

omnivore

an animal that eats dead plants and animals

pack

family

the way animals and people talk to each other

prey

animals that produce venom by biting or stinging

predators

types of a specific animal

of one kind animal living in a large area

protective pouch in which a female lays her eggs

ing that ms g else

smart, can learn new things

eat both plants

imitate something else

mimic

a very soft, but strong

an action

sticide

so us des eying insects

prey

o do its

sticide

so us des eying insects

sticide

so us des eying insects



**GRADE LEVELS**  
**2<sup>ND</sup> - 3<sup>RD</sup>**

**Halloween Meets Literacy & Science!**

**PREVIEW**

**HALLOWEEN ANIMALS BUNDLE**

**Nonfiction Reading Passages Animal Research Activities**

**6 Animal Species Comprehension Questions**

# HALLOWEEN ANIMALS BUNDLE

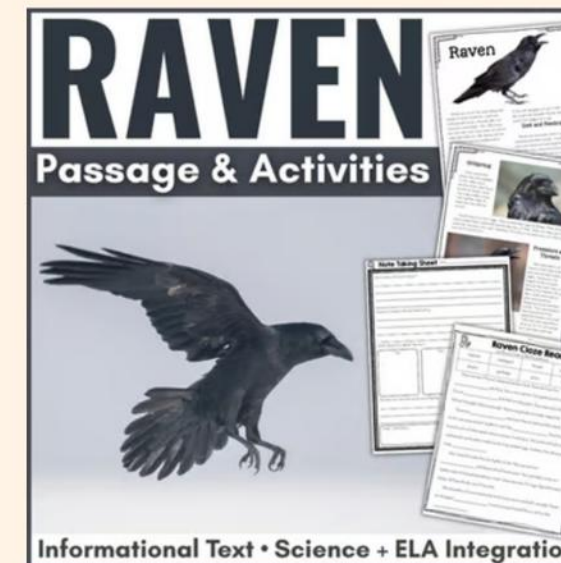
**6 ANIMAL SPECIES**



**KEEP SCROLLING TO SEE WHAT'S INSIDE!**

# WHAT'S INCLUDED IN EACH PRODUCT

- **Vocabulary Cards**
- **Vocabulary Activities** – matching with and without photos & Frayer Model
- **Informational Article** in two formats (with and without photos)
- **Websites** for additional research: **QR Codes & Google Site**
- **Graphic Organizers**
- **Comprehension Activities**
- **Fact Sort**
- **Summary Page**
- **Writing Pages**
- **Google Slides**



**All About**

 **Bats**

 **Owl**

 **Gray Wolf**

 **Raven**

 **Spider**

 **Halloween  
Animals**

# BATS

all the living  
things and  
nonliving things  
in an  
environment



ecosystem



## Kiddle

Web Images Videos Kids Español

Pre-K

Kindergarten

1st Grade

2nd Grade

3rd Grade

4th Grade

5th Grade

6th Grade

7th Grade

8th Grade

### Bat facts for kids

Kids Encyclopedia Facts

For other uses, see [Bat](#) (disambiguation).

Bats are amazing **mammals**. They are the **only** mammals that can truly fly! Other animals, like **gliding squirrels**, can only **glide** for short distances. Bats are mostly **nocturnal**, meaning they are active at night, or during **dusk** and **dawn**.

Most bats use a special skill called **echolocation** to find their way around and catch food in the dark. Because they are active at night, bats don't compete with **birds** for food, as most birds are active during the day.

Bats are a very successful group of animals. There are over 1,100 different kinds, or species, of bats. This means that one out of every five mammal species on Earth is a bat!

About 70% of bats are **insectivores**, meaning they eat **insects**. The common **pipistrelle**

#### Quick facts for kids

##### Bats

Temporal range:  
Upper **Palaeocene** – Recent



Townsend's big-eared bat  
*Corynorhinus townsendii*

## 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.

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 winter 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 some of the natural predators of bats. However, the **main** threats to most bats are disease, **habitat loss**, and **climate change**. The bat is the **most** **endangered** **mammal** in North America.

### Diet and Feeding

Most bats eat insects. They 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 bats use the echoes to 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.

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### 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.

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.

### Bat Vocabulary Activity

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

| Picture                                                                             | Word | Definition |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------------|
|  |      |            |
|  |      |            |
|  |      |            |
|  |      |            |

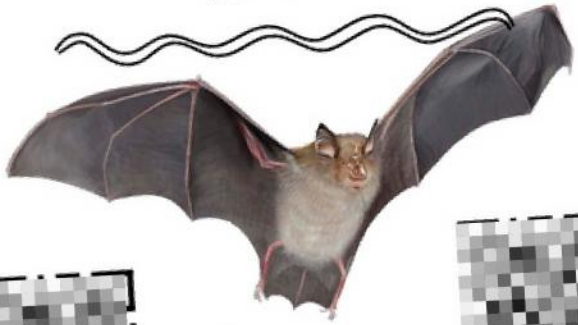
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| Picture                                                                             | Word | Definition |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------------|
|  |      |            |
|  |      |            |
|  |      |            |
|  |      |            |

## Bat

### Websites



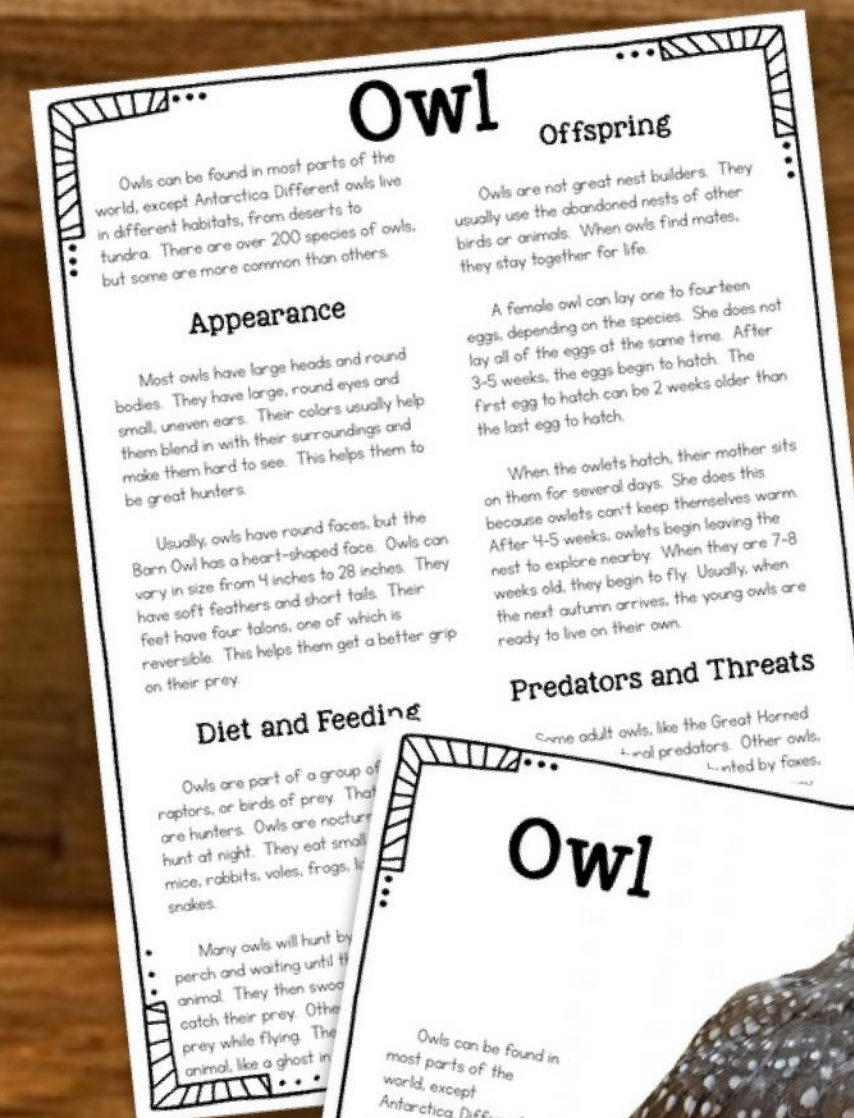
### Videos

# OWLS



nocturnal

animals that  
are active at  
night



# GRAY WOLF



alpha

the leader of  
a pack of  
animals

**Gray Wolf Vocabulary Activity**  
Cut out the words and definitions. Match them with the pictures.

| Picture | Word | Definition |
|---------|------|------------|
|         |      |            |
|         |      |            |
|         |      |            |
|         |      |            |

**Gray Wolf Cloze Read**  
Use the word bank to fill in the sentences.

|         |       |          |           |
|---------|-------|----------|-----------|
| threats | wild  | alpha    | fur       |
| larger  | packs | habitats | carnivore |

The gray wolf is the largest \_\_\_\_\_ relative of the dog. Most gray wolves live in Alaska and Canada. Some live in the United States and northern Mexico. The gray wolf can live in many \_\_\_\_\_, including tundra, forests, and grasslands.

It can have a \_\_\_\_\_ coat that is white, brown, gray, or black. It has a bushy tail, pointed ears, and a long, pointed muzzle. Males are usually \_\_\_\_\_ than females.

The gray wolf is a \_\_\_\_\_, which means it eats meat. Its favorite foods are elk, moose, deer, caribou, bison, goats, and oxen. It can go without eating for up to 2 weeks.

The gray wolf is much larger than itself. Usually, the wolf is nocturnal; it hunts at night and sleeps during the day.

A pack of wolves does more than just hunt together. They are a family, too. Usually, the pack is led by a male and female \_\_\_\_\_. The rest of the pack includes the children of the alphas and sometimes unrelated wolves. The female gray wolf chooses her mate and they usually mate for life. She gives birth to 4-6 baby wolves called pups.

The biggest \_\_\_\_\_ to the gray wolf are people. Hunting and habitat loss have reduced their population to only a third of what it used to be. With the help of animal protection groups, the gray wolf's population has started to grow again.

**Gray Wolf**

The gray wolf is the largest wild relative of the dog. Once, it was found all over North America, Europe, and Asia. Few are left in Europe and Asia today. Most gray wolves live in Alaska and Canada. Some live in the United States and northern Mexico. The gray wolf can live in many habitats, including tundra, forests, and grasslands.

**Appearance**

Although it is called a gray wolf, it can have a fur coat that is white, brown, gray, or black. Usually, it has a silvery brown-gray back with a cream-colored underbelly and legs. It has a bushy tail, pointed ears, and a long, pointed muzzle.

The gray wolf can reach a height of up to 32 inches, a length of up to 6.5 feet, and a weight of up to 110 pounds. Males are usually larger than females.

**Diet and Feeding**

The gray wolf is a carnivore, which means it eats meat. Its favorite foods are elk, moose, deer, caribou, bison, goats, and oxen. It will also eat smaller animals like rabbits, beavers, or anything it can catch. The gray wolf can eat as much as 20-30 pounds of meat in one meal. If it needs to, it can go without eating for up to 2 weeks.

**Offspring**

A pack of wolves does more than just hunt together. They are a family, too. Usually, the pack is led by a male and female alpha. The rest of the pack includes the children of the alphas and sometimes unrelated wolves.

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olf | Amazing Animals

**They are socially advanced animals that travel in packs.**

0:44 / 1:15

**Gray Wolf**

**Web Sites**

**Videos**

# RAVEN

the area in  
which an  
animal lives and  
hunts



territory

**Raven Vocabulary Activity**  
Cut out the words and definitions. Match them with the pictures.

| Picture                                                                             | Word | Definition |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------------|
|  |      |            |
|  |      |            |
|  |      |            |
|  |      |            |

**Raven Vocabulary Activity**  
Fill in the matrix for each word.

| Definition | Characteristics |
|------------|-----------------|
|            |                 |
| Examples   | intelligent     |
|            | Non-Examples    |
|            |                 |
| Examples   | omnivore        |
|            | Non-Examples    |
|            |                 |

## Raven

Usually, ravens live and hunt in pairs or in small groups. During the winter they often gather in larger flocks to hunt. Ravens hunt during the day and rest, or roost, at night.

### Offspring

When ravens find mates, they stay together for life. Male ravens perform tricks while flying to attract female ravens. The couple builds a messy nest together made of sticks and lined with hair or bark.

Female ravens lay 3 to 7 eggs. They incubate their eggs for 18 days. After the baby ravens, called chicks, hatch, both parents take care of them. When the chicks are 5 to 7 weeks old, they leave their nest. Sometimes they stay in the same area, but often they find new territories to live in.

### Appearance

Ravens have shiny, black feathers that can look purple or blue in certain light. They have large beaks and wedge-shaped tails. They can be as large as 26 inches from head to tail, with wingspans of over 4 feet. They can weigh over 2 pounds. Ravens' feathers usually look shaggy and rough.

### Diet and Feeding

Ravens are omnivores, which means they eat plants and other animals. They eat in open areas and work together to catch their prey. Ravens have been known to work with other animals, such as wolverines, to catch prey. Their preferred foods include small mammals, insects, spiders, lizards, frogs, and birds' eggs. Sometimes they will even eat human garbage.

## Raven



Ravens are one of the most widespread species of birds. Sometimes, ravens are confused with crows. They look alike, but ravens are much larger. Also, while crows can only make 'caw' calls, ravens are able to make many different sounds, including human speech.

Ravens like to perform stunts while flying. Once, a raven was seen flying upside down for half a mile. They are intelligent birds that can solve puzzles. Some Native American cultures consider the raven to be a trickster.

### Appearance

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## raven

bird

Ask the Chatbot + Overview More Actions

Written by The Editors of Encyclopædia Britannica  
Last Updated: Jul 19, 2025 • Article History

**raven**, any of approximately 10 species of heavy-billed dark birds, larger than crows. Closely related, both ravens and crows are species of the genus *Corvus*. The raven has a heavier bill and shaggier plumage than the crow, especially around the throat. The raven's lustrous feathers also have a blue or purplish iridescence.

The **common raven** (*C. corax*) is the largest of the perching birds: it reaches a length of up to 66 cm (26 inches) and has a wingspan of more than 1.3 metres (4 feet). (Some magpies and the hyrebird exceed the raven in length, but their bodies are smaller.) In the white-necked raven (*C. cryptoleucus*) of western North America, the bases of the neck feathers are white. Other species of ravens—some with white or brown markings—occur in Africa, southern Asia, Australia, and North America.

Formerly abundant throughout the Northern Hemisphere, the raven is now restricted to the wilder, undisturbed parts of its range. It is among the hardest of birds, inhabiting the northern tundra and boreal forests as well as barren mountains and desert. It is keen-sighted and notably wary. Long before it was immortalized in Edgar Allan Poe's poem "The Raven," the common raven was a near-universal symbol of dark prophecy—of death, pestilence, and disease—



Colaptes raven (Corvus corax)

Related Topics: common raven • crow • Raven cycle  
See all related content



## Raven

Websites

Videos



# SPIDER



**silk**

a very soft,  
but strong  
fiber that can  
be woven into  
cloth

**Spider Vocabulary Activity**  
Cut out the words and definitions. Match them with the pictures.

| Picture | Word | Definition |
|---------|------|------------|
|         |      |            |
|         |      |            |
|         |      |            |
|         |      |            |

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<br>looks, has, is                                                                             | Actions<br>does, can                                                 | Environment<br>where it lives                                                    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Spiders place their eggs inside the sac. They then place the sac in a safe place until the babies hatch. | More than 45,000 species of spiders can be found all over the world. | Instead, they inject fluids into their prey.                                     |
| Some spiders can be smooth, while others are furry.                                                      | The main dish on a spider's menu is insects.                         | They can be brown, black, or bright and colorful.                                |
| Some spiders build traps in the ground and leap out as their prey walks by.                              | Spiders cannot swallow their food.                                   | Most people think about spider webs.                                             |
| If there weren't any spiders, insects would destroy most crops and hurt the world's food supply.         | Spiders can lay between 2-1,000 eggs, depending on the species.      | All spiders have a very important job: controlling the insect population.        |
| People step on them, trap them, and use pesticides to kill them.                                         | Spiders come in many different sizes depending on their kind.        | Not all spiders spin webs.                                                       |
| They can have eight eyes, or only six.                                                                   | People see spiders as pests or threats.                              | Spiders have a lot of natural enemies, such as birds, toads, lizards, and wasps. |
| Spiders hunt their prey in many different ways.                                                          |                                                                      | One thing all spiders have in common: They all have eight legs.                  |

## Spider

Some people are afraid of creepy and crawly spiders. Spiders may look scary, but are spiders as bad as people think?

More than 45,000 species of spiders can be found all over the world. Only a few are considered dangerous to humans. All spiders have a very important job: controlling the insect population. If there weren't any spiders, insects would destroy most crops and hurt the world's food supply.

### Appearance

Spiders come in many different sizes depending on their kind. They can be as small as the Samoan Moss Spider, which is 0.011 inches long, or as big as the Goliath Birdeater which has a leg span of nearly a foot.

Some spiders can be smooth, while others are furry. They can be brown, black, or bright and colorful. They can have eight eyes, or only six. One thing all spiders have in common: They all have eight legs. Spiders are arachnids. All arachnids have 8 legs.

### Diet and Feeding

The main dish on a spider's menu is insects. Spiders hunt their prey in many different ways. Most people think about spider webs. This is a great way for spiders to catch their dinner, but not all spiders build traps in the ground and leap out as their prey walks by.

Spiders cannot swallow their food. Instead, they inject fluids into their prey. The fluids turn the insides of the prey into a liquid that the spider drinks.

### Offspring

Every spider produces silk, even if they don't spin webs. One use of the silk is an egg sac. Spiders place their eggs inside the sac. They then place the sac in a safe place until the babies hatch. Often, the baby spiders stay in the sac until they are fully grown. Spiders can lay between 2-1,000 eggs, depending on the species.

The wolf spider has a unique way of caring for her babies. After the female places her eggs in the sac, she carries the sac with her. When the babies hatch, they climb on mother's back until they are fully grown. Mother spider carries them with her. If one baby falls off, she picks it back up.

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San Diego Zoo Wildlife Explorers

animals & plants

videos stories activities games save animals podcast

spider

Silk and fangs

type area endangered status

## Spider

Websites

Videos

# HALLOWEEN ANIMALS

an animal that  
eats dead  
plants and  
animals



scavenger

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

### Halloween Animals Vocabulary Activity

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

| Picture | Word | Definition |
|---------|------|------------|
|         |      |            |
|         |      |            |
|         |      |            |
|         |      |            |
|         |      |            |

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

### Halloween Animals Vocabulary Activity

Fill in the matrix for each word.

| Definition | Characteristics |
|------------|-----------------|
|            |                 |
| Examples   | nocturnal       |
|            | Non-Examples    |
|            |                 |
| Examples   | associated      |
|            | Non-Examples    |
|            |                 |

## Halloween Animals

### Bats

When you think about animals and Halloween, which animals come to mind? A black cat? A spider scurrying up its web? A bat swooping through the sky?

Bats, wolves, owls, spiders, ravens and more are often associated with Halloween, but why?

Halloween is usually celebrated at night when it is dark. The animals associated with Halloween are mostly nocturnal. Nocturnal means that the animals sleep during the day and are active at night. Their nighttime activity takes place in the darkness and is clouded with mystery.

At Halloween time you see a lot of bloody and scary things. Many of these animals are also carnivores or omnivores, which means they eat meat or other animals. Their hunting or search for food at night adds to their mystery.

Here are a few details about some of our favorite Halloween animals.

Rats are known to live in dark, abandoned buildings. They also carry diseases and plagues. Rats are nocturnal and are active during the night, causing people to wonder what those strange sounds could be.

Rats are long-tailed rodents that can squeeze through small spaces. They have strong teeth that allow them to chew through many materials. Rats are scavengers and eat a wide variety of food. Rats also live in large groups. If you see one, there are many more hidden inside their burrows.

Bats are the only mammals that can fly. They resemble rats, with clawed wings that surround them like a cape. They also hang upside down when they sleep. Their sharp teeth, nocturnal nature, and wings have inspired many stories over the years.

Most bats eat small insects, fruit, or fish. A few bats feed on the blood of large mammals or birds. Some bats hibernate in winter; others migrate. Most bats live in caves, under bridges, or in other dark places where they can sleep during the day.

## Halloween Animals

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### Wolves

Wolves howl at the moon and legend says that wearing wolf fur can turn you into a wolf.

Wolves are carnivores that hunt in packs. They can hunt large animals when they work together. Wolves communicate by howling at each other. Wolves usually hunt at night and sleep during the day.

## pest world for kids

Did you know? A rat can swim for three days before it drowns.

### Explore Rats

Norway Rats   Roof Rats

## Halloween Animals

### Websites

### Videos

# 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

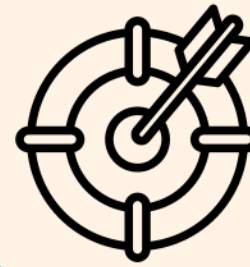


# YOU WILL LOVE THIS BECAUSE



## High-Interest & Seasonal

Halloween animals spark curiosity—students stay engaged while practicing informational reading and writing during the fall season.



## Cross-Curricular Learning

Students practice reading comprehension and vocabulary while learning real science about animal behavior, adaptations, and ecosystems.



## Step-by-Step Research Support

Fact sorts, graphic organizers, and report templates guide students in building strong informational writing skills with structured scaffolding.

# TEACHERS LOVE IT!



*Wonderful resource! Great for spooky season! My students loved being able to choose which animal they wanted. Loved the vocabulary activities! Thank you!*

**Kyrsta S.**



*Students were highly engaged with these articles and learned a lot from them. I just loved hearing, "Wow, I didn't know that!" or "Wow, that's SO COOL". We LOVED this!!*

**Linda S.**



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**