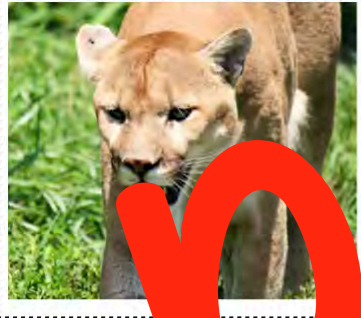
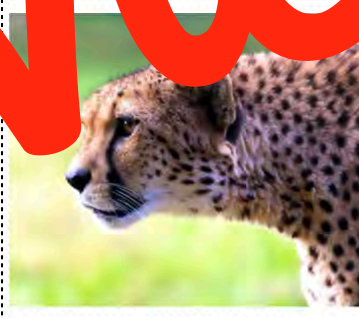


Armadillo INFORMATIONAL ARTICLE

	baby animal
pup	
	the projecting nose and mouth of an animal
snout	
	types of a specific animal
species	
	something that causes a plant or animal to be in danger
threat	
	a warm-blooded animal that has hair or fur and gives birth to live young
predator	
	a warm-blooded animal that has hair or fur and gives birth to live young
mammal	
	when the home of an animal is destroyed by nature or by humans
habitat loss	
	an animal that eats plants and animals
omnivore	

Vocabulary

Websites

This animal article comes with a Google Site that students can use for further research. The Google Site contains the same URLs as the QR Codes.

Google Site: <http://www.armadillo.com> or: <http://www.armadillo.com>

If you find any links that do not work, please email me and I will fix it promptly. Videos are from a variety of websites, including YouTube (via SafeShare or SafeTube). There are two pages of QR Codes. One page has the YouTube link and the other page has the SafeTube link. Make sure you can access YouTube or SafeTube at your school.

Websites
http://www.armadillo.com
http://www.armadillo.com
https://www.armadillo.com/Nine-
https://www.armadillo.com/Nine-

YouTube
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=...
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=...
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=...

SafeShare / SafeTube
https://www.safeshare.com/watch?v=...
https://www.safeshare.com/watch?v=...
https://www.safeshare.com/watch?v=...

Includes link to a Google Site

Websites



Armadillo



Videos

Internet Resources

Armadillo INFORMATIONAL ARTICLE

Armadillo

The armadillo is a small mammal related to anteaters and sloths. There are 20 different types, or species, of armadillos. All of them live in Central and South America, except for the nine-banded armadillo. It lives in the southern United States.

Appearance

The armadillo is the only mammal that has a hard shell. The shell protects the armadillo from predators. When frightened, the armadillo will pull up its legs so that the shell touches the ground. The shell covers the head, body, tail, and legs of most armadillos. The three-banded armadillo curls up into a ball, completely covered by its shell. The armadillo has a long snout, thin, pointed ears, and long legs. The nine-banded armadillo's snout is the longest of all 20 species. The feet of the armadillo have sharp claws that it uses to dig burrows. The size of the armadillo depends on the species. It can be as small as the 6-inch pink fairy armadillo, or as large as the 5-foot giant armadillo. The armadillo can be many different colors, including pink, dark-brown, gray, black, red, or yellow.

Diet and Feeding

The armadillo is an omnivore. It eats a variety of things, including plants, insects, snakes, and small mammals. It has a long

tongue that it uses to scoop up its food, such as insects, from hard to reach places.

The armadillo has very little fat and has trouble controlling its body temperature. In warmer areas, it is most active at night when it is cooler. In colder areas, it will hunt during the day.

Offspring

The family life of the armadillo depends on the species. Some live alone until it is time to find a mate. Others live with their mate. Others make to live in small groups.

The female armadillo is pregnant for 2 to 5 months, depending on the species. She can give birth to 1 to 12 baby armadillos, called pups. When the pups are born, their shells are soft at first, but harden after a few days. The pups nurse until they are 2 to 4 months old. When the pups are 9 to 12 months old, they are old enough to take care of themselves.

Predators & Threats

Natural predators of the armadillo include dogs, wild cats, owls, eagles, hawks, and other birds of prey. The biggest threats to the armadillo are habitat loss and hunting. Most people see the armadillo as a pest. Armadillos are often run over by vehicles. They are not considered endangered.

Armadillo



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Consistent format for all animal articles

Text in Two Formats

Armadillo INFORMATIONAL ARTICLE



Note Taking Sheet

Name: _____

What makes the armadillo unique?

Describe an armadillo's habitat:

Write three facts:

Fact

Describe how armadillos eat:

Other Information

Name: _____

What I Remember About the Armadillo

- What does an armadillo look like?

- Describe an armadillo's habitat.

- What and how does an armadillo eat?

- Describe how armadillos take care of their offspring:

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Name: _____

Armadillo Cloze Read

Use the word bank to fill in the sentences.

burrows	United States	tongue
shell	predators	snout

The armadillo is a small _____ related to anteaters. There are 20 different types, or species, of armadillos. All of them live in Central and South America. _____ The armadillo is the only mammal that can dig out its food. _____ The shell protects the armadillo from _____ predators. _____ The armadillo will pull up its legs so that the shell touches the ground.

The armadillo is an omnivore. _____

Natural predators of the armadillo include dogs, wild cats, owls, eagles, hawks, and other birds of prey. _____

The shell protects the armadillo from predators. _____

When the pups are 9 to 12 months old, they are old enough to take care of themselves. _____

The armadillo can be many different colors, including pink, dark-brown, gray, black, red, or yellow. _____

In warmer areas, it is most active at night when it is cooler. _____

Armadillo Not Making Sheet

Appearance	
Habitat	
Diet & Feeding	
Offspring	

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.

The armadillo has a small snout.	The armadillo has very little trouble controlling its body temperature.	It eats a variety of things, including plants, insects, snakes, and small mammals.
The armadillo has a long tail, but it is not as long as most armadillos.	It is related to anteaters and sloths.	In colder areas, it will hunker during the day.
The armadillo is an omnivore.	Armadillos are often run over by vehicles.	It lives in Central and South America, and the southern United States.
Natural predators of the armadillo include dogs, wild cats, owls, eagles, hawks, and other birds of prey.	The armadillo is the only mammal that has a hard shell.	When the pups are born, their shells are soft at first, but harden after a few days.
The shell protects the armadillo from predators.	The size of the armadillo depends on the species.	It has a long tongue that it uses to scoop up its food, such as insects, from hard to reach places.
When the pups are 9 to 12 months old, they are old enough to take care of themselves.	When frightened, the armadillo will pull up its legs so that the shell touches the ground.	The pink fairy armadillo is 6 inches long. The giant armadillo is 5-feet long.
The armadillo can be many different colors, including pink, dark-brown, gray, black, red, or yellow.	The family life of the armadillo depends on the species.	The armadillo has a long snout, thin, pointed ears, and long legs.
In warmer areas, it is most active at night when it is cooler.	The feet of the armadillo have sharp claws that it uses to dig burrows.	The biggest threats to the armadillo are habitat loss and hunting.

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Compare It

Name: _____

Choose another animal and compare the armadillo to that animal. How are they alike? How are they different?

Other Animal: _____

Armadillo
same

I Wonder Name: _____

What questions do you still have about the armadillo? Write them in the bubbles.

How can you find the answers to your questions?

pre

Armadillo

[illegible]

1

A

Armadi

Preview

1

Name: _____

Armadillo

W



Comprehension & Report Resources

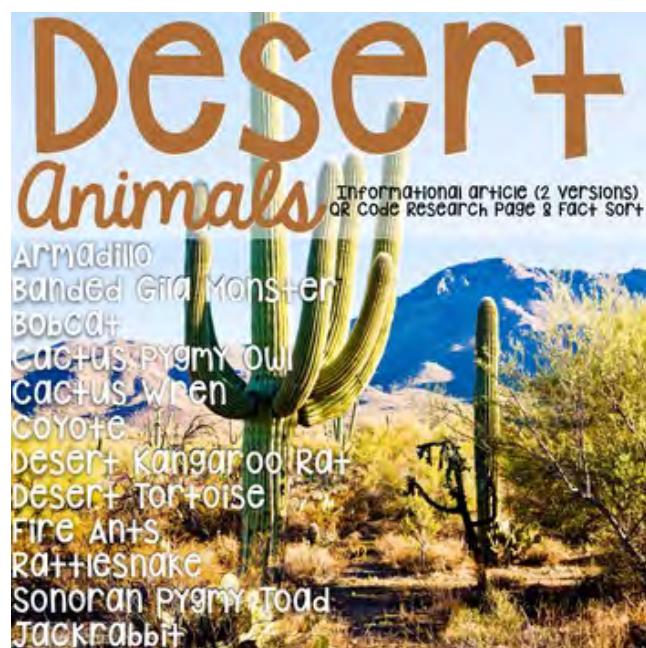
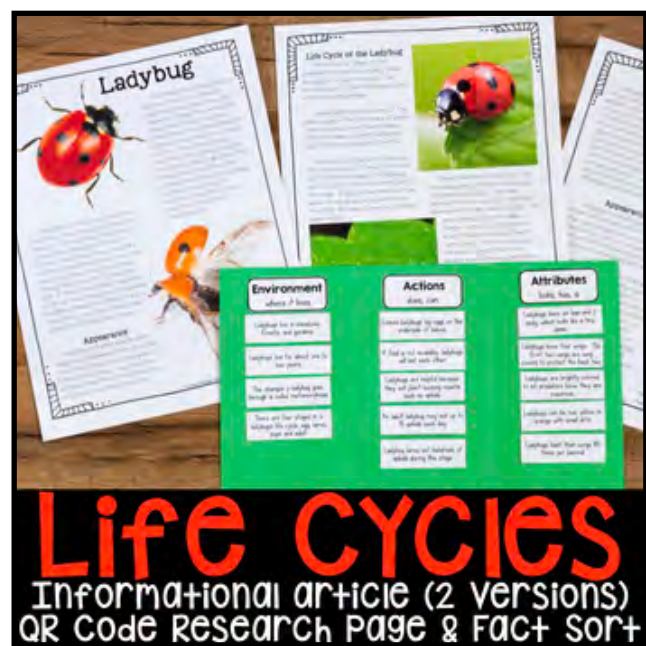


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Writing Pages	p. 25
Answer Key	p. 28

More Animal Articles

Each animal is available individually and as part of a habitat set.



Teacher Notes

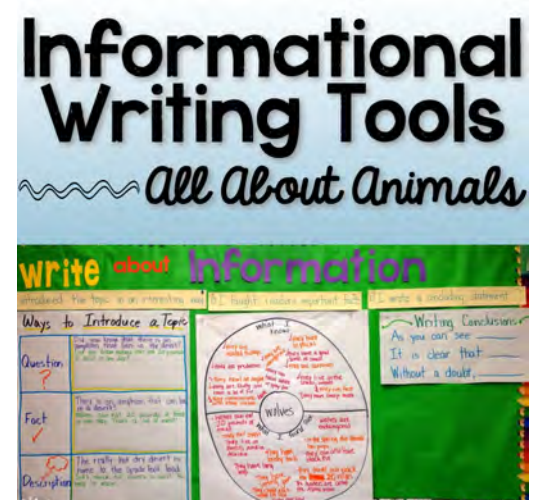
The following article is written at a second and third grade reading level. It follows a similar format to other Animal Articles and can be used for animal reports, informational reading, or text analysis. The sentence length, structure, and vocabulary have been controlled to make the text easier for young readers to understand.

The article comes in two formats: One full-page black-and-white article and one two-page article with colorful pictures. The articles have the same text. The only difference is the pictures.

The QR codes are for websites and videos that give additional information about the animal. If you find any links that do not work, please email me and I will fix it promptly. Videos are from a variety of websites, including YouTube (via SafeTube). There are two pages of QR Codes. One page has the YouTube links and the other page has the SafeTube links. Make sure you can access YouTube or SafeTube at your school.

The fact sort sheets contain facts taken directly from the text. I use them to help students organize information from the text when writing about the animals. Either use the provided categories or have students do an open sort and create their own categories.

I often use these articles during our informational writing unit. You can find more about this unit in this blog post.



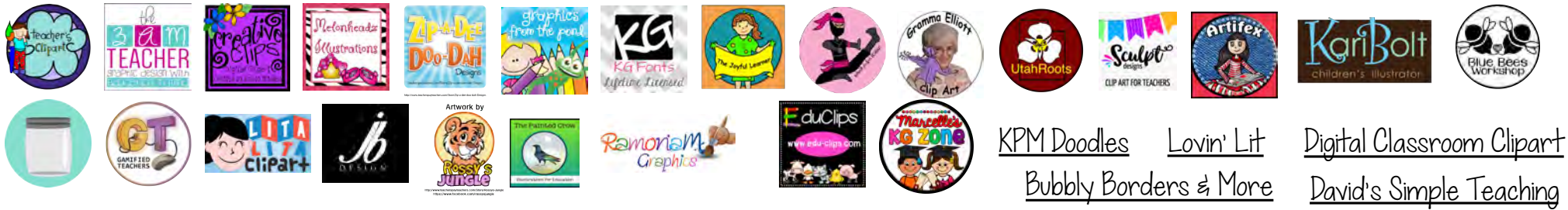
Armadillo



Informational article (2 versions)
QR Code Research Page & Fact Sort

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WHAT I have
LEARNED



WORD PROBLEMS	CURRICULUM MAP TEMPLATE	ADDITION & SUBTRACTION
<p>This is perfect for teachers whose students struggle solving word problems. Have you ever thought of removing the numbers from word problems? Great for first and second grades.</p>	<p>Do you struggle with long range planning? This curriculum map template will get you started on planning for your whole year!</p>	<p>Two-digit addition and subtraction can be tricky for students. Here is a sample of resources to help them explore different models and strategies.</p>
Name: <input type="text"/> Email*: <input type="text"/> Grade (choose the best fit): <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="YES! I WANT IT!"/>	Name: <input type="text"/> Email*: <input type="text"/> What Grade Do You Teach?*: <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="YES! I WANT IT!"/>	Name: <input type="text"/> Email*: <input type="text"/> Grade (choose the best fit): <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="YES! I WANT IT!"/>

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