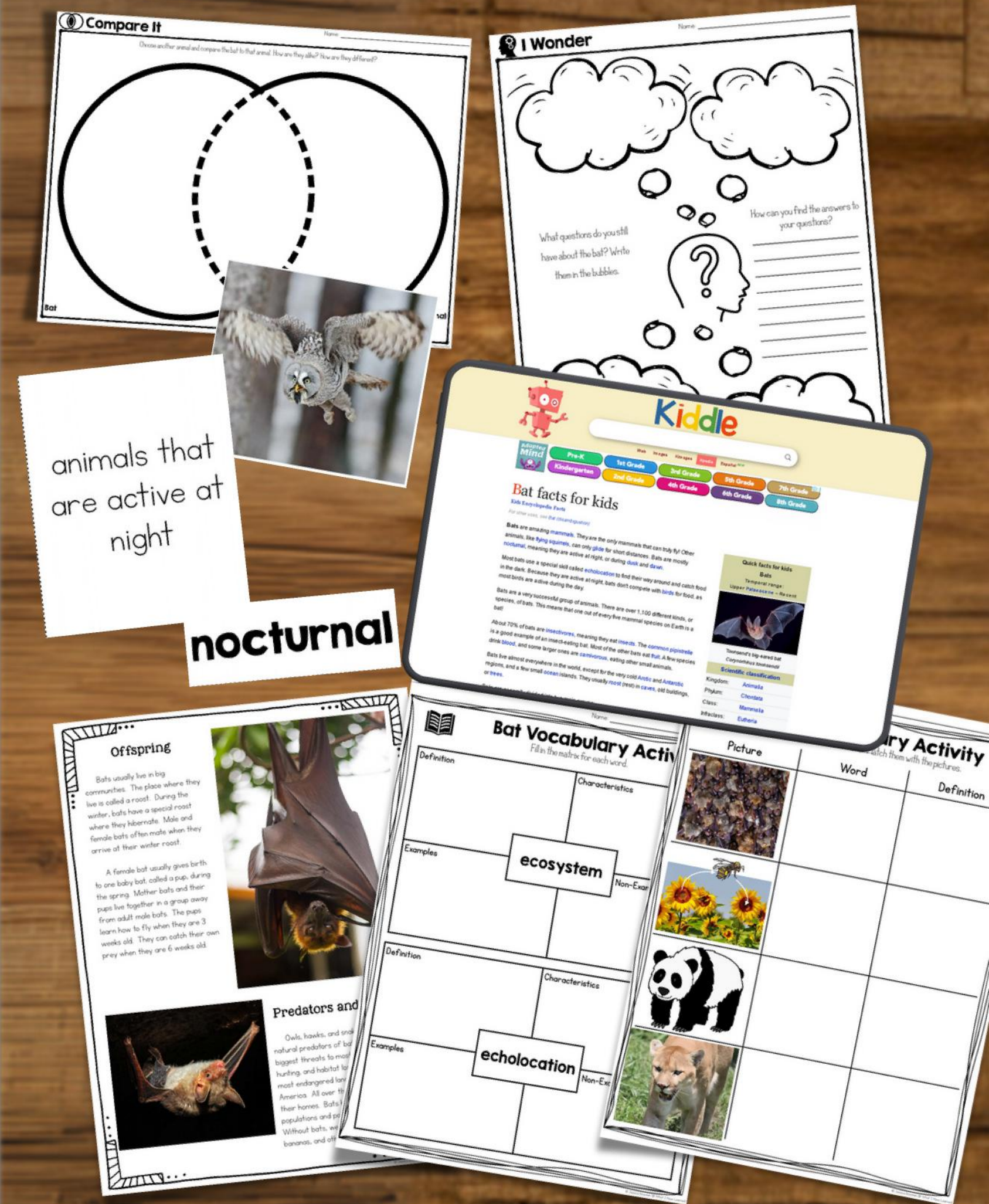


WHAT'S INCLUDED

- Two versions of a nonfiction bat article (color + B&W)
- Vocabulary word list and cut-and-paste activity
- Note-taking sheets and graphic organizers
- Comprehension questions and cloze reading activity
- Fact sort activity and writing pages
- Answer key
- QR codes and safe research links
- Google Slides version available



all the living
things and
nonliving things
in an
environment



ecosystem



animals that
are active at
night

nocturnal

VOCABULARY CARDS

Name: _____

Bat Vocabulary Activity

Cut out the words and definitions. Match them with the pictures.

Picture	Word	Definition
		
		
		
		

Name: _____

Bat Vocabulary Activity

Cut out the words and definitions. Match them together and glue to the page.

ecosystem	echolocation	animals that are active at night	at risk of extinction
prey	nocturnal	when pollen is spread between flowers to make new plants	an animal that is hunted by a predator
hibernate	endangered	locating objects by reflecting sound	an animal that hunts and kills other animals for food
pollinate	predator	spending the winter asleep	all the living and nonliving things in an environment

Name: _____

Bat Vocabulary Activity

Fill in the matrix for each word.

ecosystem

Definition	Characteristics
Examples	Non-Examples

echolocation

Definition	Characteristics
Examples	Non-Examples

**VOCABULARY
ACTIVITIES**

WITHOUT PHOTOS

WITH PHOTOS

While You're Reading

Mark with Symbols

- ! when you find something interesting
- ? when you are unsure or confused by something
- * when you find something important that you want to remember

Highlight with Colors

- yellow vocabulary words or key words
- green key phrases or definitions

Make Your Own Notations

symbol or color	meaning

Bat

There are a lot of myths about bats that make people fear them. However, bats are very important to the ecosystems where they live. There are over 1,300 different types of bats in the world. Yes, three of them are called Vampire bats, but none look like Dracula.

Appearance

Bats vary in size according to species. The smallest bat is the Bumblebee bat, which is about 1.25 inches long and weighs 0.07 ounces. The largest bat is the Flying Fox. It can have a wingspan up to 6 feet, and weighs over 2 pounds.

Bats come in many different colors, but they are usually dark-brown, reddish, or golden-brown. Bat wings are made of a thin layer of skin stretched over long finger-like bones. Their powerful back feet have strong grips that help them hang upside down during the day while they sleep.

Diet and Feeding

Most bats eat insects. They fly around and use a special tool called echolocation to find their food. Echolocation works through sound. Bats make sounds only they can hear. The sounds bounce off objects around the bats and create echoes. The echoes help bats make a map of the area, which tells the bat how far away something is and what it is. Bats need this because they are nocturnal. They hunt at night when it is hard to see with their eyes. When bats find prey, they catch it and swallow it immediately.

A lot of bats will also eat fruit, nectar, and fish. Vampire bats actually drink blood. They bite their prey and lap up the blood with their tongues.

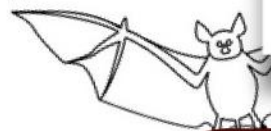
Offspring

Bats usually live in big communities. The place where they live is called a roost. During the winter, bats have a special roost where they hibernate. Male and female bats often mate when they arrive at their roost.

A female bat usually gives birth to one baby bat, called a pup, during the spring. Mother bats and their pups live together in a group away from adult male bats. The pups learn how to fly when they are 3 weeks old. They can catch their own prey when they are 6 weeks old.

Predators and Threats

Owls, hawks, and snakes are natural predators of bats. However, the biggest threats to most bats are disease, hunting, and habitat loss. The bat is the most endangered land mammal in North America. All over the world, bats are losing their homes. Bats help take care of insect populations and pollinate fruit trees. Without bats, we wouldn't have bananas, and other foods we love.



Bat



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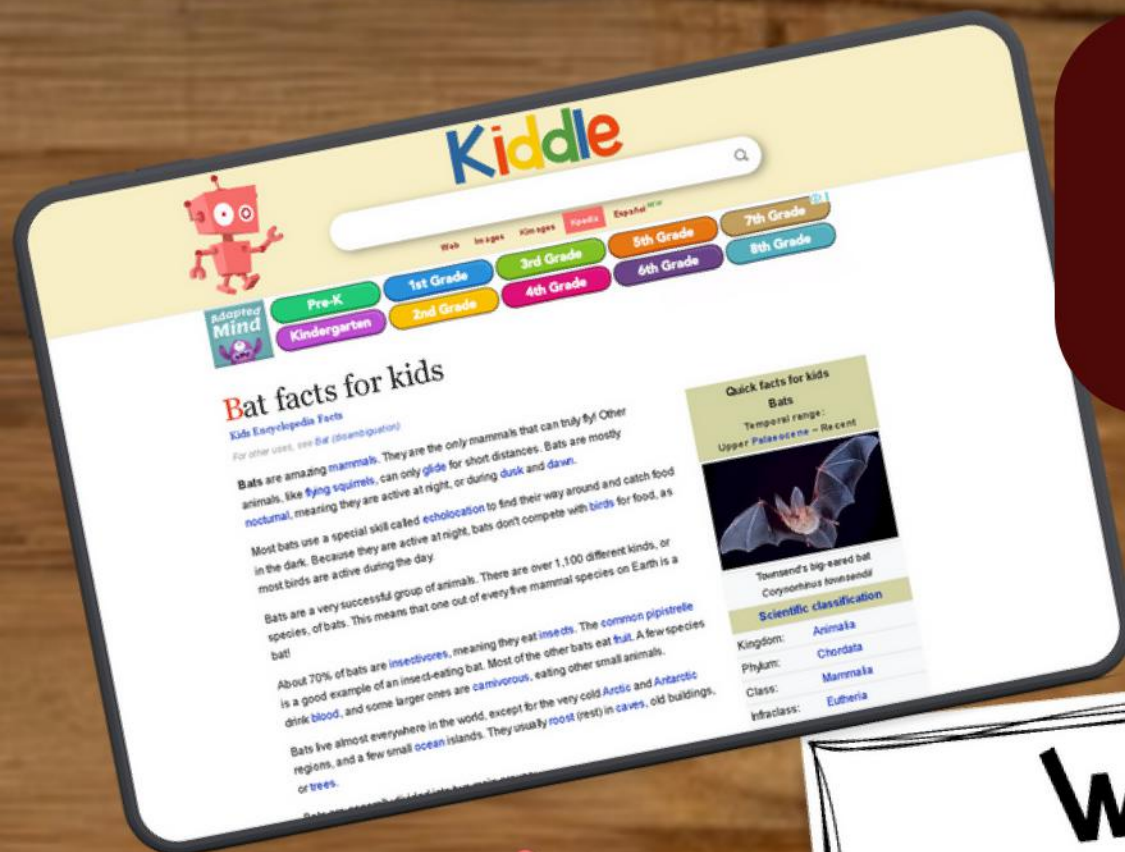
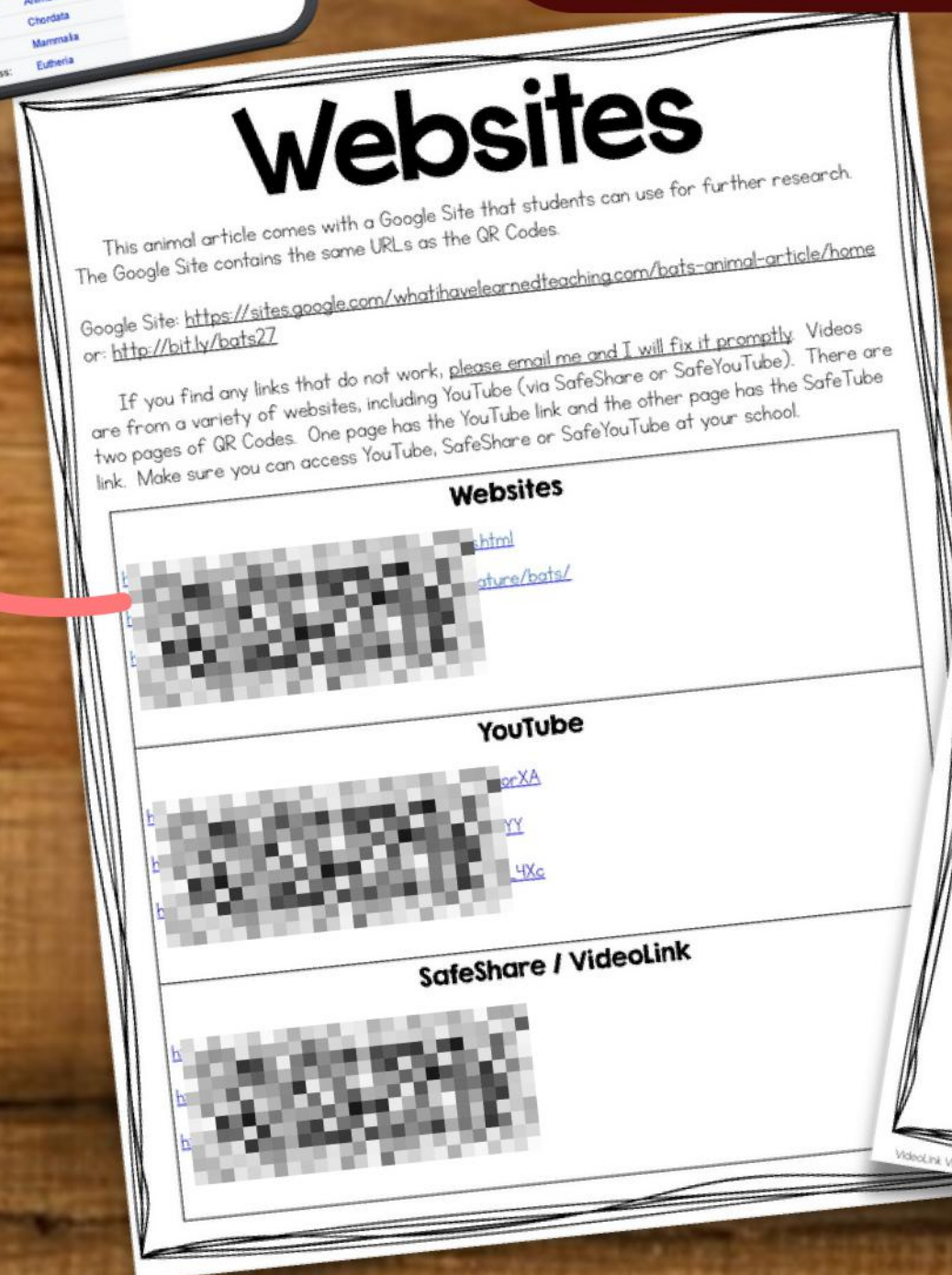
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INFORMATIONAL ARTICLE

CLOSE READING BOOKMARK PAGE

WEBSITES & VIDEOS



Bat Note Taking Sheet Name: _____

Three Other Facts

Appearance

Diet & Feeding

Offspring

Predators & Threats

Ladybug Note Taking Sheet Name: _____

Appearance

Life Cycle

Survival

Diet / Feeding

Note Taking Sheet Name: _____

What makes the bat unique?

Describe the bat's diet and feeding:

Write three facts about the bat:

Fact	Fact	Fact
------	------	------

Describe how the bat produces offspring:

Other Information:



GRAPHIC ORGANIZERS

What I Remember About the Bat Name: _____

1. What does a bat look like?

2. Describe a bat's diet and how it gets food?

3. How does a bat produce offspring?

4. What are the predators of a bat?

Bat Cloze Read Name: _____

Use the word bank to fill in the sentences.

threats	prey	echolocation	hang
insects	nocturnal	hibernate	roost

There are over 1,300 different types of bats in the world. Bats vary in size according to species. Bats come in many different colors, but they are usually dark-brown, reddish, or golden-brown. Bat wings are made of a thin layer of skin stretched over long finger-like bones. Their powerful back feet have strong grips that help them _____.

Most bats eat _____. They fly around and use a special tool called _____ to find their food. Echolocation works through _____.

_____ help make a map of the area, which tells the bat how far away something is and what it is. Bats need this because they are _____. The echoes _____.

Bats usually live in _____. They catch it and swallow it immediately.

During the winter, bats have a special roost where they _____. This is called a _____.

Bats often mate when they arrive at their winter roost. A female bat usually gives birth to a bat, called a pup, during the spring.

The biggest _____ to most bats are disease, hunting, and habitat loss. The bat is the most endangered land mammal in North America.

COMPREHENSION ACTIVITIES

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
When bats find prey, they catch it and swallow it immediately.	Most bats eat insects.	Bats usually live in big communities.
The biggest threats to most bats are disease, hunting, and habitat loss.	There are over 1,300 different types of bats in the world.	Bat wings are made of a thin layer of skin stretched over long finger-like bones.
Bats vary in species.	They bite their prey and lap up the blood with their tongues.	In the winter, bats have a hibernation where they hibernate.
Their powerful back feet have strong grips that help them hang upside down during the day when they sleep.	Owls are their predators.	Bats will also eat fruit, insects, and fish.
Bats help take care of insect populations and pollinate trees.	They give birth to pups in the spring.	Bats make sounds only they can hear. The sounds bounce off objects around the bats and create echoes.
They fly around and use a special tool called echolocation to find their food.	Bats hunt at night when it is hard to see with their eyes.	The pups learn how to fly when they are 3 weeks old.
The place where they live is called a roost.		

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**FACT
SORT**

SAMPLE PROJECT FOR FACT SORT

While this is for a different animal, it gives you an idea of how students can do the fact sort.





**SUMMARY PAGE AND
WRITING PAGES**

HOW TO USE IT IN THE CLASSROOM

- ✓ **Read & Explore** – Read the article, watch videos, scan QR codes
- ✓ **Build Vocabulary** – Use word cards, match-ups, and Frayer models
- ✓ **Comprehend & Sort** – Answer questions, do cloze reading, sort facts
- ✓ **Take Notes** – Fill graphic organizers with gathered research
- ✓ **Write a Report** – Draft reports using printables or digital slides

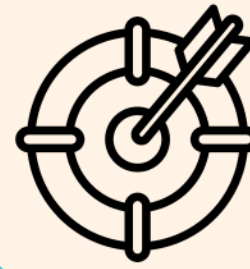


YOU WILL LOVE THIS BECAUSE



Perfect for Informational Writing Units

Students go from reading and research to organized, complete mini-reports in just a few steps.



Supports Key ELA and Science Standards

Meets informational text goals like RI.2.1, RI.2.3, and supports NGSS through animal life cycle content.



Engages Reluctant Readers

Bats are fascinating!
High-interest nonfiction motivates even hesitant readers to dive into science texts with curiosity and excitement.

TEACHERS LOVE IT!



This resource went well with my bats and spiders unit. The texts were great and I liked the vocabulary activities too.

Victoria M.



My students enjoyed using the resources included in this purchase. They absolutely loved using the QR codes.

Janet D.



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**