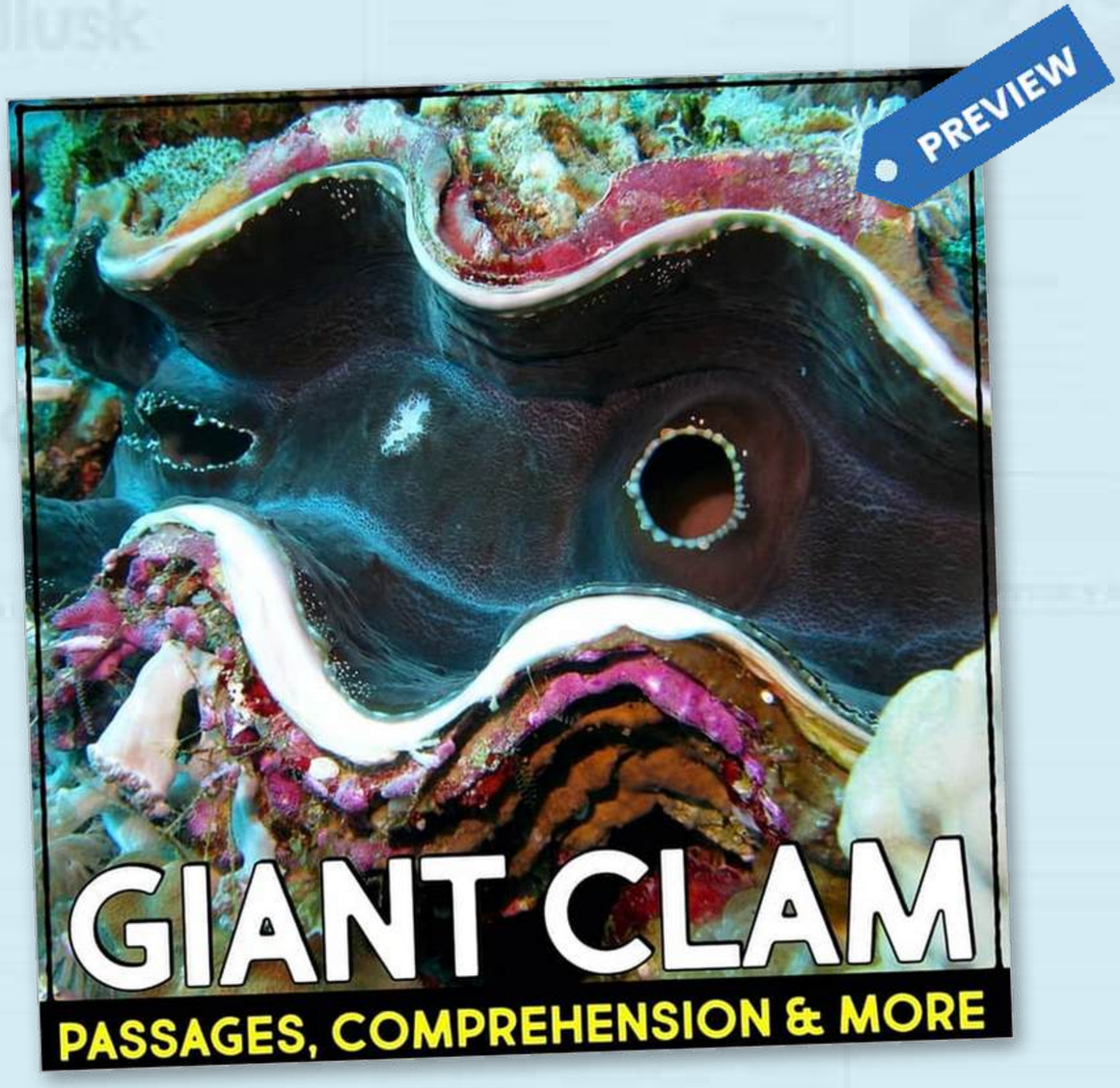
GRADES
2–3




## READ, RESEARCH, AND WRITE

# GIANT CLAM

## ANIMAL RESEARCH

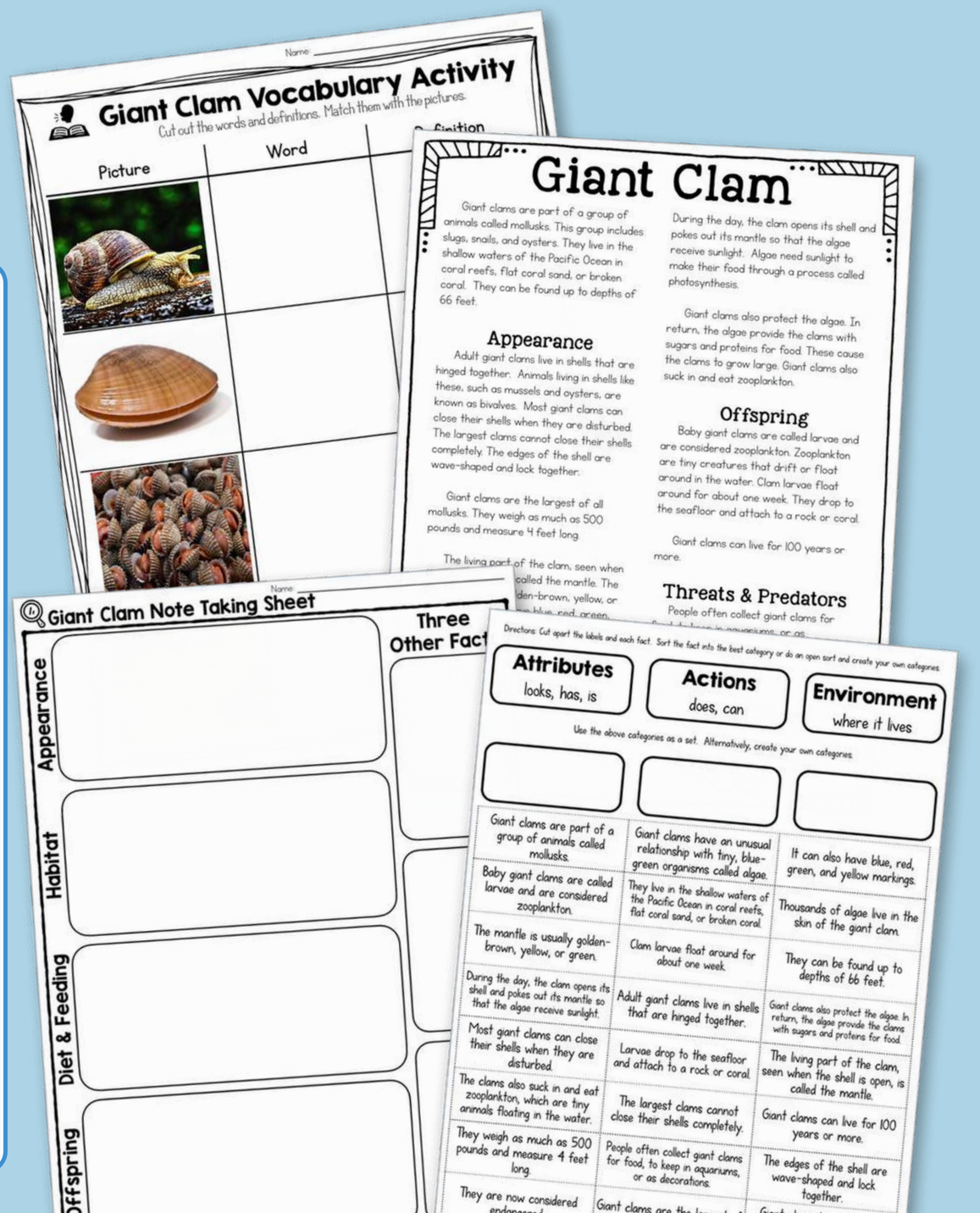
**Informational Articles, Activities, and Writing**

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 giant clam.

**2 NOTICE DETAILS**

Students look for facts about the giant clam'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 giant clam

### 1 WATCH AND RESEARCH

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

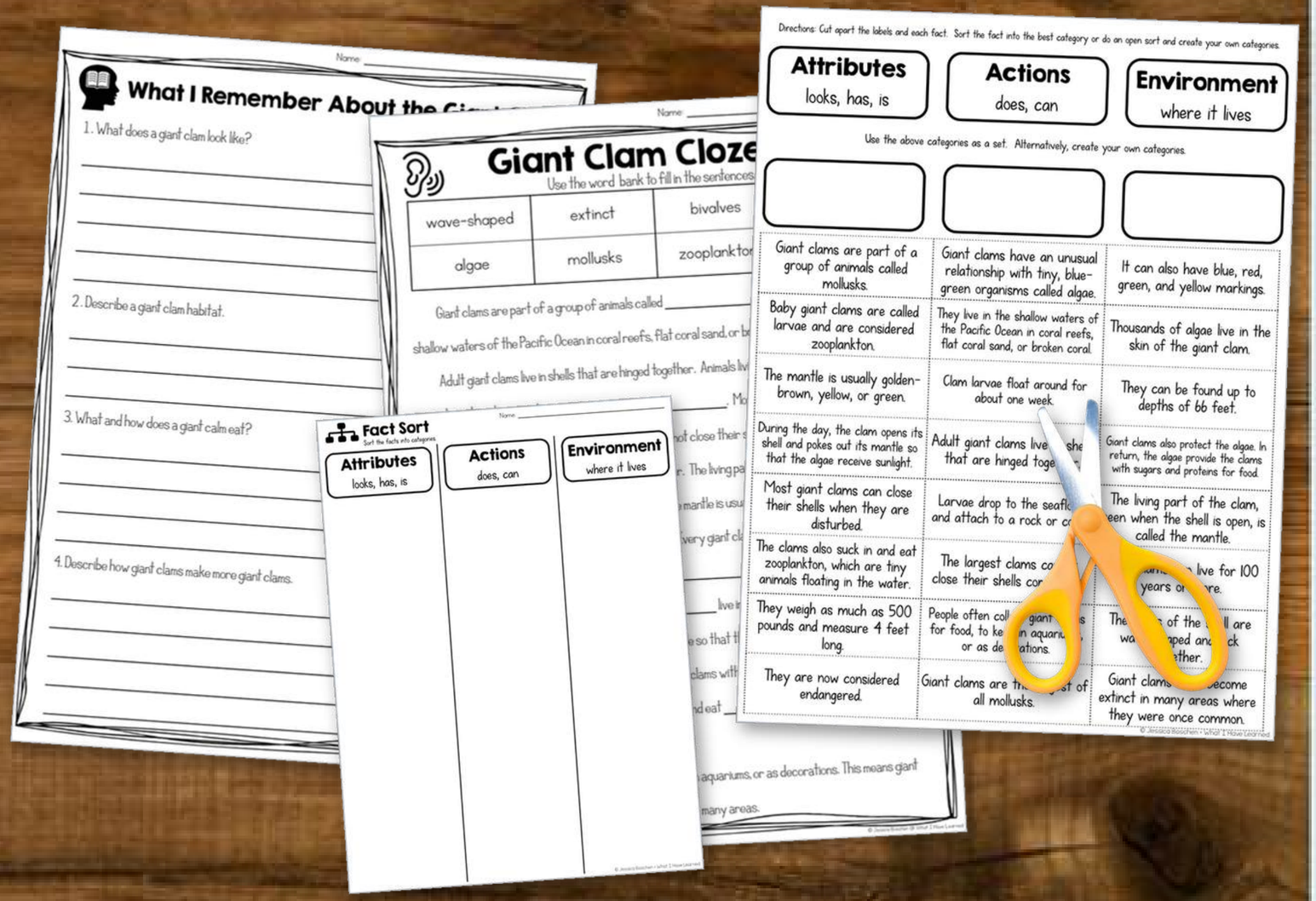
### 2 TAKE NOTES

Students record facts about the giant clam'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 giant clam

**1 REMEMBER**

Students recall important facts after reading about giant clam.

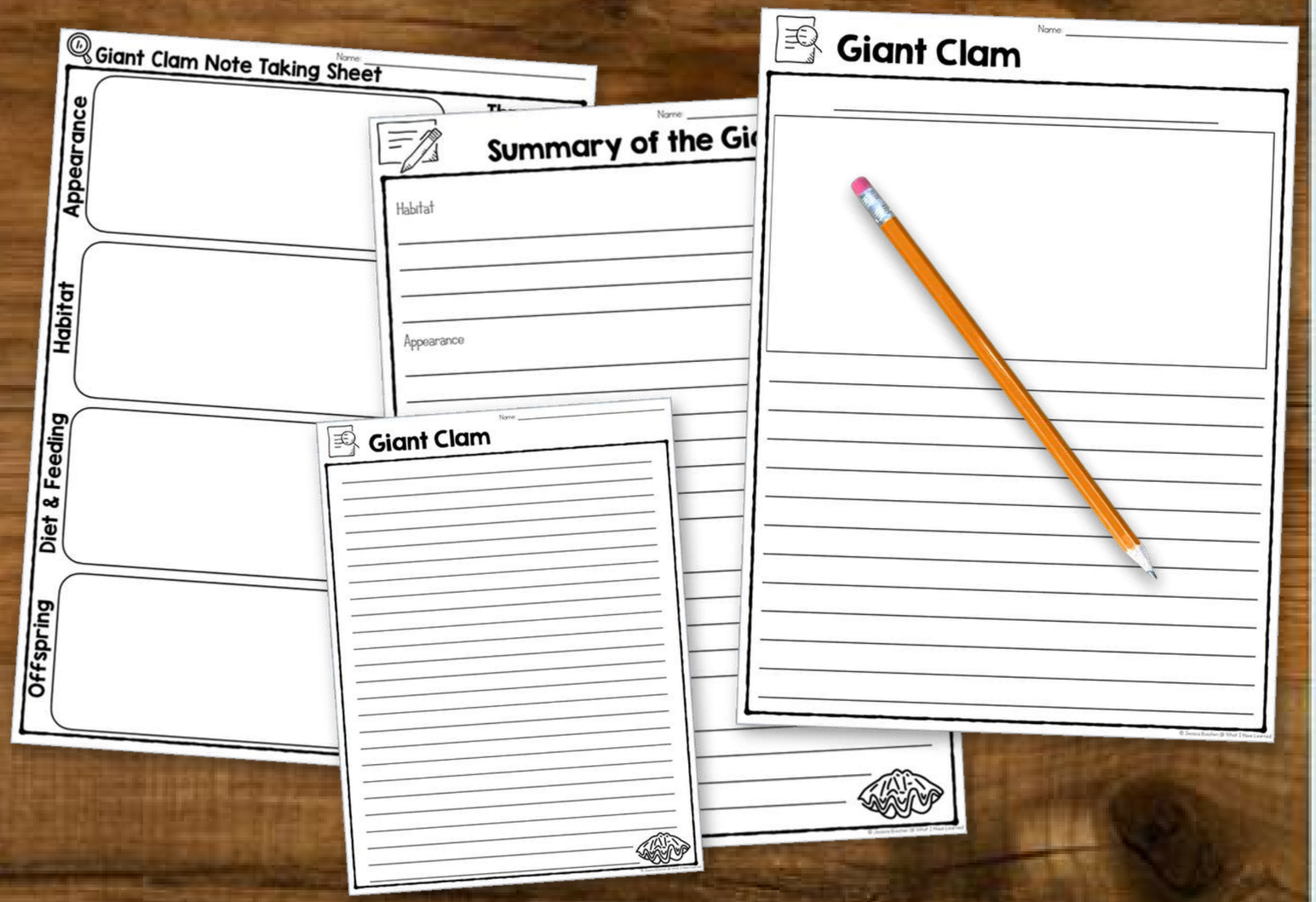
**2 CHECK UNDERSTANDING**

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 giant clam report

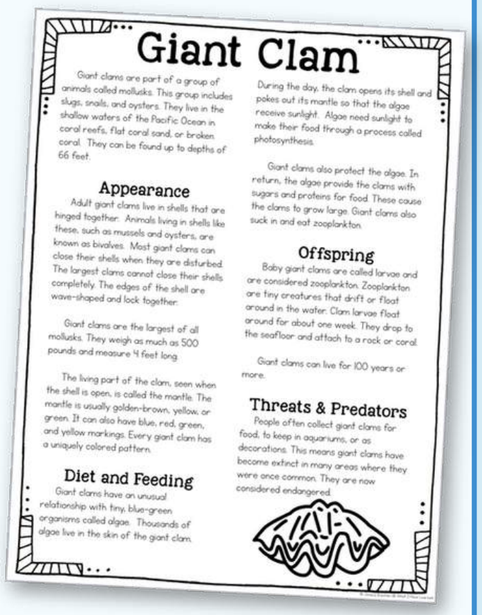
**1 PLAN**
Students use note-taking pages to collect and organize research.

**2 SUMMARIZE**
Students turn facts into a focused summary about giant clam.

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

# FROM READING TO ANIMAL RESEARCH WRITING

## READ



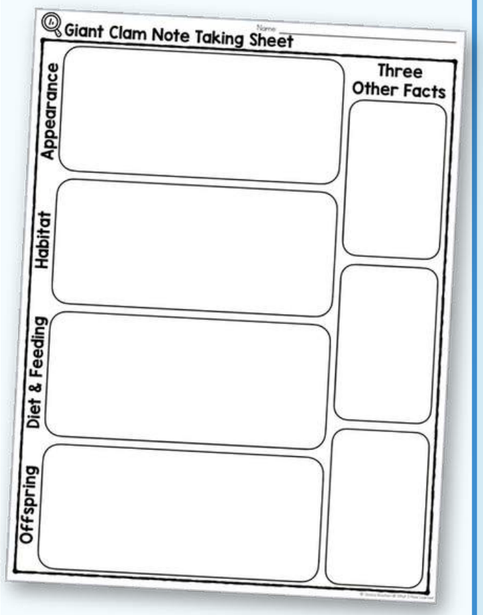

Read an informational article about giant clam in a format that fits your students.

## LEARN



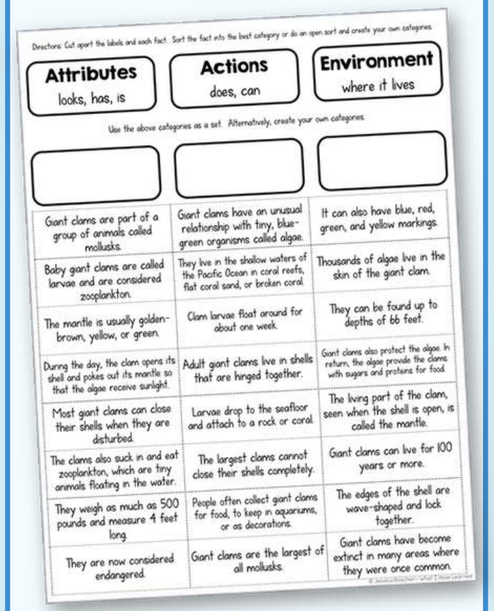

Build vocabulary with picture cards and activities about giant clam features and habitats.

## RESEARCH




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

## ORGANIZE



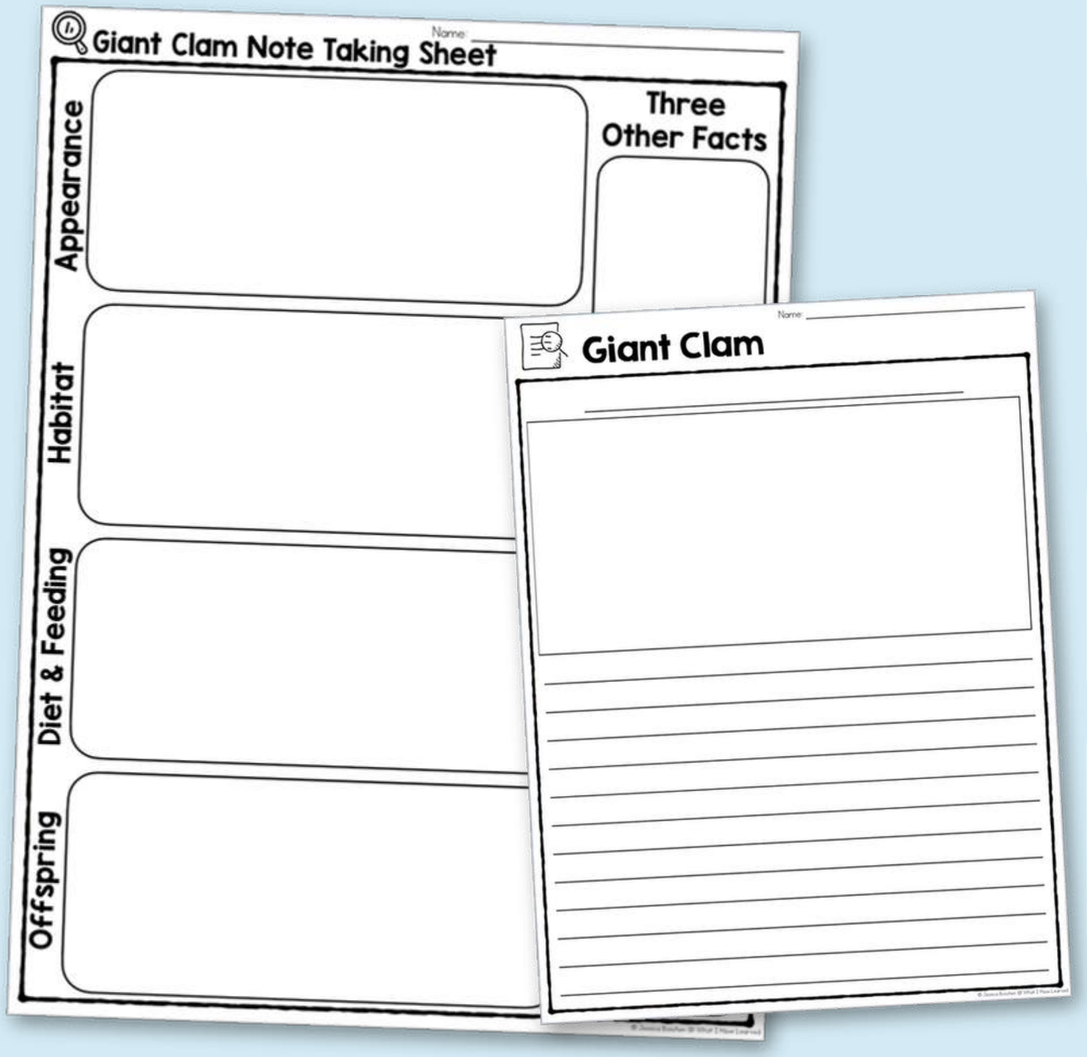

Sort facts into appearance, habitat, behavior, and life cycle categories.

## WRITE




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

# WAYS TO USE THIS RESOURCE




**1**

## ANIMAL STUDY

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

**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**

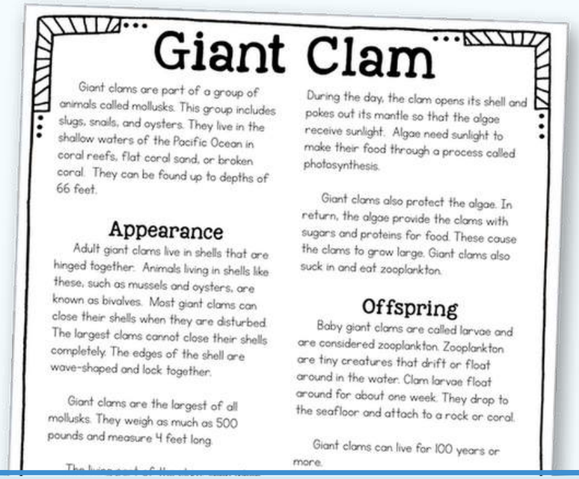
## INFORMATIONAL WRITING

Move from organized notes to a clear report about giant clam.

# YOU WILL LOVE THIS BECAUSE

## PERFECT FOR SCIENCE AND ELA

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


Giant Clam

Giant clams are part of a group of animals called mollusks. This group includes slugs, snails, and oysters. They live in the shallow waters of the Pacific Ocean in coral reefs, flat coral sand, or broken coral. They can be found up to depths of 66 feet.

Appearance

Adult giant clams live in shells that are hinged together. Animals living in shells like these, such as mussels and oysters, are known as bivalves. Most giant clams can close their shells when they are disturbed. The largest clams cannot close their shells completely. The edges of the shell are wave-shaped and lock together.

Giant clams are the largest of all mollusks. They weigh as much as 500 pounds and measure 4 feet long.

During the day, the clam opens its shell and pokes out its mantle so that the algae receive sunlight. Algae need sunlight to make their food through a process called photosynthesis.

Giant clams also protect the algae. In return, the algae provide the clams with sugars and proteins for food. These cause the clams to grow large. Giant clams also suck in and eat zooplankton.

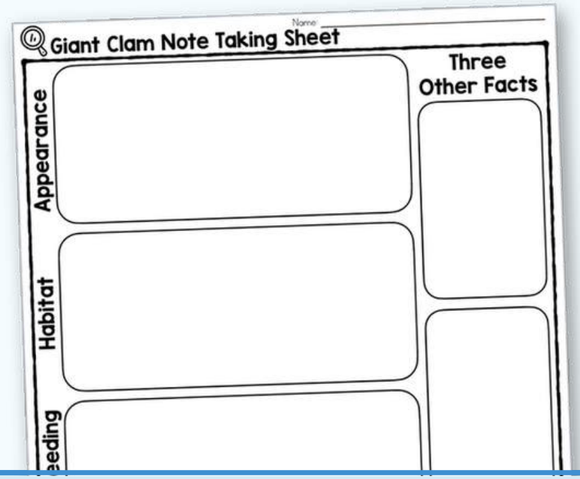
Offspring

Baby giant clams are called larvae and are considered zooplankton. Zooplankton are tiny creatures that drift or float around in the water. Clam larvae float around for about one week. They drop to the seafloor and attach to a rock or coral.

Giant clams can live for 100 years or more.

## SAVES TIME WITH CONSISTENT LAYOUTS

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


Name:

Giant Clam Note Taking Sheet

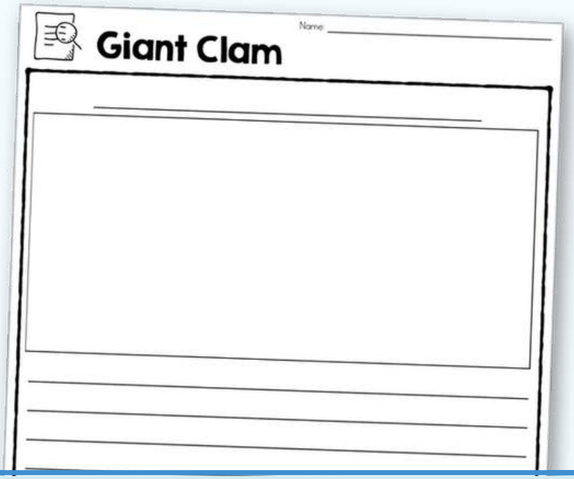
Three Other Facts

Appearance

Habitat

## SUPPORTS ANIMAL RESEARCH

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


Name:

Giant Clam

# TEACHERS LOVE IT!

★★★★★

*great information. thank you*

**Jessica R.**

★★★★★

*Great use in small group.*

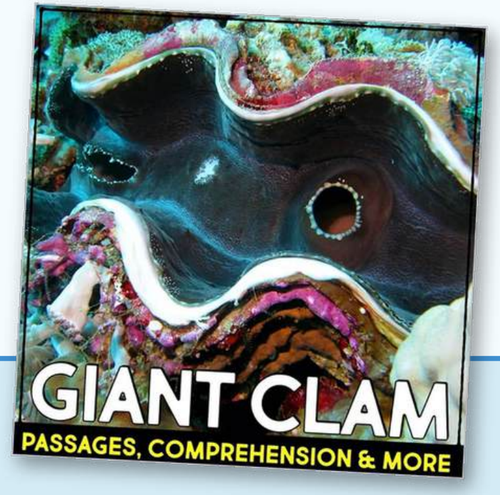
**Kathy P.**





## 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