GRADES 2–3



READ, RESEARCH, AND WRITE

JACKAL

ANIMAL RESEARCH

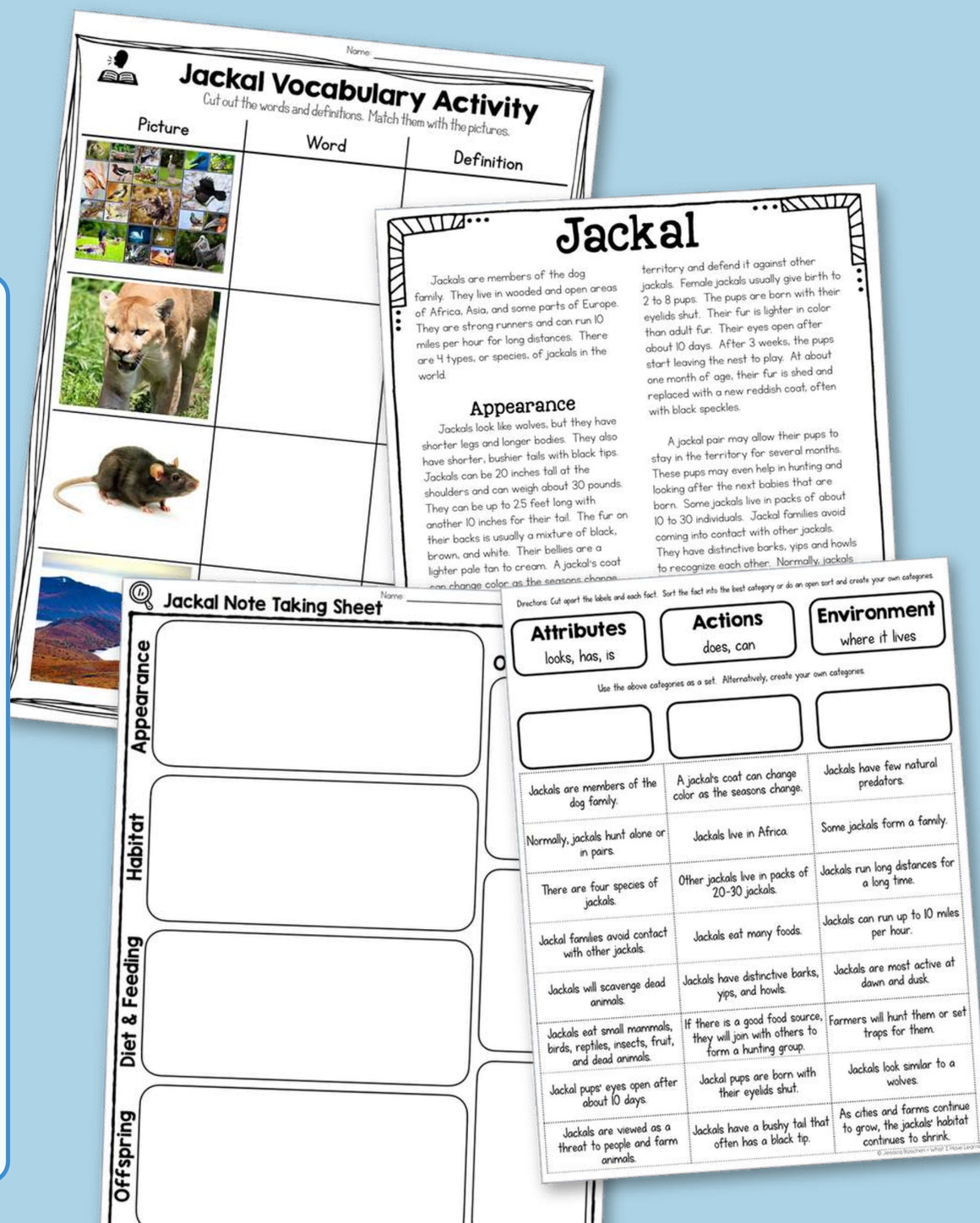
Informational Articles, Activities, and Writing

KEEP SCROLLING TO SEE WHAT'S INSIDE!

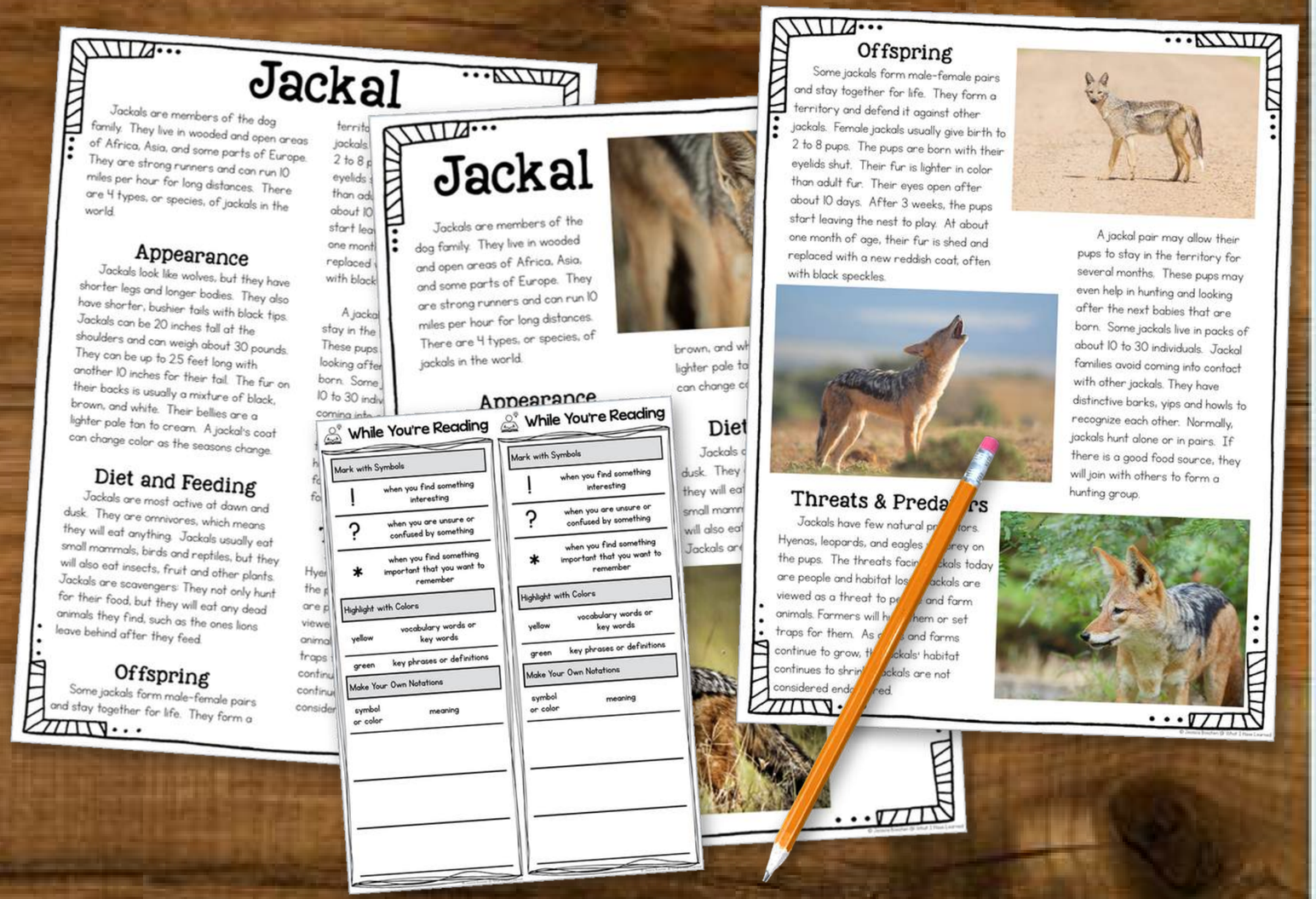
WHAT'S INCLUDED

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 jackal.

2 NOTICE DETAILS

Students look for facts about the jackal'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 jackal

1 WATCH AND RESEARCH

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

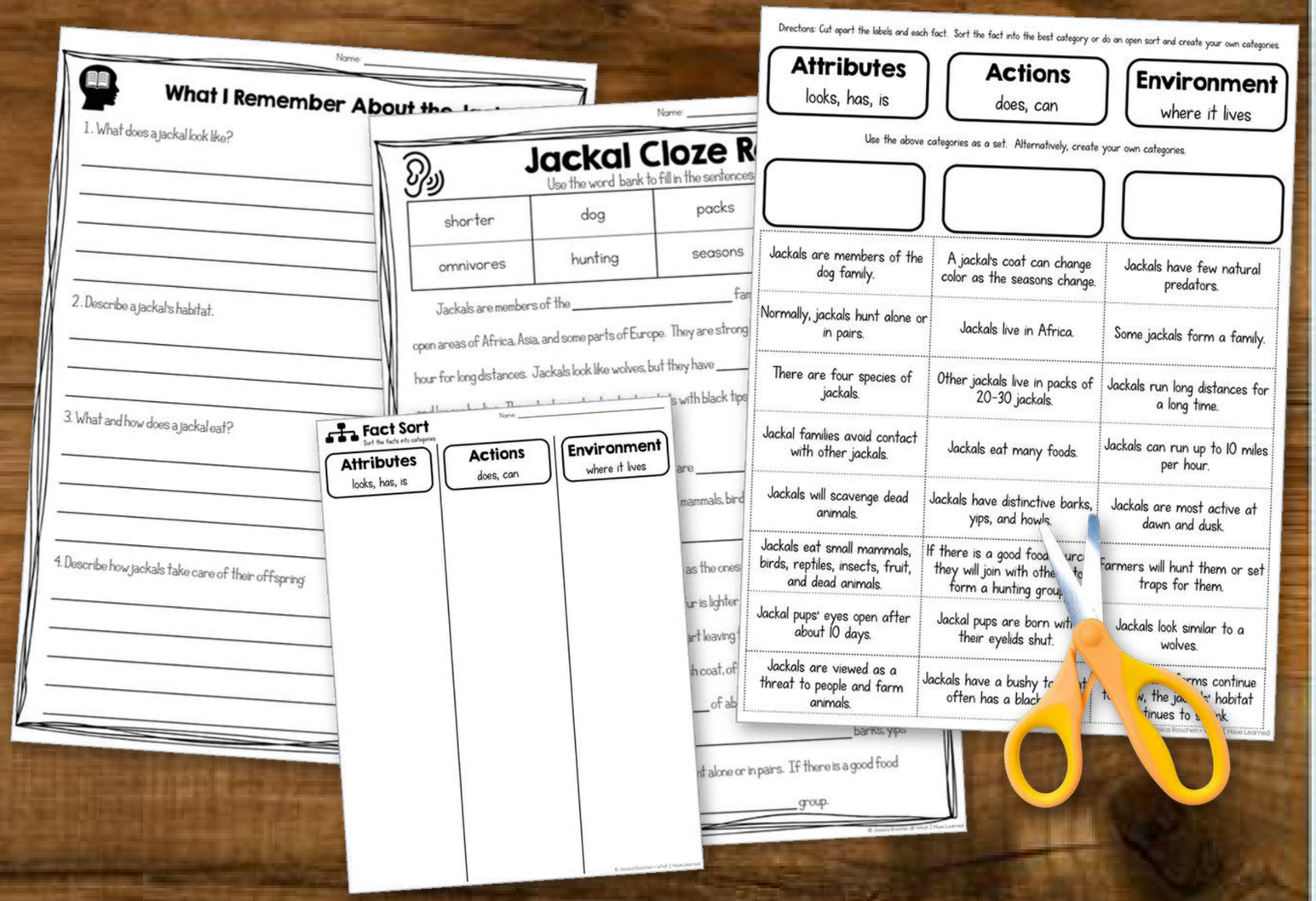
2 TAKE NOTES

Students record facts about the jackal'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 jackal

1 REMEMBER

Students recall important facts after reading about jackal.

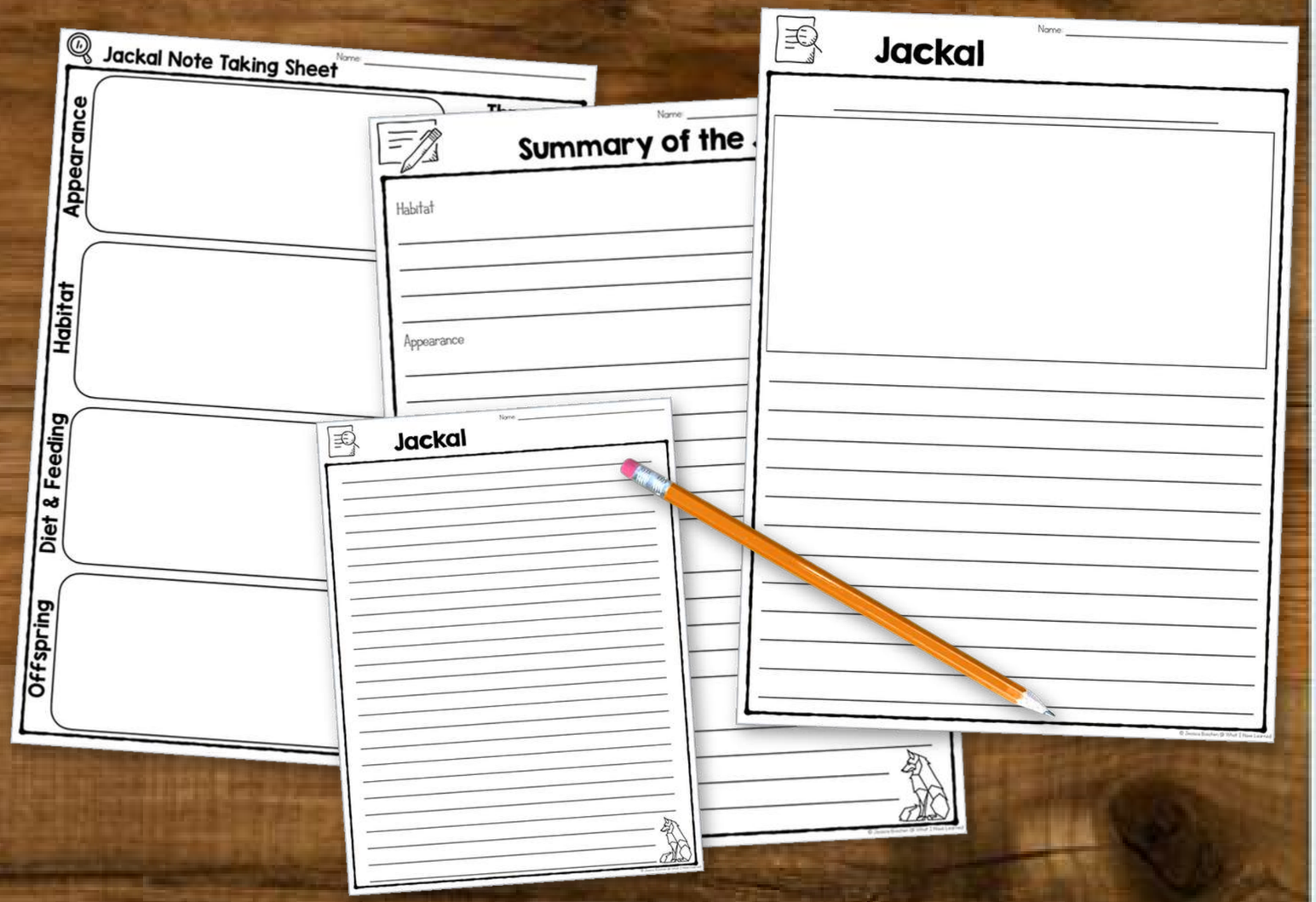
2 CHECK UNDERSTANDING

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 jackal report

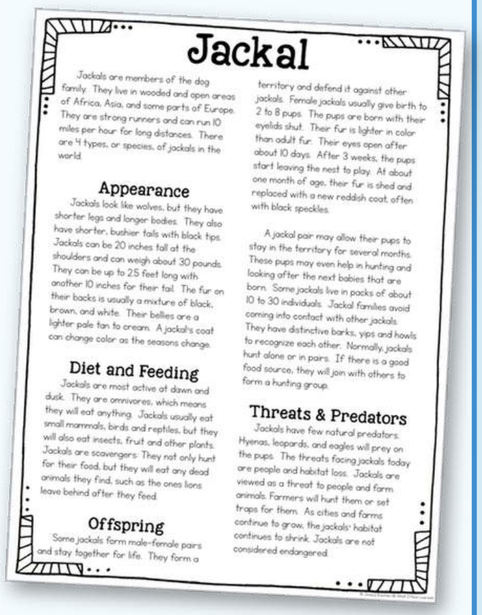
1 PLAN
Students use note-taking pages to collect and organize research.

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

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

FROM READING TO ANIMAL RESEARCH WRITING

READ


Jackal

Jackals are members of the dog family. They live in wooded and open areas of Africa, Asia, and some parts of Europe. They are strong runners and can run 10 miles per hour for long distances. There are 4 types, or species, of jackals in the world.

Appearance

Jackals look like wolves, but they have shorter legs and longer bodies. They also have shorter, bushier tails with black tips. Jackals can be 20 inches tall at the shoulders and can weigh about 30 pounds. They can be up to 2.5 feet long with another 10 inches for their tail. The fur on their backs is usually a mixture of black, brown, and white. Their bellies are a lighter pale tan to cream. A jackal's coat can change color as the seasons change.

Diet and Feeding

Jackals are most active at dawn and dusk. They are omnivores, which means they will eat anything. Jackals usually eat small mammals, birds and reptiles, but they will also eat insects, fruit and other plants. Jackals are scavengers. They not only hunt for their food, but they will eat any dead animals they find, such as the ones lions leave behind after they feed.

Offspring

Some jackals form male-female pairs and stay together for life. They form a territory and defend it against other jackals. Female jackals usually give birth to 2 to 8 pups. The pups are born with their eyelids shut. Their fur is lighter in color than adult fur. Their eyes open after about 10 days. After 3 weeks, the pups start leaving the nest to play. At about one month of age, their fur is shed and replaced with a new reddish coat, often with black speckles.

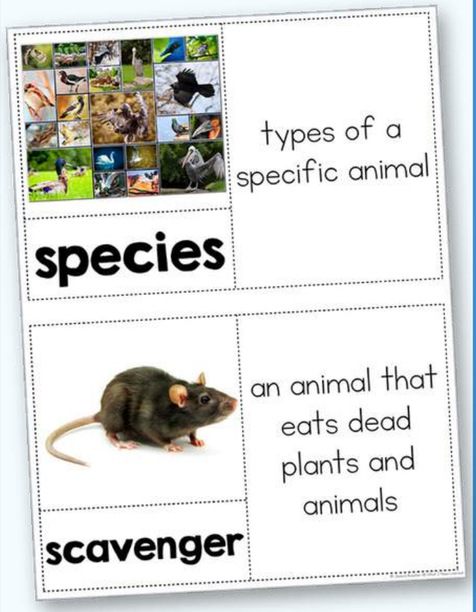
A jackal pair may allow their pups to stay in the territory for several months. These pups may even help in hunting and looking after the next babies that are born. Some jackals live in packs of about 10 to 30 individuals. Jackal families avoid coming into contact with other jackals. They have distinctive barks, yips and howls to recognize each other. Normally, jackals hunt alone or in pairs. If there is a good food source, they will join with others to form a hunting group.

Threats & Predators

Jackals have few natural predators. Hyenas, leopards, and eagles will prey on the pups. The threats facing jackals today are people and habitat loss. Jackals are viewed as a threat to people and farm animals. Farmers will hunt them or set traps for them. As cities and farms continue to grow, the jackals' habitat continues to shrink. Jackals are not considered endangered.

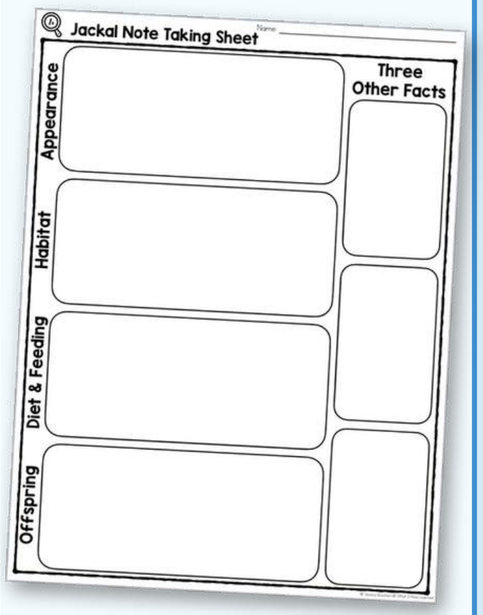
Read an informational article about jackal in a format that fits your students.

LEARN



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

RESEARCH


Jackal Note Taking Sheet

Name:

Appearance

Habitat

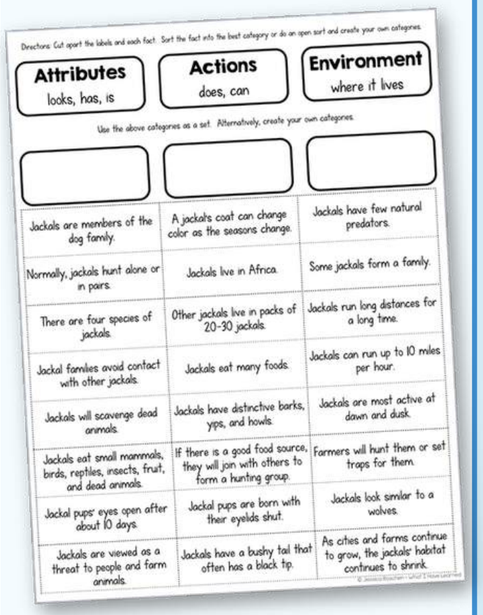
Diet & Feeding

Offspring

Three Other Facts

Gather facts about the jackal'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.

Jackals are members of the dog family.	A jackal's coat can change color as the seasons change.	Jackals have few natural predators.
Normally, jackals hunt alone or in pairs.	Jackals live in Africa.	Some jackals form a family.
There are four species of jackals.	Other jackals live in packs of 20-30 jackals.	Jackals run long distances for a long time.
Jackal families avoid contact with other jackals.	Jackals eat many foods.	Jackals can run up to 10 miles per hour.
Jackals will scavenge dead animals.	Jackals have distinctive barks, yips, and howls.	Jackals are most active at dawn and dusk.
Jackals eat small mammals, birds, reptiles, insects, fruit, and dead animals.	If there is a good food source, they will join with others to form a hunting group.	Farmers will hunt them or set traps for them.
Jackal pups' eyes open after about 10 days.	Jackal pups are born with their eyelids shut.	Jackals look similar to a wolves.
Jackals are viewed as a threat to people and farm animals.	Jackals have a bushy tail that often has a black tip.	As cities and farms continue to grow, the jackals' habitat continues to shrink.

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

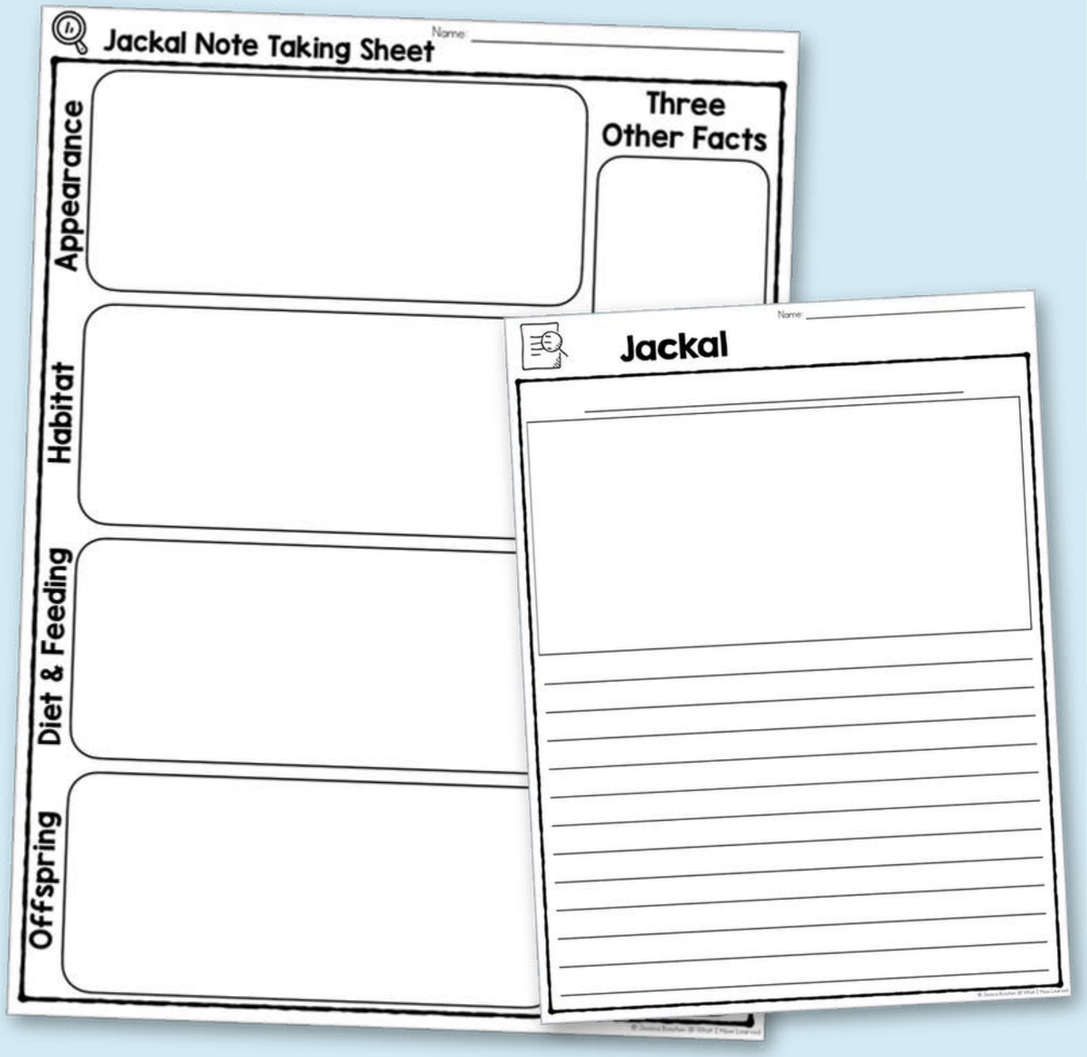
WRITE


Jackal

Name:

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

WAYS TO USE THIS RESOURCE



1

ANIMAL STUDY

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

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

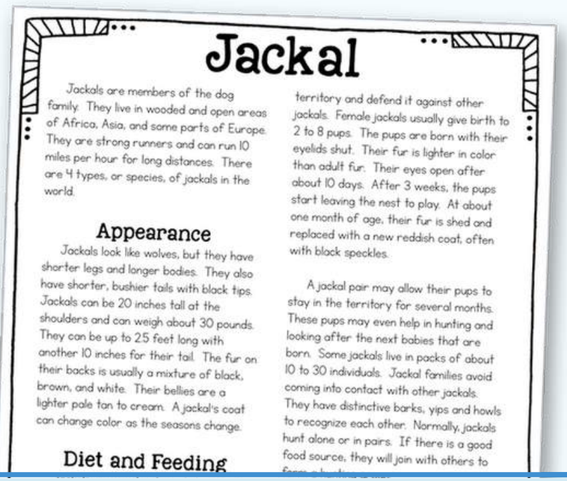
INFORMATIONAL WRITING

Move from organized notes to a clear report about jackal.

YOU WILL LOVE THIS BECAUSE

PERFECT FOR SCIENCE AND ELA

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


Jackal

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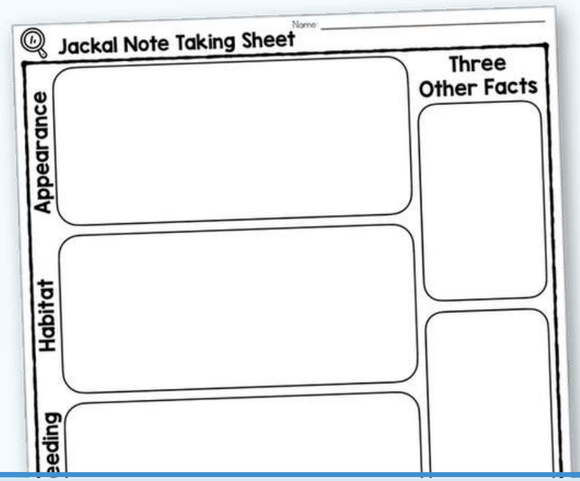
Diet and Feeding

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SAVES TIME WITH CONSISTENT LAYOUTS

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


Jackal Note Taking Sheet

Name:

Three Other Facts

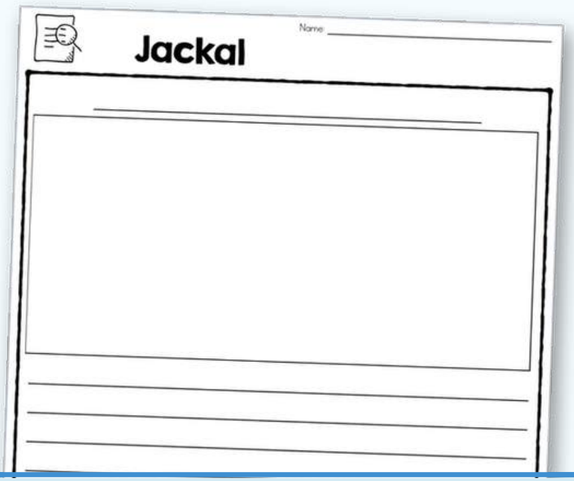
Appearance

Habitat

eeding

SUPPORTS ANIMAL RESEARCH

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


Jackal

Name:

TEACHERS LOVE IT!

★★★★★

great

Cyndie M.

★★★★★

Absolutely loved these! Thank you for all the different choices!

Kirby D.





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