2ND-3RD



8 Asian Animals with Research Activities

ASIAN ANIMAL RESEARCH BUNDLE

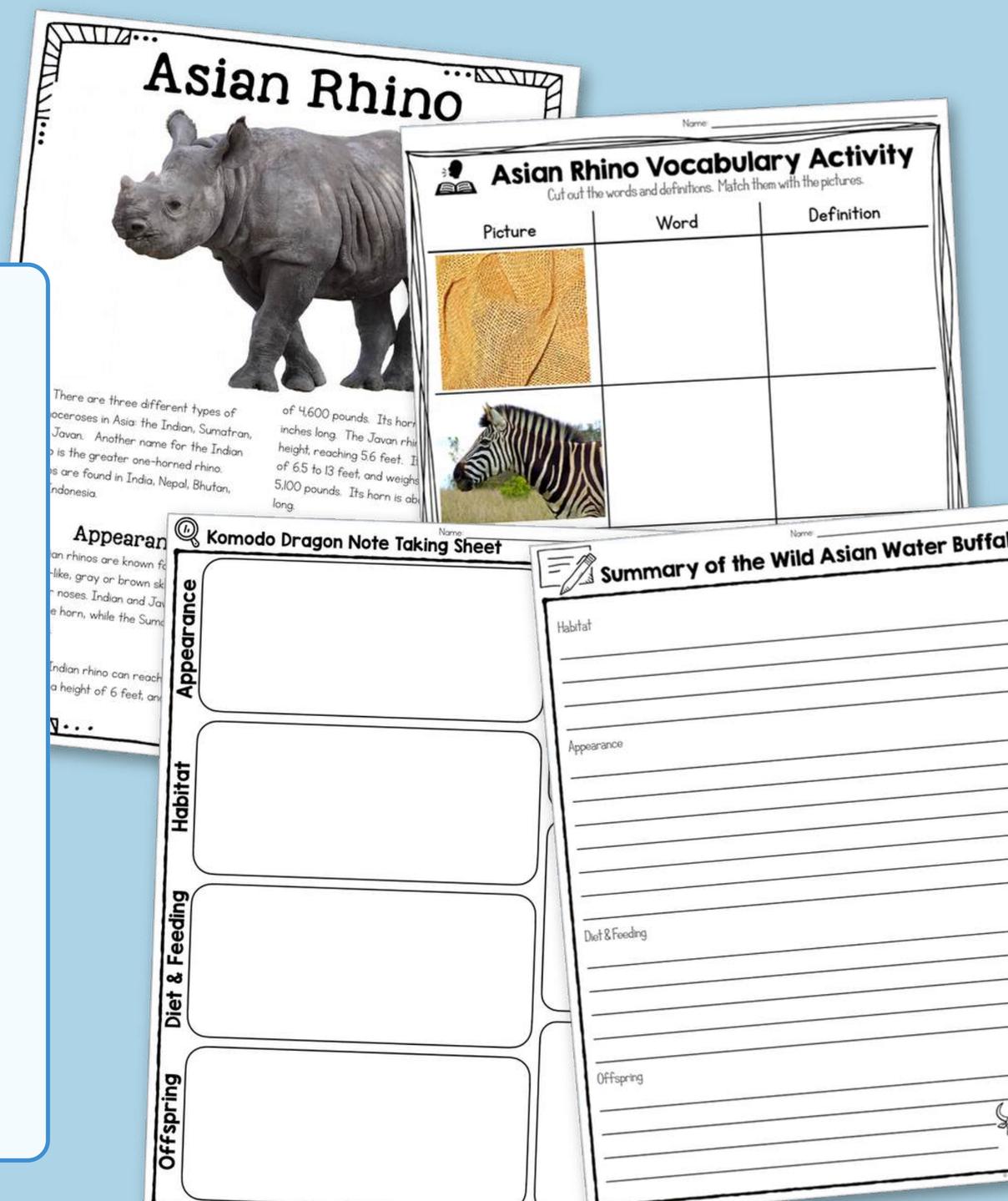
Reading, Comprehension, and Informational Writing

KEEP SCROLLING TO SEE WHAT'S INSIDE!

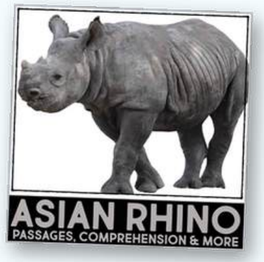
WHAT'S INCLUDED

ASIAN ANIMAL RESEARCH BUNDLE

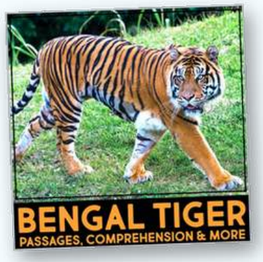
- 8 animal research packs
- 360+ pages across the complete bundle
- 1-page and 2-page informational articles
- Vocabulary cards and interactive vocabulary activities
- Comprehension questions and note-taking organizers
- Fact sorting activities for key information
- Informational writing pages
- Answer keys for easy grading
- QR-code research pages where included
- Consistent layouts across every animal study



8 Asian ANIMALS INCLUDED



Asian Rhino



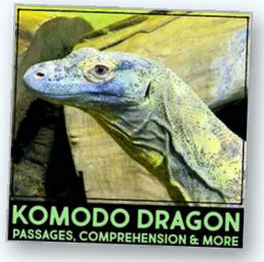
Bengal Tiger



Panda



Red Panda



Komodo Dragon



Malayan Tapir



Slow Loris

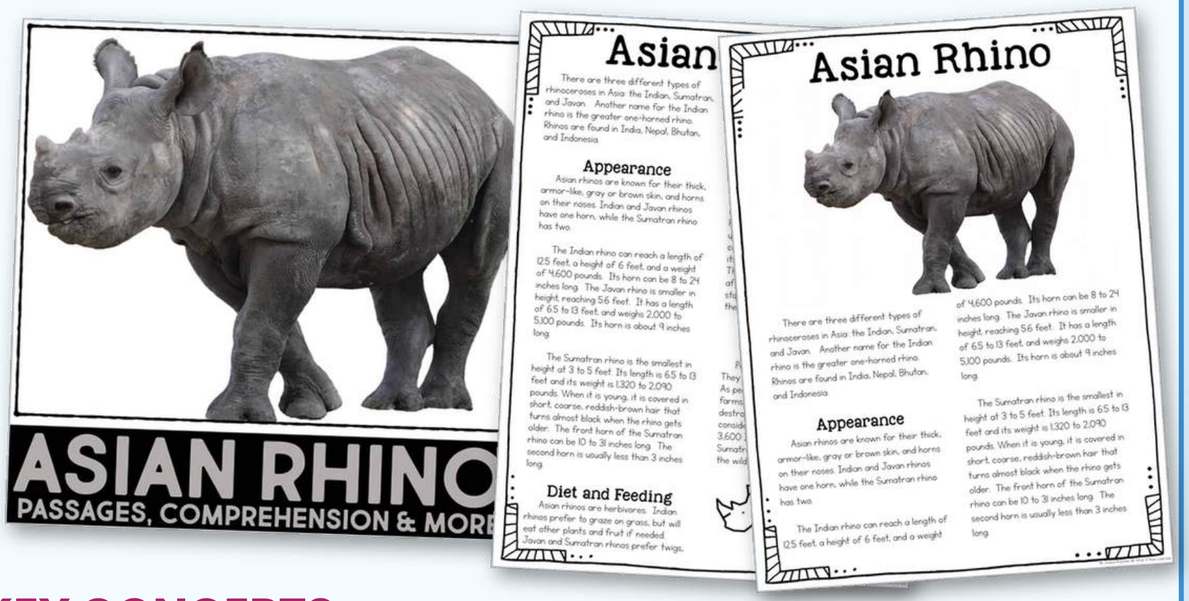


Asian Water Buffalo

Each study follows the same predictable structure so students can focus on reading, research, and writing.

INSIDE THE ANIMAL STUDIES

Asian Rhino



KEY CONCEPTS

- Animal features, habitat, and adaptations
- Reading, research, and informational writing

Bengal Tiger

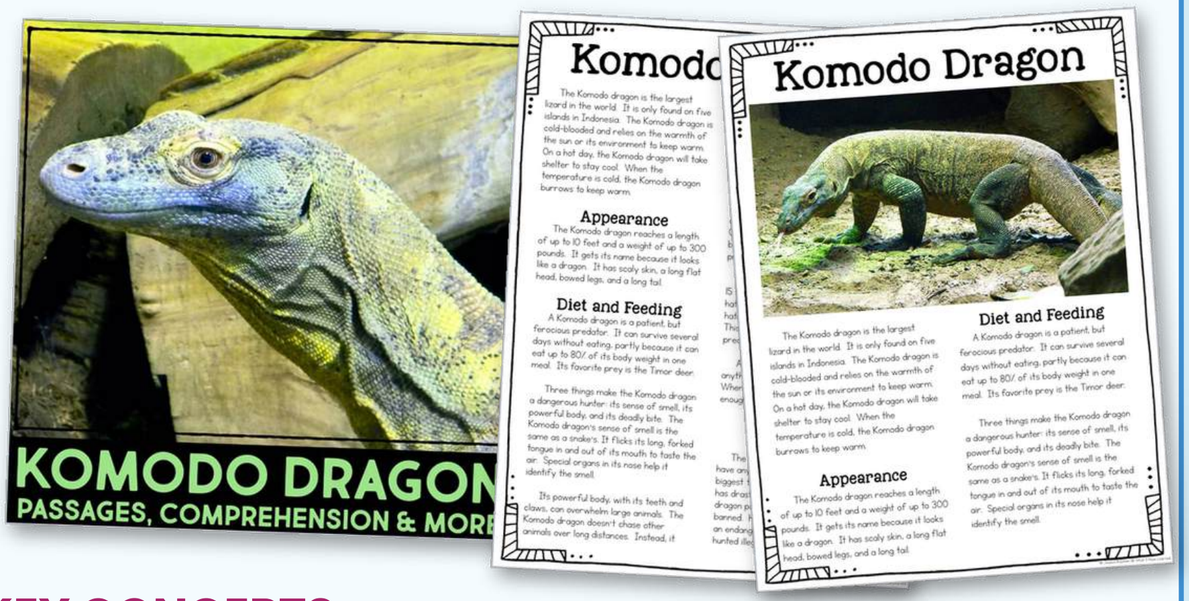


KEY CONCEPTS

- Animal features, habitat, and adaptations
- Reading, research, and informational writing

HABITATS, FEATURES, AND ADAPTATIONS

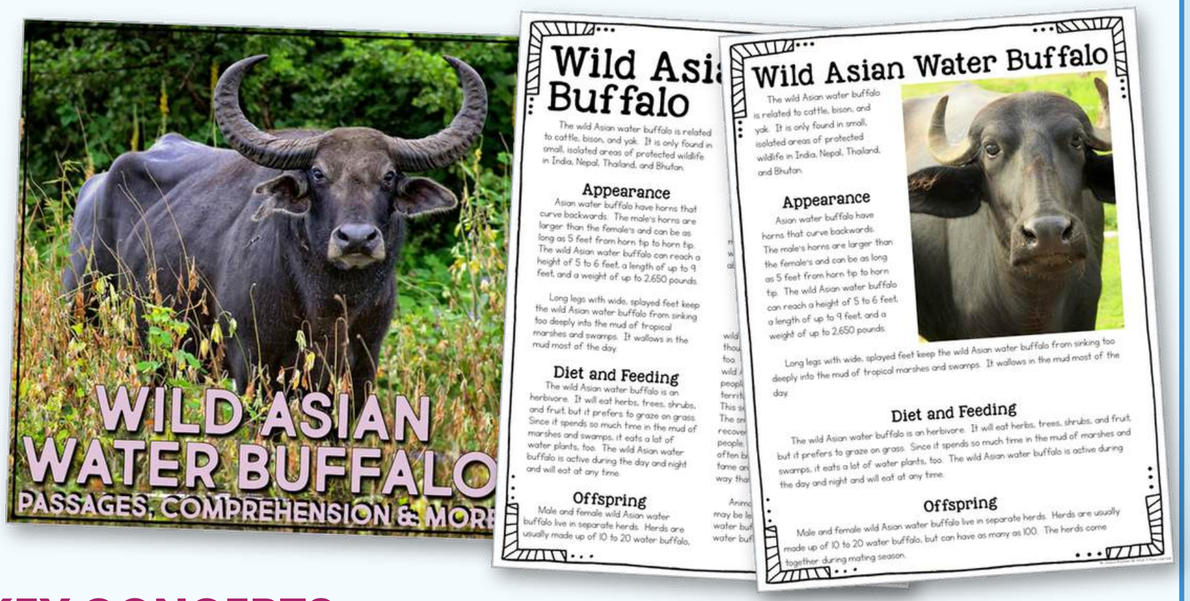
Komodo Dragon



KEY CONCEPTS

- Animal features, habitat, and adaptations
- Reading, research, and informational writing

Asian Water Buffalo

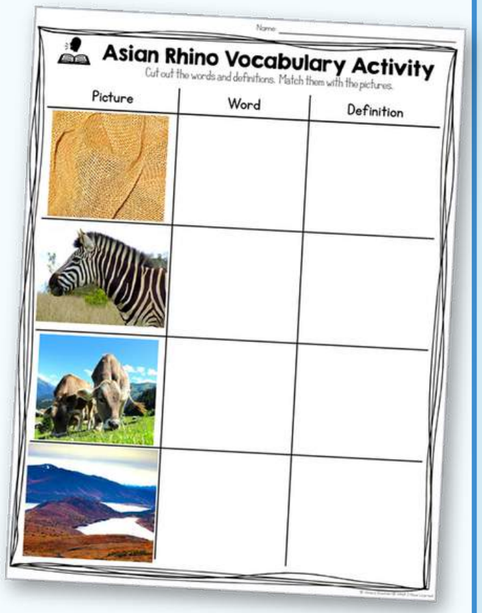


KEY CONCEPTS

- Animal features, habitat, and adaptations
- Reading, research, and informational writing

EVERY ANIMAL STUDY FOLLOWS A SIMPLE ROUTINE

LEARN


Name:

Asian Rhino Vocabulary Activity

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

Picture	Word	Definition

Students build vocabulary with picture cards and activities.

READ


Bengal Tiger

There are five tiger species left in the world of which the Bengal tiger has the largest population. It lives in the grasslands, forests, and swamps of China, Bhutan, Nepal, and Myanmar. Its roar can be heard up to 2 miles away.

Appearance

Large and powerful, the Bengal tiger can reach a length of 9 feet. It weighs up to 900 pounds. Its deadly teeth and claws make it a dangerous hunter. Orange or brown fur with dark brown or black stripes cover its body. Its face and underbelly are often marked with white fur. Male tigers are larger than females.

Diet and Feeding

The Bengal tiger is at the top of the food chain. It usually hunts bigger plant eaters such as deer, antelope, buffalo, and wild hogs. This helps smaller plant eaters survive and helps the vegetation from being completely destroyed. It will also eat smaller animals like monkeys and birds.

The Bengal tiger hunts at night and sneaks up on its prey before it pounces. The tiger will eat up to 60 pounds of food in one meal.

Offspring

A Bengal tiger usually lives alone and will only come together with another Bengal tiger during mating season. The female tiger is pregnant for 103 days. She usually gives birth to 2 to 6 baby tigers called cubs. The mother will raise the cubs by herself. Cubs are vulnerable to predators such as snakes, jackals, and other tigers.

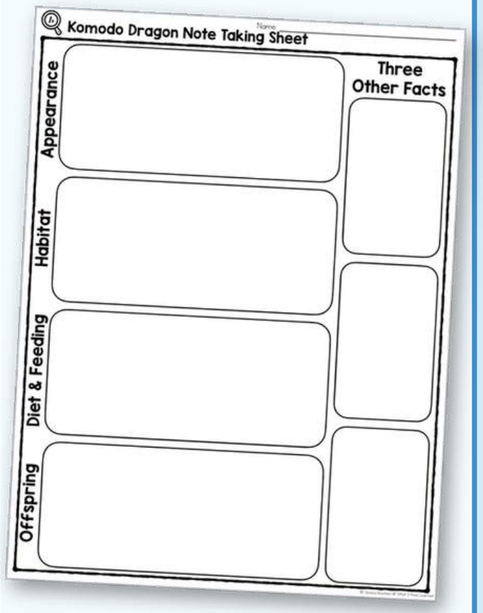
Cubs drink milk from their mother until they are a few months old. The mother brings them food until they are ready to hunt with her when they are 18 months old. The mother tiger will teach them everything they need to know about hunting and survival. The cubs are finally ready to live on their own when they are 2 to 3 years old.

Predators and Threats

The Bengal tiger does not have any natural predators, except when they are young. The real threats to the tiger are loss of habitat and hunting. Although tigers are not allowed to be hunted anywhere in the world, they are still hunted illegally. People hunt tigers for their fur, for decorations, and for medicine. Habitat loss has made it difficult for tigers to find mates and has caused them to live too closely to people. Usually, tigers avoid people out of fear, but they have been known to attack when threatened or if they cannot find other prey. Bengal tigers are considered critically endangered by protection groups. There are less than 2,500 of them left in the wild.

Students read the article in a format that fits their needs.

RESEARCH

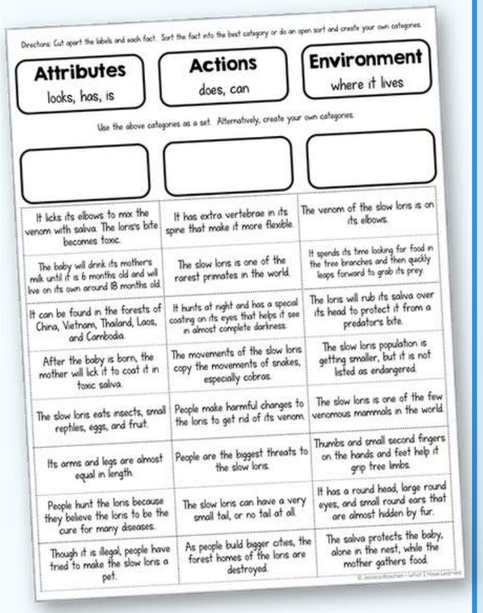

Name:

Komodo Dragon Note Taking Sheet

		Three Other Facts
Appearance		
Habitat		
Diet & Feeding		
Offspring		

Students gather facts with note-taking organizers.

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.

It licks its elbows to mix the venom with saliva. The loris's bite becomes toxic.	It has extra vertebrae in its spine that make it more flexible.	The venom of the slow loris is on its elbows.
The baby will drink its mother's milk until it is 6 months old and will live on its own around 18 months old.	The slow loris is one of the rarest primates in the world.	It spends its time looking for food in the tree branches and then quickly leaps forward to grab its prey.
It can be found in the forests of China, Vietnam, Thailand, Laos, and Cambodia.	It hunts at night and has a special coating on its eyes that helps it see in almost complete darkness.	The loris will rub its saliva over its head to protect it from a predator's bite.
After the baby is born, the mother will lick it to coat it in toxic saliva.	The movements of the slow loris copy the movements of snakes, especially cobras.	The slow loris population is getting smaller, but it is not listed as endangered.
The slow loris eats insects, small reptiles, eggs, and fruit.	People make harmful changes to the loris to get rid of its venom.	The slow loris is one of the few venomous mammals in the world.
Its arms and legs are almost equal in length.	People are the biggest threats to the slow loris.	Thumbs and small second fingers on the hands and feet help it grip tree limbs.
People hunt the loris because they believe the loris to be the cure for many diseases.	The slow loris can have a very small tail, or no tail at all.	It has a round head, large round eyes, and small round ears that are almost hidden by fur.
Though it is illegal, people have tried to make the slow loris a pet.	As people build bigger cities, the forest homes of the loris are destroyed.	The saliva protects the baby, alone in the nest, while the mother gathers food.

Students sort facts into clear categories before writing.

WRITE


Name:

Summary of the Wild Asian Water Buffalo

Habitat

Appearance

Diet & Feeding

Offspring

Students turn notes into a focused animal report.

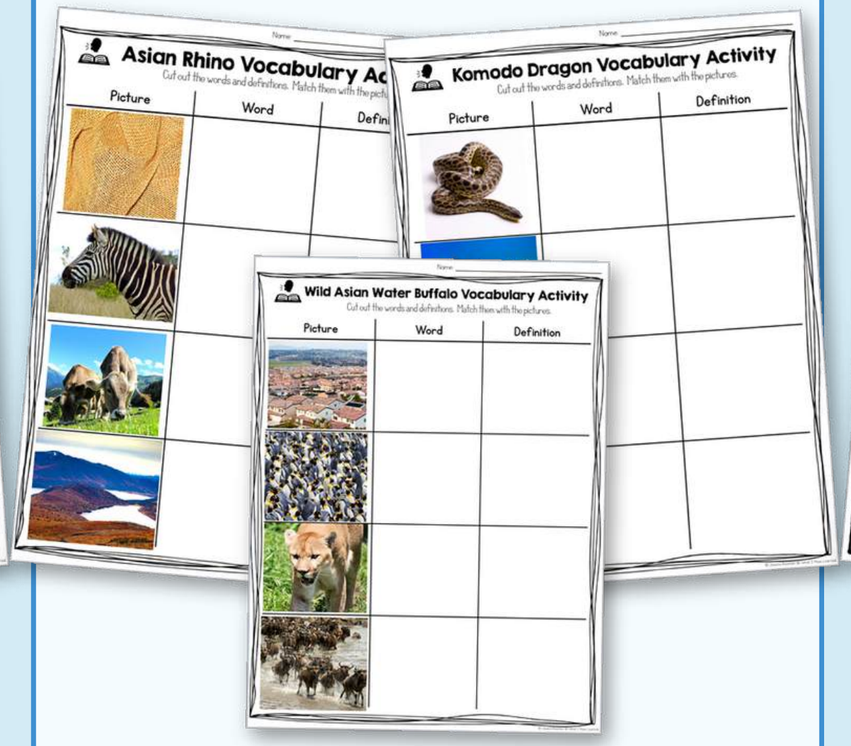
ARTICLES, VOCABULARY, AND RESEARCH PAGES

ARTICLES IN TWO FORMATS



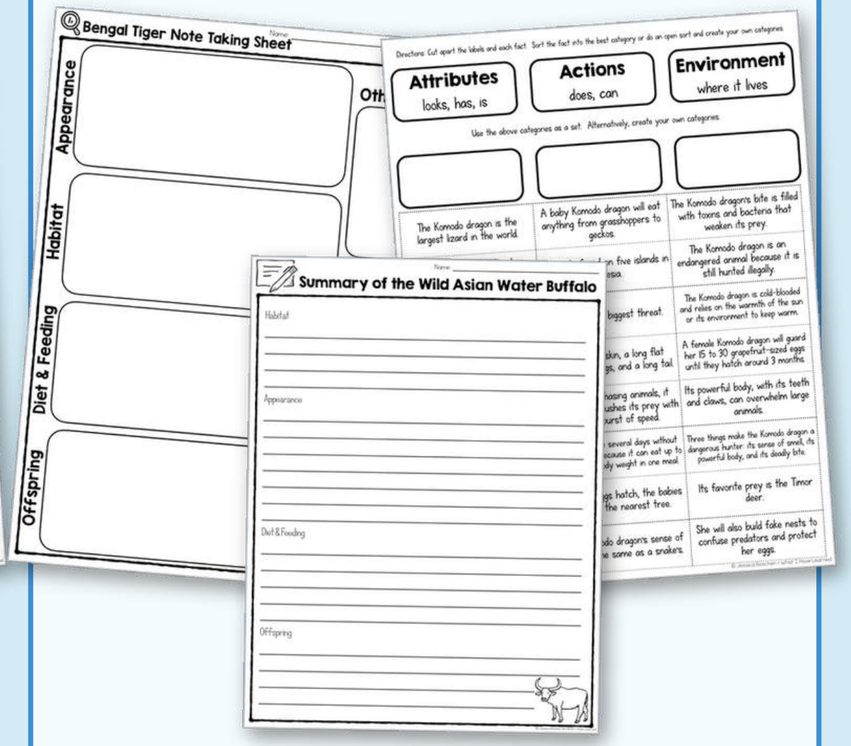
The same animal information comes in a one-page and a two-page format.

VOCABULARY SUPPORT



Picture cards and activities help students understand important animal words.

RESEARCH AND NOTE-TAKING



Questions and note-taking pages help students prepare to write.

WAYS TO USE THIS BUNDLE



1

HABITAT STUDY

Study the animals together while students compare habitats, traits, and behaviors.

2

READING GROUPS

Choose the article format, vocabulary, and comprehension pages that fit each group.

3

RESEARCH CENTER

Students use note-taking pages and research resources to gather facts independently.

4

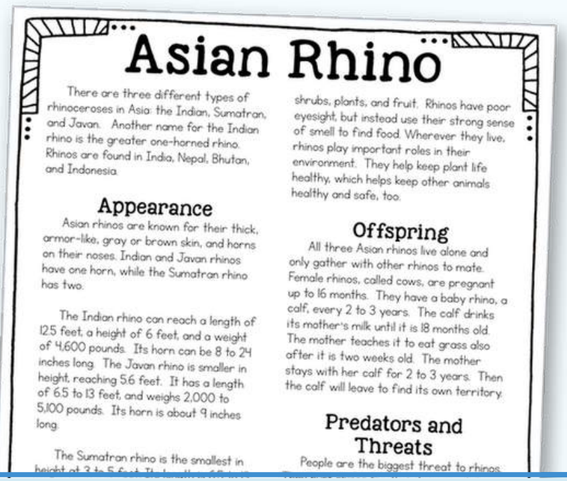
INFORMATIONAL WRITING

Move from organized notes to a summary or animal report.

YOU WILL LOVE THIS BECAUSE

HIGH-INTEREST TOPICS

8 animals give students many ways to explore habitats, features, and adaptations.


Asian Rhino

There are three different types of rhinoceroses in Asia: the Indian, Sumatran, and Javan. Another name for the Indian rhino is the greater one-horned rhino. Rhinos are found in India, Nepal, Bhutan, and Indonesia.

Appearance

Asian rhinos are known for their thick, armor-like, gray or brown skin, and horns on their noses. Indian and Javan rhinos have one horn, while the Sumatran rhino has two.

The Indian rhino can reach a length of 12.5 feet, a height of 6 feet, and a weight of 4,600 pounds. Its horn can be 8 to 24 inches long. The Javan rhino is smaller in height, reaching 5.6 feet. It has a length of 6.5 to 13 feet, and weighs 2,000 to 5,100 pounds. Its horn is about 9 inches long.

The Sumatran rhino is the smallest in

shrubs, plants, and fruit. Rhinos have poor eyesight, but instead use their strong sense of smell to find food. Wherever they live, rhinos play important roles in their environment. They help keep plant life healthy, which helps keep other animals healthy and safe, too.

Offspring

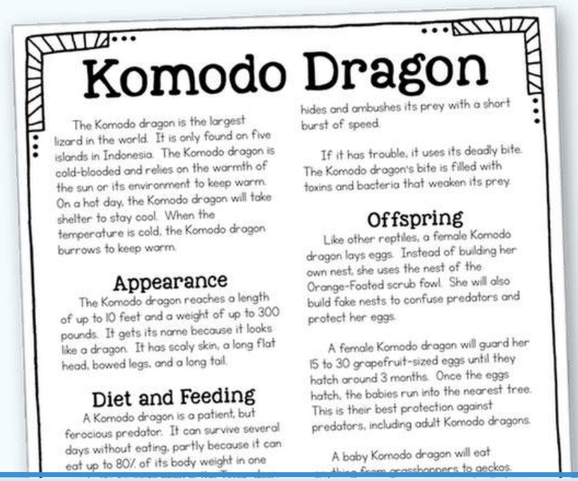
All three Asian rhinos live alone and only gather with other rhinos to mate. Female rhinos, called cows, are pregnant up to 16 months. They have a baby rhino, a calf, every 2 to 3 years. The calf drinks its mother's milk until it is 18 months old. The mother teaches it to eat grass also after it is two weeks old. The mother stays with her calf for 2 to 3 years. Then the calf will leave to find its own territory.

Predators and Threats

People are the biggest threat to rhinos

CONSISTENT AND READY

The repeated structure makes it easier to teach, model, and assign independent work.


Komodo Dragon

The Komodo dragon is the largest lizard in the world. It is only found on five islands in Indonesia. The Komodo dragon is cold-blooded and relies on the warmth of the sun or its environment to keep warm. On a hot day, the Komodo dragon will take shelter to stay cool. When the temperature is cold, the Komodo dragon burrows to keep warm.

Appearance

The Komodo dragon reaches a length of up to 10 feet and a weight of up to 300 pounds. It gets its name because it looks like a dragon. It has scaly skin, a long flat head, bowed legs, and a long tail.

Diet and Feeding

A Komodo dragon is a patient, but ferocious predator. It can survive several days without eating, partly because it can eat up to 80% of its body weight in one

hides and ambushes its prey with a short burst of speed.

If it has trouble, it uses its deadly bite. The Komodo dragon's bite is filled with toxins and bacteria that weaken its prey.

Offspring

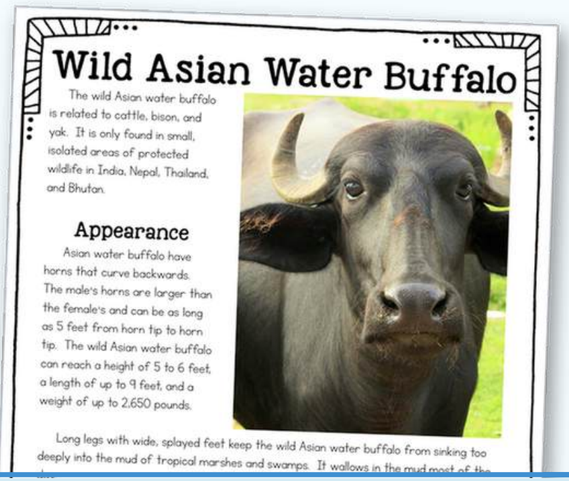
Like other reptiles, a female Komodo dragon lays eggs. Instead of building her own nest, she uses the nest of the Orange-Footed scrub fowl. She will also build fake nests to confuse predators and protect her eggs.

A female Komodo dragon will guard her 15 to 30 grapefruit-sized eggs until they hatch around 3 months. Once the eggs hatch, the babies run into the nearest tree. This is their best protection against predators, including adult Komodo dragons.

A baby Komodo dragon will eat

FLEXIBLE FOR YOUR CLASSROOM

Use the studies for science, nonfiction reading, literacy centers, or informational writing.


Wild Asian Water Buffalo

The wild Asian water buffalo is related to cattle, bison, and yak. It is only found in small, isolated areas of protected wildlife in India, Nepal, Thailand, and Bhutan.

Appearance

Asian water buffalo have horns that curve backwards. The male's horns are larger than the female's and can be as long as 5 feet from horn tip to horn tip. The wild Asian water buffalo can reach a height of 5 to 6 feet, a length of up to 9 feet, and a weight of up to 2,650 pounds.

Long legs with wide, splayed feet keep the wild Asian water buffalo from sinking too deeply into the mud of tropical marshes and swamps. It wallows in the mud most of the

TEACHERS LOVE IT!

★★★★★

This was great for my students in my self-contained special education classroom. It was easy to use and understand.

Sherrie S.

★★★★★

These articles are easy to use for many different skills. The students were interested and enjoyed learning about the animals.

Ann R.

★★★★★

A great addition to our studies on habitats and animals. These are very informational and a "one-stop shop" for learning about various animals in various habitats. Thank you!

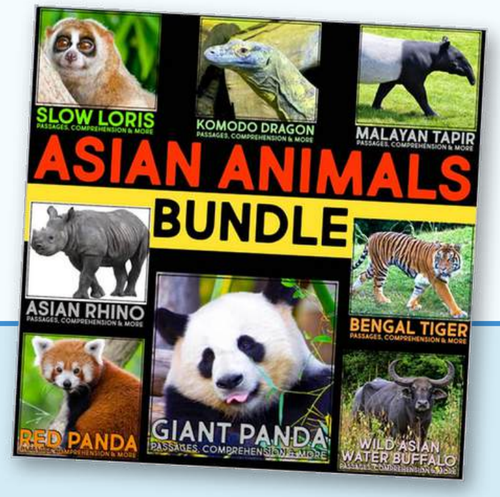
Heather B.





READY FOR YOUR CLASSROOM

- **Instant digital download**
- **Print and use the activities**
- **Science, reading, and writing support for grades 2 to 3**



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