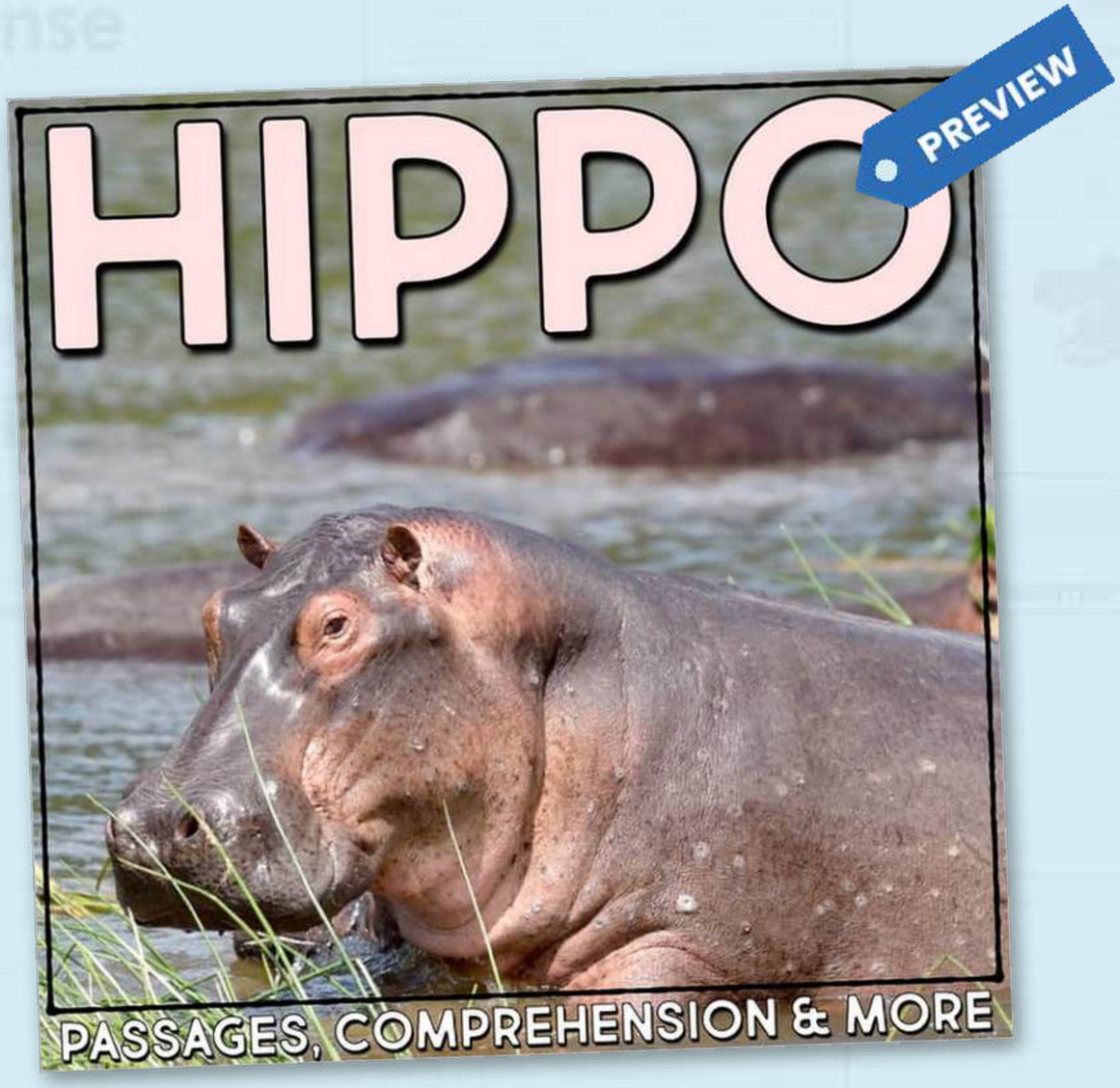
GRADES
2-3



READ, RESEARCH, AND WRITE

HIPPOPOTAMUS

ANIMAL RESEARCH

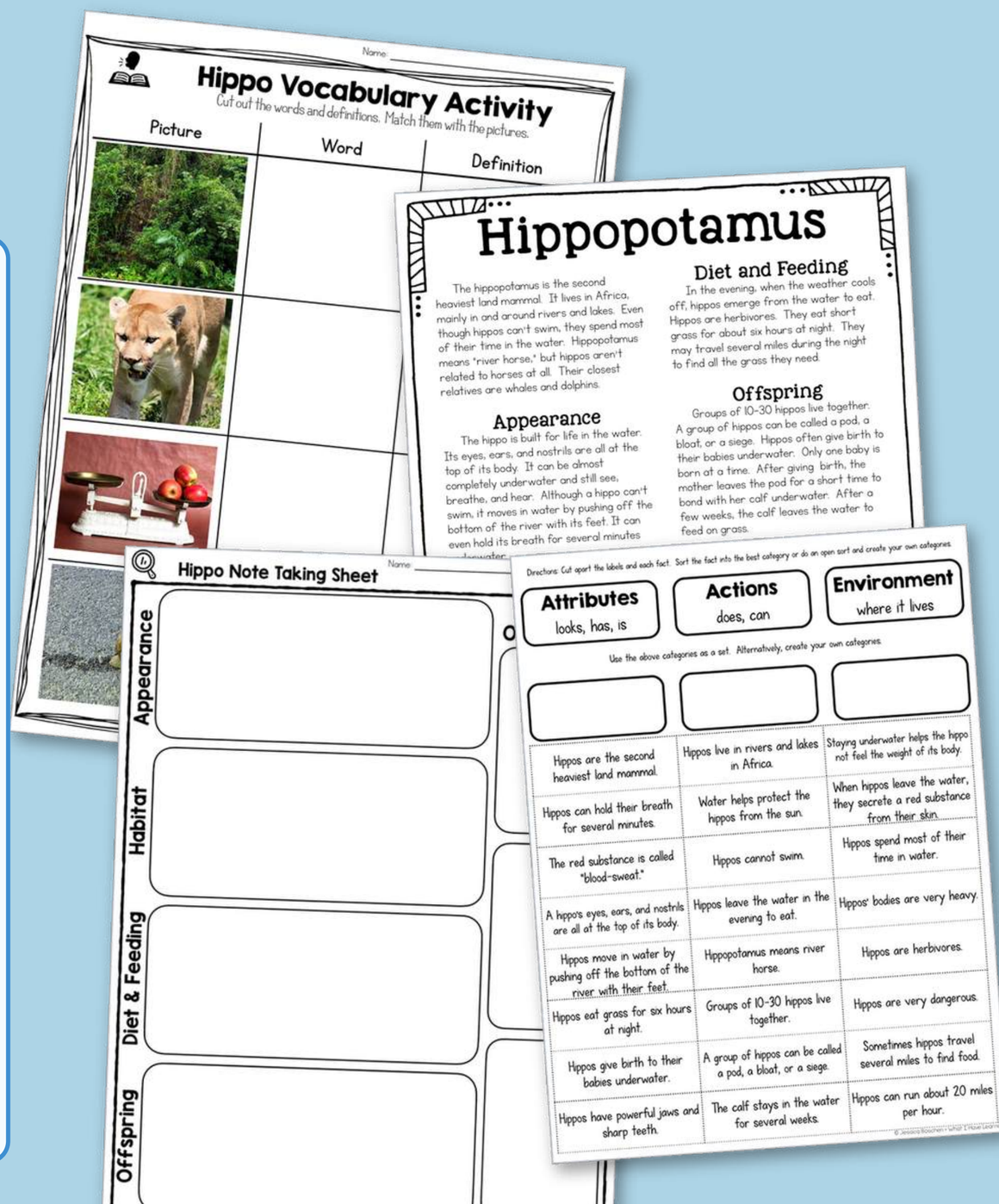
Informational Articles, Activities, and Writing

KEEP SCROLLING TO SEE WHAT'S INSIDE!

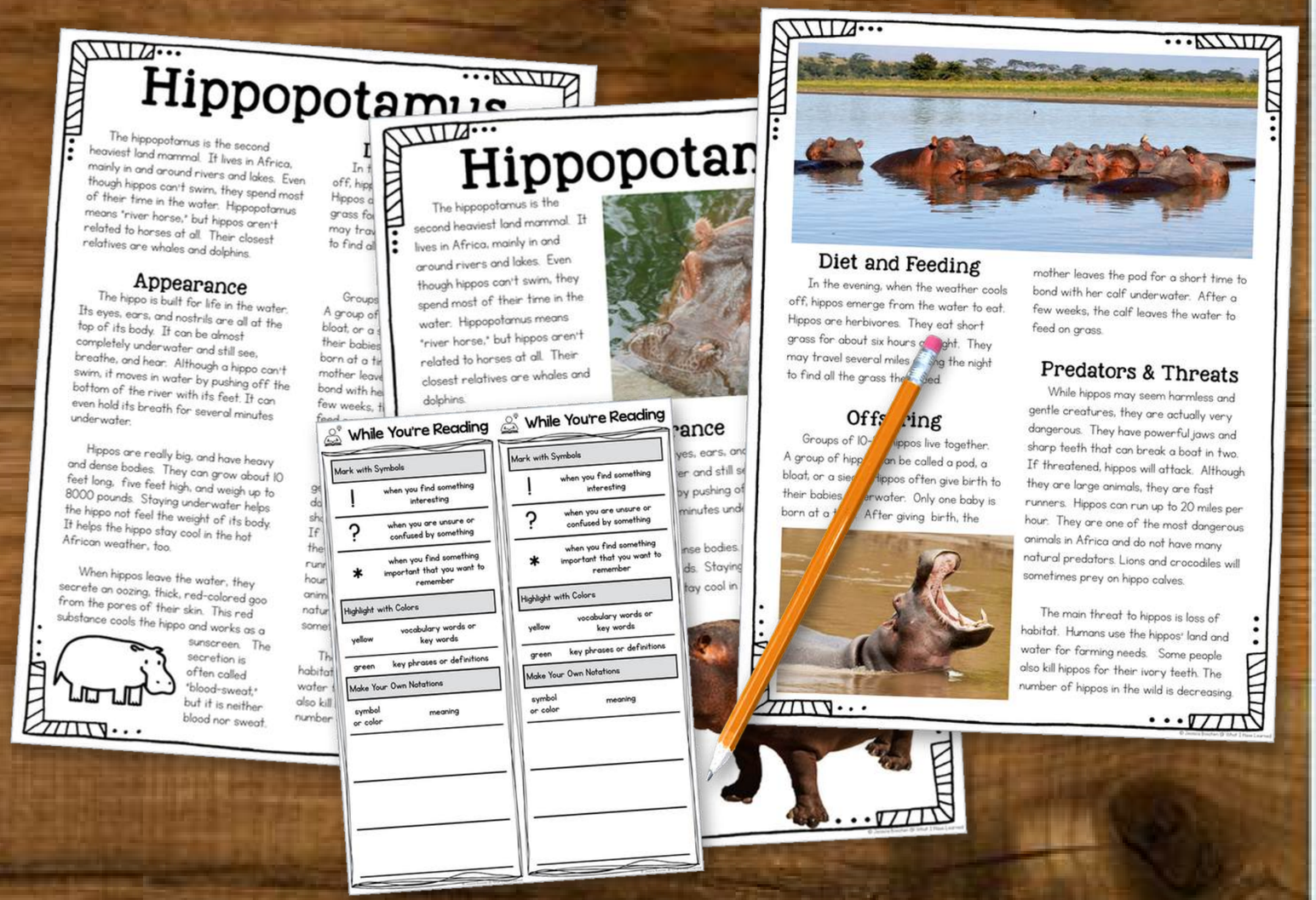
WHAT'S INCLUDED

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 hippopotamus.

2 NOTICE DETAILS

Students look for facts about the hippopotamus'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 hippopotamus

1 WATCH AND RESEARCH

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

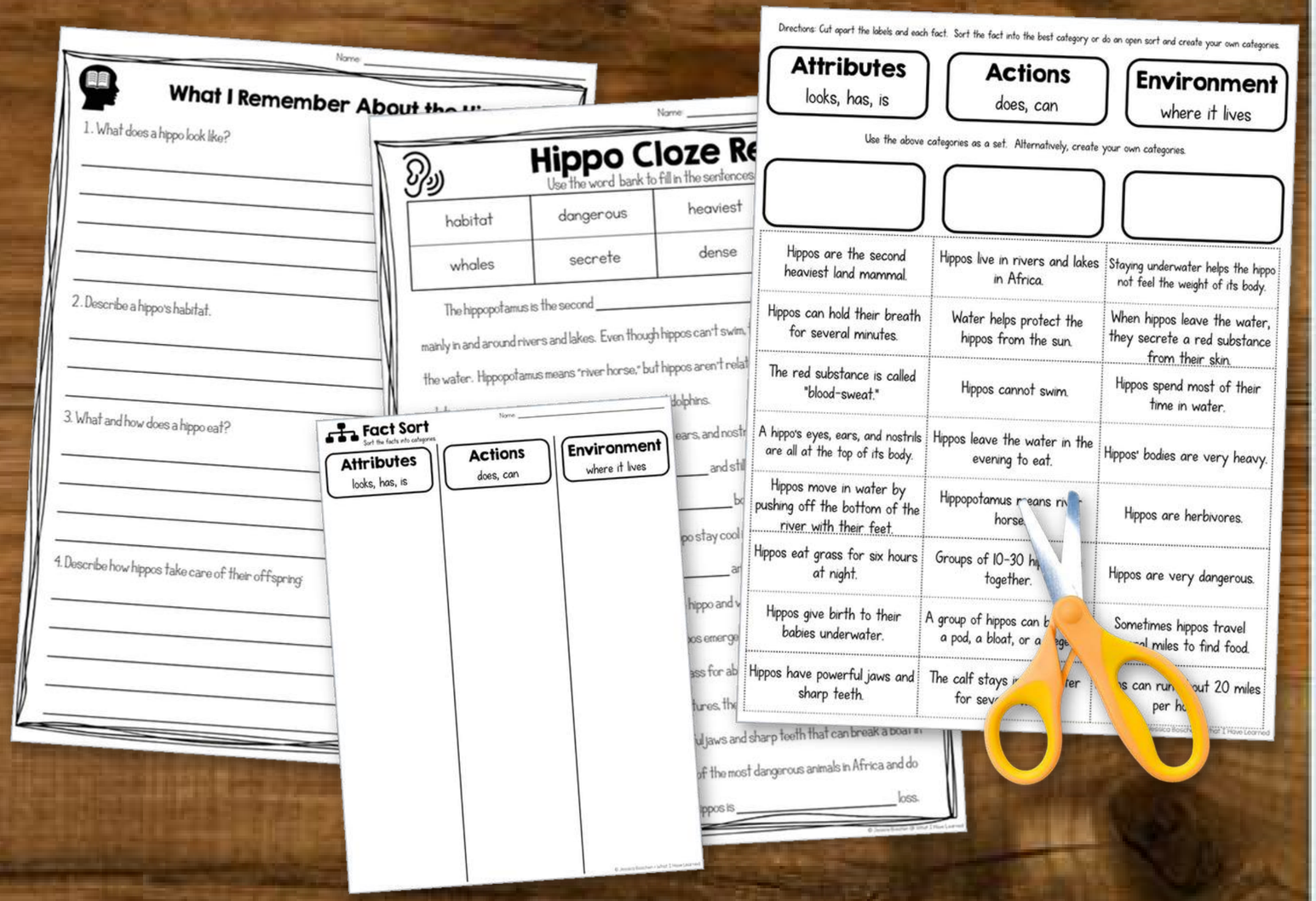
2 TAKE NOTES

Students record facts about the hippopotamus'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 hippopotamus

1 REMEMBER

Students recall important facts after reading about hippopotamus.

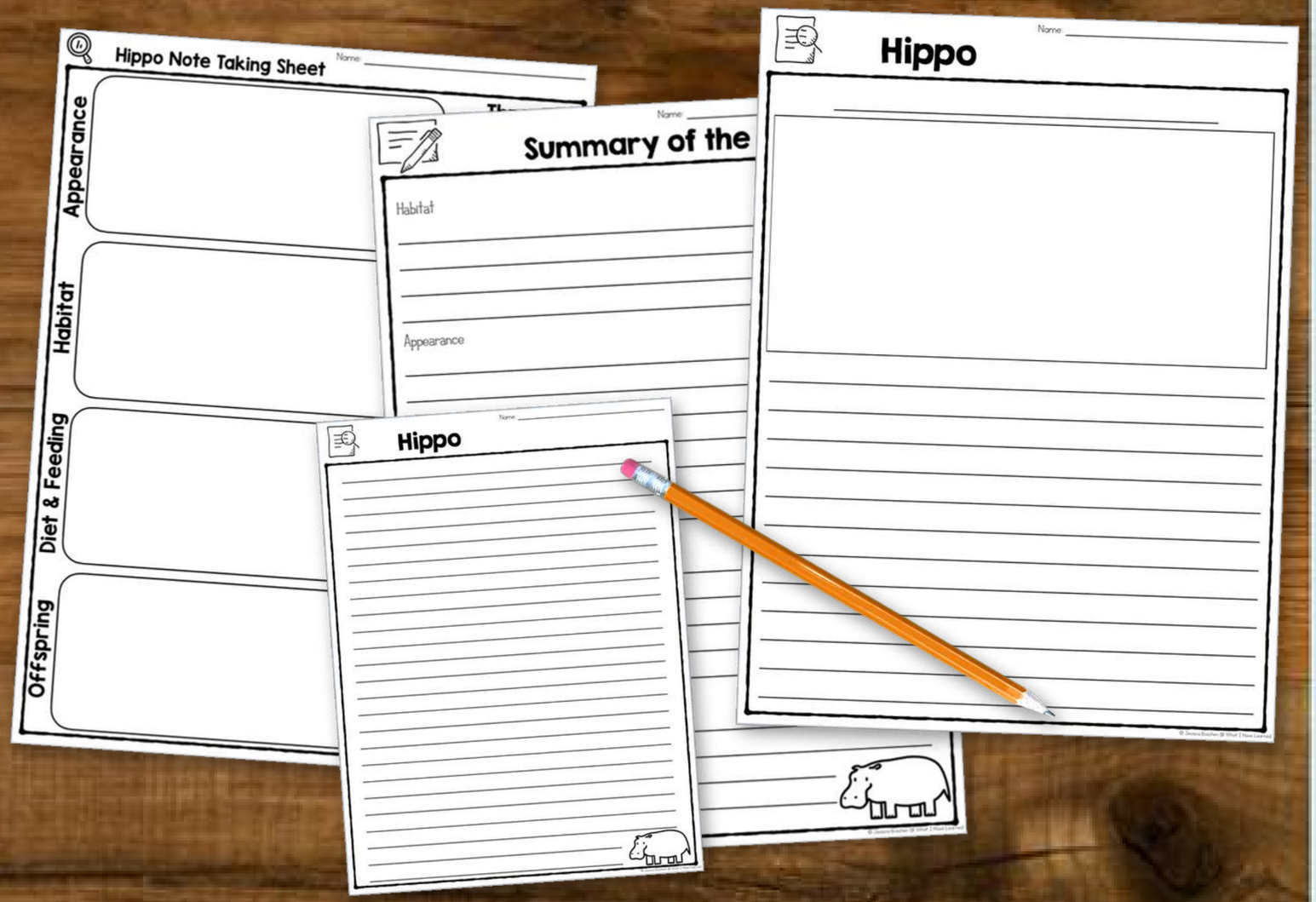
2 CHECK UNDERSTANDING

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 hippopotamus report

1 PLAN

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

2 SUMMARIZE

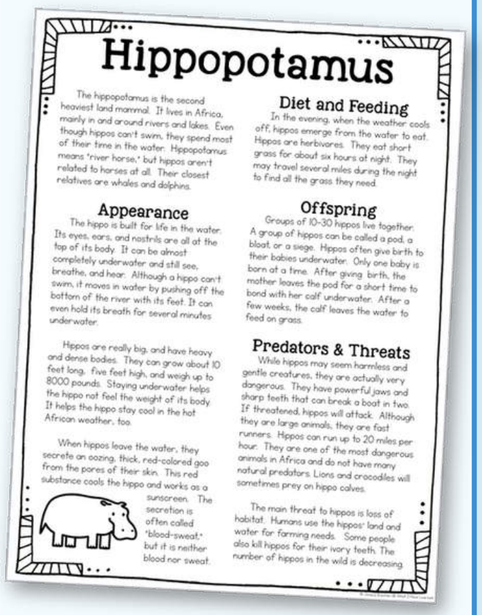
Students turn facts into a focused summary about hippopotamus.

3 WRITE

Students use report pages to explain what they learned.

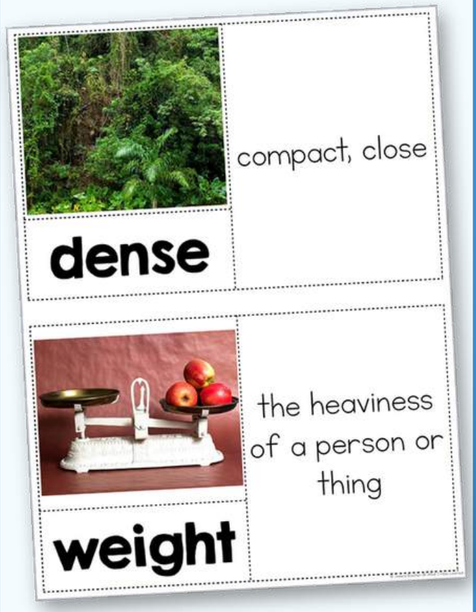
FROM READING TO ANIMAL RESEARCH WRITING

READ



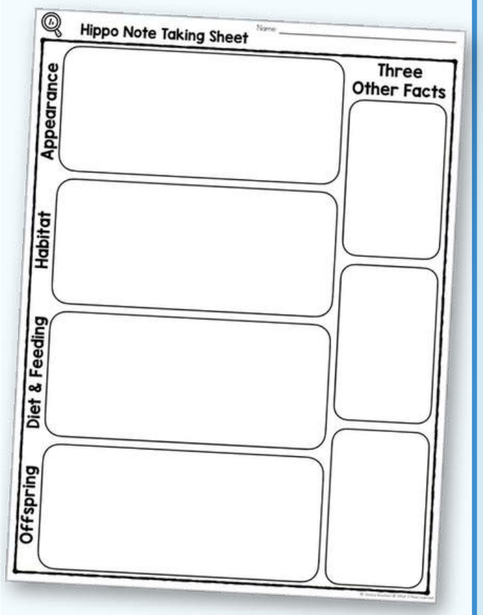
Read an informational article about hippopotamus in a format that fits your students.

LEARN



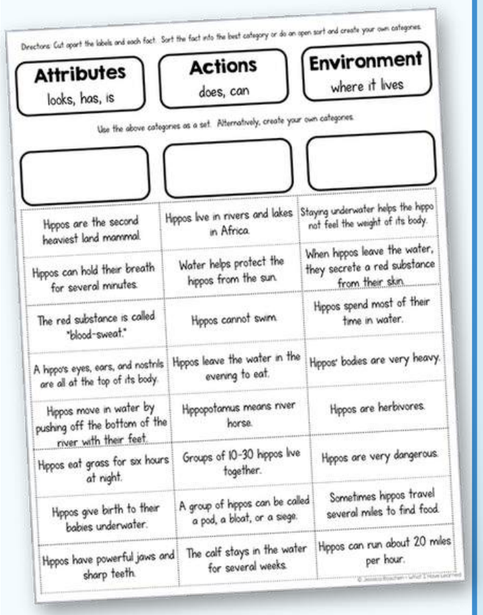
Build vocabulary with picture cards and activities about hippopotamus features and habitats.

RESEARCH



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

ORGANIZE



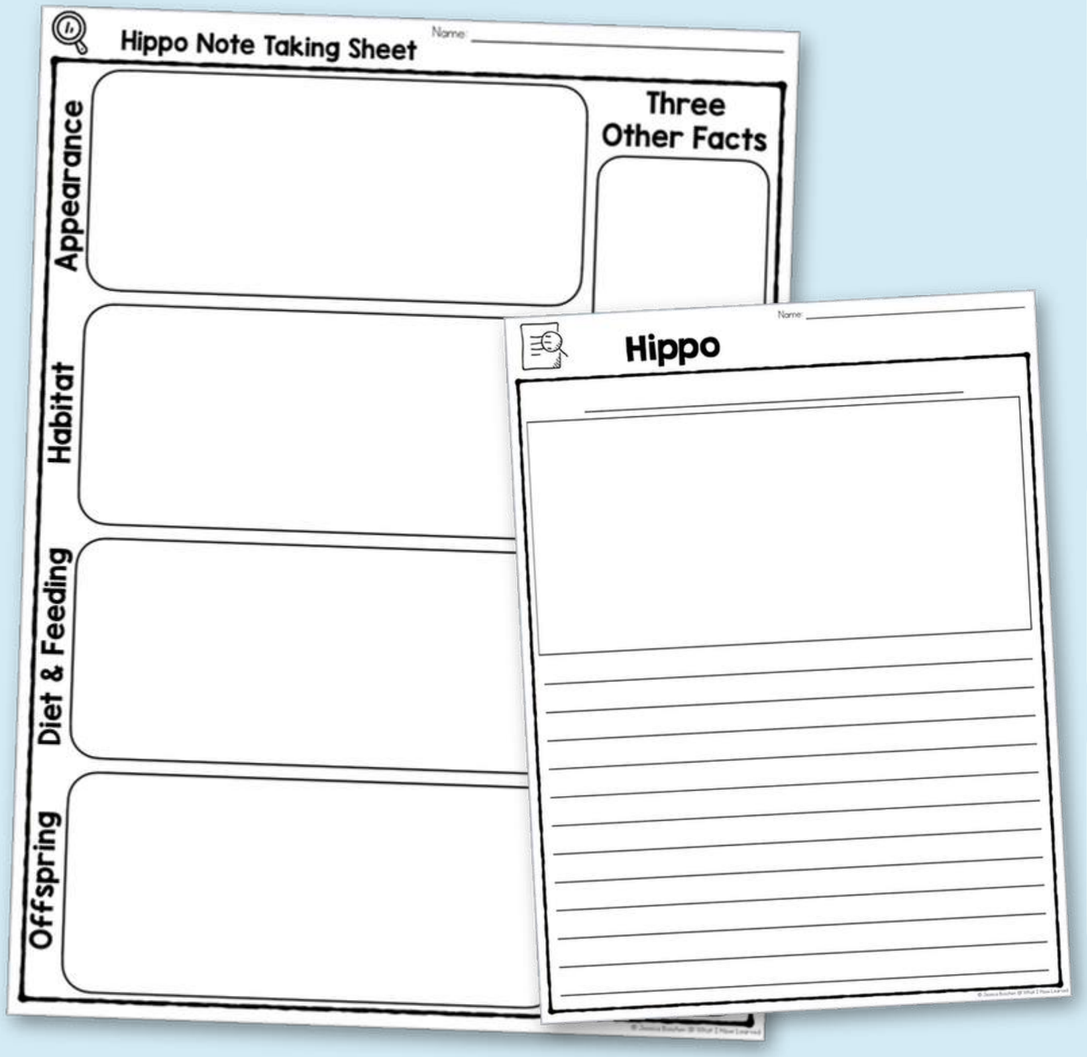
Sort facts into appearance, habitat, behavior, and life cycle categories.

WRITE



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

WAYS TO USE THIS RESOURCE



1

ANIMAL STUDY

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

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

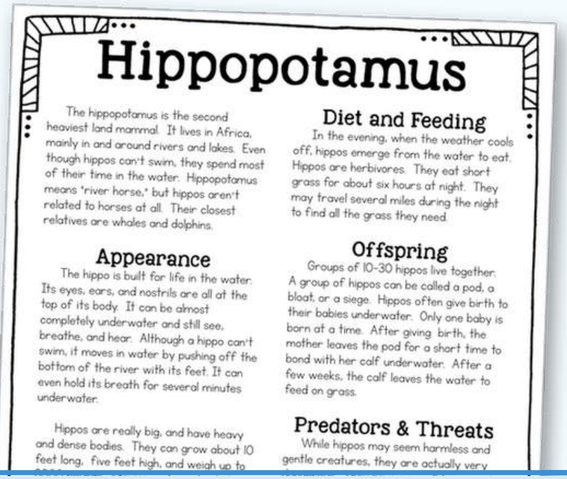
INFORMATIONAL WRITING

Move from organized notes to a clear report about hippopotamus.

YOU WILL LOVE THIS BECAUSE

PERFECT FOR SCIENCE AND ELA

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


Hippopotamus

The hippopotamus is the second heaviest land mammal. It lives in Africa, mainly in and around rivers and lakes. Even though hippos can't swim, they spend most of their time in the water. Hippopotamus means "river horse," but hippos aren't related to horses at all. Their closest relatives are whales and dolphins.

Appearance

The hippo is built for life in the water. Its eyes, ears, and nostrils are all at the top of its body. It can be almost completely underwater and still see, breathe, and hear. Although a hippo can't swim, it moves in water by pushing off the bottom of the river with its feet. It can even hold its breath for several minutes underwater.

Hippos are really big, and have heavy and dense bodies. They can grow about 10 feet long, five feet high, and weigh up to

Diet and Feeding

In the evening, when the weather cools off, hippos emerge from the water to eat. Hippos are herbivores. They eat short grass for about six hours at night. They may travel several miles during the night to find all the grass they need.

Offspring

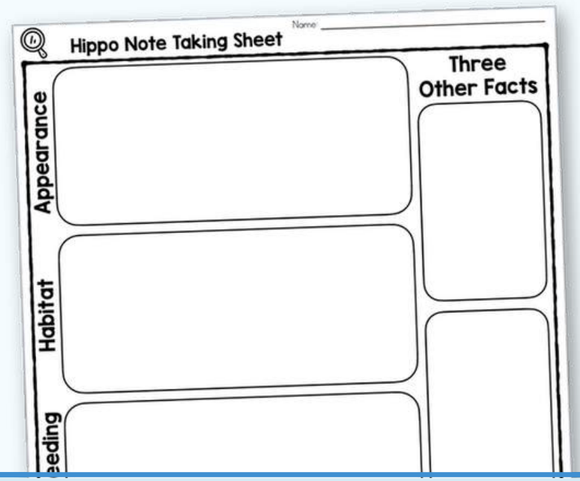
Groups of 10-30 hippos live together. A group of hippos can be called a pod, a bloat, or a siege. Hippos often give birth to their babies underwater. Only one baby is born at a time. After giving birth, the mother leaves the pod for a short time to bond with her calf underwater. After a few weeks, the calf leaves the water to feed on grass.

Predators & Threats

While hippos may seem harmless and gentle creatures, they are actually very

SAVES TIME WITH CONSISTENT LAYOUTS

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


Hippo Note Taking Sheet

Name:

Three Other Facts

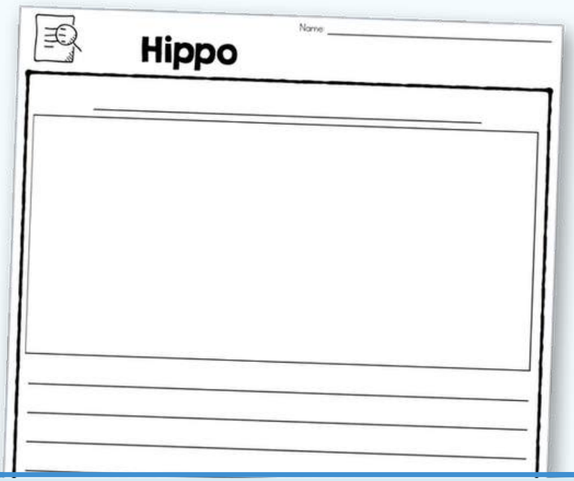
Appearance

Habitat

eeding

SUPPORTS ANIMAL RESEARCH

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


Hippo

Name:

TEACHERS LOVE IT!

★★★★★

Great resource, easy to download and use, highly recommend!

Alexis C.

★★★★★

We "adopted" a hippo from our local zoo- so this was a fun addition to learn about him!

Hop Into 2nd Grade

★★★★★

A great resource used to help guide a research project. Students enjoyed learning about Hippos. Very user friendly!

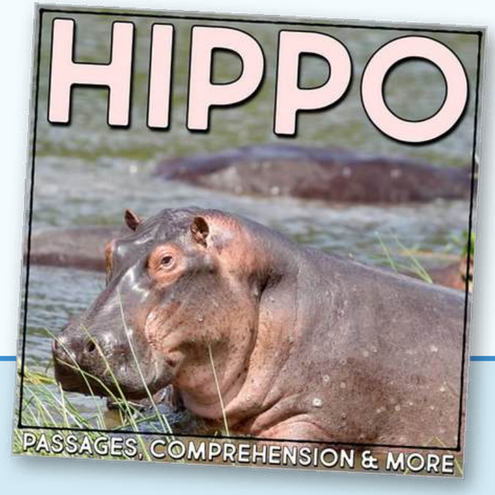
Emily F.





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