GRADES
2–3



READ, RESEARCH, AND WRITE

RATTLESNAKE

ANIMAL RESEARCH

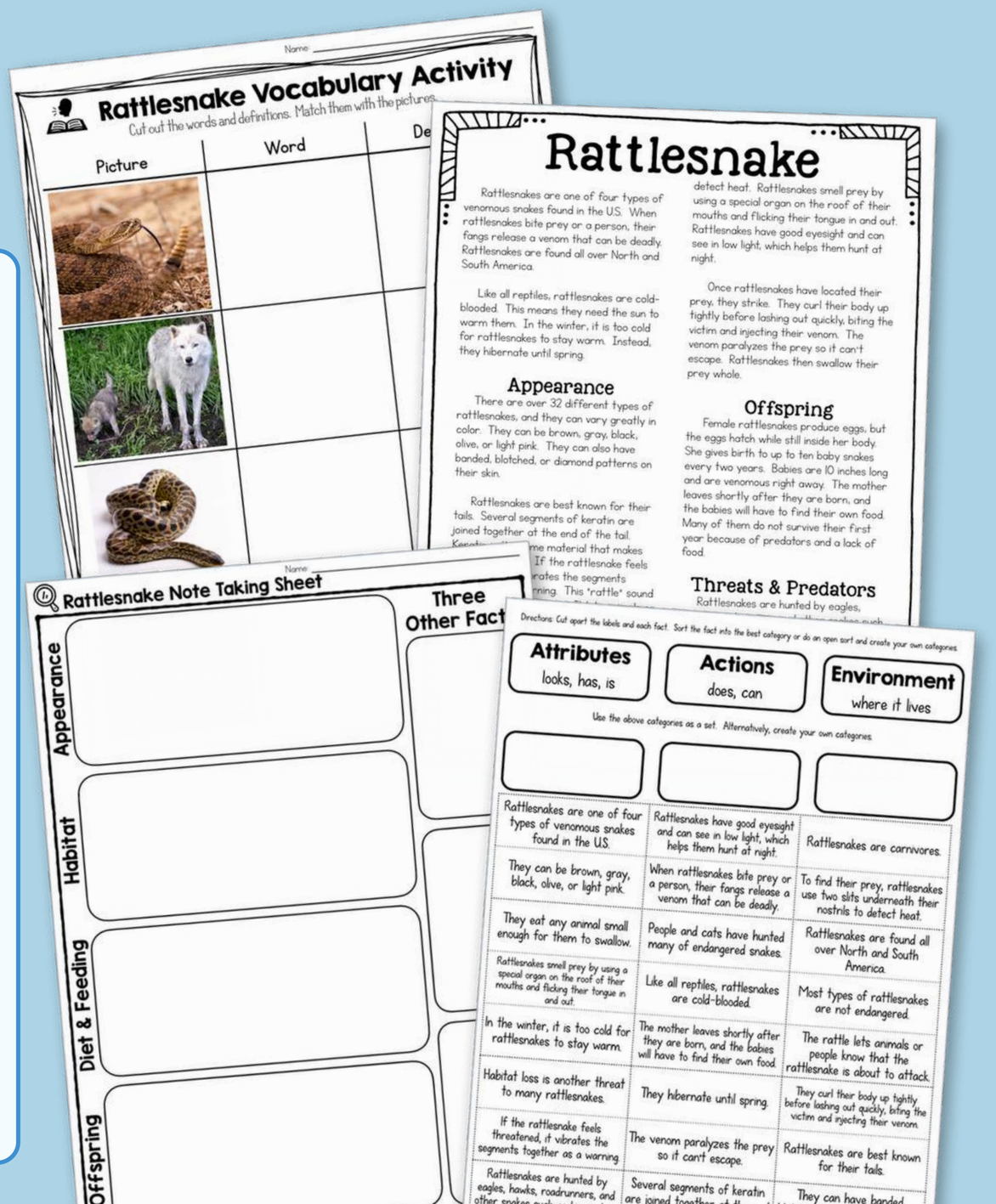
Informational Articles, Activities, and Writing

KEEP SCROLLING TO SEE WHAT'S INSIDE!

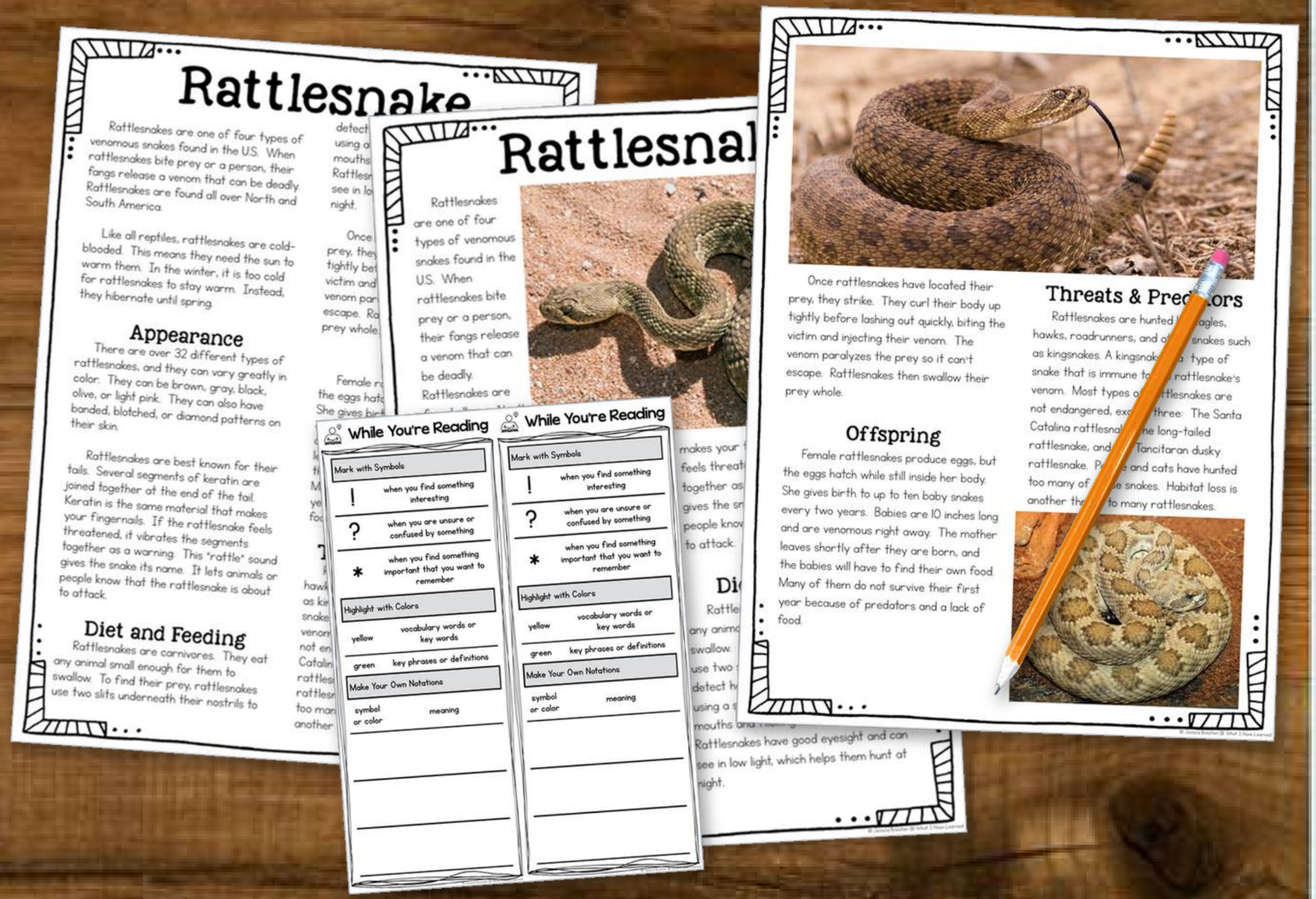
WHAT'S INCLUDED

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 rattlesnake.

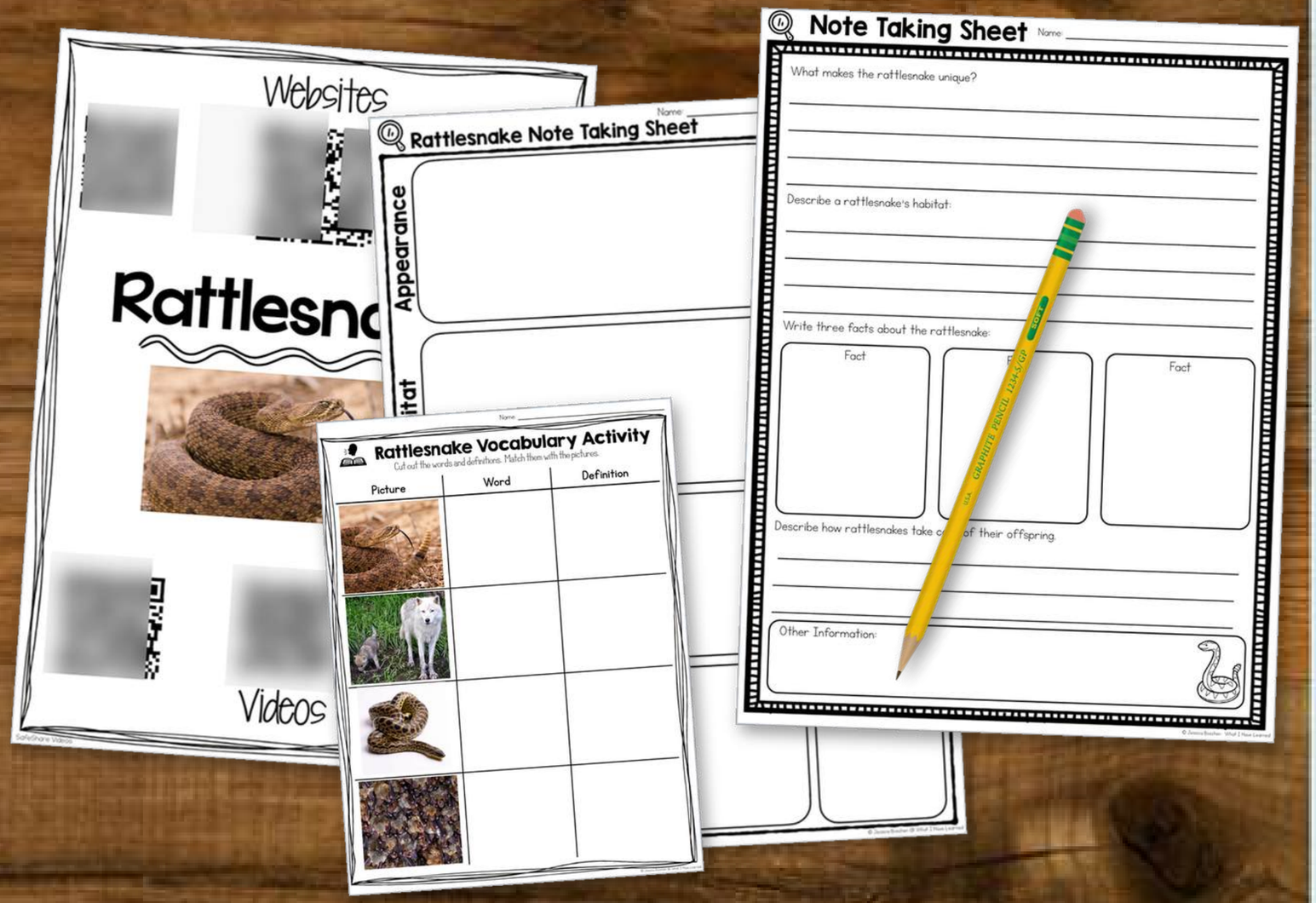
2 NOTICE DETAILS

Students look for facts about the rattlesnake'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 rattlesnake

1 WATCH AND RESEARCH

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

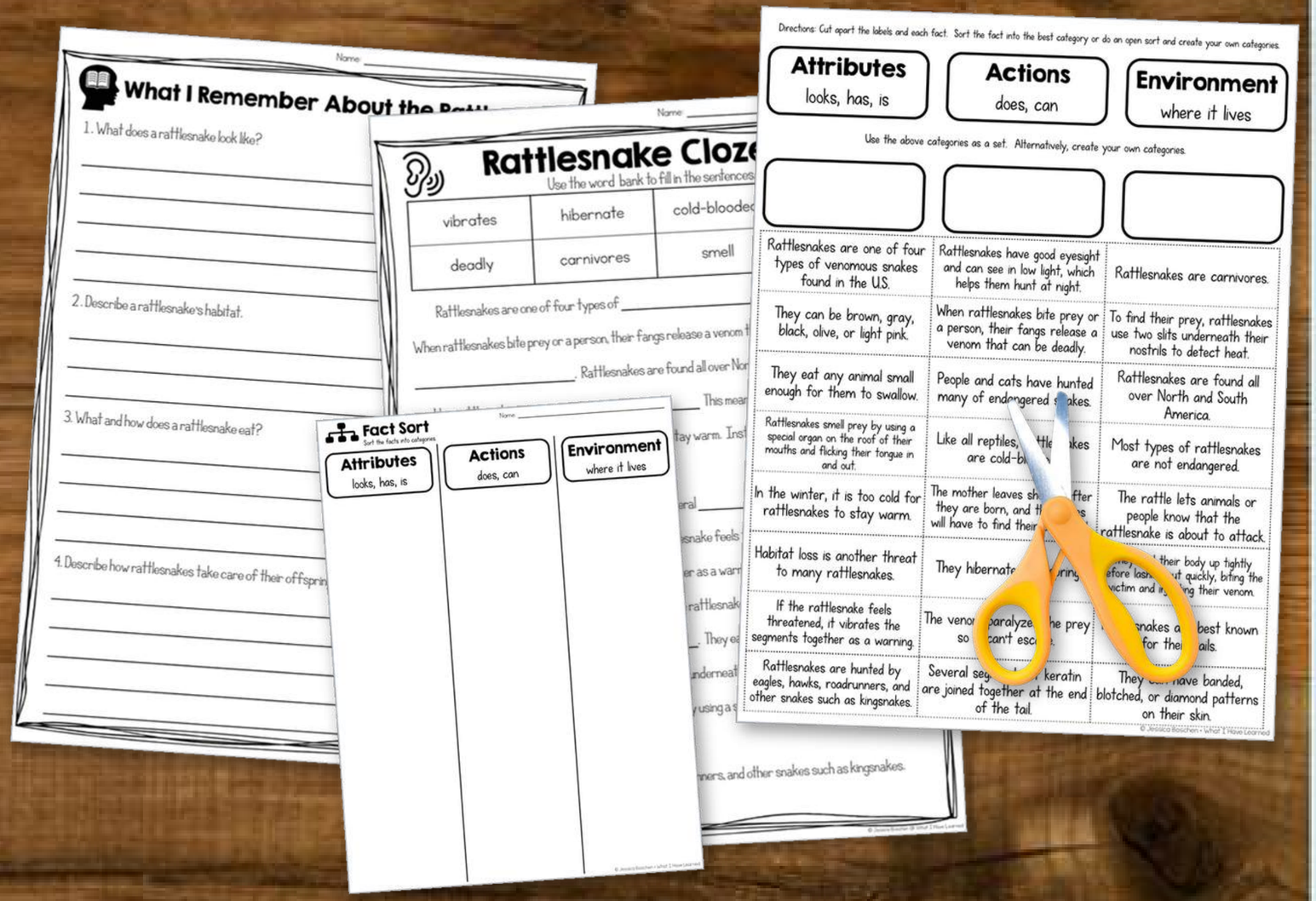
2 TAKE NOTES

Students record facts about the rattlesnake'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 rattlesnake

1 REMEMBER

Students recall important facts after reading about rattlesnake.

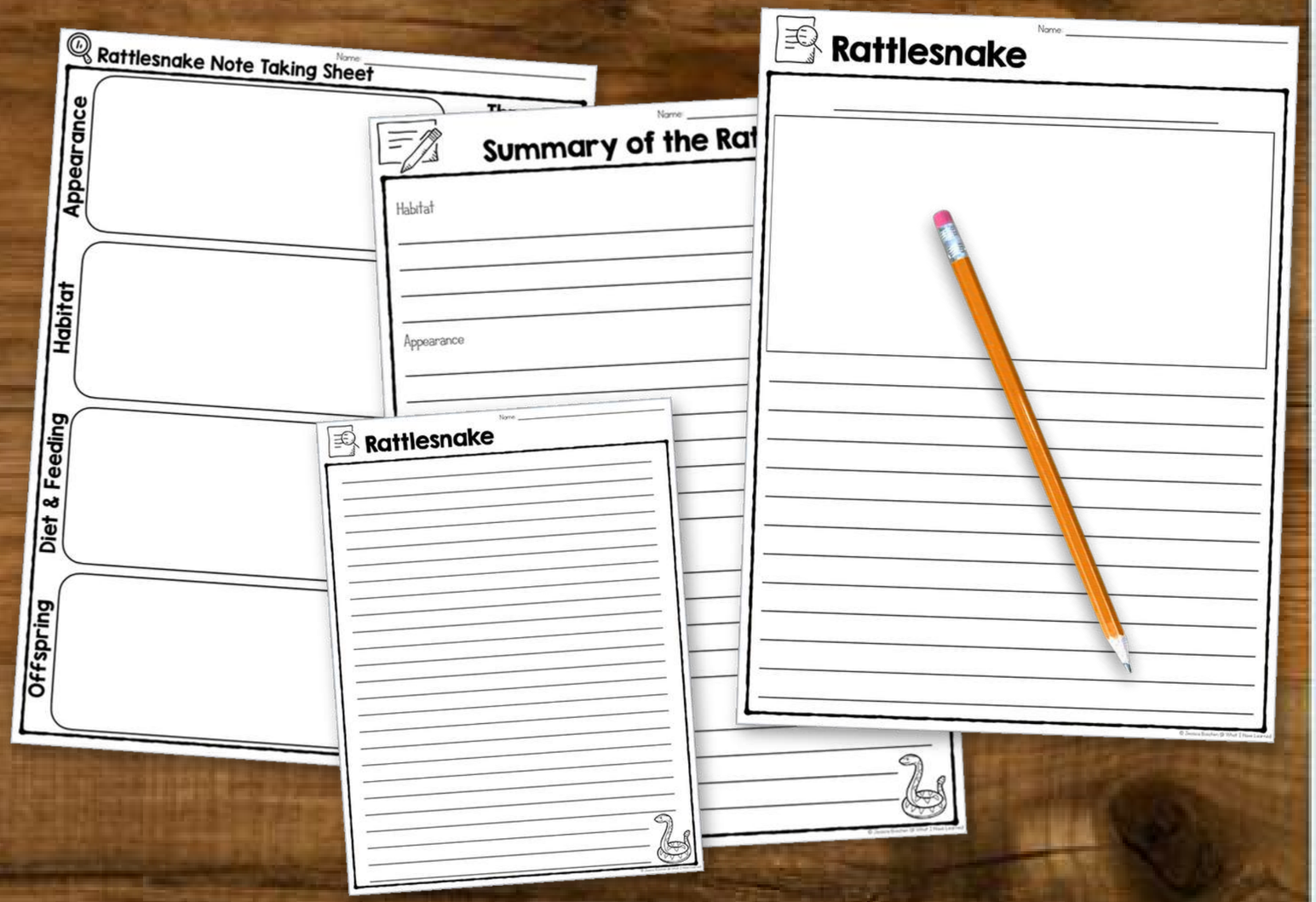
2 CHECK UNDERSTANDING

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 rattlesnake report

1 PLAN

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

2 SUMMARIZE

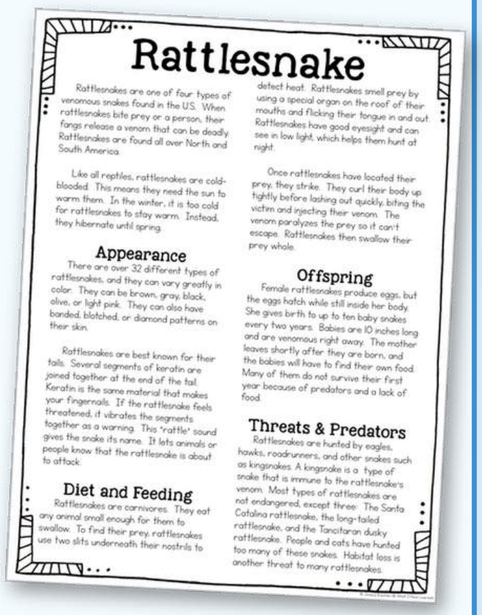
Students turn facts into a focused summary about rattlesnake.

3 WRITE

Students use report pages to explain what they learned.

FROM READING TO ANIMAL RESEARCH WRITING

READ


Rattlesnake

Rattlesnakes are one of four types of venomous snakes found in the U.S. When rattlesnakes bite prey or a person, their fangs release a venom that can be deadly. Rattlesnakes are found all over North and South America.

Like all reptiles, rattlesnakes are cold-blooded. This means they need the sun to warm them. In the winter, it is too cold for rattlesnakes to stay warm. Instead, they hibernate until spring.

Appearance

There are over 32 different types of rattlesnakes, and they can vary greatly in color. They can be brown, gray, black, olive, or light pink. They can also have banded, blotched, or diamond patterns on their skin.

Rattlesnakes are best known for their tails. Several segments of keratin are joined together at the end of the tail. Keratin is the same material that makes your fingernails. If the rattlesnake feels threatened, it vibrates the segments together as a warning. This "rattle" sound gives the snake its name. It lets animals or people know that the rattlesnake is about to attack.

Diet and Feeding

Rattlesnakes are carnivores. They eat any animal small enough for them to swallow. To find their prey, rattlesnakes use two slits underneath their nostrils to detect heat. Rattlesnakes smell prey by using a special organ on the roof of their mouths and flicking their tongue in and out. Rattlesnakes have good eyesight and can see in low light, which helps them hunt at night.

Once rattlesnakes have located their prey, they strike. They curl their body up tightly before lashing out quickly, biting the victim and injecting their venom. The venom paralyzes the prey so it can't escape. Rattlesnakes then swallow their prey whole.

Offspring

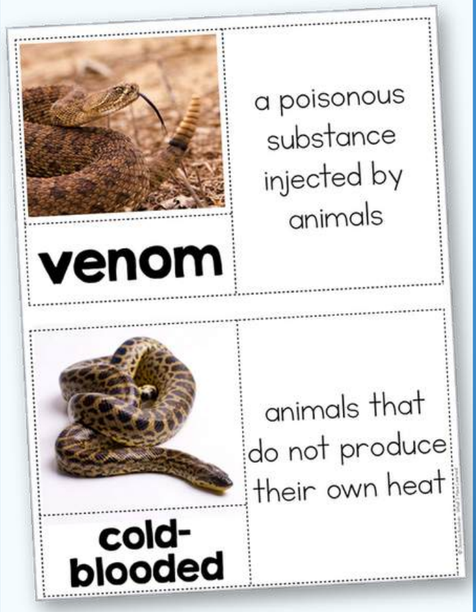
Female rattlesnakes produce eggs, but the eggs hatch while still inside her body. She gives birth to up to ten baby snakes every two years. Babies are 10 inches long and are venomous right away. The mother leaves shortly after they are born, and the babies will have to find their own food. Many of them do not survive their first year because of predators and a lack of food.

Threats & Predators

Rattlesnakes are hunted by eagles, hawks, roadrunners, and other snakes such as kingsnakes. A kingsnake is a type of snake that is immune to the rattlesnake's venom. Most types of rattlesnakes are not endangered, except three: The Santa Catalina rattlesnake, the long-tailed rattlesnake, and the Tancitaran dusky rattlesnake. People and cats have hunted too many of these snakes. Habitat loss is another threat to many rattlesnakes.

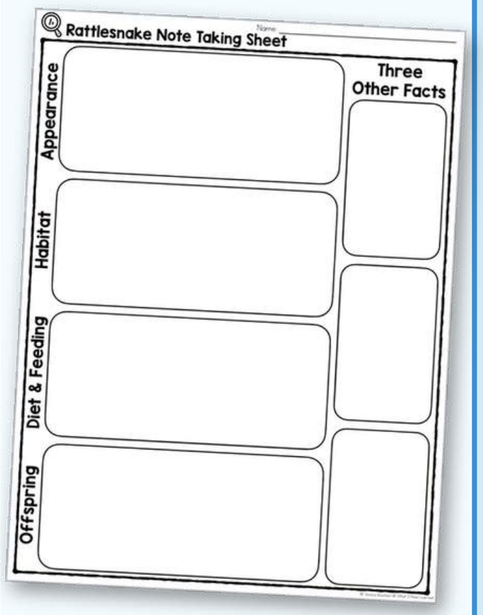
Read an informational article about rattlesnake in a format that fits your students.

LEARN



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

RESEARCH


Rattlesnake Note Taking Sheet

Name:

Appearance

Habitat

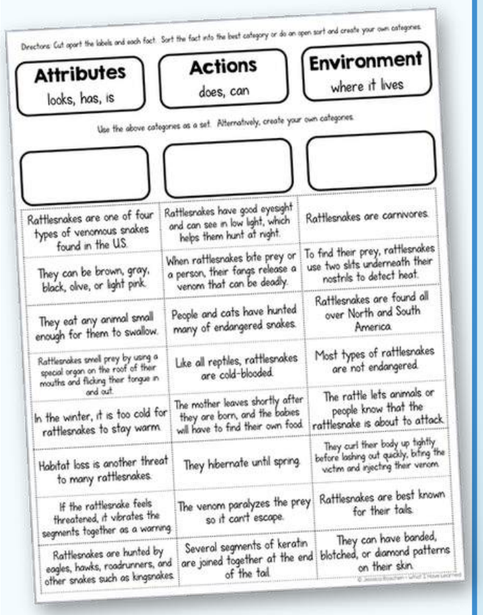
Diet & Feeding

Offspring

Three Other Facts

Gather facts about the rattlesnake'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.

Rattlesnakes are one of four types of venomous snakes found in the U.S.	Rattlesnakes have good eyesight and can see in low light, which helps them hunt at night.	Rattlesnakes are carnivores.
They can be brown, gray, black, olive, or light pink.	When rattlesnakes bite prey or a person, their fangs release a venom that can be deadly.	To find their prey, rattlesnakes use two slits underneath their nostrils to detect heat.
They eat any animal small enough for them to swallow.	People and cats have hunted many of endangered snakes.	Rattlesnakes are found all over North and South America.
Rattlesnakes smell prey by using a special organ on the roof of their mouths and flicking their tongue in and out.	Like all reptiles, rattlesnakes are cold-blooded.	Most types of rattlesnakes are not endangered.
In the winter, it is too cold for rattlesnakes to stay warm.	The mother leaves shortly after they are born, and the babies will have to find their own food.	The rattle lets animals or people know that the rattlesnake is about to attack.
Habitat loss is another threat to many rattlesnakes.	They hibernate until spring.	They curl their body up tightly before lashing out quickly, biting the victim and injecting their venom.
If the rattlesnake feels threatened, it vibrates the segments together as a warning.	The venom paralyzes the prey so it can't escape.	Rattlesnakes are best known for their tails.
Rattlesnakes are hunted by eagles, hawks, roadrunners, and other snakes such as kingsnakes.	Several segments of keratin are joined together at the end of the tail.	They can have banded, blotched, or diamond patterns on their skin.

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

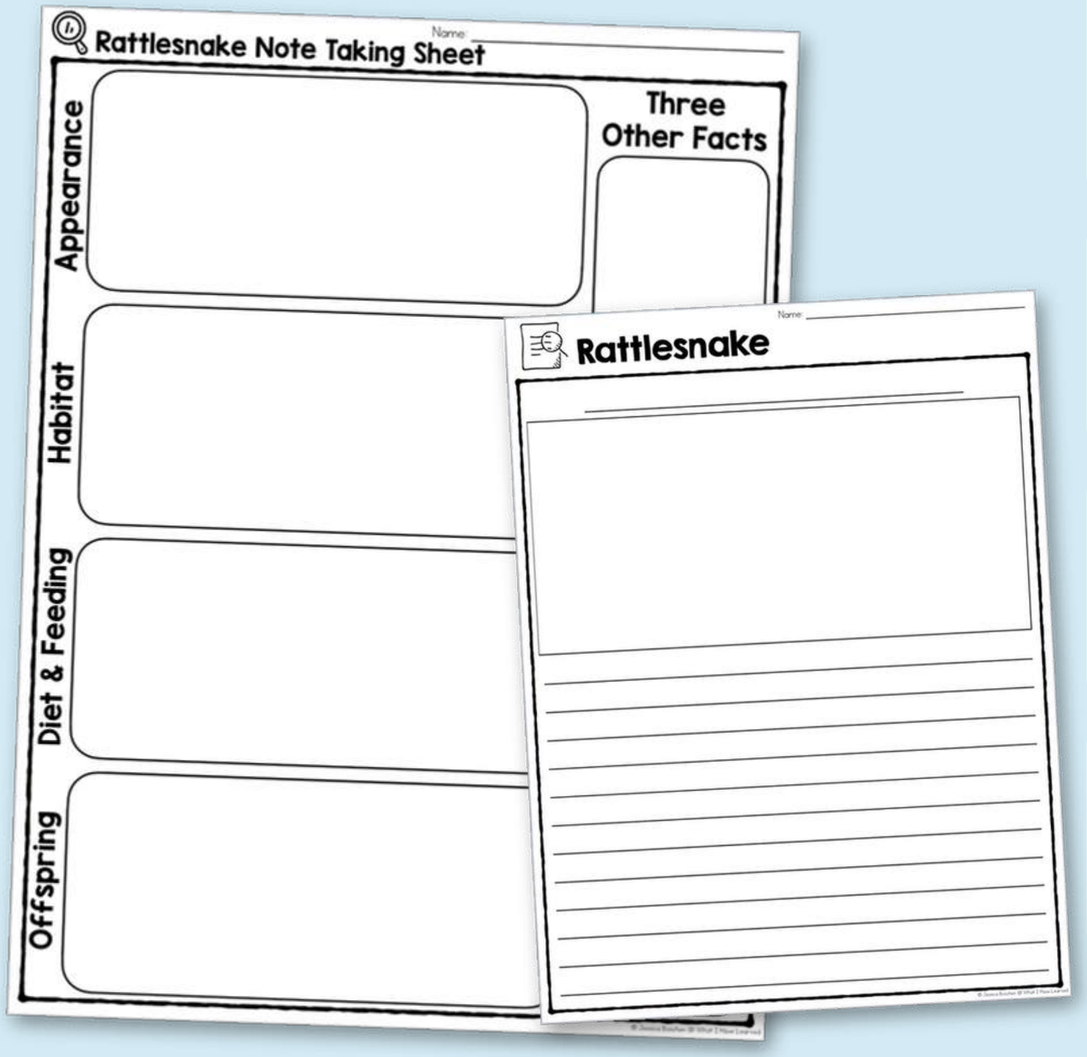
WRITE


Rattlesnake

Name:

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

WAYS TO USE THIS RESOURCE



1

ANIMAL STUDY

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

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

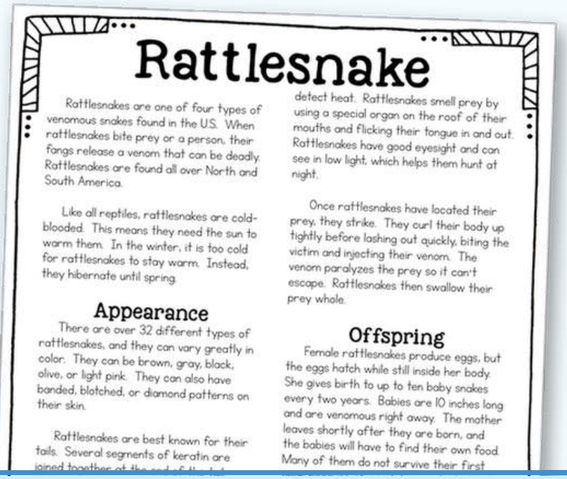
INFORMATIONAL WRITING

Move from organized notes to a clear report about rattlesnake.

YOU WILL LOVE THIS BECAUSE

PERFECT FOR SCIENCE AND ELA

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


Rattlesnake

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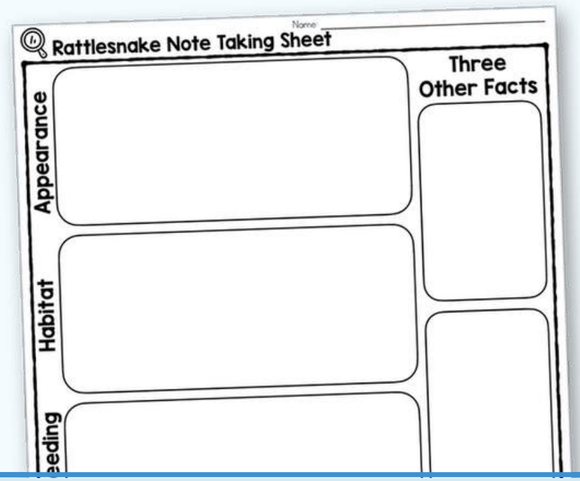
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SAVES TIME WITH CONSISTENT LAYOUTS

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


Name:

Rattlesnake Note Taking Sheet

Three Other Facts

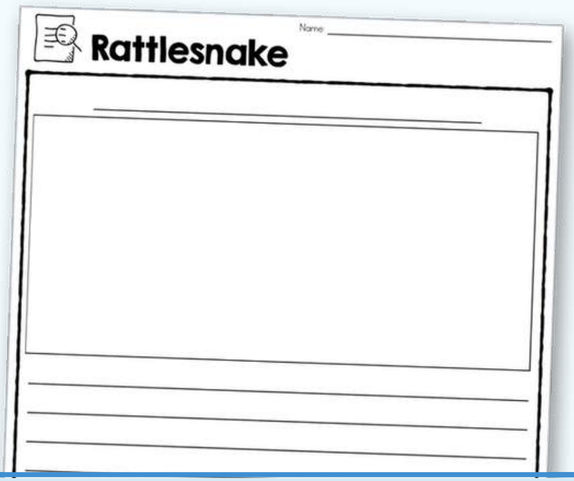
Appearance

Habitat

eeding

SUPPORTS ANIMAL RESEARCH

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


Name:

Rattlesnake

TEACHERS LOVE IT!

★★★★★

This resource was easy to use and very engaging for my students! It saved me so much planning time. Thank you!

Mrs.Henry's Classroom

★★★★★

I wish I had a whole packet of the ones I needed. I did look at getting the collection, but it didn't have the animals I needed.

Tammyjo B.

★★★★★

Super cute resource, kids really enjoyed this activity, was perfect for my 2nd graders!

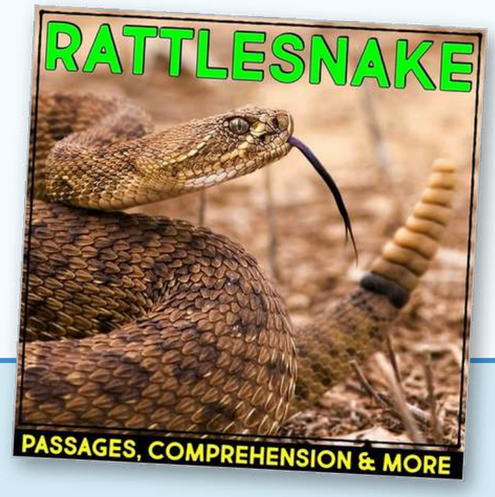
Alexis C.





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