GRADES 2-3



READ, RESEARCH, AND WRITE

SLOW LORIS

ANIMAL RESEARCH

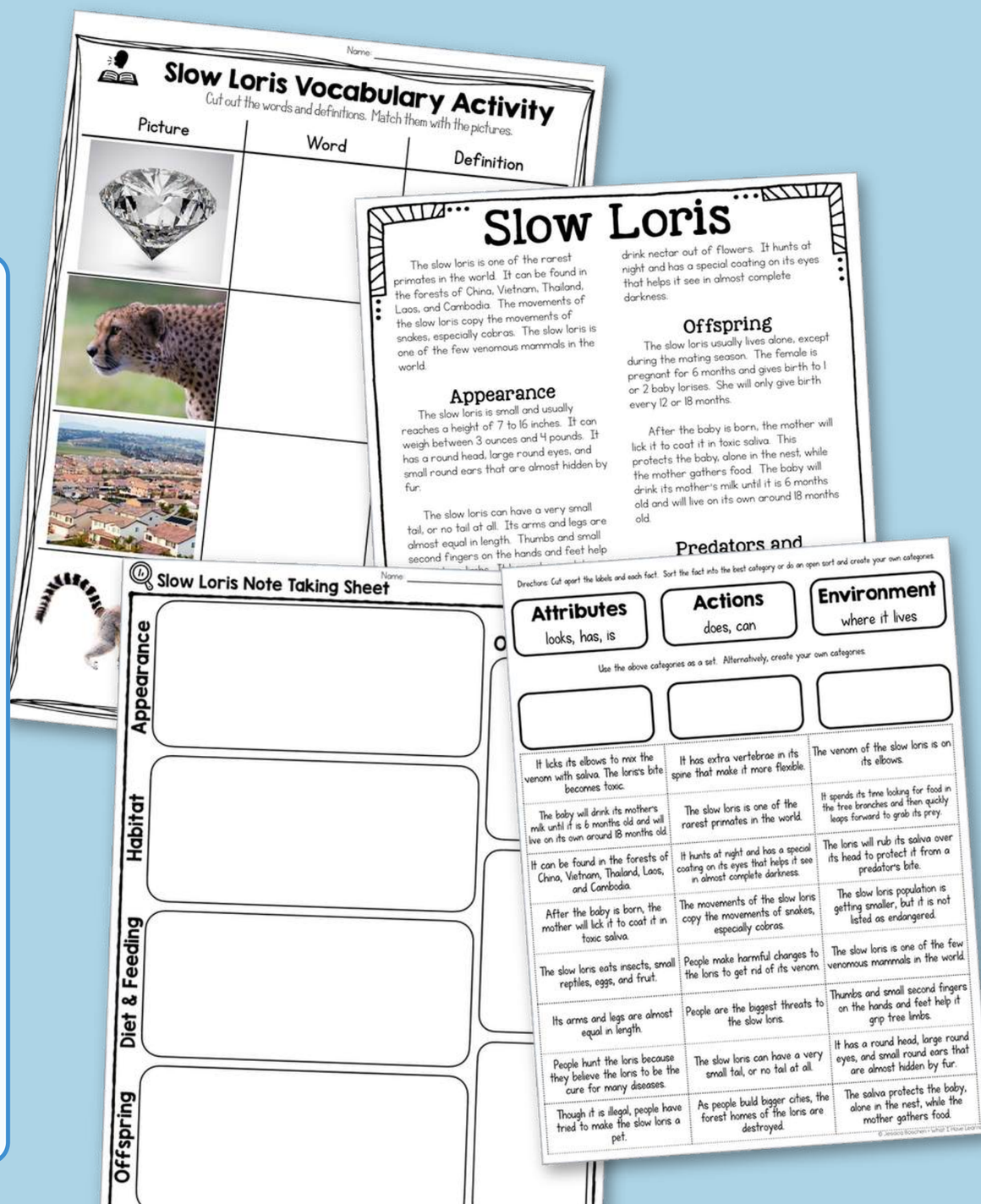
Informational Articles, Activities, and Writing

KEEP SCROLLING TO SEE WHAT'S INSIDE!

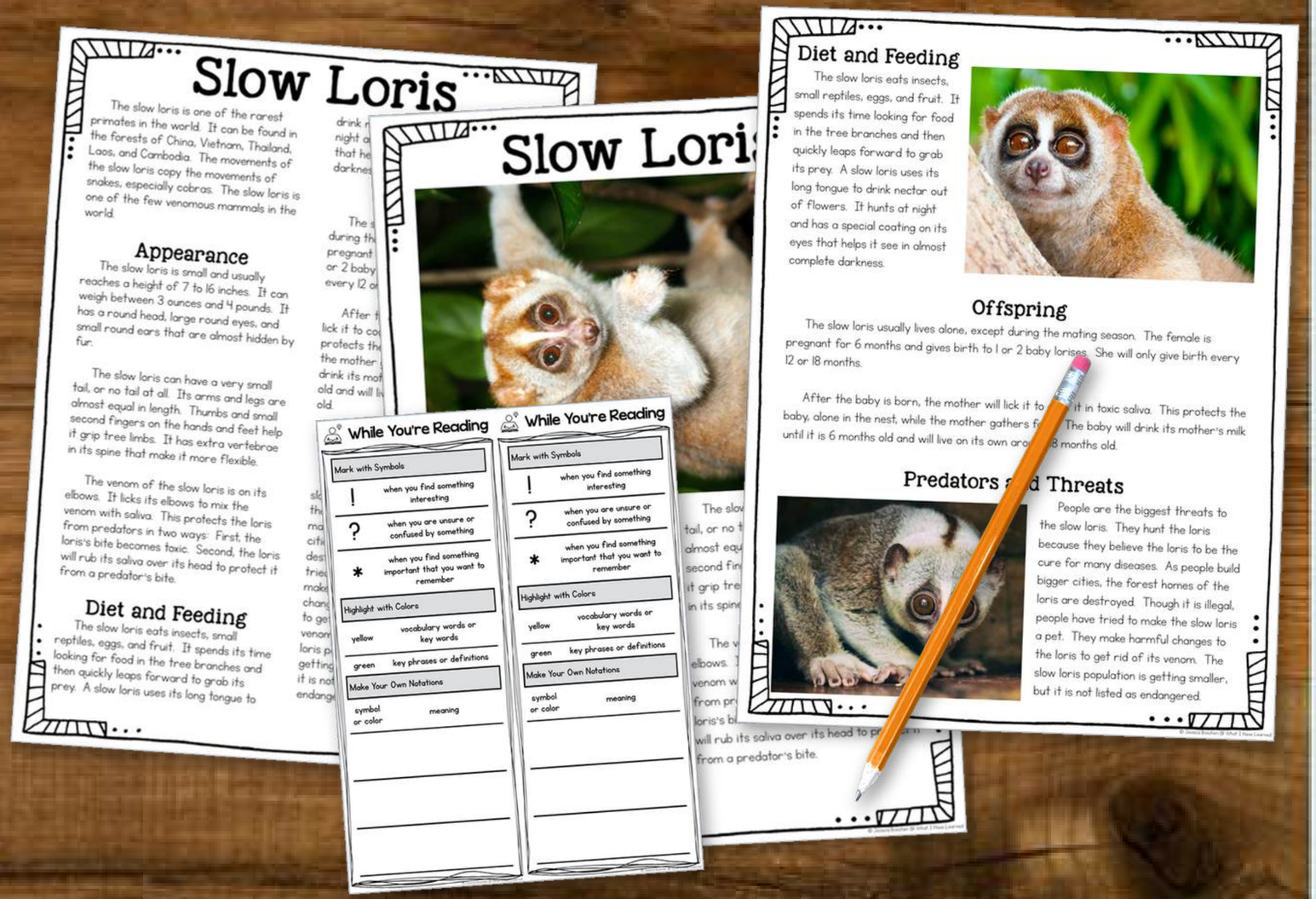
WHAT'S INCLUDED

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 slow loris.

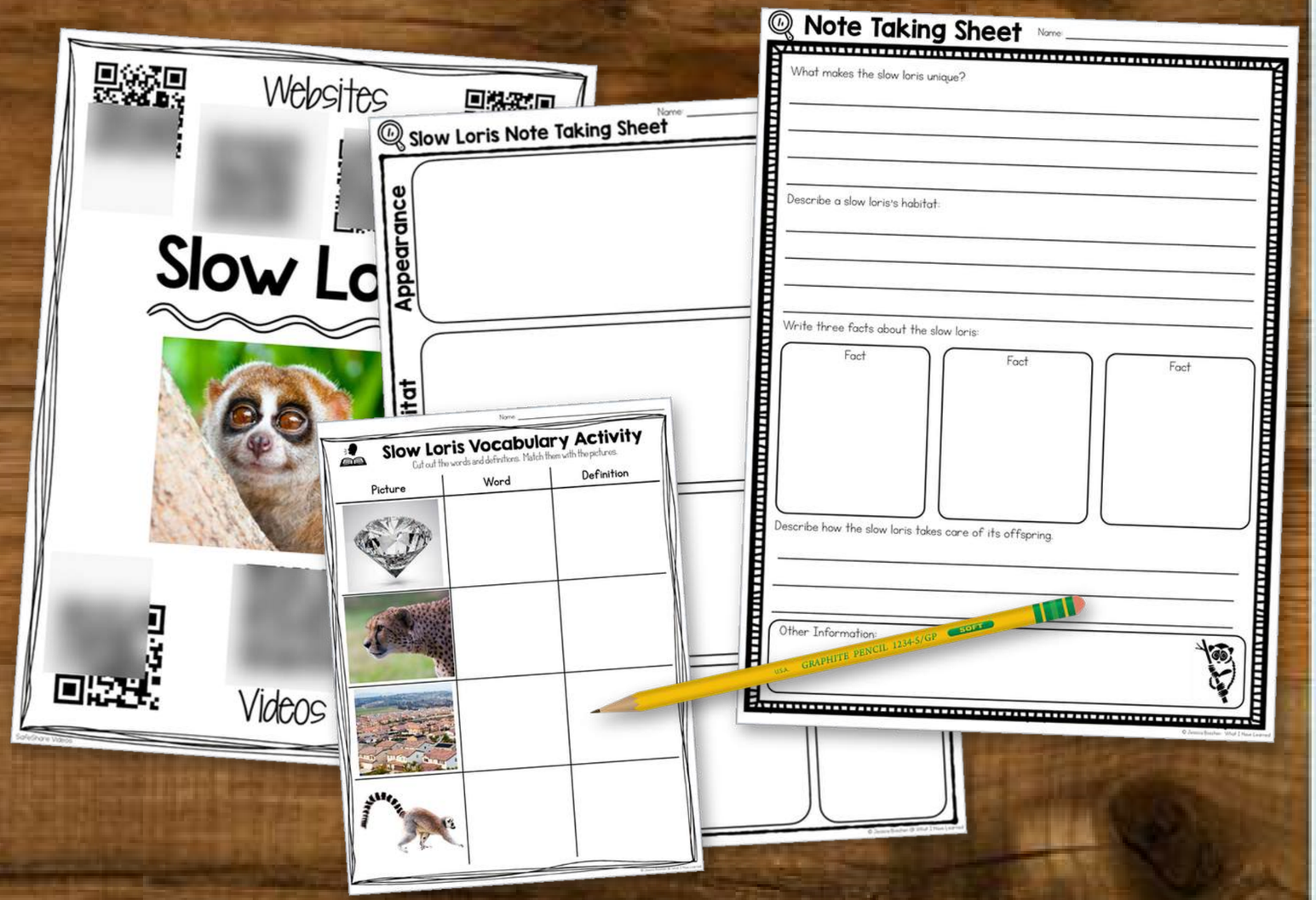
2 NOTICE DETAILS

Students look for facts about the slow loris'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 slow loris

1 WATCH AND RESEARCH

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

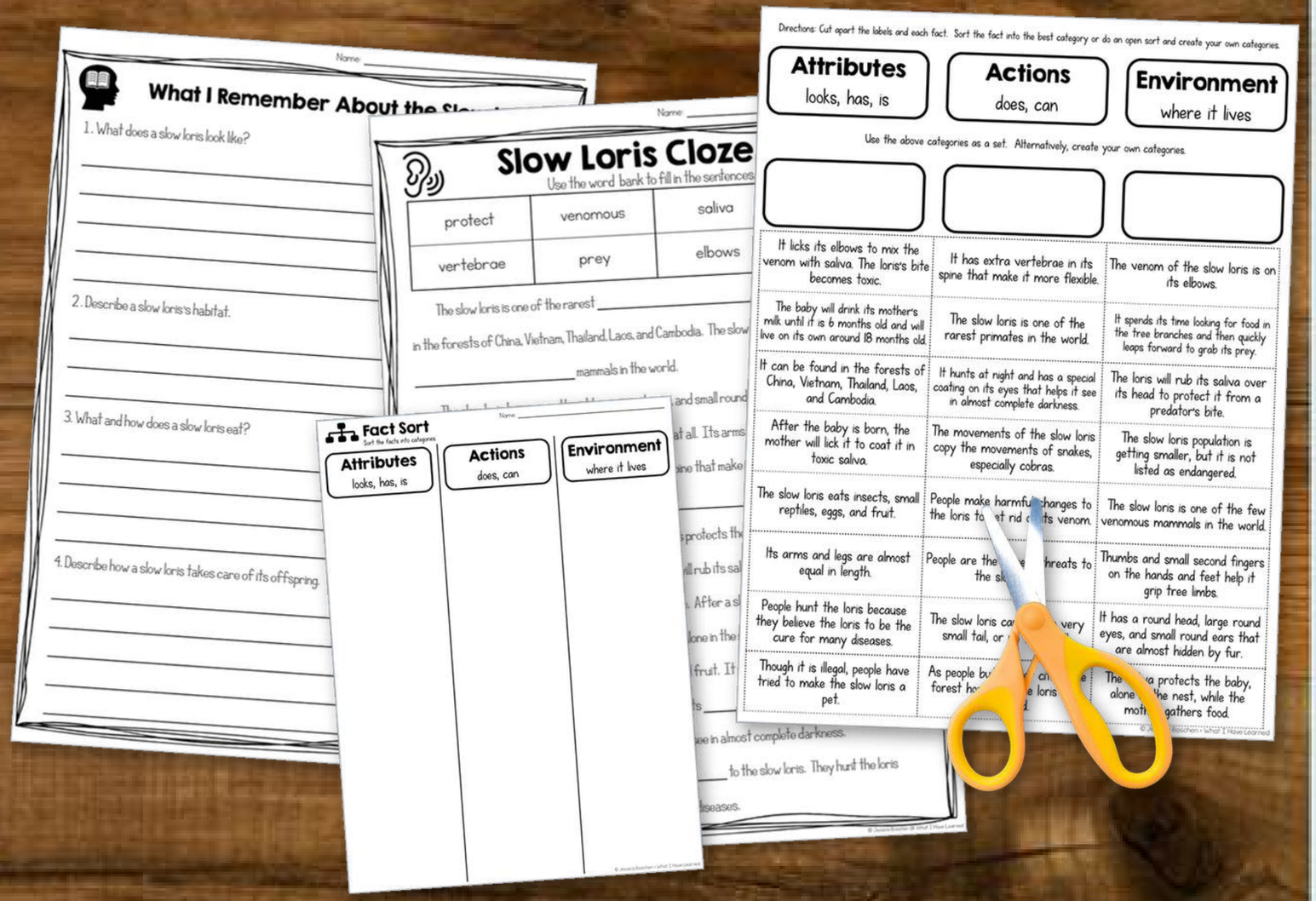
2 TAKE NOTES

Students record facts about the slow loris'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 slow loris

1 REMEMBER

Students recall important facts after reading about slow loris.

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 slow loris report

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

2 SUMMARIZE
Students turn facts into a focused summary about slow loris.

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

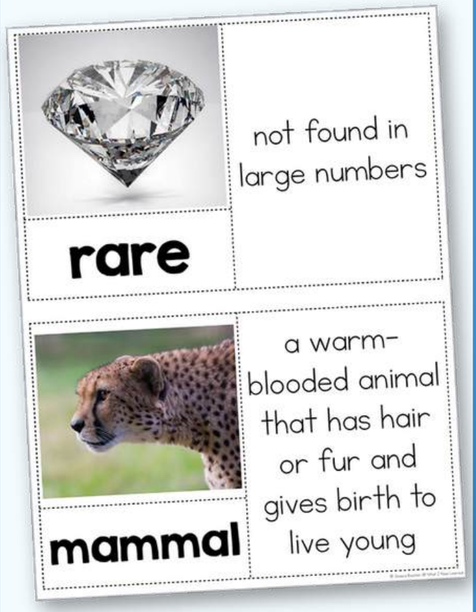
FROM READING TO ANIMAL RESEARCH WRITING

READ



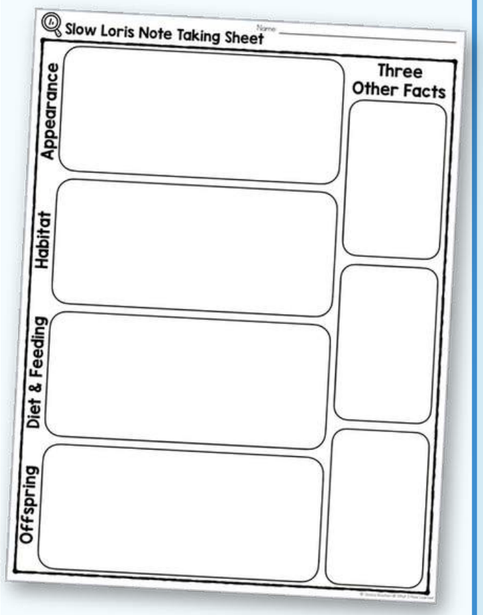
Read an informational article about slow loris in a format that fits your students.

LEARN



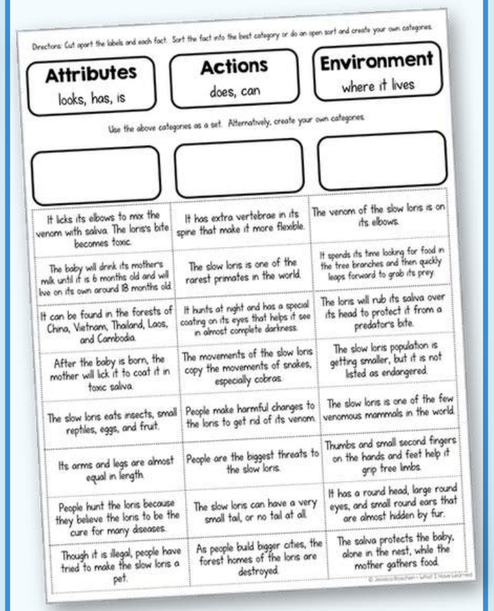
Build vocabulary with picture cards and activities about slow loris features and habitats.

RESEARCH



Gather facts about the slow loris's appearance, habitat, diet, and behavior.

ORGANIZE



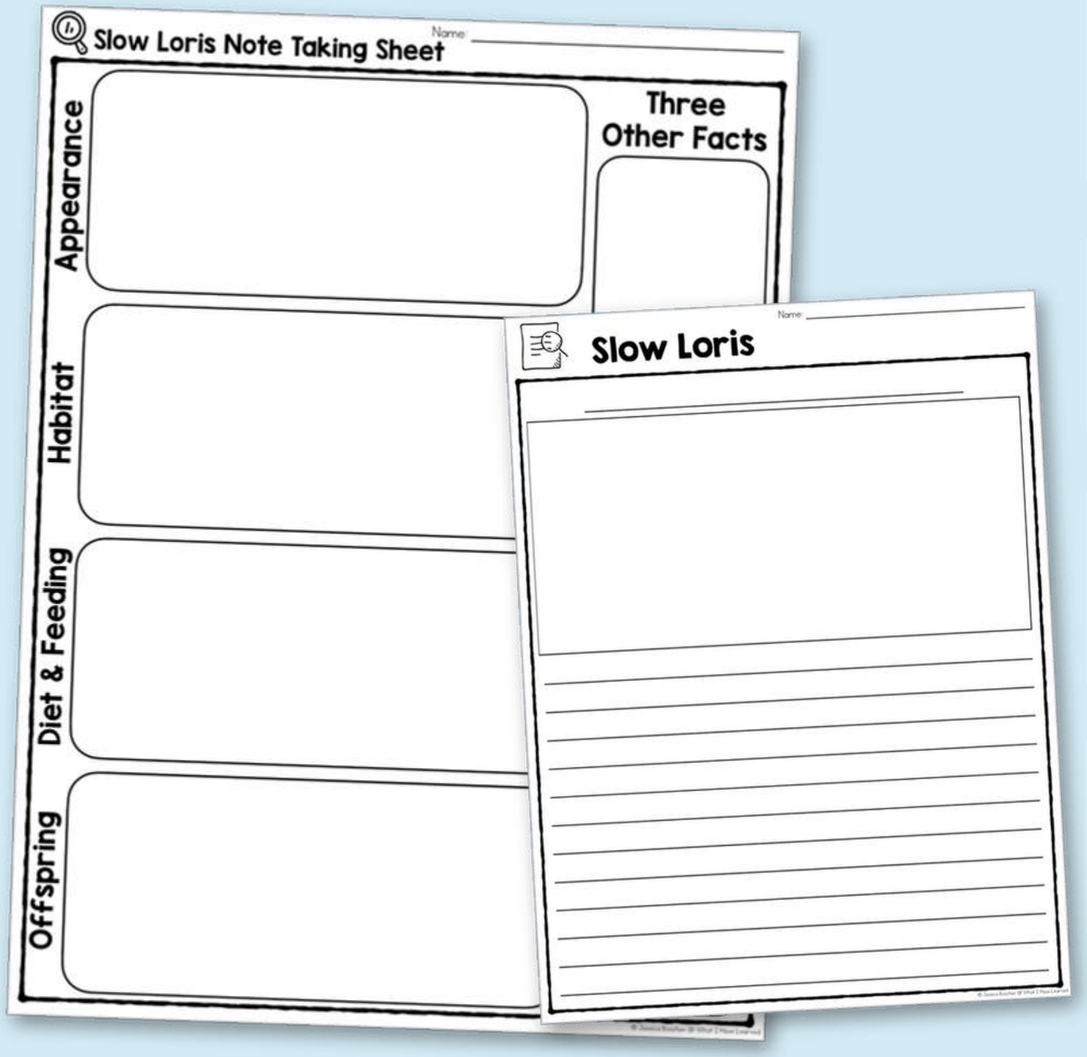
Sort facts into appearance, habitat, behavior, and life cycle categories.

WRITE



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

WAYS TO USE THIS RESOURCE



1

ANIMAL STUDY

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

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

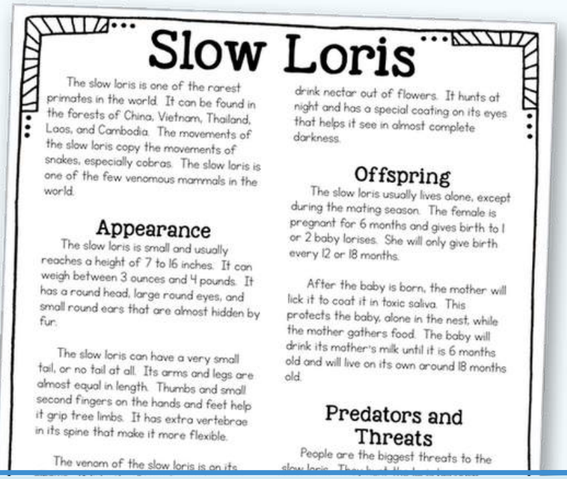
INFORMATIONAL WRITING

Move from organized notes to a clear report about slow loris.

YOU WILL LOVE THIS BECAUSE

PERFECT FOR SCIENCE AND ELA

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


Slow Loris

The slow loris is one of the rarest primates in the world. It can be found in the forests of China, Vietnam, Thailand, Laos, and Cambodia. The movements of the slow loris copy the movements of snakes, especially cobras. The slow loris is one of the few venomous mammals in the world.

Appearance

The slow loris is small and usually reaches a height of 7 to 16 inches. It can weigh between 3 ounces and 4 pounds. It has a round head, large round eyes, and small round ears that are almost hidden by fur.

The slow loris can have a very small tail, or no tail at all. Its arms and legs are almost equal in length. Thumbs and small second fingers on the hands and feet help it grip tree limbs. It has extra vertebrae in its spine that make it more flexible.

drink nectar out of flowers. It hunts at night and has a special coating on its eyes that helps it see in almost complete darkness.

Offspring

The slow loris usually lives alone, except during the mating season. The female is pregnant for 6 months and gives birth to 1 or 2 baby lorises. She will only give birth every 12 or 18 months.

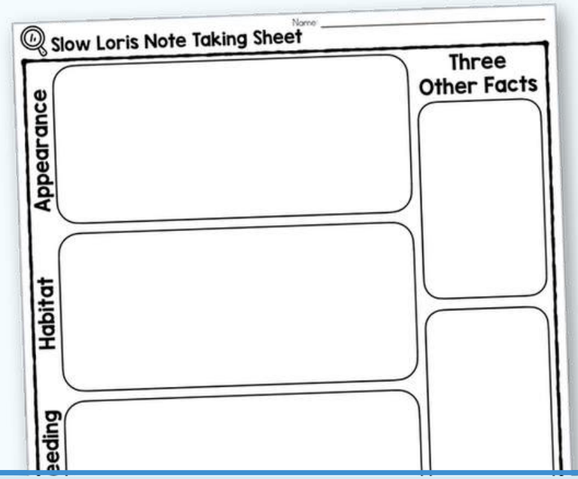
After the baby is born, the mother will lick it to coat it in toxic saliva. This protects the baby, alone in the nest, while the mother gathers food. The baby will drink its mother's milk until it is 6 months old and will live on its own around 18 months old.

Predators and Threats

People are the biggest threats to the

SAVES TIME WITH CONSISTENT LAYOUTS

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


Slow Loris Note Taking Sheet

Name:

Three Other Facts

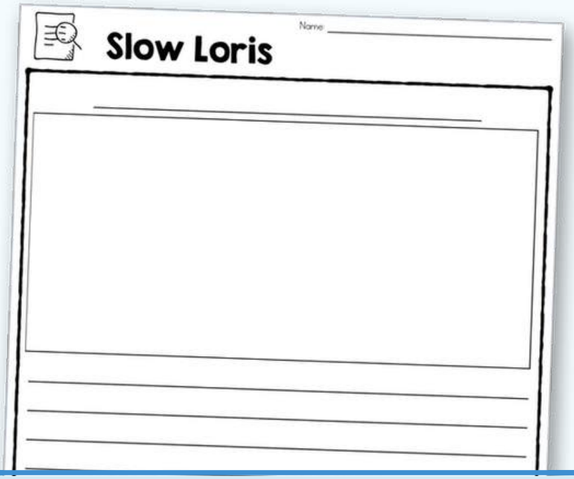
Appearance

Habitat

eeding

SUPPORTS ANIMAL RESEARCH

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


Slow Loris

Name:

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