

GRADES 2-3

READ, RESEARCH, AND WRITE

BUTTERFLY

ANIMAL RESEARCH

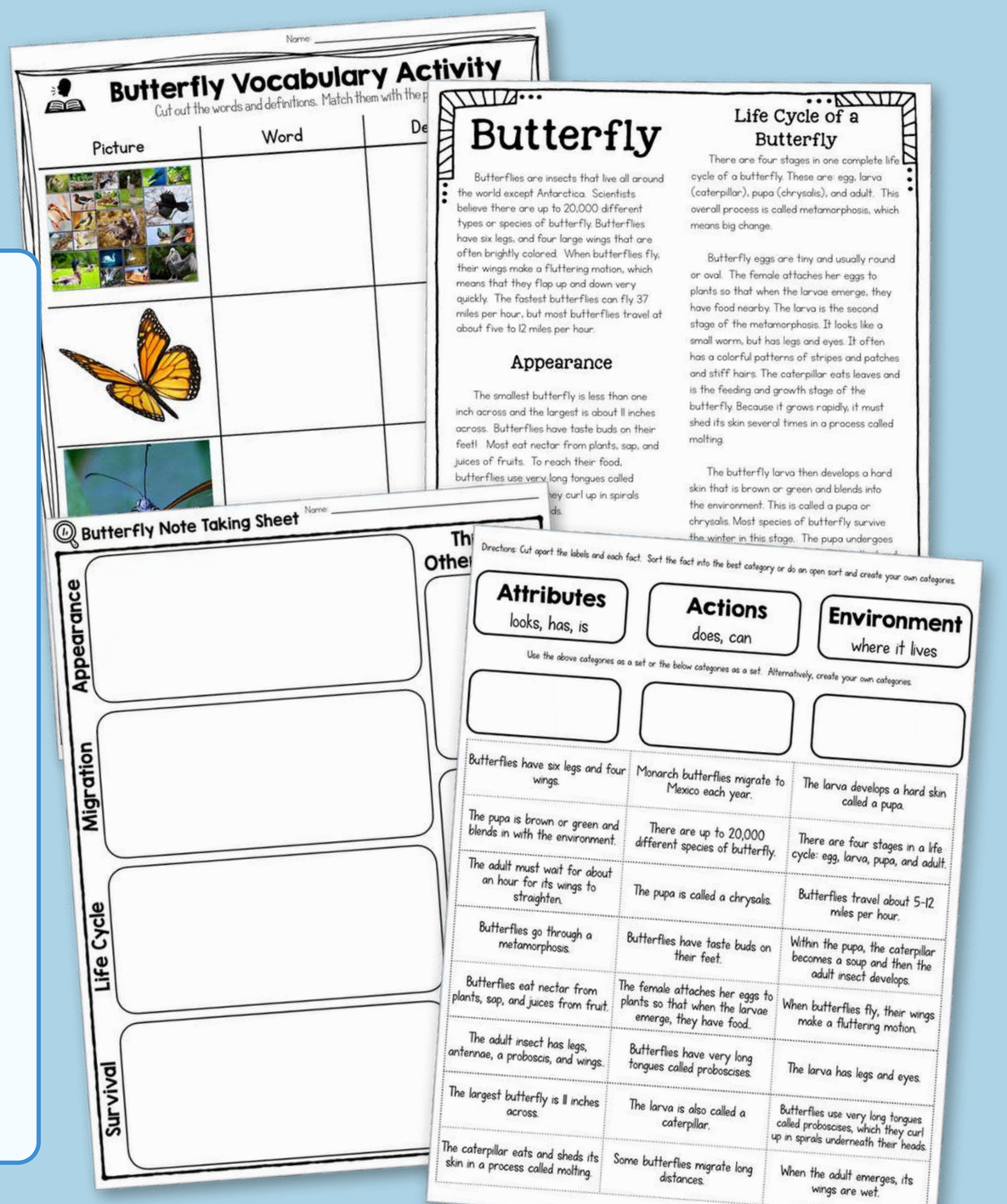
Informational Articles, Activities, and Writing

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 butterfly.

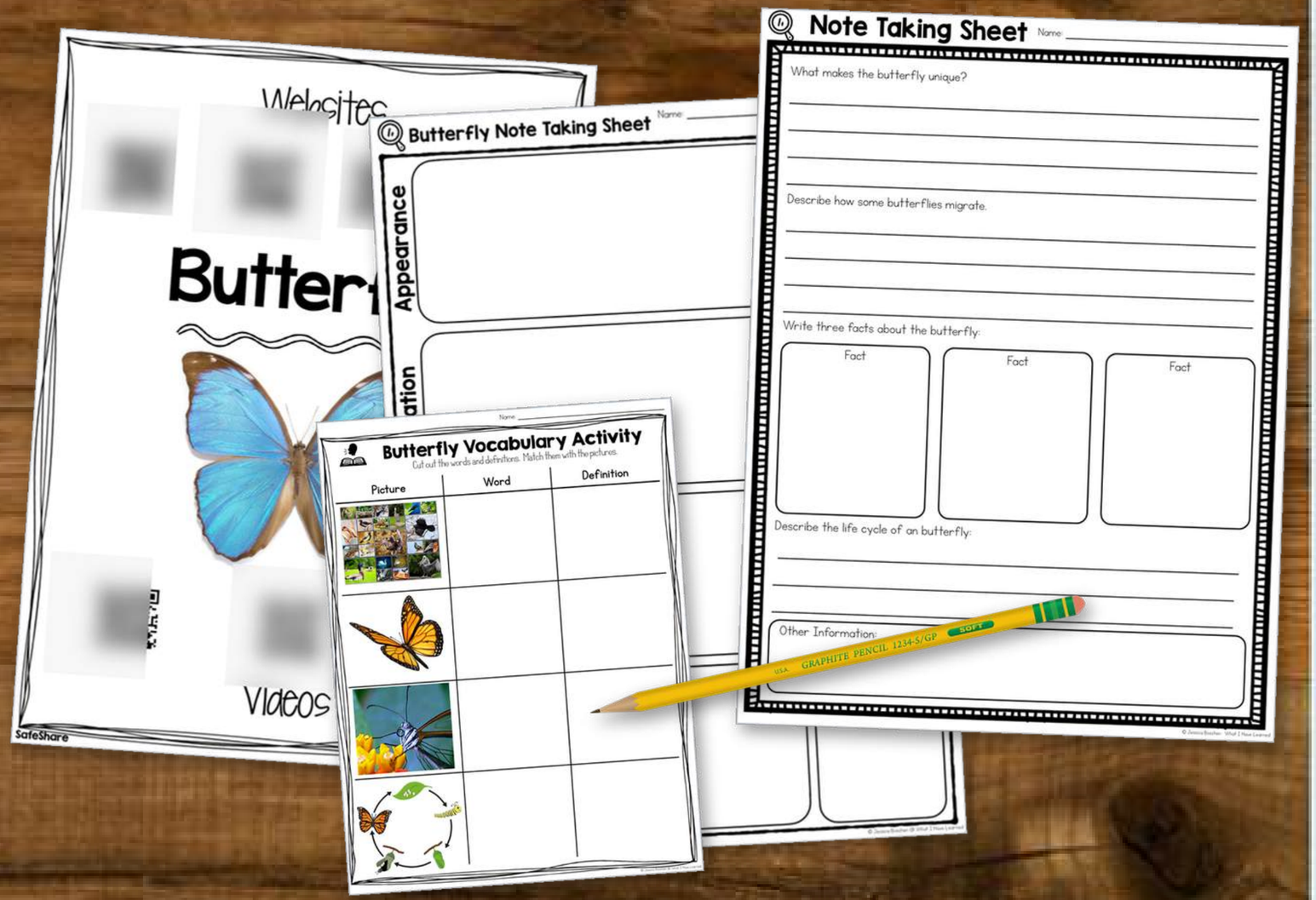
2 NOTICE DETAILS

Students look for facts about the butterfly'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 butterfly

1 WATCH AND RESEARCH

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

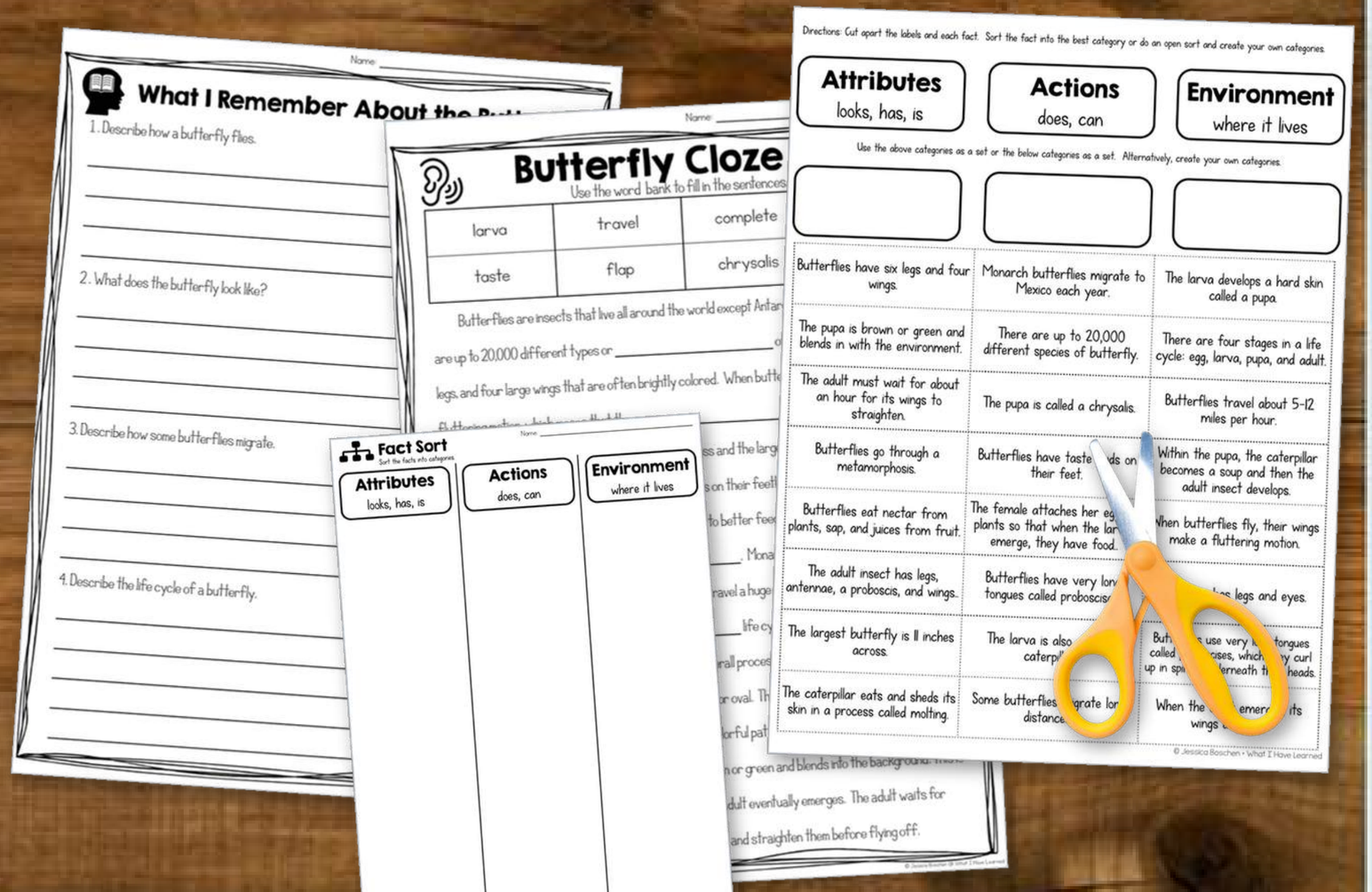
2 TAKE NOTES

Students record facts about the butterfly'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 butterfly

1 REMEMBER

Students recall important facts after reading about butterfly.

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 butterfly report

1 PLAN

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

2 SUMMARIZE

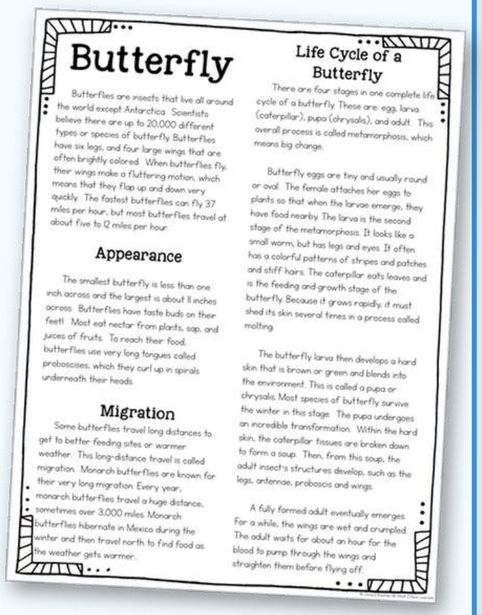
Students turn facts into a focused summary about butterfly.

3 WRITE

Students use report pages to explain what they learned.

FROM READING TO ANIMAL RESEARCH WRITING

READ


Butterfly

Butterflies are insects that live all around the world except Antarctica. Scientists believe there are up to 20,000 different types or species of butterfly. Butterflies have six legs, and four large wings that are often brightly colored. When butterflies fly, their wings make a fluttering motion, which means that they flap up and down very quickly. The fastest butterflies can fly 37 miles per hour, but most butterflies travel at about five to 12 miles per hour.

Appearance

The smallest butterfly is less than one inch across and the largest is about 11 inches across. Butterflies have taste buds on their feet! Most eat nectar from plants, sap, and juices of fruits. To reach their food, butterflies use very long tongues called proboscises, which they curl up in spirals underneath their heads.

Migration

Some butterflies travel long distances to get to better feeding sites or warmer weather. This long-distance travel is called migration. Monarch butterflies are known for their very long migration. Every year, monarch butterflies travel a huge distance, sometimes over 3,000 miles. Monarch butterflies hibernate in Mexico during the winter and then travel north to find food as the weather gets warmer.

Life Cycle of a Butterfly

There are four stages in one complete life cycle of a butterfly. These are: egg, larva (caterpillar), pupa (chrysalis), and adult. This overall process is called metamorphosis, which means big change.

Butterfly eggs are tiny and usually round or oval. The female attaches her eggs to plants so that when the larvae emerge, they have food nearby. The larva is the second stage of the metamorphosis. It looks like a small worm, but has legs and eyes. It often has a colorful patterns of stripes and patches and stiff hairs. The caterpillar eats leaves and is the feeding and growth stage of the butterfly. Because it grows rapidly, it must shed its skin several times in a process called molting.

The butterfly larva then develops a hard skin that is brown or green and blends into the environment. This is called a pupa or chrysalis. Most species of butterfly survive the winter in this stage. The pupa undergoes an incredible transformation. Within the hard skin, the caterpillar tissues are broken down to form a soup. Then, from this soup, the adult insect's structures develop, such as the legs, antennae, proboscis and wings.

A fully formed adult eventually emerges. For a while, the wings are wet and crumpled. The adult waits for about an hour for the blood to pump through the wings and straighten them before flying off.

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

LEARN


species

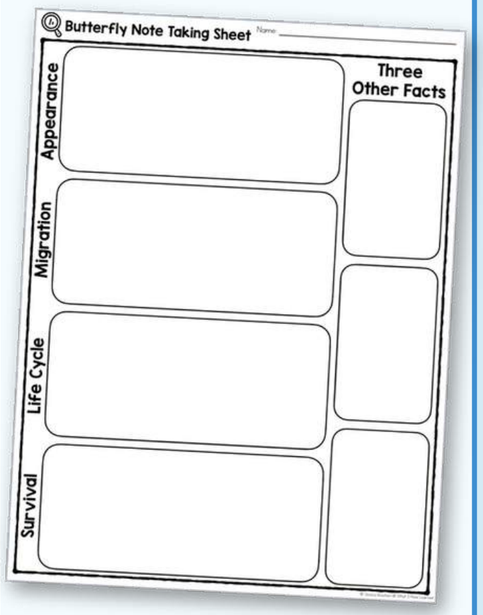
types of a specific animal

flutter

wings flapping up and down very quickly

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

RESEARCH


Butterfly Note Taking Sheet

Name:

Appearance

Migration

Life Cycle

Survival

Three Other Facts

Gather facts about the butterfly'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 or the below categories as a set. Alternatively, create your own categories.

Butterflies have six legs and four wings.	Monarch butterflies migrate to Mexico each year.	The larva develops a hard skin called a pupa.
The pupa is brown or green and blends in with the environment.	There are up to 20,000 different species of butterfly.	There are four stages in a life cycle: egg, larva, pupa, and adult.
The adult must wait for about an hour for its wings to straighten.	The pupa is called a chrysalis.	Butterflies travel about 5-12 miles per hour.
Butterflies go through a metamorphosis.	Butterflies have taste buds on their feet.	Within the pupa, the caterpillar becomes a soup and then the adult insect develops.
Butterflies eat nectar from plants, sap, and juices from fruit.	The female attaches her eggs to plants so that when the larvae emerge, they have food.	When butterflies fly, their wings make a fluttering motion.
The adult insect has legs, antennae, a proboscis, and wings.	Butterflies have very long tongues called proboscises.	The larva has legs and eyes.
The largest butterfly is 11 inches across.	The larva is also called a caterpillar.	Butterflies use very long tongues called proboscises, which they curl up in spirals underneath their heads.
The caterpillar eats and sheds its skin in a process called molting.	Some butterflies migrate long distances.	When the adult emerges, its wings are wet.

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

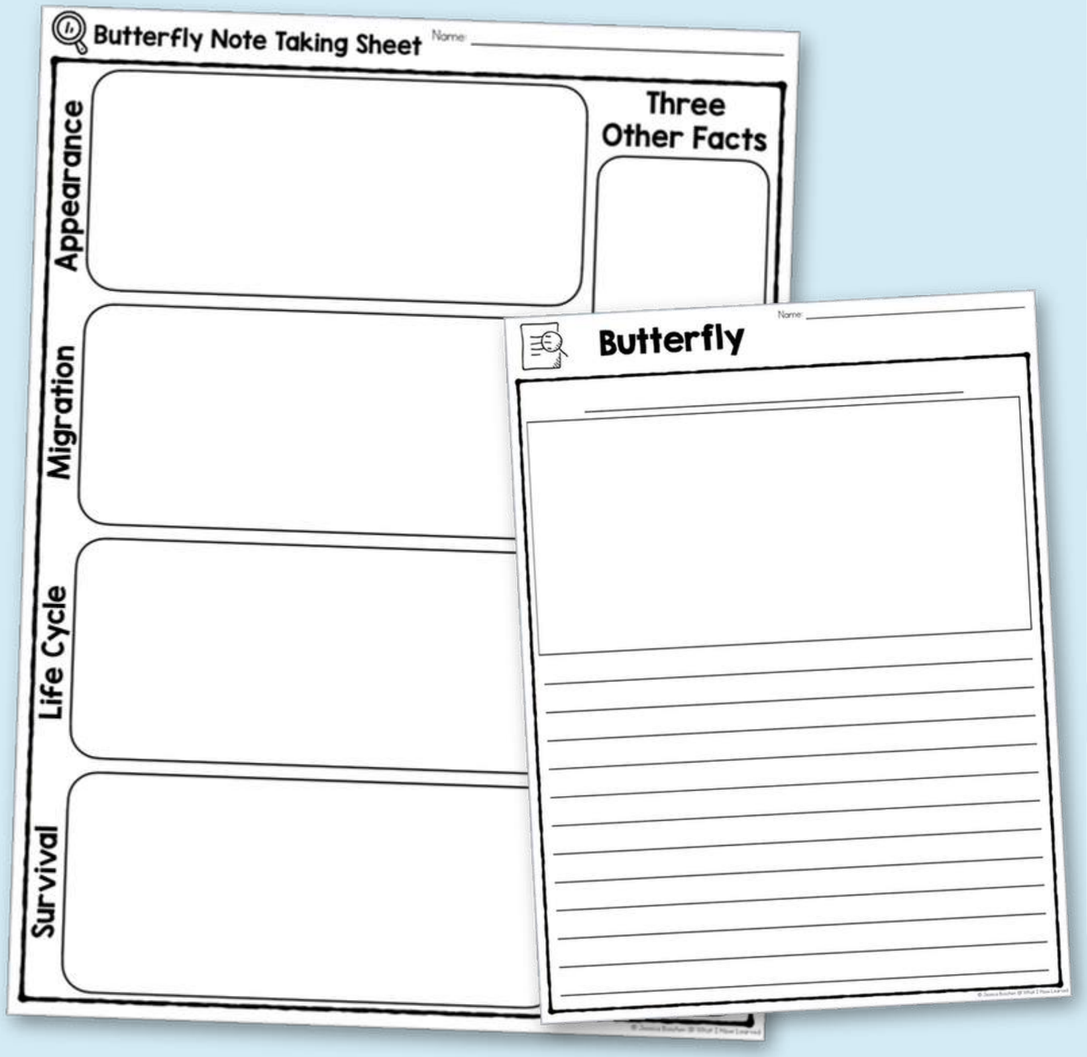
WRITE


Butterfly

Name:

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

WAYS TO USE THIS RESOURCE



1

ANIMAL STUDY

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

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

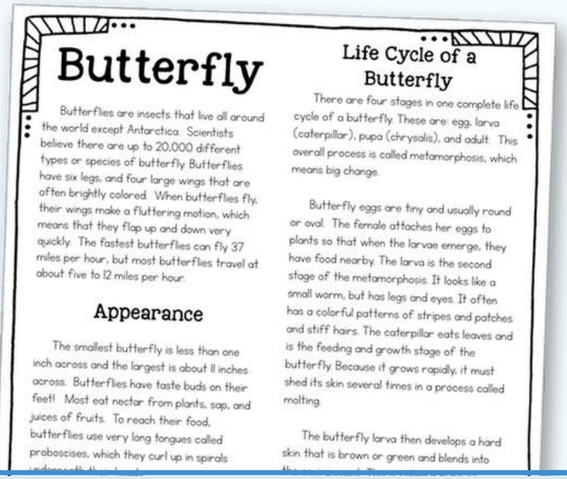
INFORMATIONAL WRITING

Move from organized notes to a clear report about butterfly.

YOU WILL LOVE THIS BECAUSE

PERFECT FOR SCIENCE AND ELA

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


Butterfly

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Life Cycle of a Butterfly

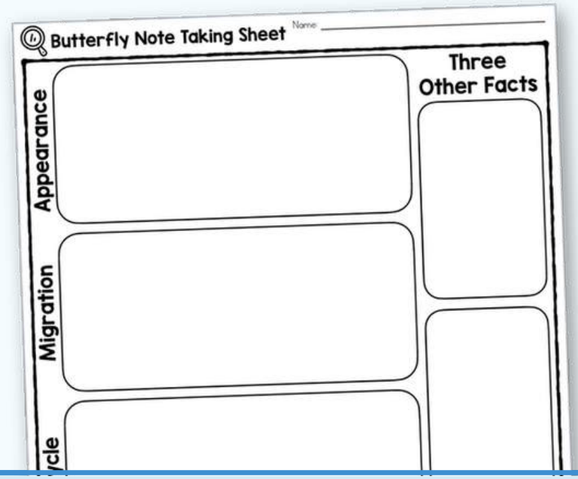
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The butterfly larva then develops a hard skin that is brown or green and blends into

SAVES TIME WITH CONSISTENT LAYOUTS

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


Butterfly Note Taking Sheet

Name:

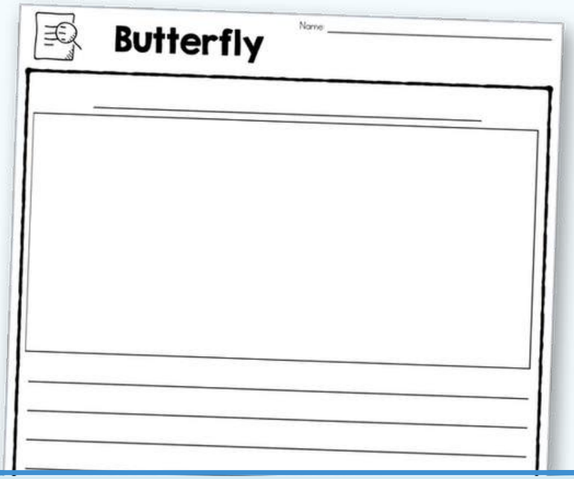
Three Other Facts

Appearance

Migration

SUPPORTS ANIMAL RESEARCH

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


Butterfly

Name:

TEACHERS LOVE IT!

★★★★★

This was a great addition to the Life Cycle unit our school uses. It has great visuals and activities.

The K Files

★★★★★

I was looking for something to use while we were observing a caterpillar change into a butterfly. This was a great resource.

Angela O.

★★★★★

This was a great resource. Easy to use. Students enjoyed it.

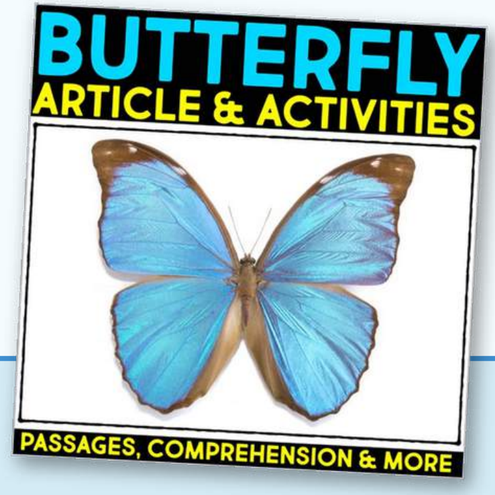
April Presser





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.





What I have LEARNED