GRADES
2-3



READ, RESEARCH, AND WRITE

CHIMPANZEE

ANIMAL RESEARCH

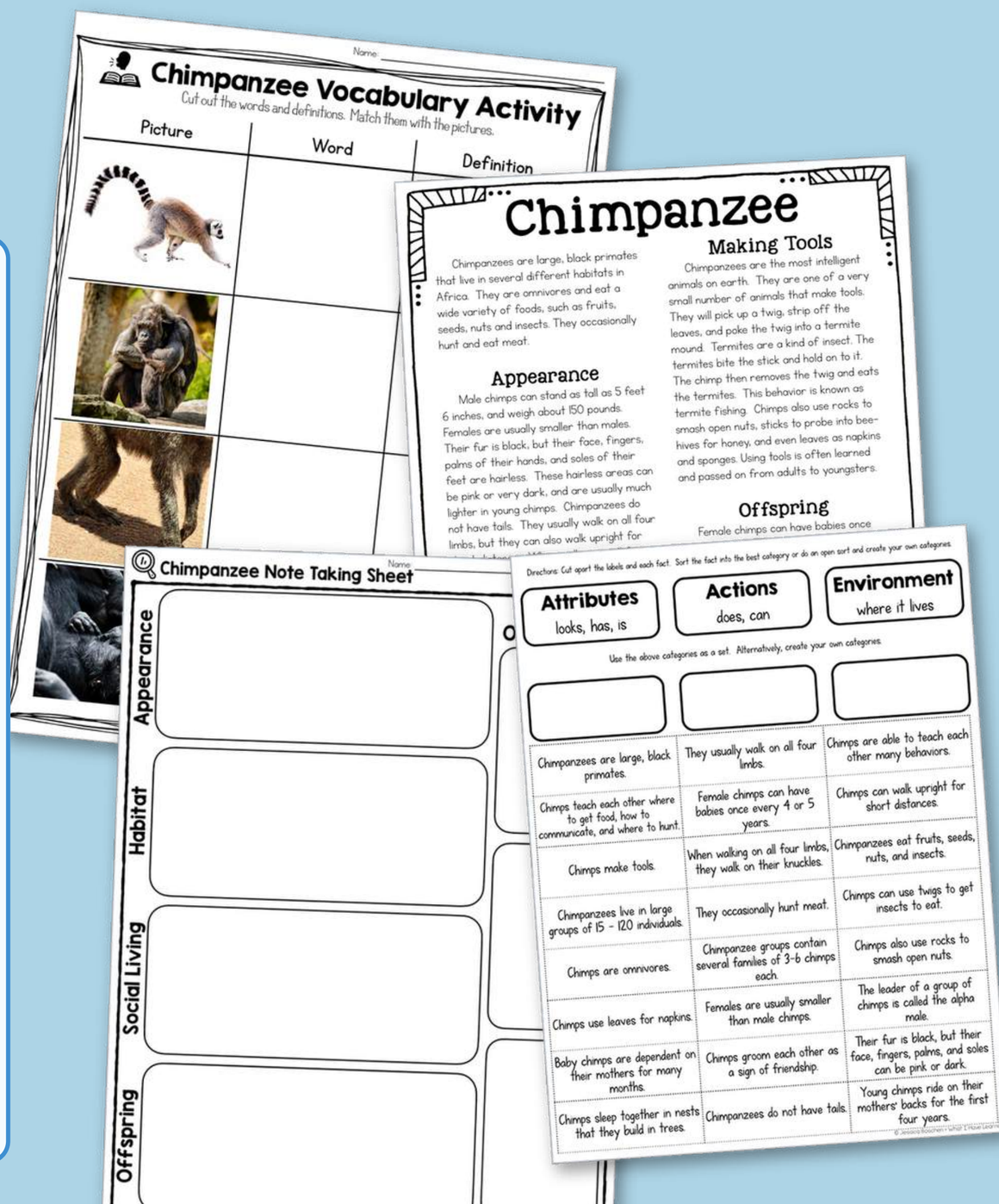
Informational Articles, Activities, and Writing

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 chimpanzee.

2 NOTICE DETAILS

Students look for facts about the chimpanzee'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 chimpanzee

1 WATCH AND RESEARCH

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

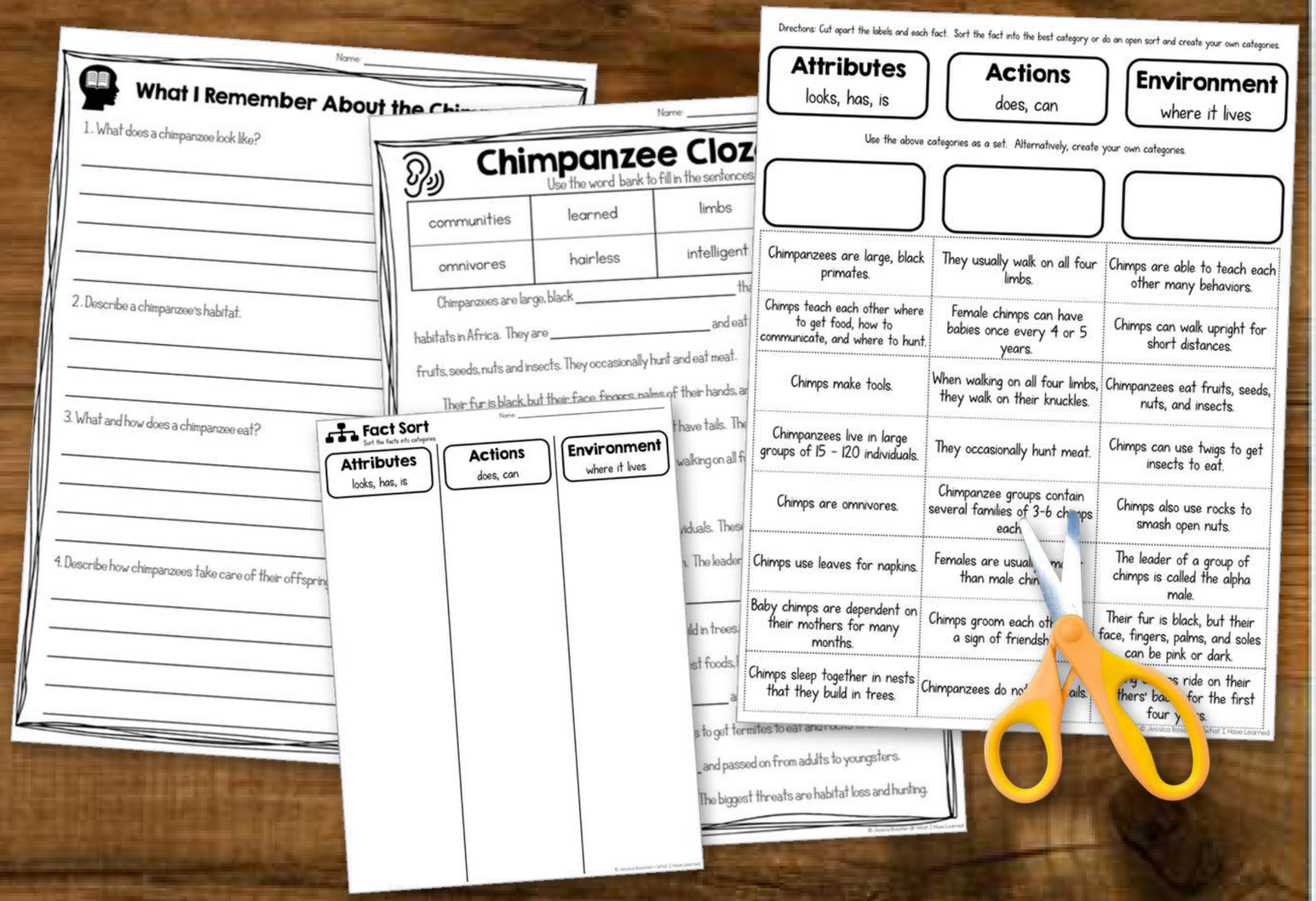
2 TAKE NOTES

Students record facts about the chimpanzee'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 chimpanzee

1 REMEMBER

Students recall important facts after reading about chimpanzee.

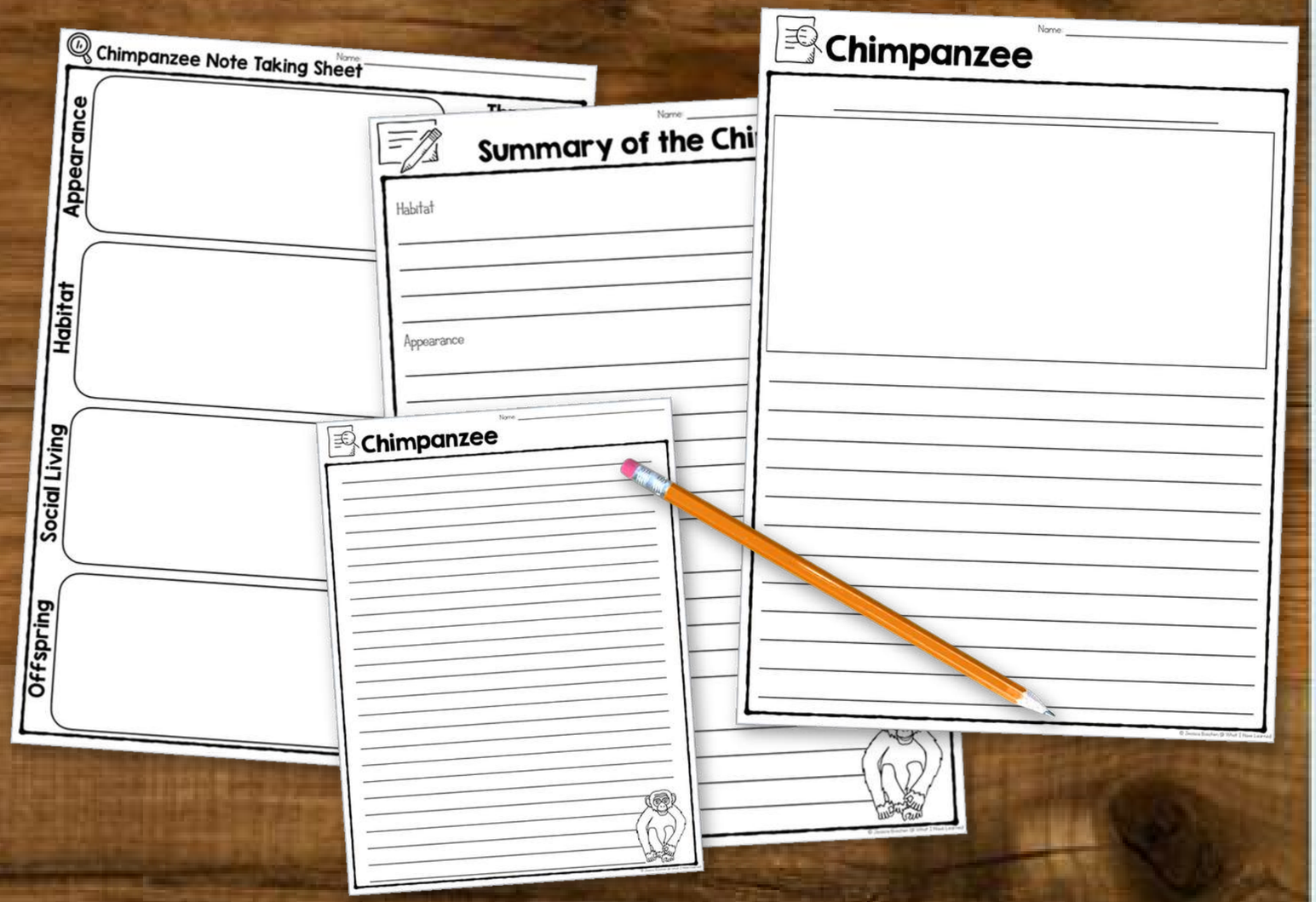
2 CHECK UNDERSTANDING

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 chimpanzee report

1 PLAN

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

2 SUMMARIZE

Students turn facts into a focused summary about chimpanzee.

3 WRITE

Students use report pages to explain what they learned.

FROM READING TO ANIMAL RESEARCH WRITING

READ


Chimpanzee

Chimpanzees are large, black primates that live in several different habitats in Africa. They are omnivores and eat a wide variety of foods, such as fruits, seeds, nuts and insects. They occasionally hunt and eat meat.

Appearance

Male chimps can stand as tall as 5 feet 6 inches, and weigh about 150 pounds. Females are usually smaller than males. Their fur is black, but their face, fingers, palms of their hands, and soles of their feet are hairless. These hairless areas can be pink or very dark, and are usually much lighter in young chimps. Chimpanzees do not have tails. They usually walk on all four limbs, but they can also walk upright for short distances. When walking on all four limbs, they usually walk on the knuckles of their hands.

Social Living

Chimpanzees live in large groups of 15 to 120 individuals. These communities are usually made up of several families of 3-6 chimps each. The leader of a community is a male called the alpha male. Chimps within a community often groom each other as a sign of friendship. They sleep together in nests which they build in trees. Living together allows them to learn and teach many behaviors, such as where to get the best foods, how to communicate, and how to hunt.

Making Tools

Chimpanzees are the most intelligent animals on earth. They are one of a very small number of animals that make tools. They will pick up a twig, strip off the leaves, and poke the twig into a termite mound. Termites are a kind of insect. The termites bite the stick and hold on to it. The chimp then removes the twig and eats the termites. This behavior is known as termite fishing. Chimps also use rocks to smash open nuts, sticks to probe into beehives for honey, and even leaves as napkins and sponges. Using tools is often learned and passed on from adults to youngsters.

Offspring

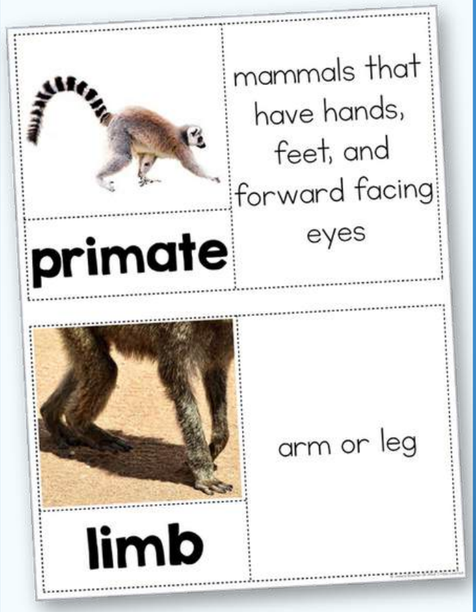
Female chimps can have babies once every 4 or 5 years. Mothers are pregnant for 8½ months. A newborn chimp weighs about 4 pounds and has a white tuft of fur on its rump. Like a human baby, a chimp baby is entirely dependent on its mother for many months. Young chimps ride on their mother's back for the first 4 years, but stay close to her for up to 10 years. Chimpanzees in the wild live for about 35 years.

Threats

Chimpanzees are considered endangered animals. The biggest threats they face are habitat loss and hunting. Their forest homes are being cut down, and they are hunted for their meat.

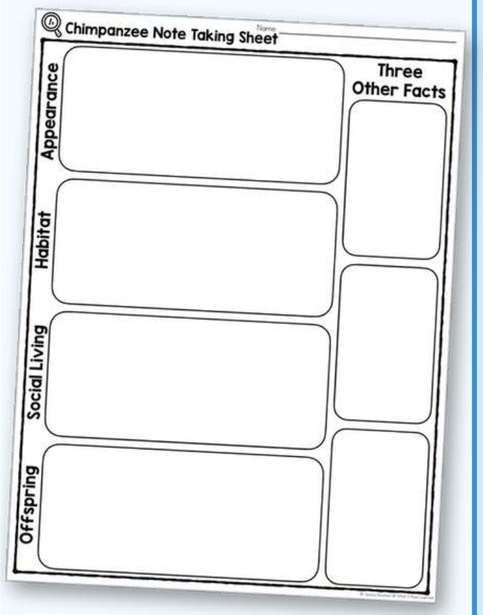
Read an informational article about chimpanzee in a format that fits your students.

LEARN



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

RESEARCH


Chimpanzee Note Taking Sheet

Name:

Three Other Facts

Appearance

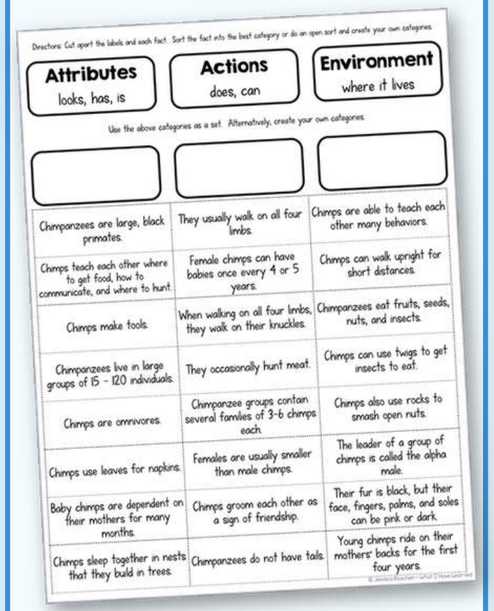
Habitat

Social Living

Offspring

Gather facts about the chimpanzee'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.

Chimpanzees are large, black primates.	They usually walk on all four limbs.	Chimps are able to teach each other many behaviors.
Chimps teach each other where to get food, how to communicate, and where to hunt.	Female chimps can have babies once every 4 or 5 years.	Chimps can walk upright for short distances.
Chimps make tools.	When walking on all four limbs, they walk on their knuckles.	Chimpanzees eat fruits, seeds, nuts, and insects.
Chimpanzees live in large groups of 15 - 120 individuals.	They occasionally hunt meat.	Chimps can use twigs to get insects to eat.
Chimps are omnivores.	Chimpanzee groups contain several families of 3-6 chimps each.	Chimps also use rocks to smash open nuts.
Chimps use leaves for napkins.	Females are usually smaller than male chimps.	The leader of a group of chimps is called the alpha male.
Baby chimps are dependent on their mothers for many months.	Chimps groom each other as a sign of friendship.	Their fur is black, but their face, fingers, palms, and soles can be pink or dark.
Chimps sleep together in nests that they build in trees.	Chimpanzees do not have tails.	Young chimps ride on their mothers' backs for the first four years.

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

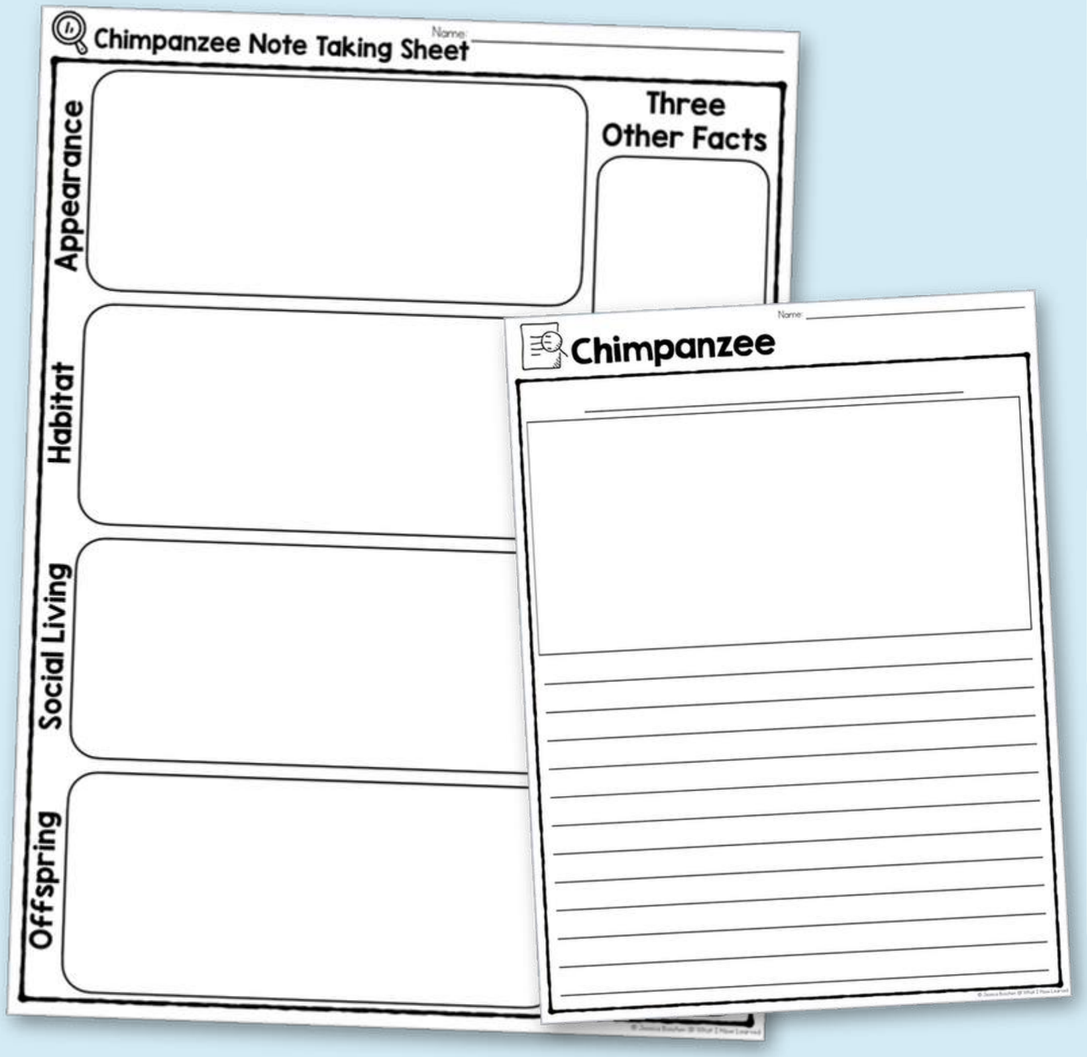
WRITE


Chimpanzee

Name:

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

WAYS TO USE THIS RESOURCE



1

ANIMAL STUDY

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

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

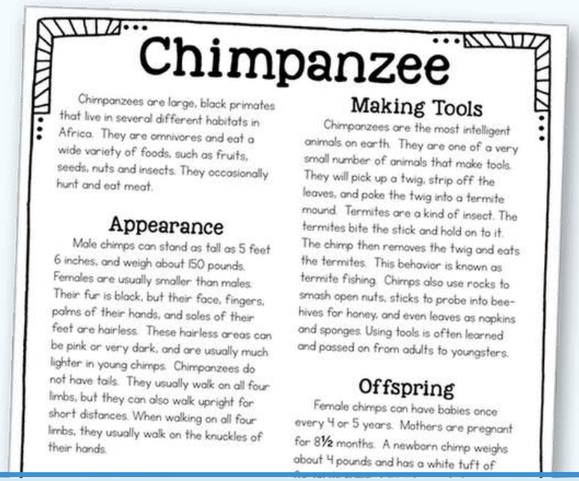
INFORMATIONAL WRITING

Move from organized notes to a clear report about chimpanzee.

YOU WILL LOVE THIS BECAUSE

PERFECT FOR SCIENCE AND ELA

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


Chimpanzee

Chimpanzees are large, black primates that live in several different habitats in Africa. They are omnivores and eat a wide variety of foods, such as fruits, seeds, nuts and insects. They occasionally hunt and eat meat.

Appearance

Male chimps can stand as tall as 5 feet 6 inches, and weigh about 150 pounds. Females are usually smaller than males. Their fur is black, but their face, fingers, palms of their hands, and soles of their feet are hairless. These hairless areas can be pink or very dark, and are usually much lighter in young chimps. Chimpanzees do not have tails. They usually walk on all four limbs, but they can also walk upright for short distances. When walking on all four limbs, they usually walk on the knuckles of their hands.

Making Tools

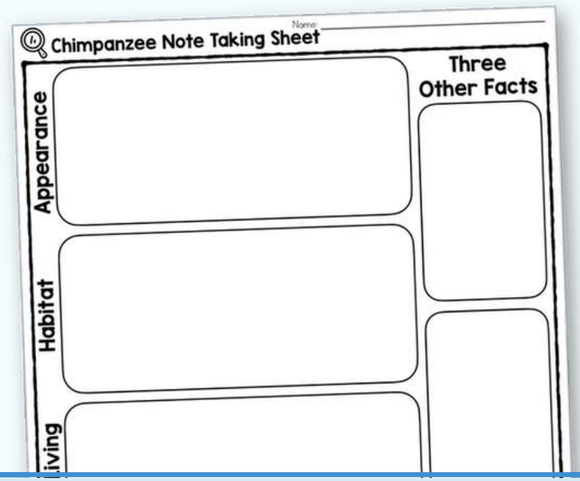
Chimpanzees are the most intelligent animals on earth. They are one of a very small number of animals that make tools. They will pick up a twig, strip off the leaves, and poke the twig into a termite mound. Termites are a kind of insect. The termites bite the stick and hold on to it. The chimp then removes the twig and eats the termites. This behavior is known as termite fishing. Chimps also use rocks to smash open nuts, sticks to probe into bee-hives for honey, and even leaves as napkins and sponges. Using tools is often learned and passed on from adults to youngsters.

Offspring

Female chimps can have babies once every 4 or 5 years. Mothers are pregnant for 8½ months. A newborn chimp weighs about 4 pounds and has a white tuft of

SAVES TIME WITH CONSISTENT LAYOUTS

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


Chimpanzee Note Taking Sheet

Name:

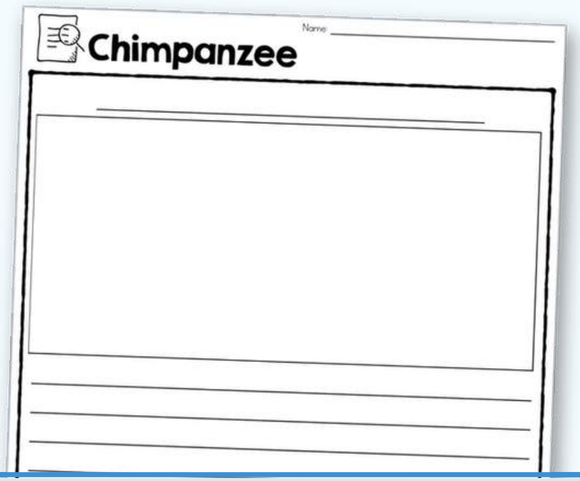
Three Other Facts

Appearance

Habitat

SUPPORTS ANIMAL RESEARCH

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


Chimpanzee

Name:

TEACHERS LOVE IT!

★★★★★

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.



★★★★★

My students were engaged and enjoyed this lesson. This resource has a variety of activities for comprehension and vocabulary.

Cheryl W.

★★★★★

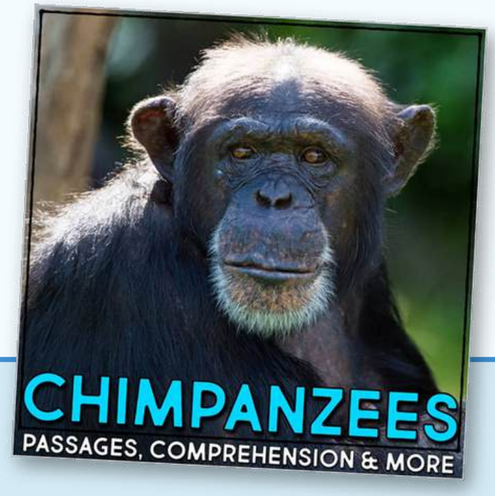
This resource was a great tool in class and it is wonderfully put together!

Connie V.



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