GRADES
2-3



READ, RESEARCH, AND WRITE

GRANT'S GAZELLE

ANIMAL RESEARCH

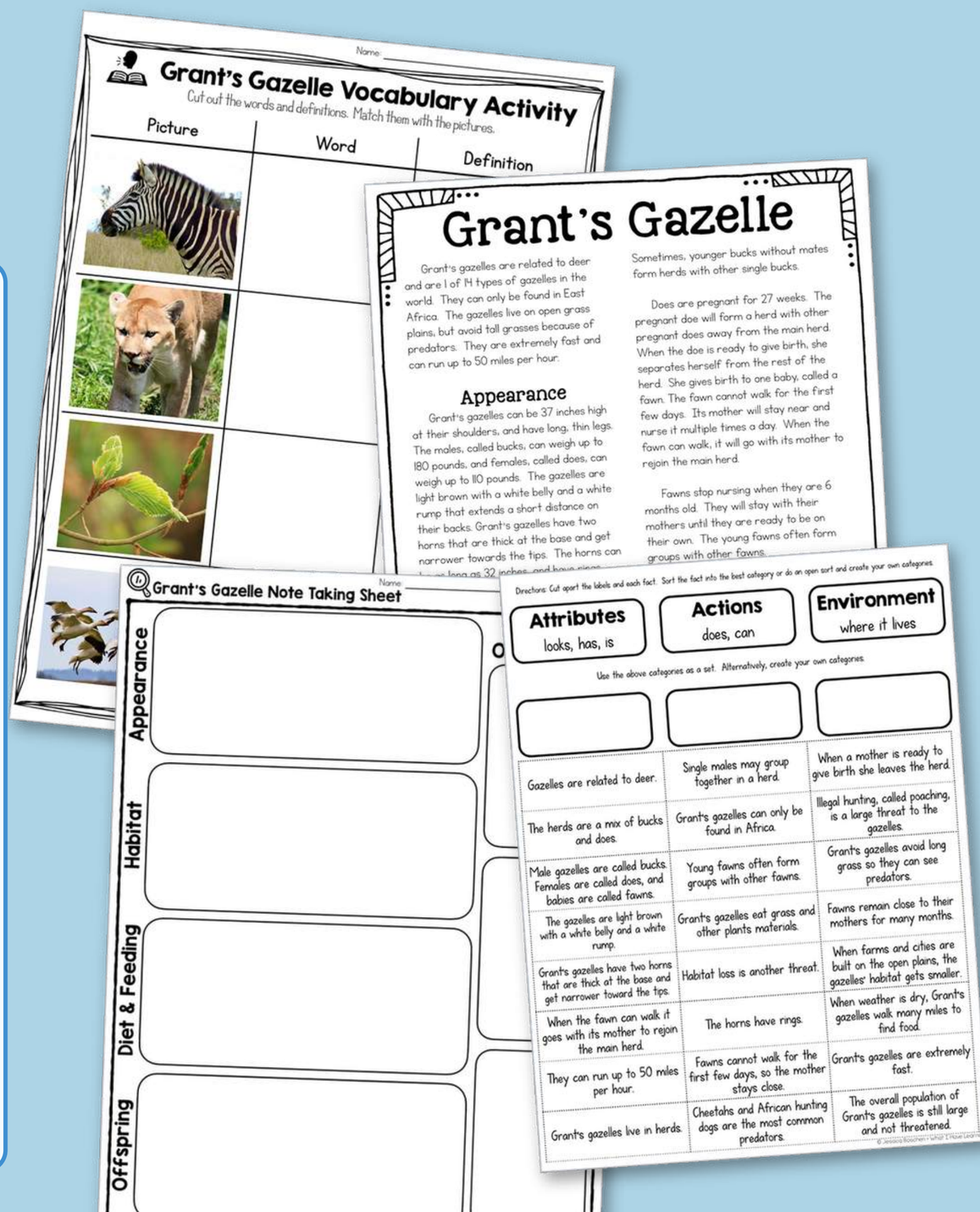
Informational Articles, Activities, and Writing

KEEP SCROLLING TO SEE WHAT'S INSIDE!

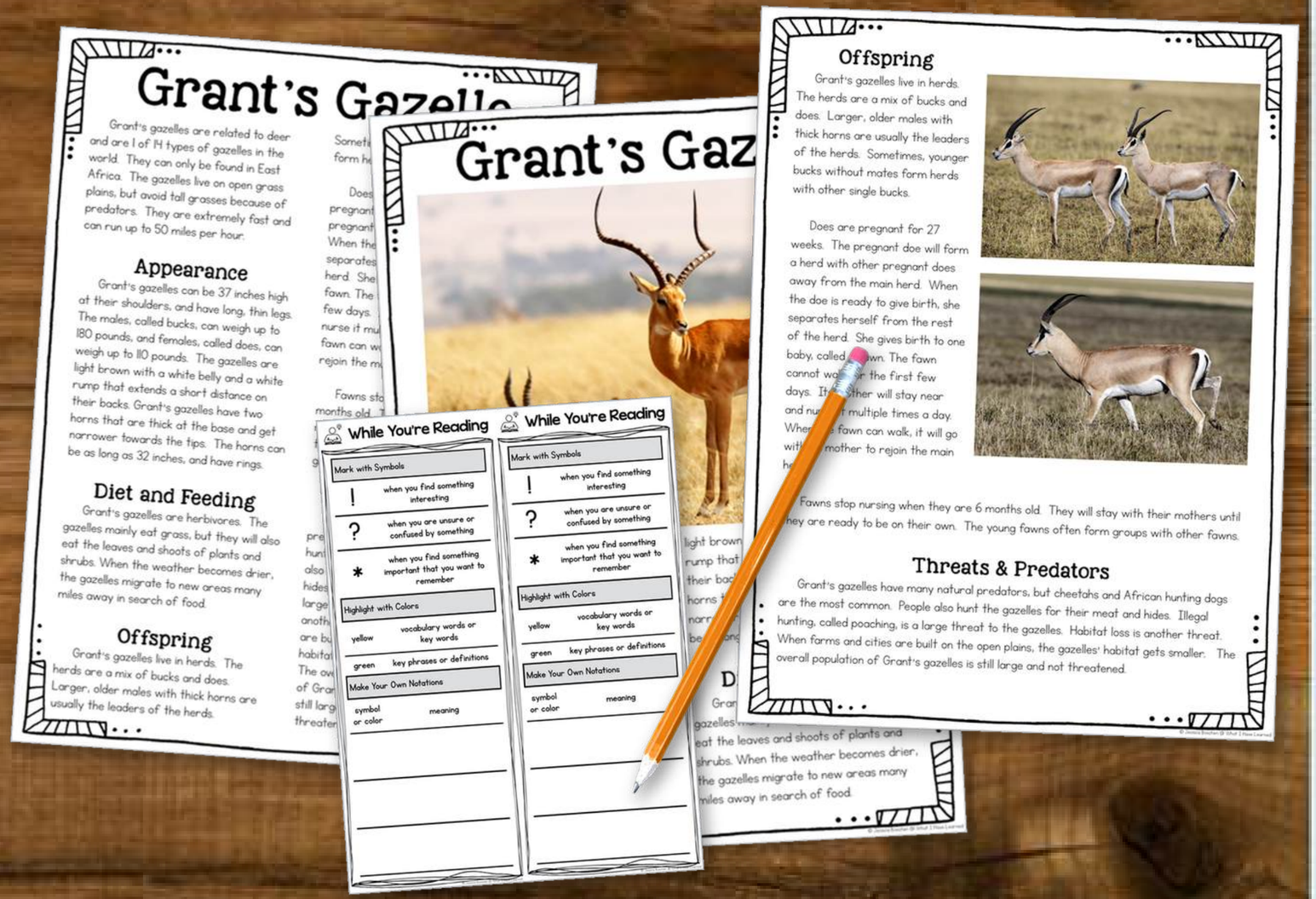
WHAT'S INCLUDED

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 grant's gazelle.

2 NOTICE DETAILS

Students look for facts about the grant's gazelle'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

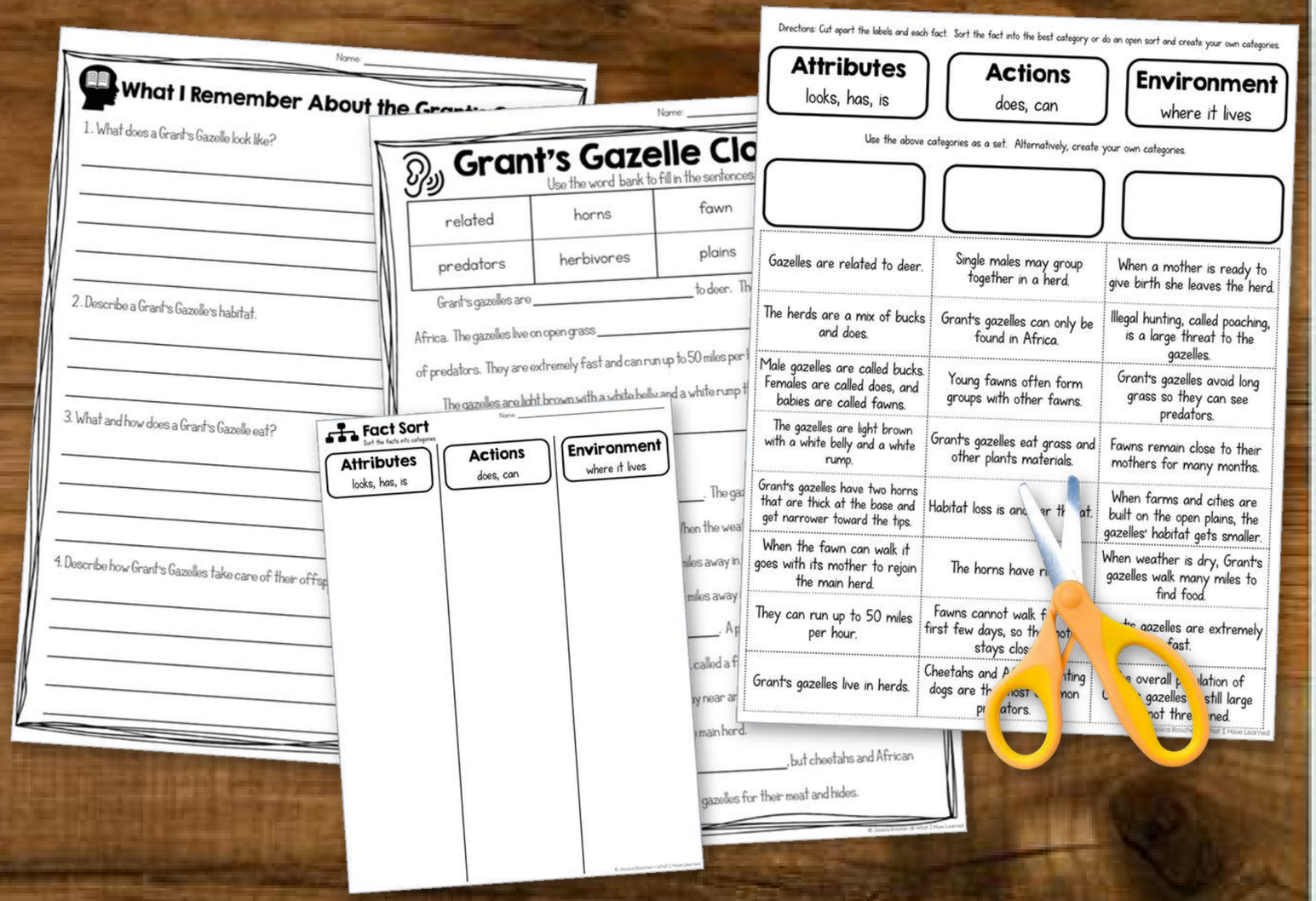
Gather facts about grant's gazelle

1. **WATCH AND RESEARCH**
   Students use one QR-code page to find a safe video source for research about grant's gazelle.

2. **TAKE NOTES**
   Students record facts about the grant's gazelle'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 grant's gazelle

1 REMEMBER

Students recall important facts after reading about grant's gazelle.

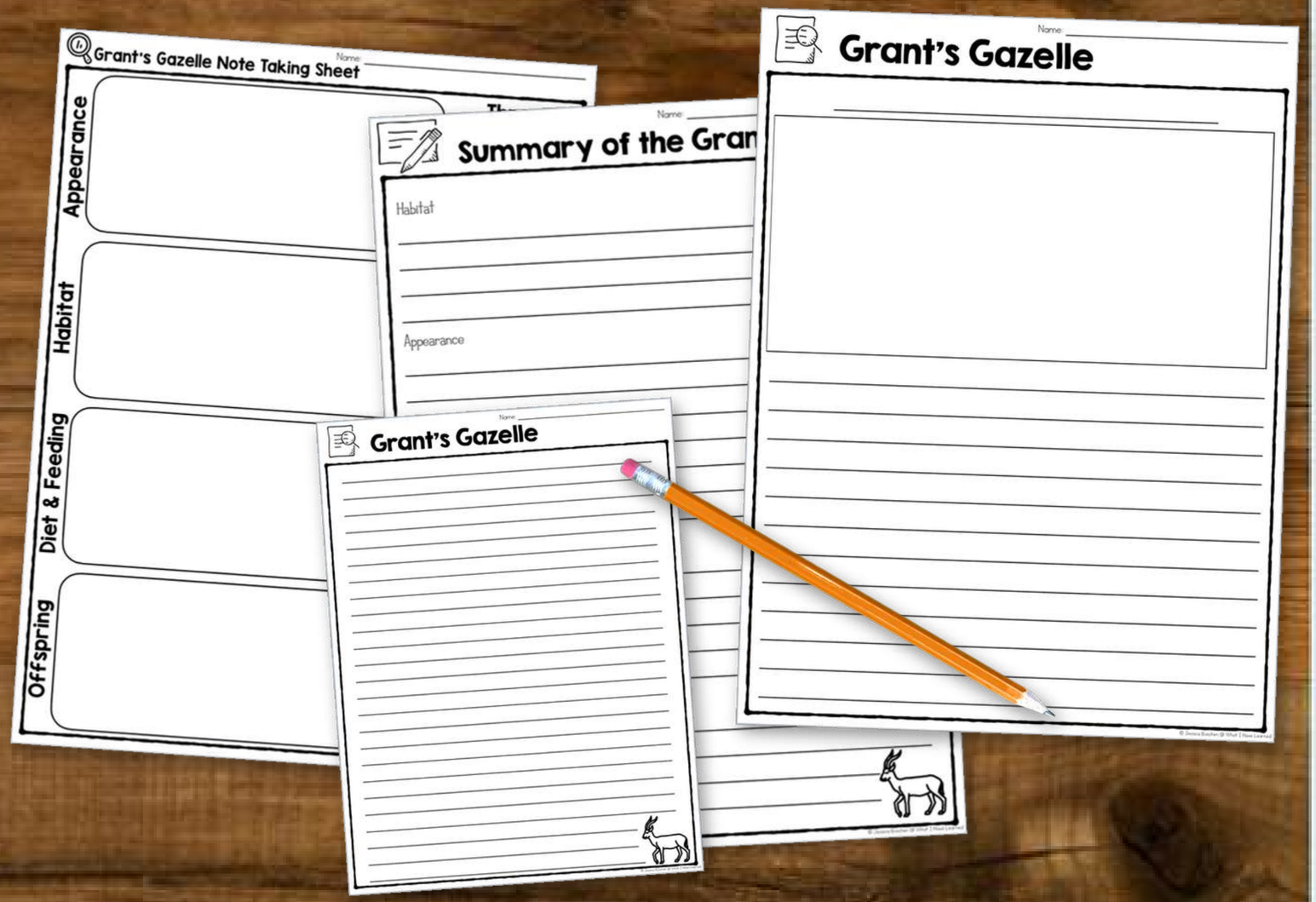
2 CHECK UNDERSTANDING

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 grant's gazelle report

1 PLAN

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

2 SUMMARIZE

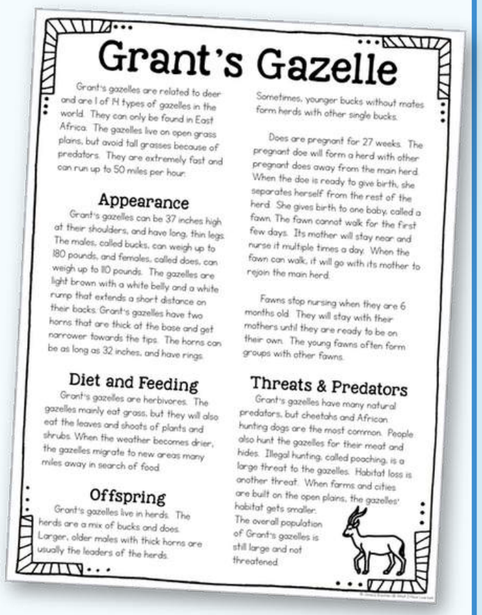
Students turn facts into a focused summary about grant's gazelle.

3 WRITE

Students use report pages to explain what they learned.

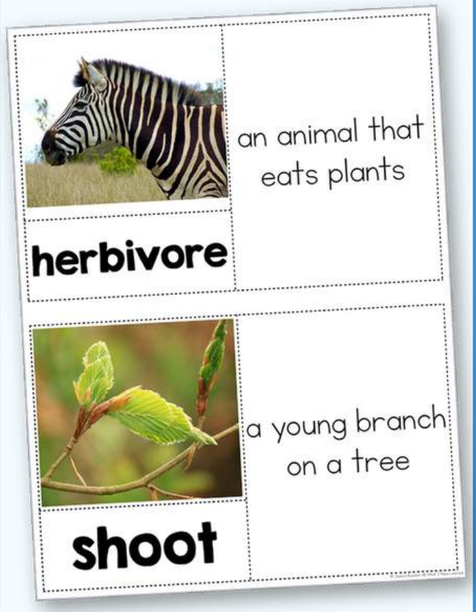
FROM READING TO ANIMAL RESEARCH WRITING

READ



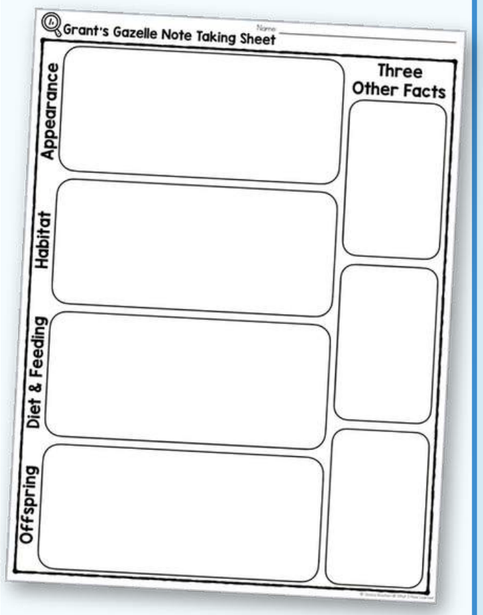
Read an informational article about grant's gazelle in a format that fits your students.

LEARN



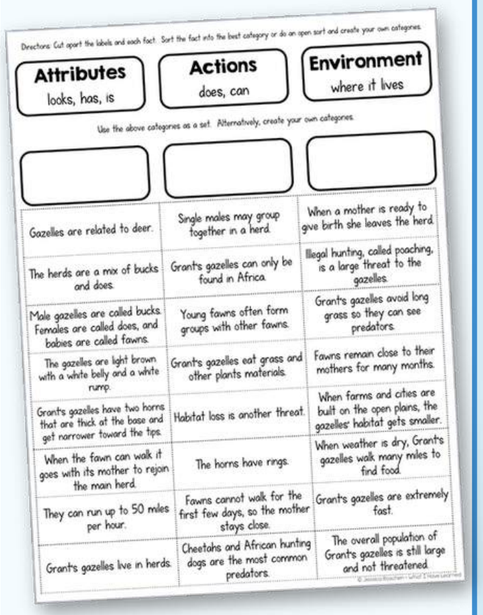
Build vocabulary with picture cards and activities about grant's gazelle features and habitats.

RESEARCH



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

ORGANIZE



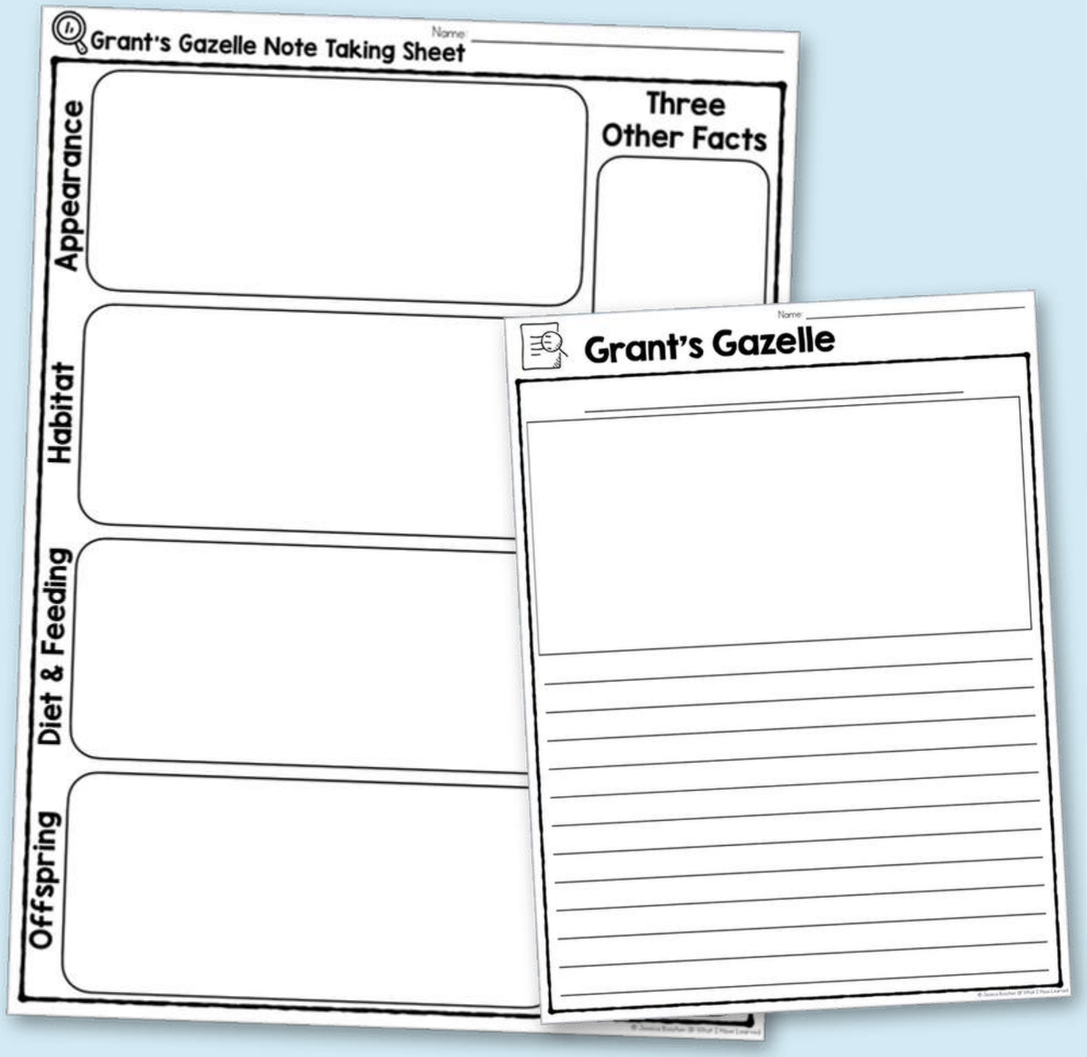
Sort facts into appearance, habitat, behavior, and life cycle categories.

WRITE



Use the writing pages to turn notes into an animal research report about grant's gazelle.

WAYS TO USE THIS RESOURCE



1

ANIMAL STUDY

Use the articles and vocabulary pages during a science or nonfiction unit about grant's gazelle.

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

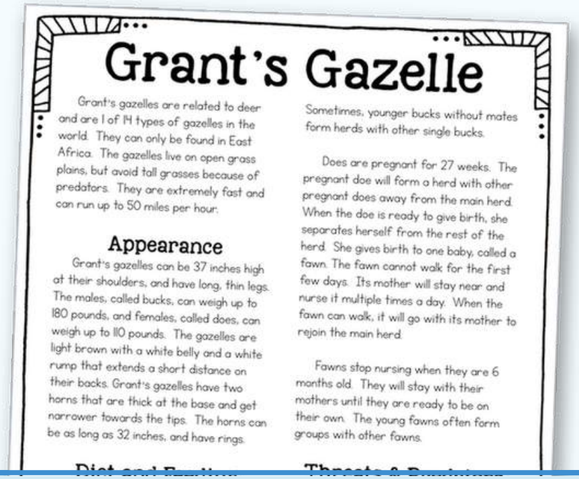
INFORMATIONAL WRITING

Move from organized notes to a clear report about grant's gazelle.

YOU WILL LOVE THIS BECAUSE

PERFECT FOR SCIENCE AND ELA

Students read, write, sort, and research while learning about grant's gazelle adaptations and habitats.


Grant's Gazelle

Grant's gazelles are related to deer and are 1 of 14 types of gazelles in the world. They can only be found in East Africa. The gazelles live on open grass plains, but avoid tall grasses because of predators. They are extremely fast and can run up to 50 miles per hour.

Appearance

Grant's gazelles can be 37 inches high at their shoulders, and have long, thin legs. The males, called bucks, can weigh up to 180 pounds, and females, called does, can weigh up to 110 pounds. The gazelles are light brown with a white belly and a white rump that extends a short distance on their backs. Grant's gazelles have two horns that are thick at the base and get narrower towards the tips. The horns can be as long as 32 inches, and have rings.

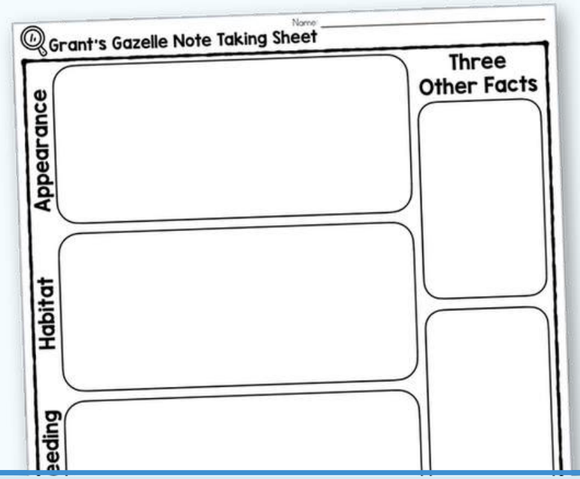
Sometimes, younger bucks without mates form herds with other single bucks.

Does are pregnant for 27 weeks. The pregnant doe will form a herd with other pregnant does away from the main herd. When the doe is ready to give birth, she separates herself from the rest of the herd. She gives birth to one baby, called a fawn. The fawn cannot walk for the first few days. Its mother will stay near and nurse it multiple times a day. When the fawn can walk, it will go with its mother to rejoin the main herd.

Fawns stop nursing when they are 6 months old. They will stay with their mothers until they are ready to be on their own. The young fawns often form groups with other fawns.

SAVES TIME WITH CONSISTENT LAYOUTS

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


Name:

Grant's Gazelle Note Taking Sheet

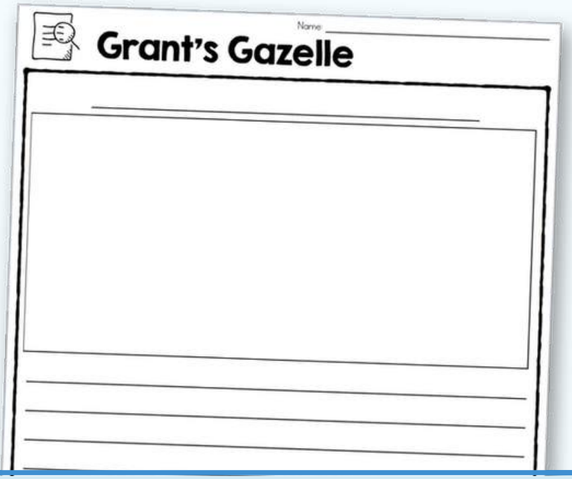
Three Other Facts

Appearance

Habitat

SUPPORTS ANIMAL RESEARCH

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


Name:

Grant's Gazelle

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