

GRADES 2-3

READ, RESEARCH, AND WRITE

SEA URCHIN

ANIMAL RESEARCH

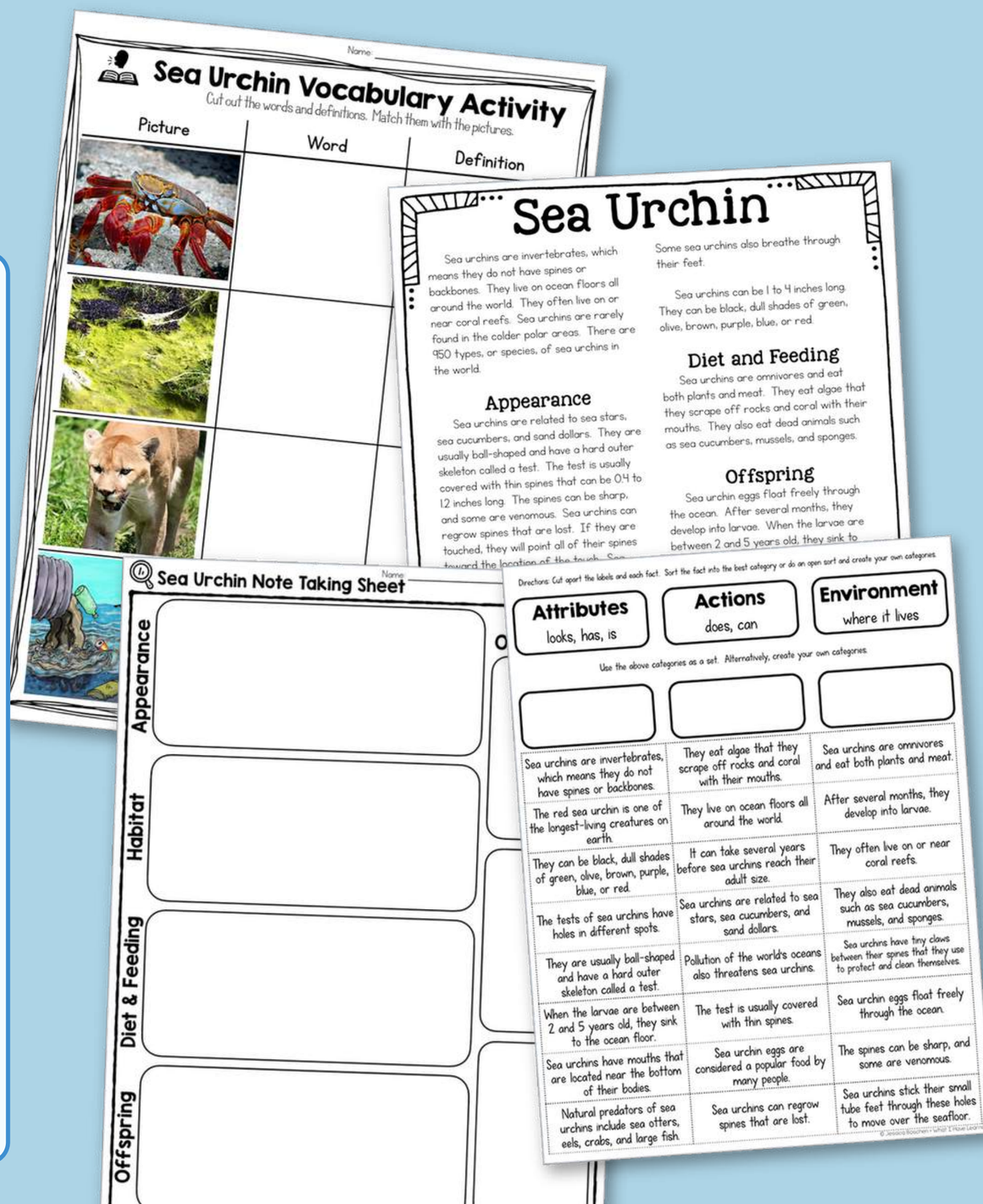
Informational Articles, Activities, and Writing

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 sea urchin.

2 NOTICE DETAILS

Students look for facts about the sea urchin'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 sea urchin

1 WATCH AND RESEARCH

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

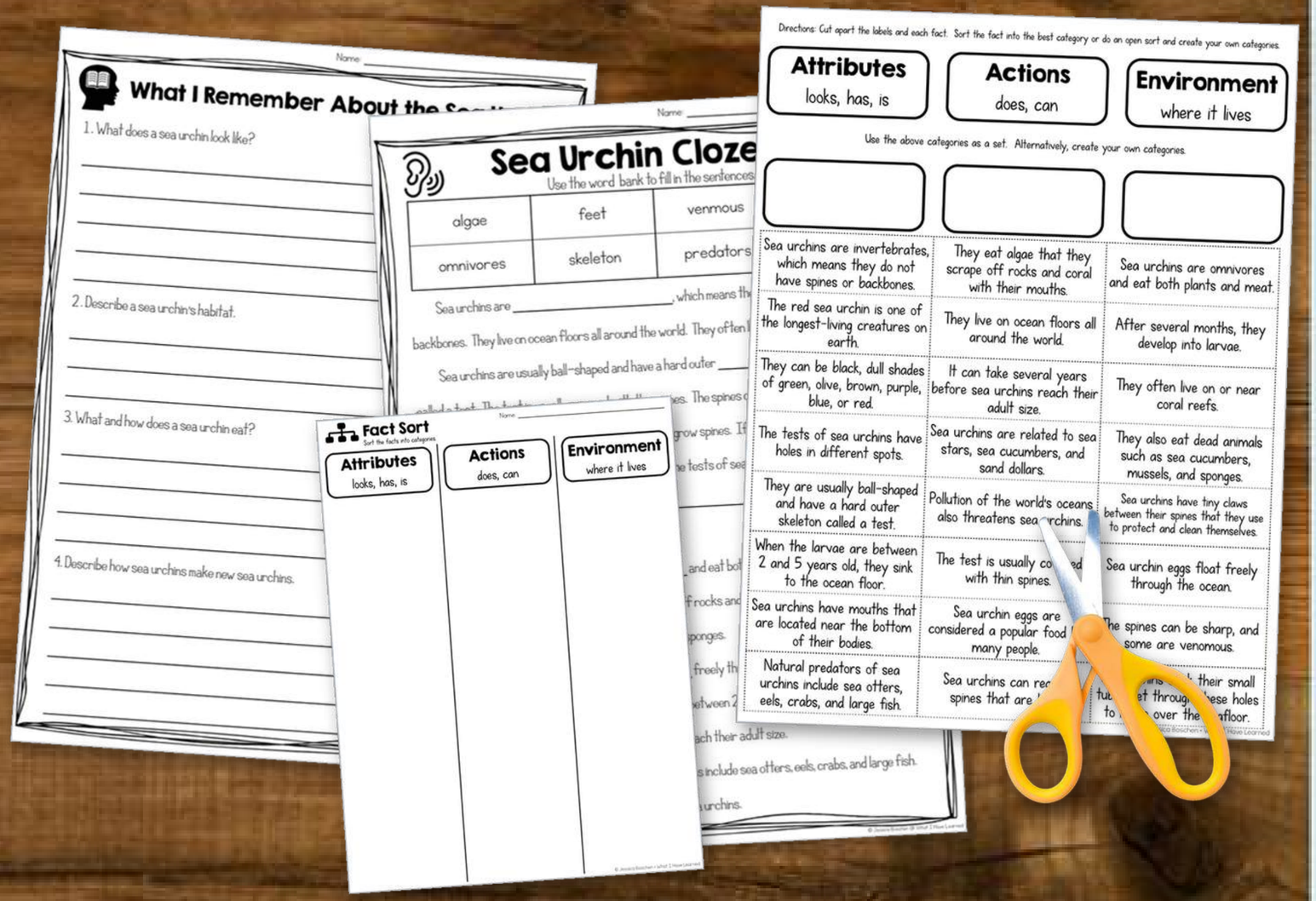
2 TAKE NOTES

Students record facts about the sea urchin'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 sea urchin

1 REMEMBER

Students recall important facts after reading about sea urchin.

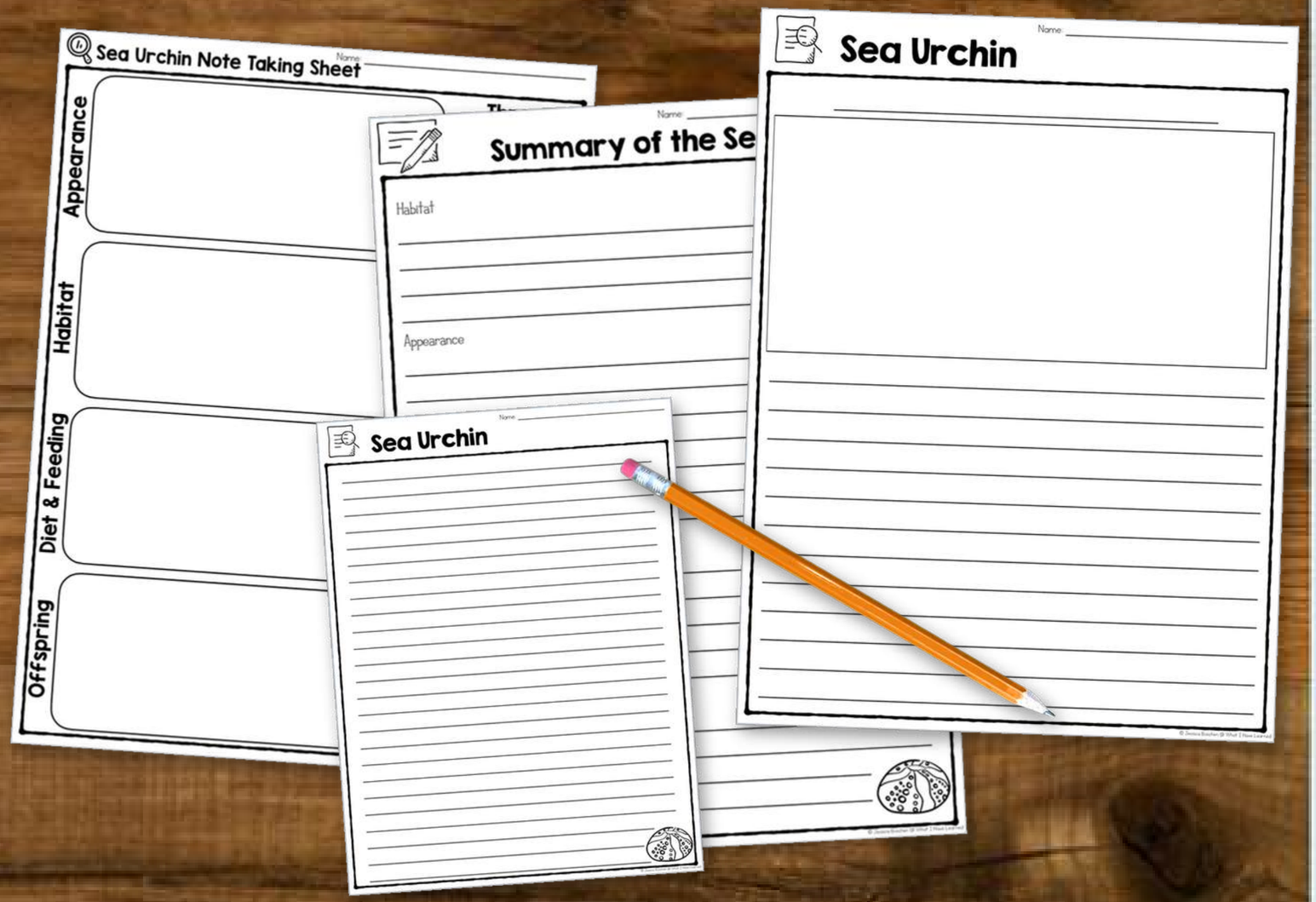
2 CHECK UNDERSTANDING

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 sea urchin report

1 PLAN

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

2 SUMMARIZE

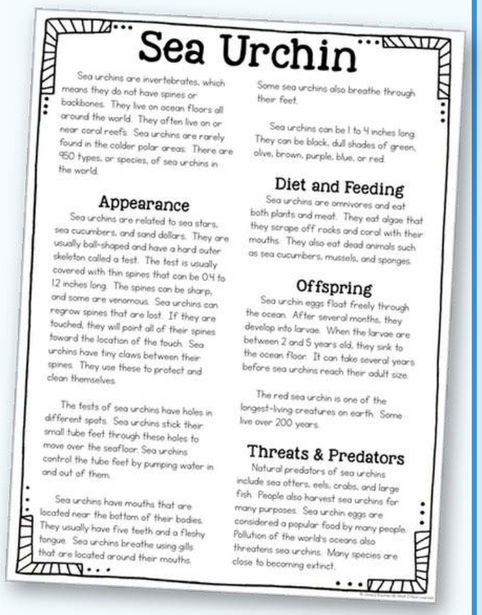
Students turn facts into a focused summary about sea urchin.

3 WRITE

Students use report pages to explain what they learned.

FROM READING TO ANIMAL RESEARCH WRITING

READ


Sea Urchin

Sea urchins are invertebrates, which means they do not have spines or backbones. They live on ocean floors all around the world. They often live on or near coral reefs. Sea urchins are rarely found in the colder polar areas. There are 950 types, or species, of sea urchins in the world.

Appearance

Sea urchins are related to sea stars, sea cucumbers, and sand dollars. They are usually ball-shaped and have a hard outer skeleton called a test. The test is usually covered with thin spines that can be 0.4 to 12 inches long. The spines can be sharp, and some are venomous. Sea urchins can regrow spines that are lost. If they are touched, they will point all of their spines toward the location of the touch. Sea urchins have tiny claws between their spines. They use these to protect and clean themselves.

The tests of sea urchins have holes in different spots. Sea urchins stick their small tube feet through these holes to move over the seafloor. Sea urchins control the tube feet by pumping water in and out of them.

Sea urchins have mouths that are located near the bottom of their bodies. They usually have five teeth and a fleshy tongue. Sea urchins breathe using gills that are located around their mouths. Some sea urchins also breathe through their feet.

Sea urchins can be 1 to 4 inches long. They can be black, dull shades of green, olive, brown, purple, blue, or red.

Diet and Feeding

Sea urchins are omnivores and eat both plants and meat. They eat algae that they scrape off rocks and coral with their mouths. They also eat dead animals such as sea cucumbers, mussels, and sponges.

Offspring

Sea urchin eggs float freely through the ocean. After several months, they develop into larvae. When the larvae are between 2 and 5 years old, they sink to the ocean floor. It can take several years before sea urchins reach their adult size.

The red sea urchin is one of the longest-living creatures on earth. Some live over 200 years.

Threats & Predators

Natural predators of sea urchins include sea otters, eels, crabs, and large fish. People also harvest sea urchins for many purposes. Sea urchin eggs are considered a popular food by many people. Pollution of the world's oceans also threatens sea urchins. Many species are close to becoming extinct.

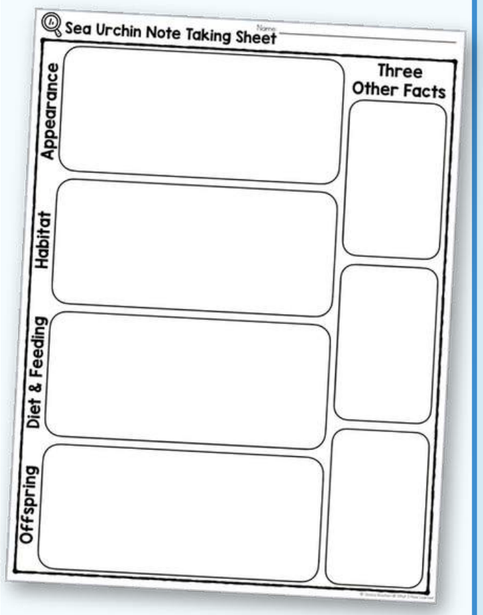
Read an informational article about sea urchin in a format that fits your students.

LEARN



Build vocabulary with picture cards and activities about sea urchin features and habitats.

RESEARCH


Sea Urchin Note Taking Sheet

Name:

Appearance

Habitat

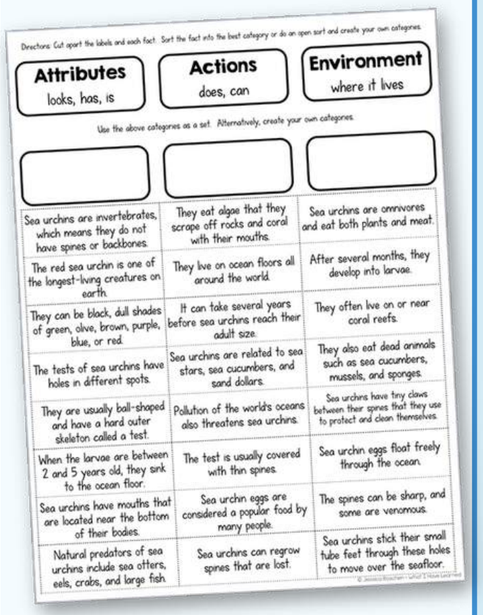
Diet & Feeding

Offspring

Three Other Facts

Gather facts about the sea urchin'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.

Sea urchins are invertebrates, which means they do not have spines or backbones.	They eat algae that they scrape off rocks and coral with their mouths.	Sea urchins are omnivores and eat both plants and meat.
The red sea urchin is one of the longest-living creatures on earth.	They live on ocean floors all around the world.	After several months, they develop into larvae.
They can be black, dull shades of green, olive, brown, purple, blue, or red.	It can take several years before sea urchins reach their adult size.	They often live on or near coral reefs.
The tests of sea urchins have holes in different spots.	Sea urchins are related to sea stars, sea cucumbers, and sand dollars.	They also eat dead animals such as sea cucumbers, mussels, and sponges.
They are usually ball-shaped and have a hard outer skeleton called a test.	Pollution of the world's oceans also threatens sea urchins.	Sea urchins have tiny claws between their spines that they use to protect and clean themselves.
When the larvae are between 2 and 5 years old, they sink to the ocean floor.	The test is usually covered with thin spines.	Sea urchin eggs float freely through the ocean.
Sea urchins have mouths that are located near the bottom of their bodies.	Sea urchin eggs are considered a popular food by many people.	The spines can be sharp, and some are venomous.
Natural predators of sea urchins include sea otters, eels, crabs, and large fish.	Sea urchins can regrow spines that are lost.	Sea urchins stick their small tube feet through these holes to move over the seafloor.

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

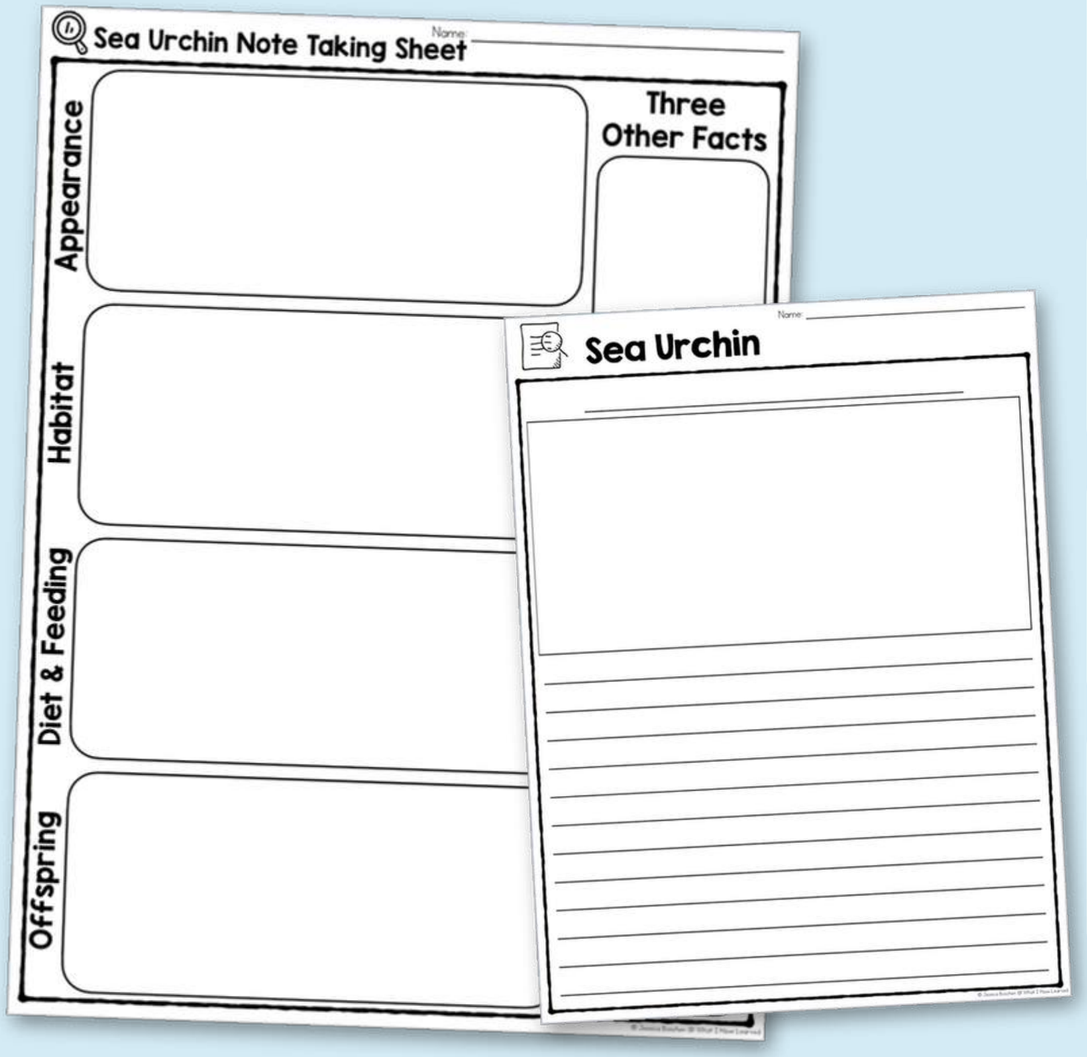
WRITE


Sea Urchin

Name:

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

WAYS TO USE THIS RESOURCE



1

ANIMAL STUDY

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

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

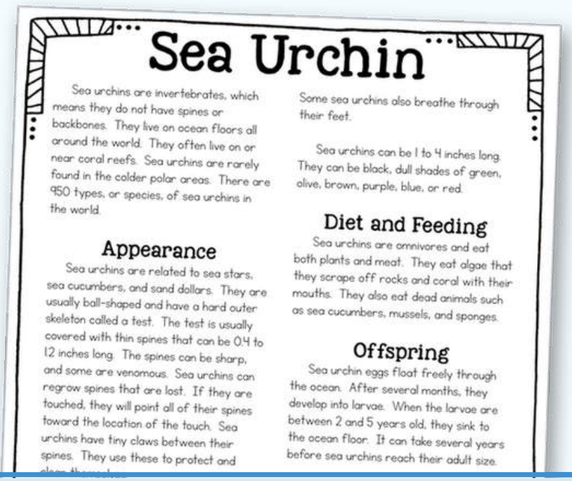
INFORMATIONAL WRITING

Move from organized notes to a clear report about sea urchin.

YOU WILL LOVE THIS BECAUSE

PERFECT FOR SCIENCE AND ELA

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


Sea Urchin

Sea urchins are invertebrates, which means they do not have spines or backbones. They live on ocean floors all around the world. They often live on or near coral reefs. Sea urchins are rarely found in the colder polar areas. There are 950 types, or species, of sea urchins in the world.

Appearance

Sea urchins are related to sea stars, sea cucumbers, and sand dollars. They are usually ball-shaped and have a hard outer skeleton called a test. The test is usually covered with thin spines that can be 0.4 to 1.2 inches long. The spines can be sharp, and some are venomous. Sea urchins can regrow spines that are lost. If they are touched, they will point all of their spines toward the location of the touch. Sea urchins have tiny claws between their spines. They use these to protect and

Some sea urchins also breathe through their feet.

Sea urchins can be 1 to 4 inches long. They can be black, dull shades of green, olive, brown, purple, blue, or red.

Diet and Feeding

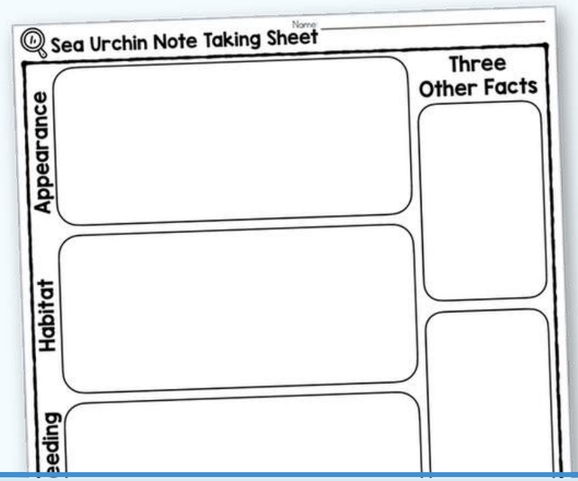
Sea urchins are omnivores and eat both plants and meat. They eat algae that they scrape off rocks and coral with their mouths. They also eat dead animals such as sea cucumbers, mussels, and sponges.

Offspring

Sea urchin eggs float freely through the ocean. After several months, they develop into larvae. When the larvae are between 2 and 5 years old, they sink to the ocean floor. It can take several years before sea urchins reach their adult size.

SAVES TIME WITH CONSISTENT LAYOUTS

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


Sea Urchin Note Taking Sheet

Name:

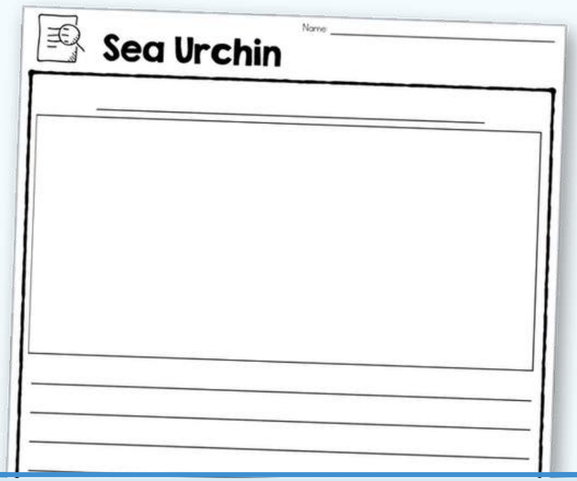
Three Other Facts

Appearance

Habitat

SUPPORTS ANIMAL RESEARCH

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


Sea Urchin

Name:

TEACHERS LOVE IT!

★★★★★

This was very helpful! Thank you!

Jana J.

★★★★★

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

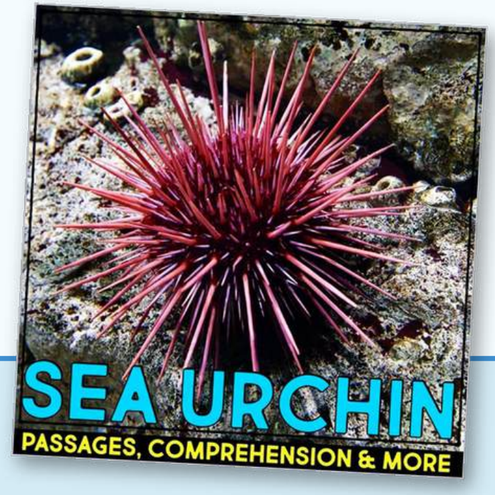
Kirby D.





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