of the Jungle".	Its favorite foods include antelopes, buffaloes, zebras, young elephants, rhinos, hippos, wild dogs, crocodiles, and giraffes.	The pride usually has 3 males and dozens of females.
The color and length of the mane depends on the age of the lion.	Female lions work together to hunt.	The adult male lions eat first, followed by the adult female lions, and finally the young lions, or cubs, eat.
Female lions form a circle around their prey.	Female lions are the main hunters of the pride.	The lion is a large cat with yellow-golden fur.
A lion's roar can be heard up to 5 miles away.	Male cubs are forced out of the pride at two-years-old.	Male lions protect the pride.
Each female has 2-3 cubs at a time.	Lions hunt prey, raise cubs.	Today, most lions live only in southern Africa.
Male lions eat first.	Lions hunt at night.	Lions live in a savanna.
Most male lions have a thick mane of fur.	It can take up to four hours to finish a meal.	All lions in a pride share food.

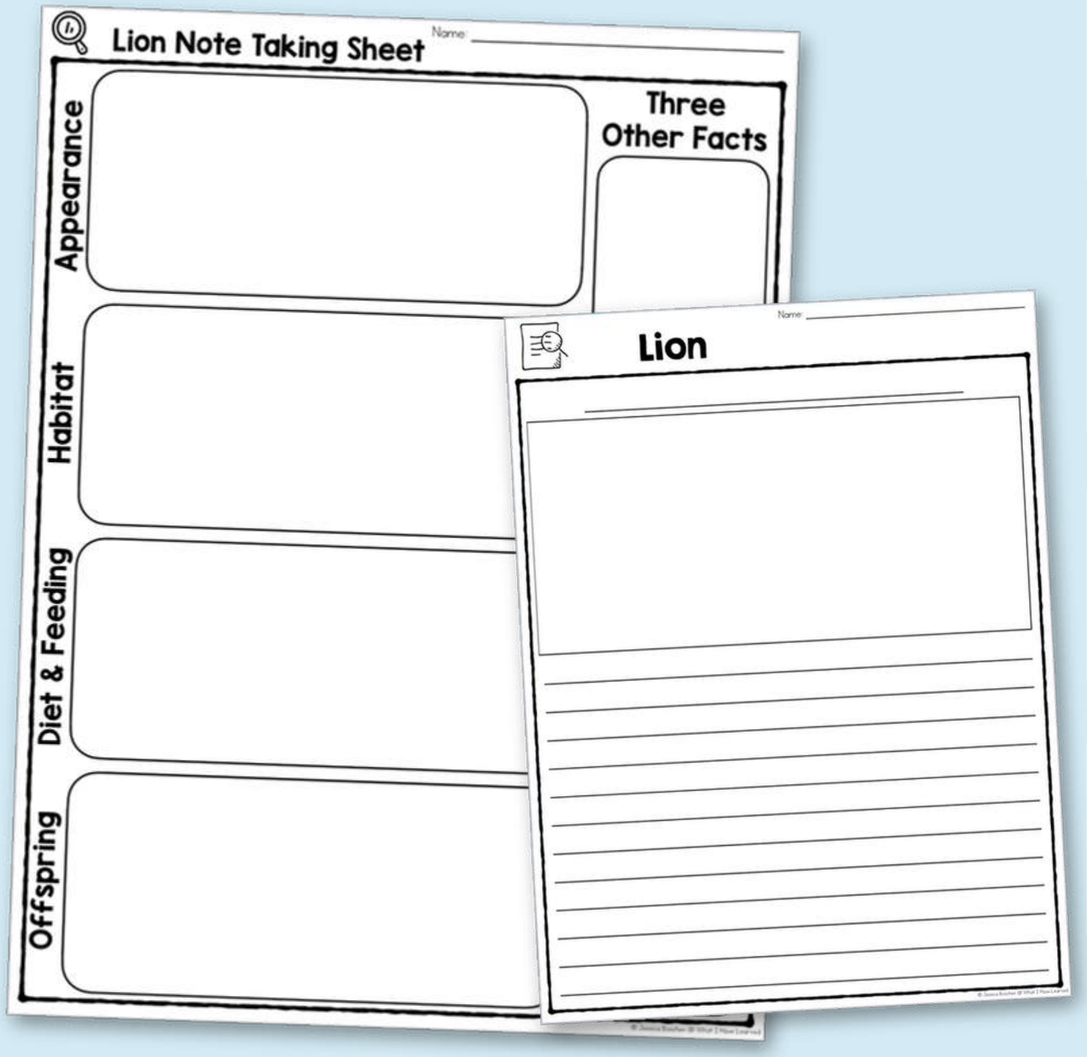
Sort facts into appearance, habitat, behavior, and life cycle categories.

WRITE



Use the writing pages to turn notes into an animal research report about lion.

WAYS TO USE THIS RESOURCE



1

ANIMAL STUDY

Use the articles and vocabulary pages during a science or nonfiction unit about lion.

2

GUIDED READING

Choose the article format and comprehension pages that fit your readers.

3

ANIMAL RESEARCH

Use QR-code research and note-taking sheets to collect facts from multiple sources.

4

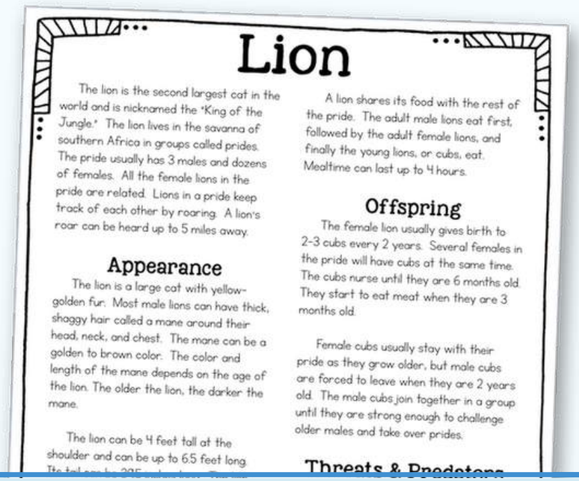
INFORMATIONAL WRITING

Move from organized notes to a clear report about lion.

YOU WILL LOVE THIS BECAUSE

PERFECT FOR SCIENCE AND ELA

Students read, write, sort, and research while learning about lion adaptations and habitats.


Lion

The lion is the second largest cat in the world and is nicknamed the "King of the Jungle." The lion lives in the savanna of southern Africa in groups called prides. The pride usually has 3 males and dozens of females. All the female lions in the pride are related. Lions in a pride keep track of each other by roaring. A lion's roar can be heard up to 5 miles away.

Appearance

The lion is a large cat with yellow-golden fur. Most male lions can have thick, shaggy hair called a mane around their head, neck, and chest. The mane can be a golden to brown color. The color and length of the mane depends on the age of the lion. The older the lion, the darker the mane.

The lion can be 4 feet tall at the shoulder and can be up to 6.5 feet long.

A lion shares its food with the rest of the pride. The adult male lions eat first, followed by the adult female lions, and finally the young lions, or cubs, eat. Mealtime can last up to 4 hours.

Offspring

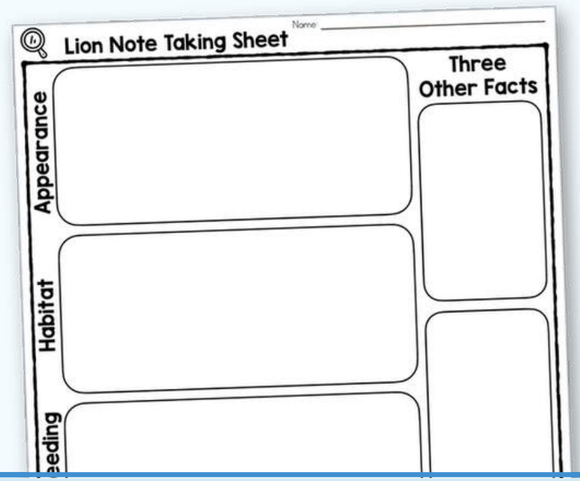
The female lion usually gives birth to 2-3 cubs every 2 years. Several females in the pride will have cubs at the same time. The cubs nurse until they are 6 months old. They start to eat meat when they are 3 months old.

Female cubs usually stay with their pride as they grow older, but male cubs are forced to leave when they are 2 years old. The male cubs join together in a group until they are strong enough to challenge older males and take over prides.

Threats & Predators

SAVES TIME WITH CONSISTENT LAYOUTS

Clear article, activity, and writing pages make planning simple and support independent work.


Lion Note Taking Sheet

Name:

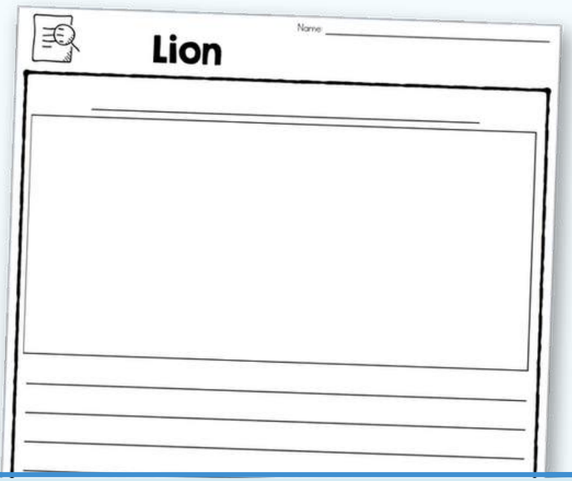
Three Other Facts

Appearance

Habitat

SUPPORTS ANIMAL RESEARCH

Vocabulary cards, fact sorts, and note-taking organizers help students prepare an informational report.


Lion

Name:

TEACHERS LOVE IT!

★★★★★

I used this resource to help my students work on reading fluency and to find examples of technical vocabulary. I liked that this reading passage was on a 3rd grade reading level.

Kim S.

★★★★★

My students picked their own animals to research. I have books about animals, but many of them are difficult for my second graders to read. I could have them research online, but that proved to be simply too broad and confusing. I came across these articles and they are just what the doctor ordered. Organized, easy enough to read (but not TOO easy). I love how in the future if I taught older grades I could utilize the graphic organizers as literacy centers. Really great product. Well worth my money.

Linda T.

★★★★★

This is a wonderful resource that went great with the unit in class.

Theresa A.





READY FOR YOUR CLASSROOM

- **Informational articles in two formats**
- **Vocabulary, comprehension, and research activities**
- **Note-taking and informational writing pages**



My passion is making learning accessible to all students.
I love scaffolding learning, breaking down the concepts and building them up so that students can see the connections.
I love figuring out the small components that build up to the big ideas and helping students see it all.



teach MATH | teach SCIENCE | teach READING | teach WRITING

What I have LEARNED