GRADES
2-3



READ, RESEARCH, AND WRITE

LEOPARD SEAL

ANIMAL RESEARCH

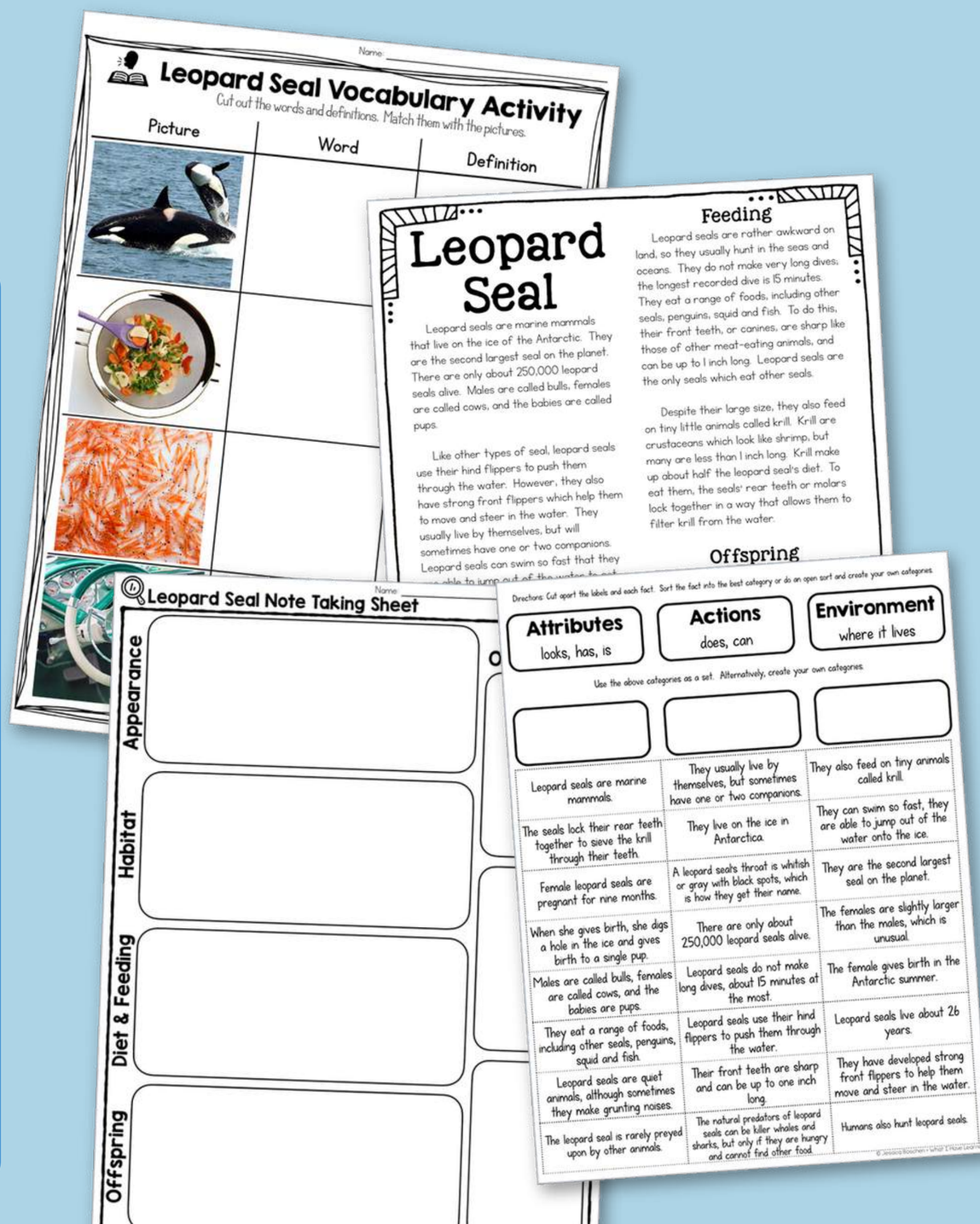
Informational Articles, Activities, and Writing

KEEP SCROLLING TO SEE WHAT'S INSIDE!

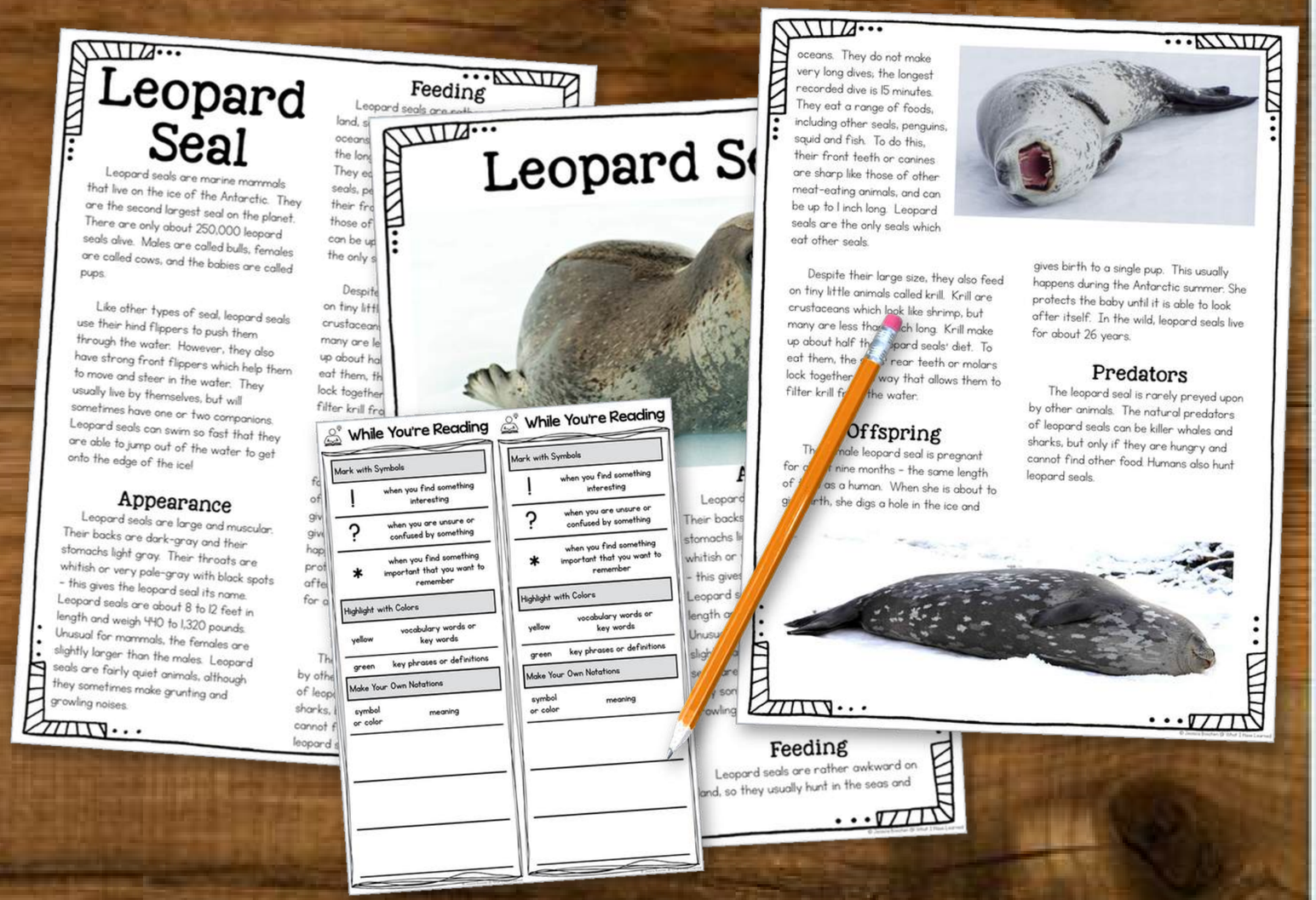
WHAT'S INCLUDED

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 leopard seal.

2 NOTICE DETAILS

Students look for facts about the leopard seal'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 leopard seal

1 WATCH AND RESEARCH

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

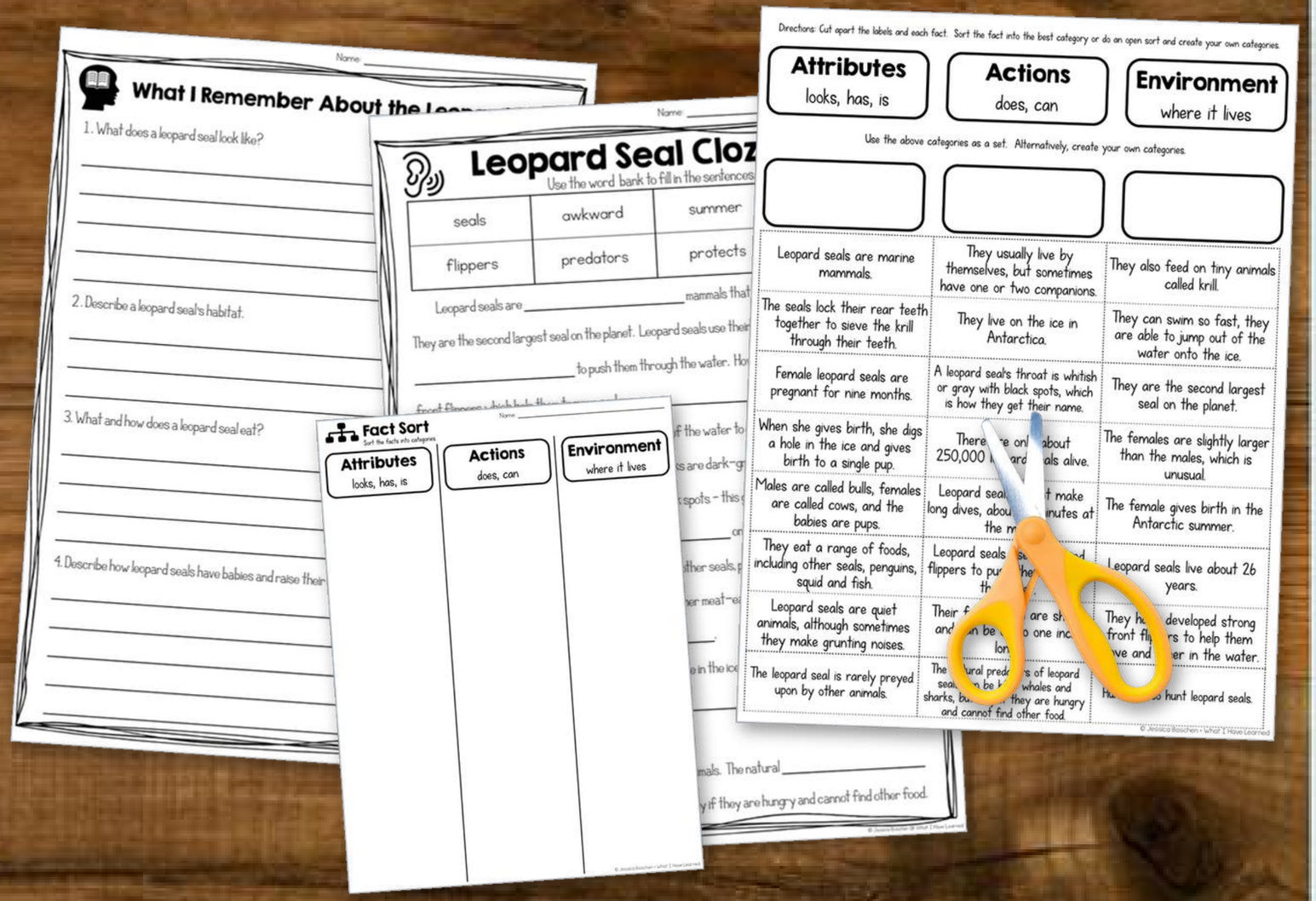
2 TAKE NOTES

Students record facts about the leopard seal'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 leopard seal

1 REMEMBER

Students recall important facts after reading about leopard seal.

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 leopard seal report

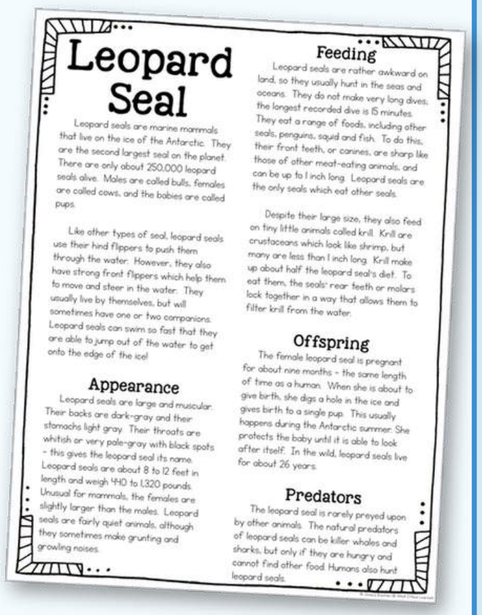
1. **PLAN**
   Students use note-taking pages to collect and organize research.

2. **SUMMARIZE**
   Students turn facts into a focused summary about leopard seal.

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

FROM READING TO ANIMAL RESEARCH WRITING

READ


Leopard Seal

Leopard seals are marine mammals that live on the ice of the Antarctic. They are the second largest seal on the planet. There are only about 250,000 leopard seals alive. Males are called bulls, females are called cows, and the babies are called pups.

Like other types of seal, leopard seals use their hind flippers to push them through the water. However, they also have strong front flippers which help them to move and steer in the water. They usually live by themselves, but will sometimes have one or two companions. Leopard seals can swim so fast that they are able to jump out of the water to get onto the edge of the ice!

Appearance

Leopard seals are large and muscular. Their backs are dark-gray and their stomachs light gray. Their throats are whitish or very pale-gray with black spots – this gives the leopard seal its name. Leopard seals are about 8 to 12 feet in length and weigh 440 to 1,320 pounds. Unusual for mammals, the females are slightly larger than the males. Leopard seals are fairly quiet animals, although they sometimes make grunting and growling noises.

Feeding

Leopard seals are rather awkward on land, so they usually hunt in the seas and oceans. They do not make very long dives; the longest recorded dive is 15 minutes. They eat a range of foods, including other seals, penguins, squid and fish. To do this, their front teeth, or canines, are sharp like those of other meat-eating animals, and can be up to 1 inch long. Leopard seals are the only seals which eat other seals.

Despite their large size, they also feed on tiny little animals called krill. Krill are crustaceans which look like shrimp, but many are less than 1 inch long. Krill make up about half the leopard seal's diet. To eat them, the seals' rear teeth or molars lock together in a way that allows them to filter krill from the water.

Offspring

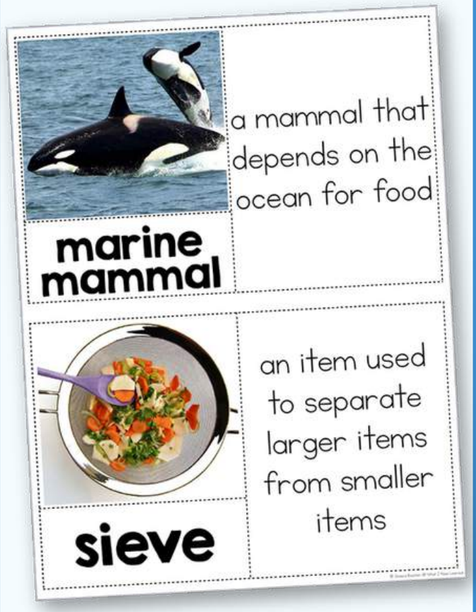
The female leopard seal is pregnant for about nine months – the same length of time as a human. When she is about to give birth, she digs a hole in the ice and gives birth to a single pup. This usually happens during the Antarctic summer. She protects the baby until it is able to look after itself. In the wild, leopard seals live for about 26 years.

Predators

The leopard seal is rarely preyed upon by other animals. The natural predators of leopard seals can be killer whales and sharks, but only if they are hungry and cannot find other food. Humans also hunt leopard seals.

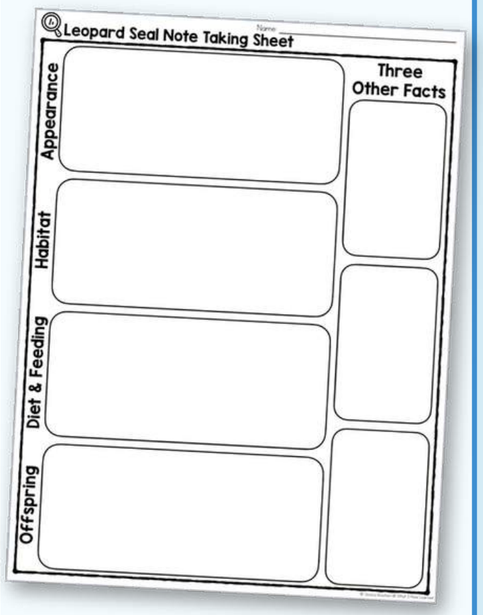
Read an informational article about leopard seal in a format that fits your students.

LEARN



Build vocabulary with picture cards and activities about leopard seal features and habitats.

RESEARCH


Leopard Seal Note Taking Sheet

Name:

Appearance

Habitat

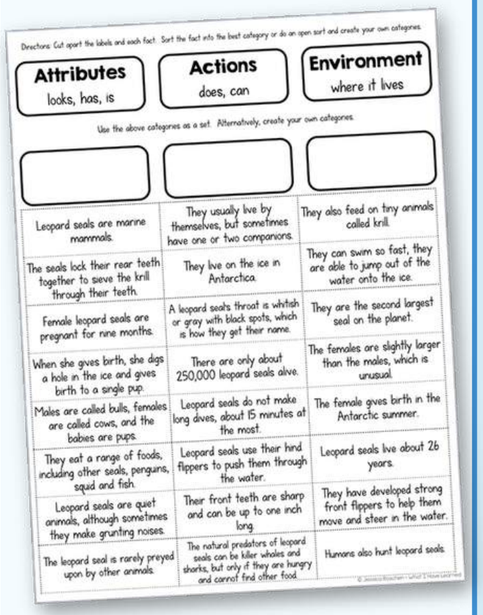
Diet & Feeding

Offspring

Three Other Facts

Gather facts about the leopard seal'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.

Leopard seals are marine mammals.	They usually live by themselves, but sometimes have one or two companions.	They also feed on tiny animals called krill.
The seals lock their rear teeth together to sieve the krill through their teeth.	They live on the ice in Antarctica.	They can swim so fast, they are able to jump out of the water onto the ice.
Female leopard seals are pregnant for nine months.	A leopard seal's throat is whitish or gray with black spots, which is how they get their name.	They are the second largest seal on the planet.
When she gives birth, she digs a hole in the ice and gives birth to a single pup.	There are only about 250,000 leopard seals alive.	The females are slightly larger than the males, which is unusual.
Males are called bulls, females are called cows, and the babies are pups.	Leopard seals do not make long dives, about 15 minutes at the most.	The female gives birth in the Antarctic summer.
They eat a range of foods, including other seals, penguins, squid and fish.	Leopard seals use their hind flippers to push them through the water.	Leopard seals live about 26 years.
Leopard seals are quiet animals, although sometimes they make grunting noises.	Their front teeth are sharp and can be up to one inch long.	They have developed strong front flippers to help them move and steer in the water.
The leopard seal is rarely preyed upon by other animals.	The natural predators of leopard seals can be killer whales and sharks, but only if they are hungry and cannot find other food.	Humans also hunt leopard seals.

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

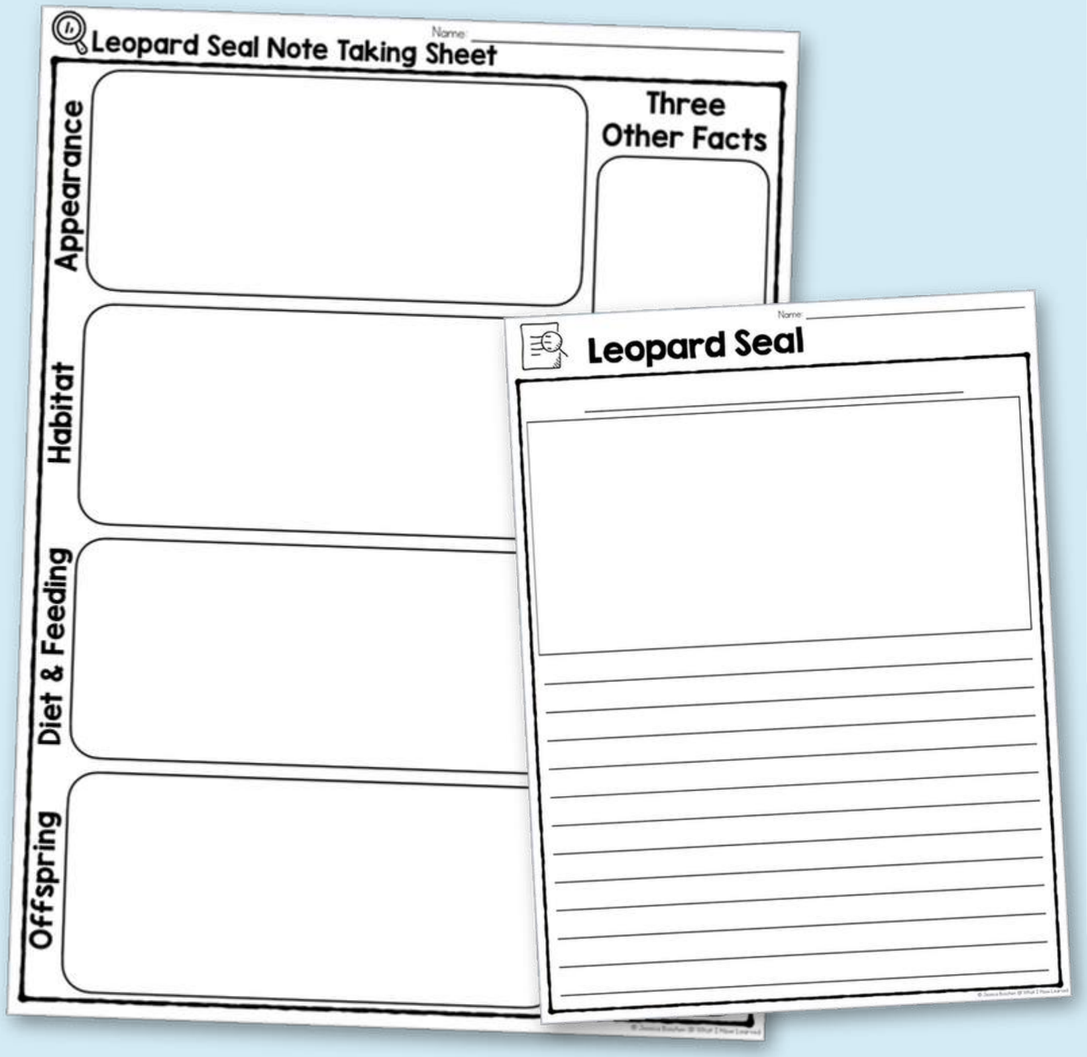
WRITE


Leopard Seal

Name:

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

WAYS TO USE THIS RESOURCE



1

ANIMAL STUDY

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

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

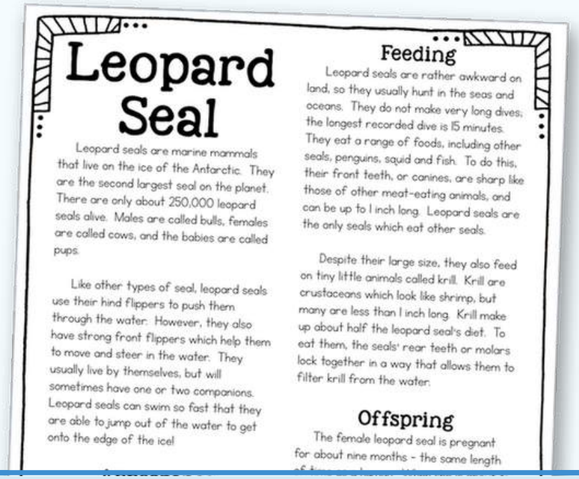
INFORMATIONAL WRITING

Move from organized notes to a clear report about leopard seal.

YOU WILL LOVE THIS BECAUSE

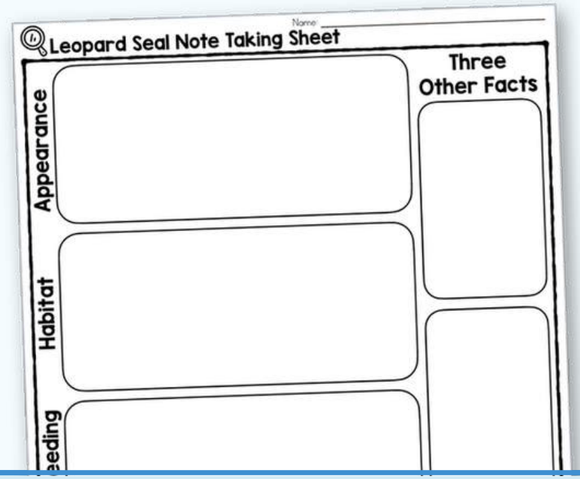
PERFECT FOR SCIENCE AND ELA

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



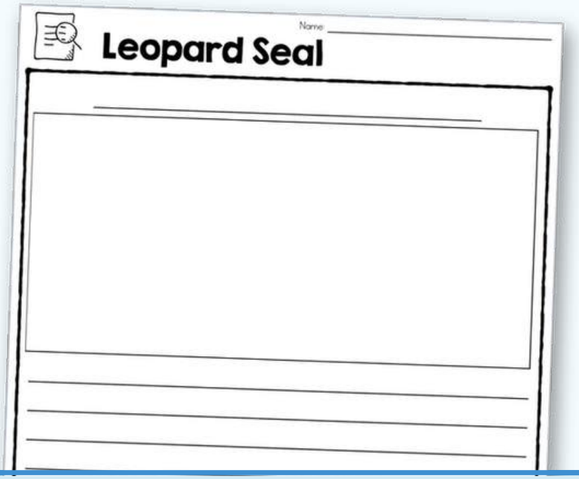
SAVES TIME WITH CONSISTENT LAYOUTS

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



SUPPORTS ANIMAL RESEARCH

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



TEACHERS LOVE IT!

★★★★★

Nicely laid out information text for animal project. The students were interested and loved the information. I like that it was easy for them to read.

Shere Wiebe

★★★★★

This was a great resource for my GT end of the year projects.

Kyra M.

★★★★★

I used this with a guided reading group after we read another book about leopard seals to compare and contrast the similarities and differences. It was wonderful and included many engaging activities to use with my students.

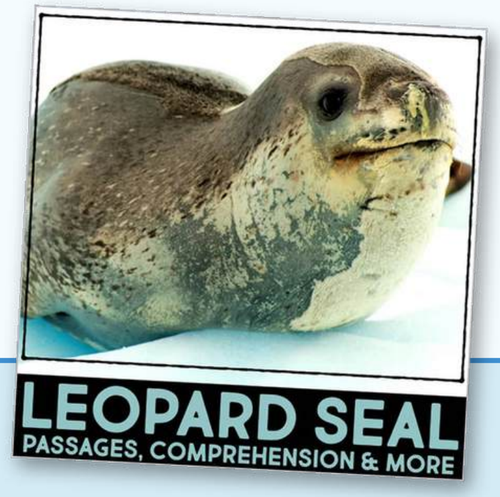
Shannon F.





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