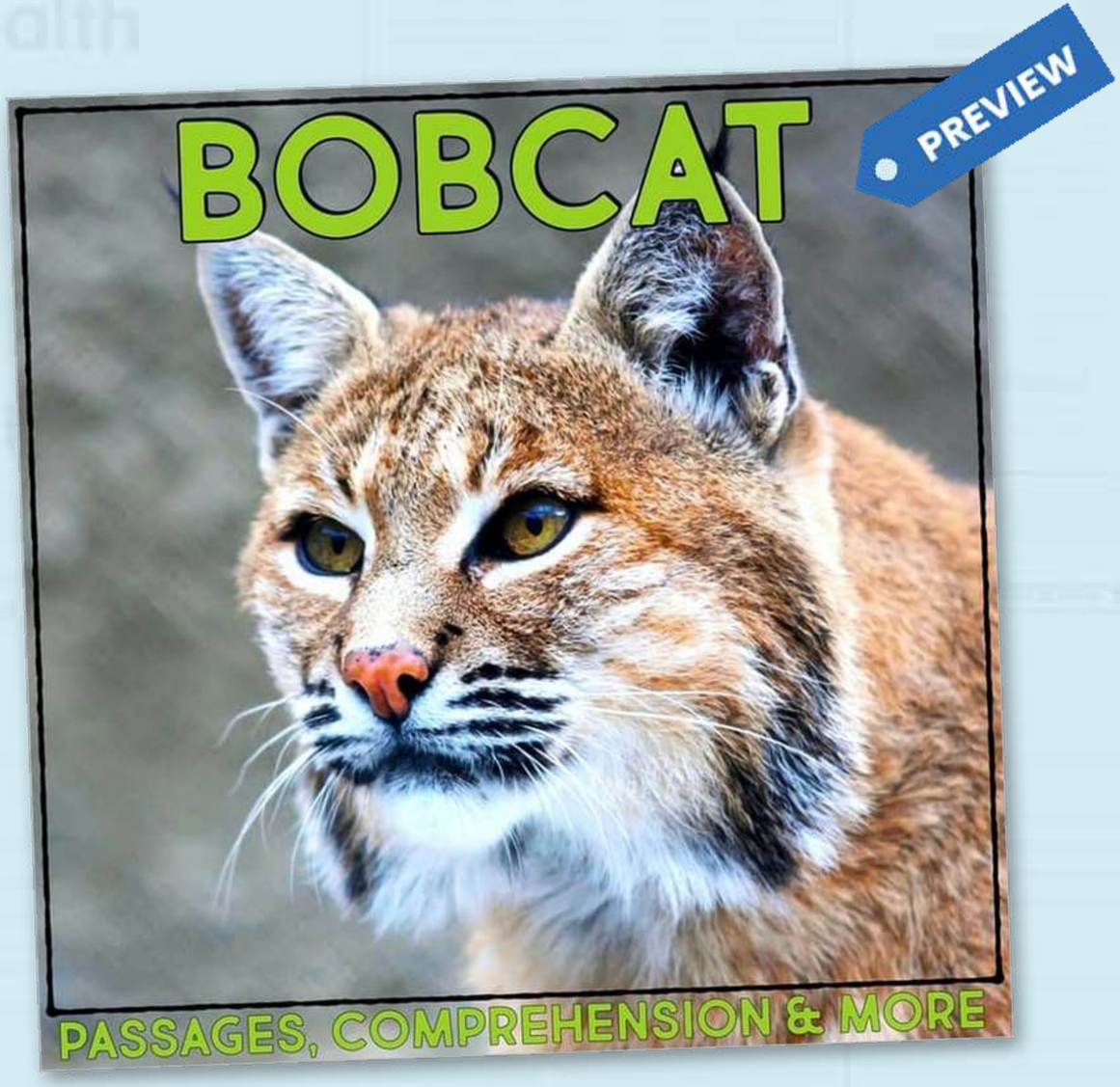
GRADES
2–3



READ, RESEARCH, AND WRITE

BOBCAT

ANIMAL RESEARCH

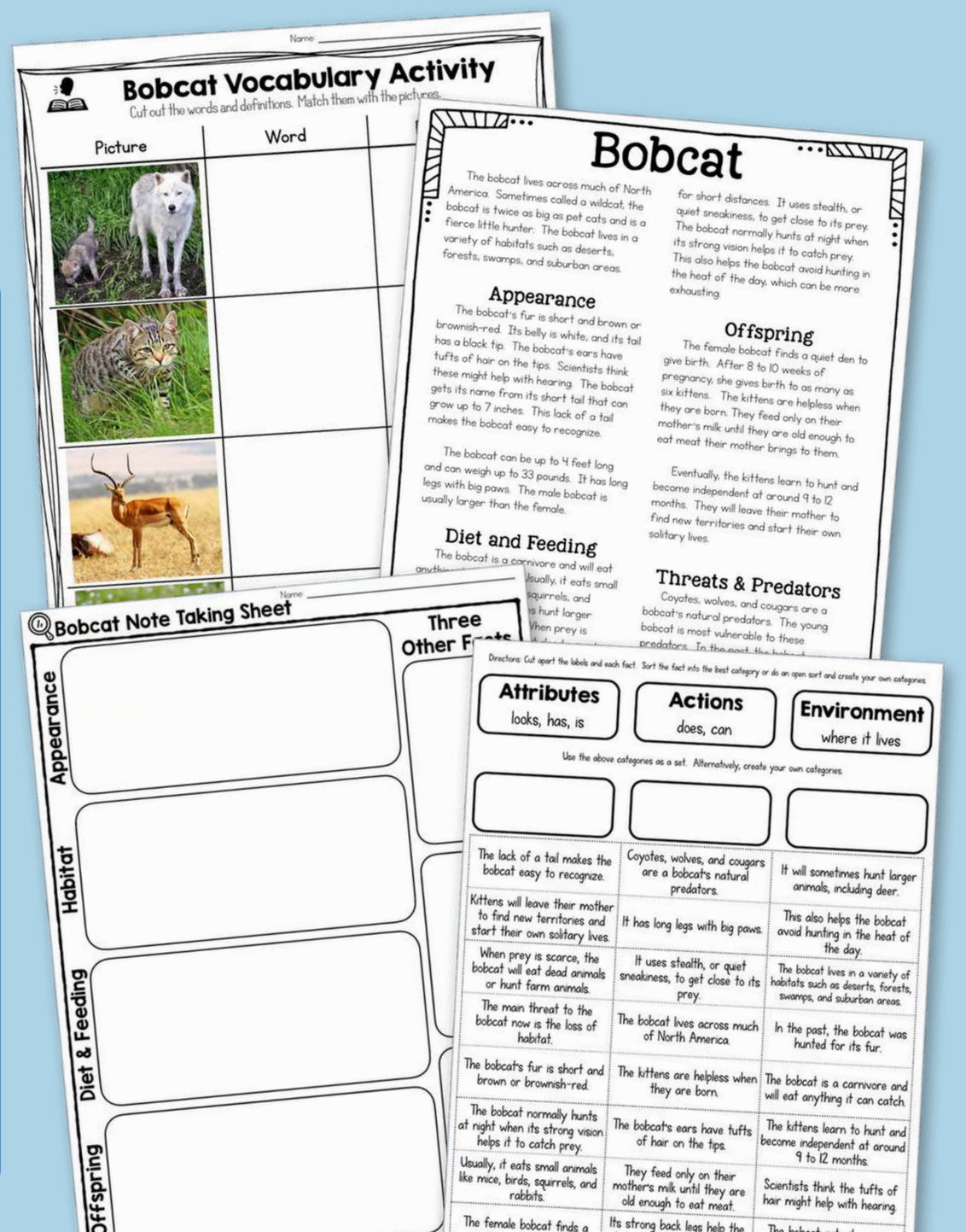
Informational Articles, Activities, and Writing

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 bobcat.

2 NOTICE DETAILS

Students look for facts about the bobcat'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 bobcat

1 WATCH AND RESEARCH

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

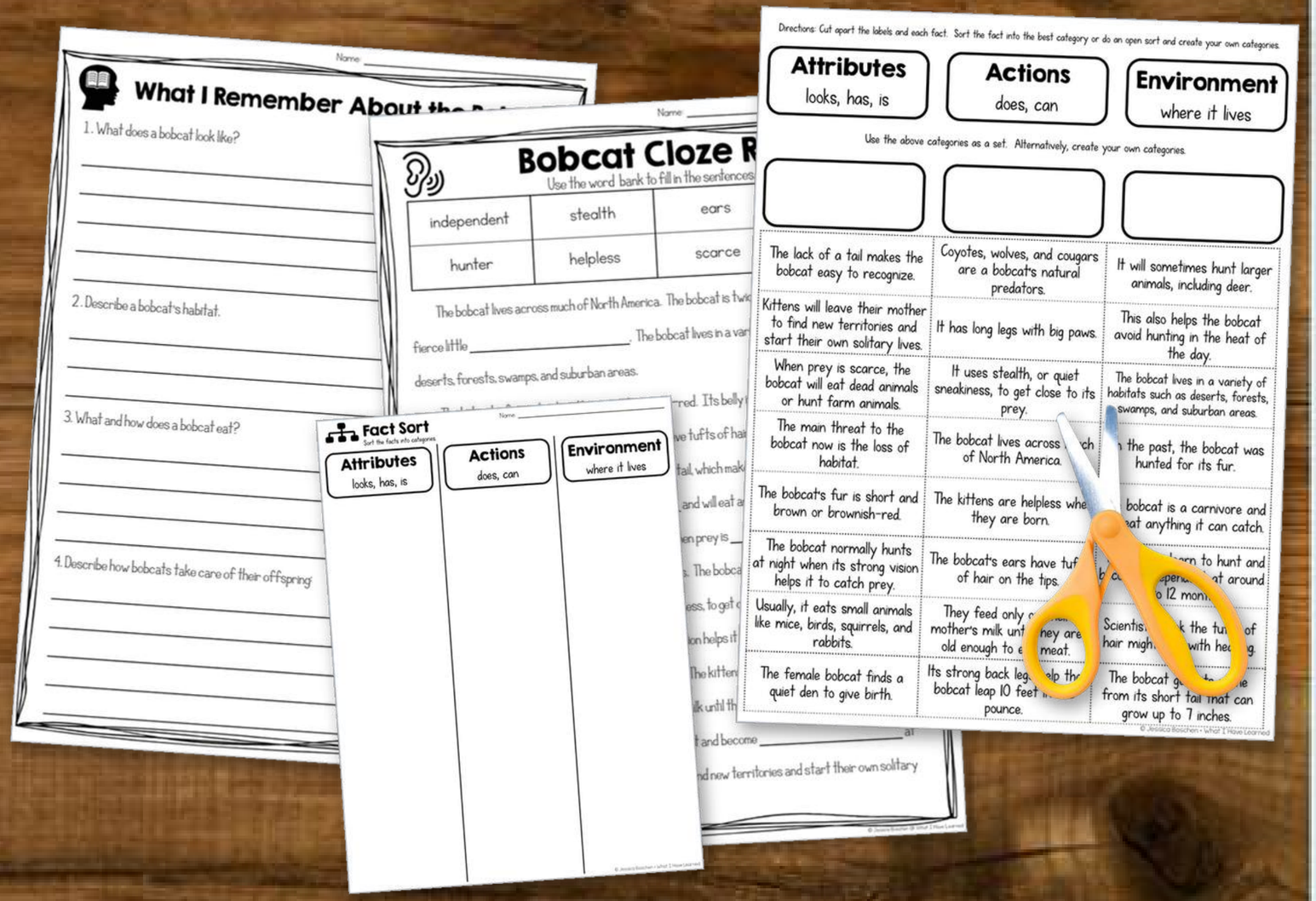
2 TAKE NOTES

Students record facts about the bobcat'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 bobcat

1 REMEMBER

Students recall important facts after reading about bobcat.

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 bobcat report

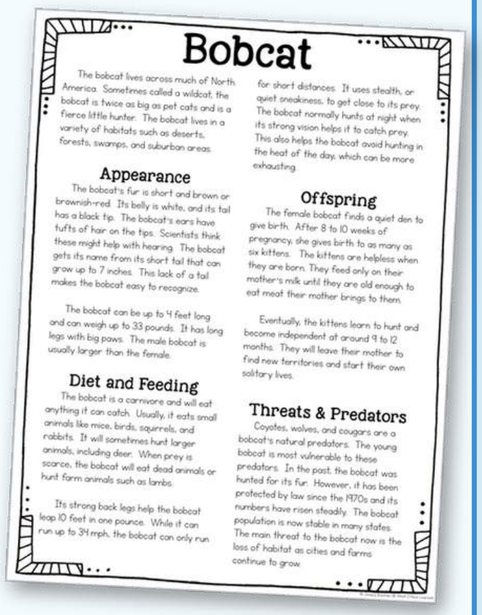
1 PLAN
Students use note-taking pages to collect and organize research.

2 SUMMARIZE
Students turn facts into a focused summary about bobcat.

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

FROM READING TO ANIMAL RESEARCH WRITING

READ


Bobcat

The bobcat lives across much of North America. Sometimes called a wildcat, the bobcat is twice as big as pet cats and is a fierce little hunter. The bobcat lives in a variety of habitats such as deserts, forests, swamps, and suburban areas.

Appearance

The bobcat's fur is short and brown or brownish-red. Its belly is white, and its tail has a black tip. The bobcat's ears have tufts of hair on the tips. Scientists think these might help with hearing. The bobcat gets its name from its short tail that can grow up to 7 inches. This lack of a tail makes the bobcat easy to recognize.

The bobcat can be up to 4 feet long and can weigh up to 33 pounds. It has long legs with big paws. The male bobcat is usually larger than the female.

Diet and Feeding

The bobcat is a carnivore and will eat anything it can catch. Usually, it eats small animals like mice, birds, squirrels, and rabbits. It will sometimes hunt larger animals, including deer. When prey is scarce, the bobcat will eat dead animals or hunt farm animals such as lambs.

Its strong back legs help the bobcat leap 10 feet in one pounce. While it can run up to 34 mph, the bobcat can only run for short distances. It uses stealth, or quiet sneakiness, to get close to its prey. The bobcat normally hunts at night when its strong vision helps it to catch prey. This also helps the bobcat avoid hunting in the heat of the day, which can be more exhausting.

Offspring

The female bobcat finds a quiet den to give birth. After 8 to 10 weeks of pregnancy, she gives birth to as many as six kittens. The kittens are helpless when they are born. They feed only on their mother's milk until they are old enough to eat meat their mother brings to them.

Eventually, the kittens learn to hunt and become independent at around 9 to 12 months. They will leave their mother to find new territories and start their own solitary lives.

Threats & Predators

Coyotes, wolves, and cougars are a bobcat's natural predators. The young bobcat is most vulnerable to these predators. In the past, the bobcat was hunted for its fur. However, it has been protected by law since the 1970s and its numbers have risen steadily. The bobcat population is now stable in many states. The main threat to the bobcat now is the loss of habitat as cities and farms continue to grow.

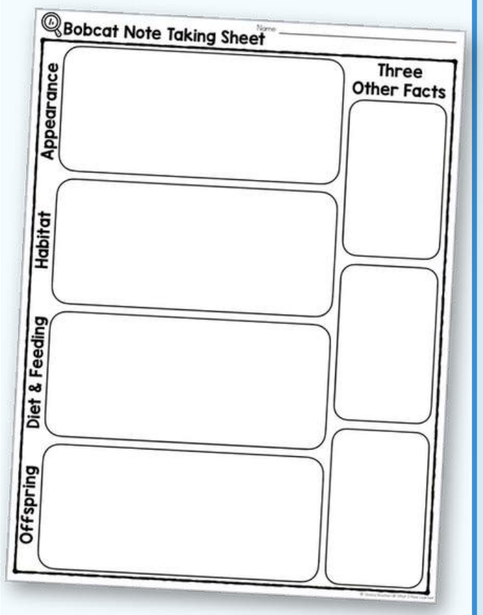
Read an informational article about bobcat in a format that fits your students.

LEARN



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

RESEARCH


Bobcat Note Taking Sheet

Name:

Three Other Facts

Appearance

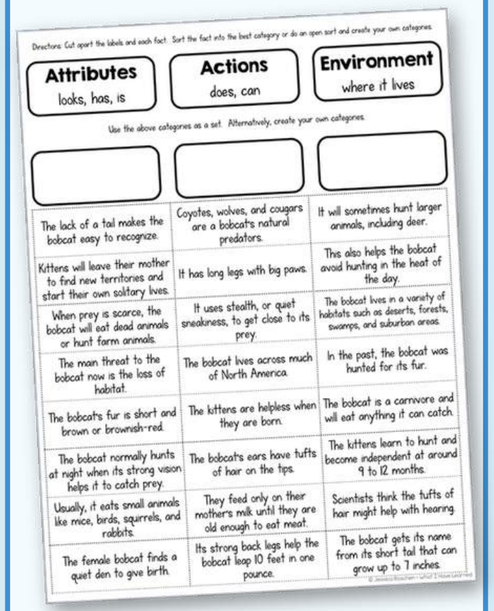
Habitat

Diet & Feeding

Offspring

Gather facts about the bobcat'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.

The lack of a tail makes the bobcat easy to recognize.	Coyotes, wolves, and cougars are a bobcat's natural predators.	It will sometimes hunt larger animals, including deer.
Kittens will leave their mother to find new territories and start their own solitary lives.	It has long legs with big paws.	This also helps the bobcat avoid hunting in the heat of the day.
When prey is scarce, the bobcat will eat dead animals or hunt farm animals.	It uses stealth, or quiet sneakiness, to get close to its prey.	The bobcat lives in a variety of habitats such as deserts, forests, swamps, and suburban areas.
The main threat to the bobcat now is the loss of habitat.	The bobcat lives across much of North America.	In the past, the bobcat was hunted for its fur.
The bobcat's fur is short and brown or brownish-red.	The kittens are helpless when they are born.	The bobcat is a carnivore and will eat anything it can catch.
The bobcat normally hunts at night when its strong vision helps it to catch prey.	The bobcat's ears have tufts of hair on the tips.	The kittens learn to hunt and become independent at around 9 to 12 months.
Usually, it eats small animals like mice, birds, squirrels, and rabbits.	They feed only on their mother's milk until they are old enough to eat meat.	Scientists think the tufts of hair might help with hearing.
The female bobcat finds a quiet den to give birth.	Its strong back legs help the bobcat leap 10 feet in one pounce.	The bobcat gets its name from its short tail that can grow up to 7 inches.

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

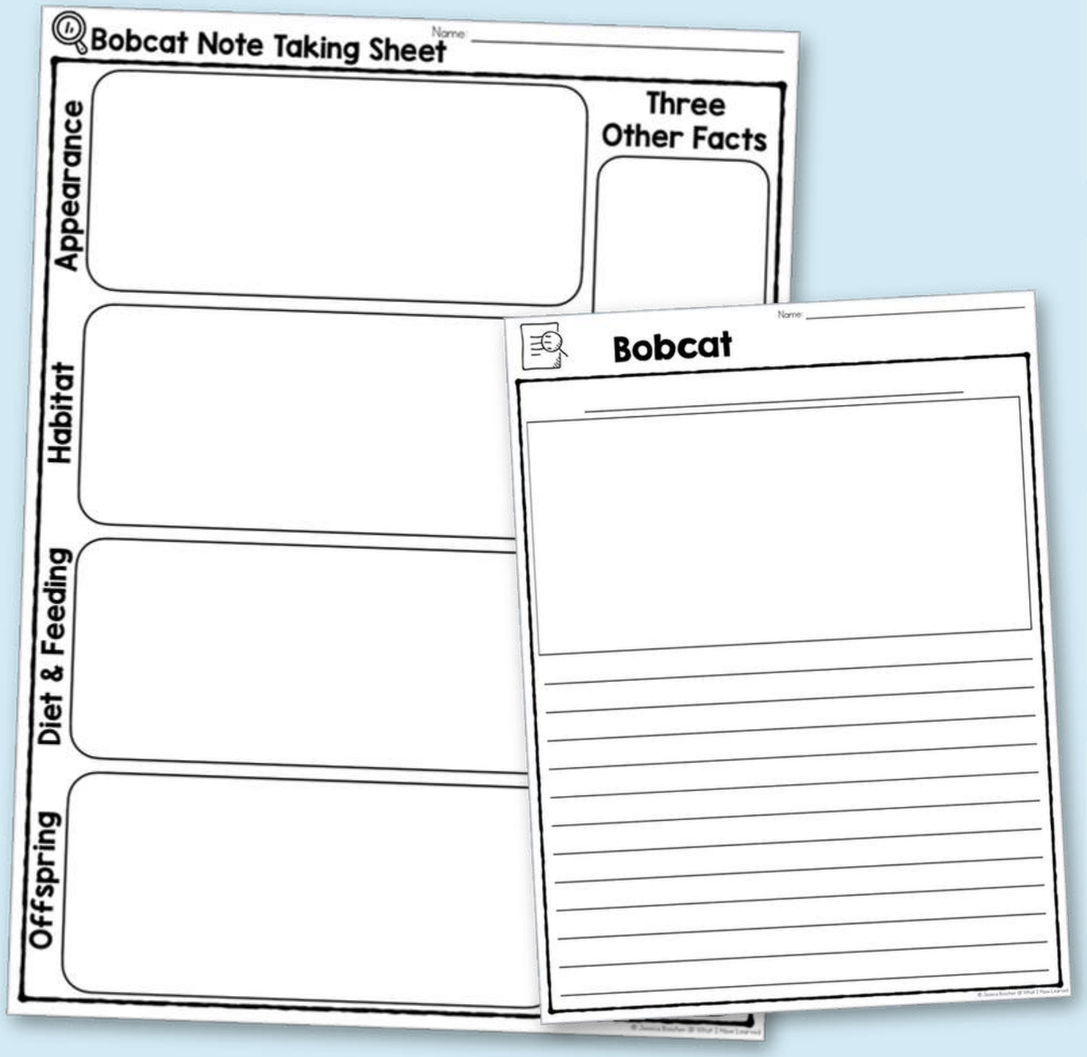
WRITE


Bobcat

Name:

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

WAYS TO USE THIS RESOURCE



1

ANIMAL STUDY

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

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

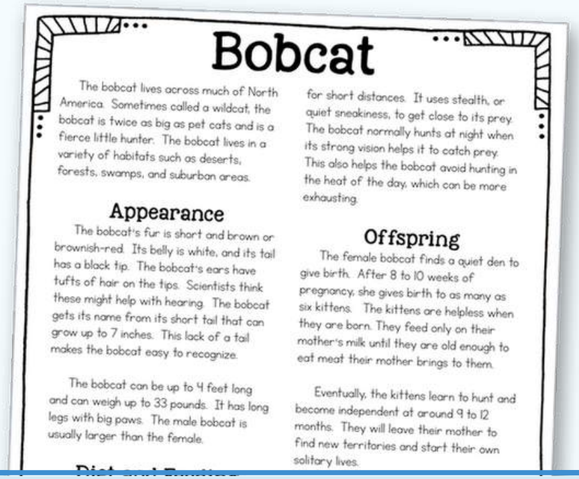
INFORMATIONAL WRITING

Move from organized notes to a clear report about bobcat.

YOU WILL LOVE THIS BECAUSE

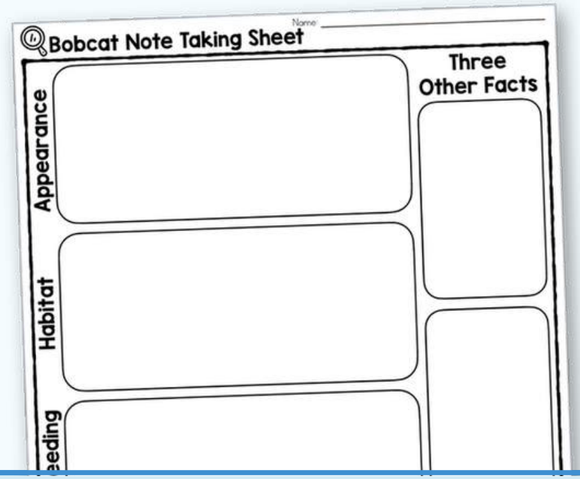
PERFECT FOR SCIENCE AND ELA

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



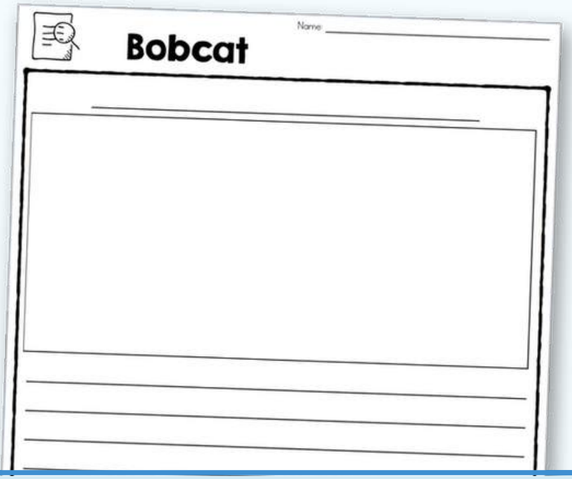
SAVES TIME WITH CONSISTENT LAYOUTS

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



SUPPORTS ANIMAL RESEARCH

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



TEACHERS LOVE IT!

★★★★★

Was such a great resource during our animal research project.

Kimberly H.

★★★★★

This resource is great for kids to use for animal reports.

Olsen Kindergarten

★★★★★

This really helped one my students who was studying bobcats.

Penelope L.





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