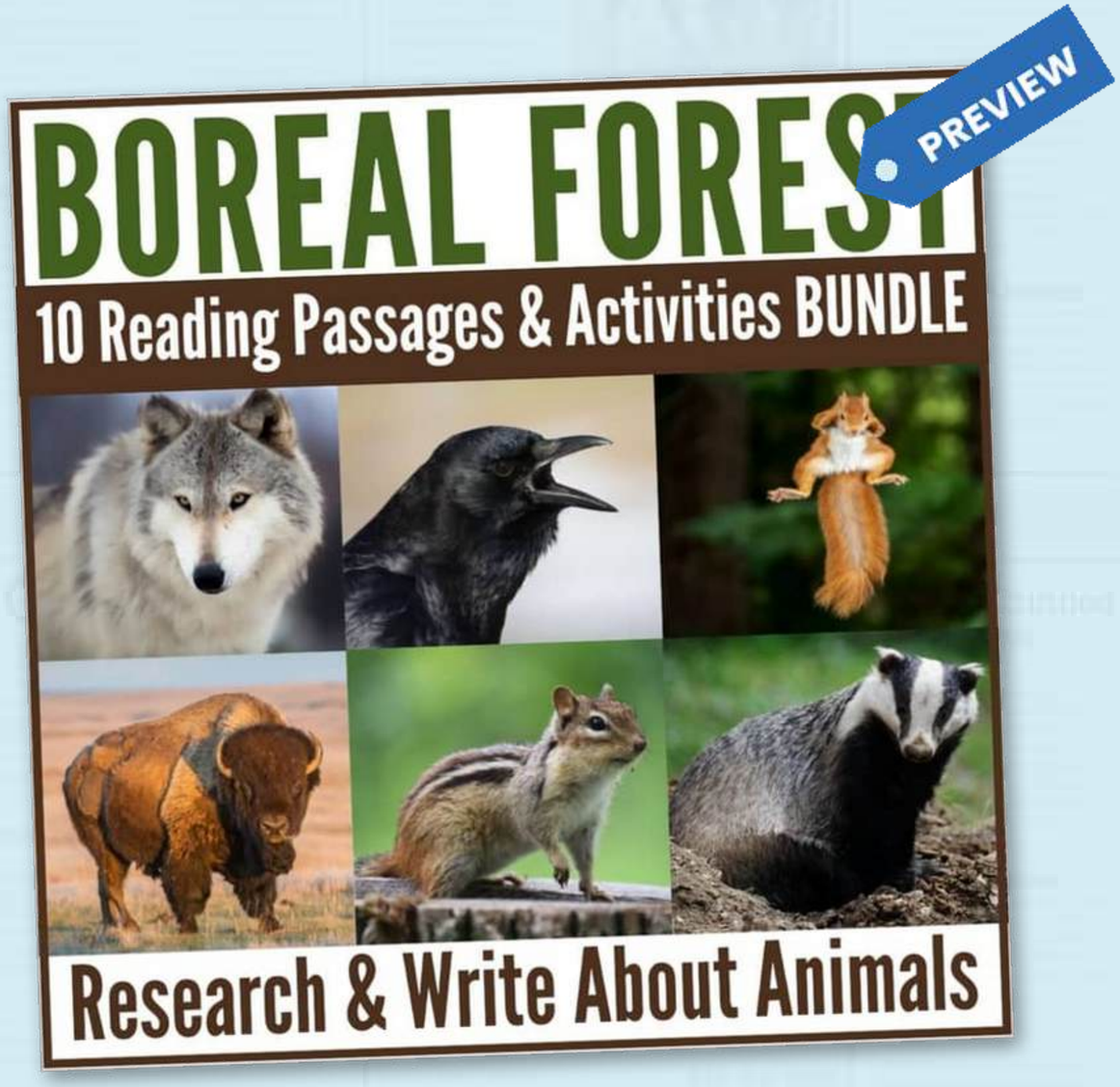
2ND-3RD



10 Forest Animals
with Research Activities

BOREAL FOREST

ANIMAL BUNDLE

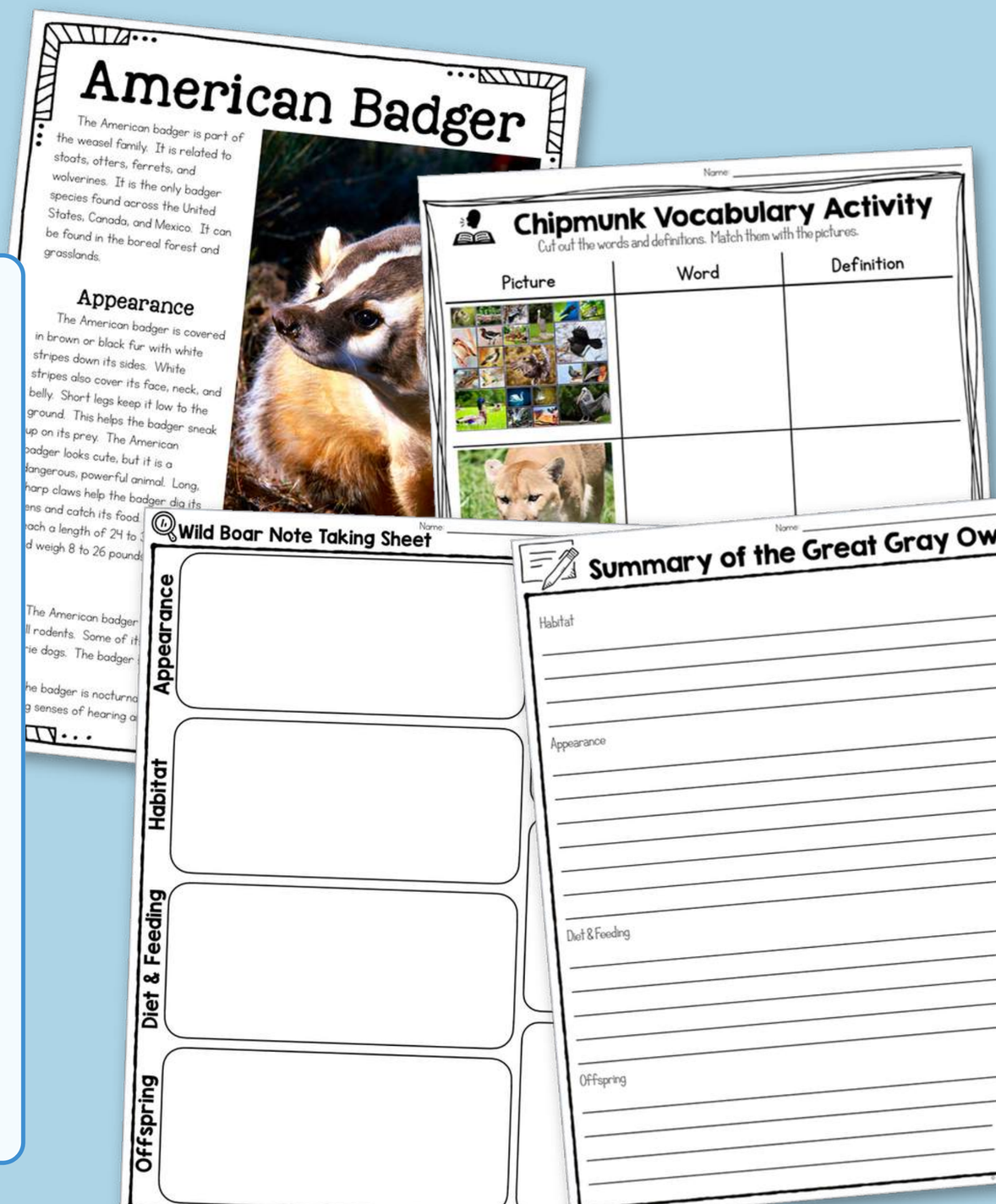
Reading, Comprehension, and Informational Writing

KEEP SCROLLING TO SEE WHAT'S INSIDE!

WHAT'S INCLUDED

BOREAL FOREST ANIMAL BUNDLE

- 10 boreal forest animal research packs
- 460 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
- Summary and informational writing pages
- Answer keys for easy grading
- QR-code and Google Site research pages where included
- Google Slides versions for digital learning



TEN BOREAL FOREST ANIMALS INCLUDED



American Badger



Bison and Buffalo



Chipmunk



Crow



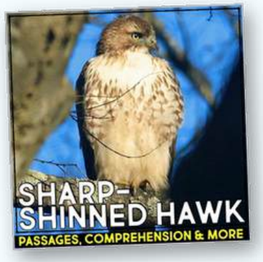
Flying Squirrel



Gray Wolf



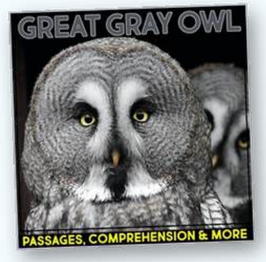
Masked Shrew



Sharp-Shinned Hawk



Wild Boar

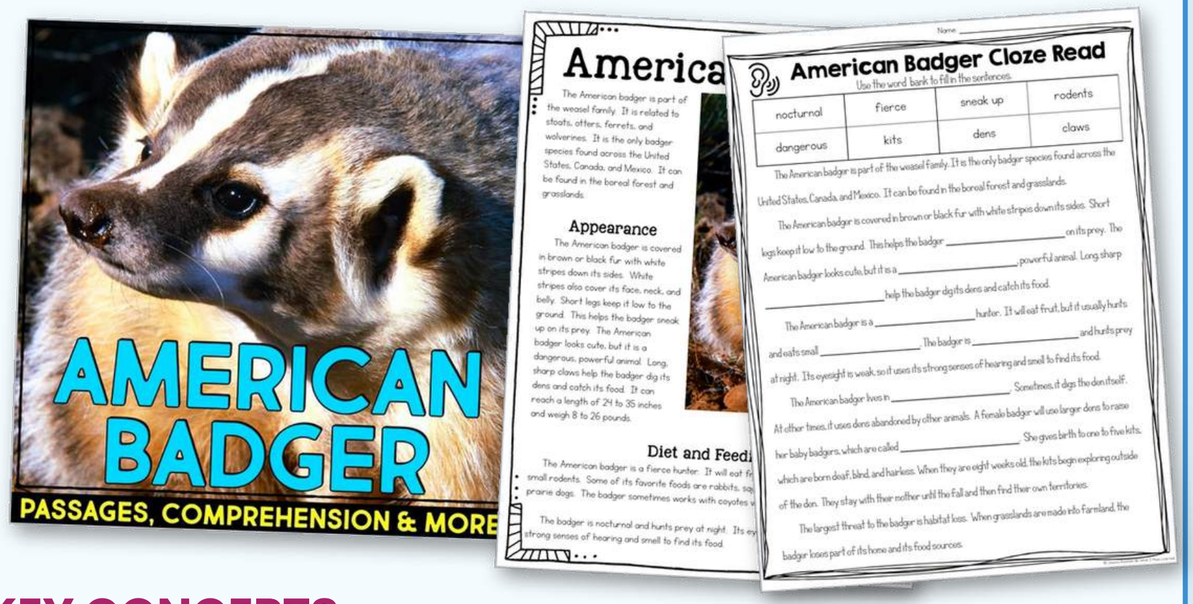


Great Gray Owl

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

INSIDE THE ANIMAL STUDIES

American Badger



KEY CONCEPTS

- Forest habitat, diet, and adaptations
- Vocabulary, comprehension, and sorting

Bison and Buffalo



KEY CONCEPTS

- Body features and herd behavior
- Research notes and report writing

FOREST HABITATS AND ADAPTATIONS

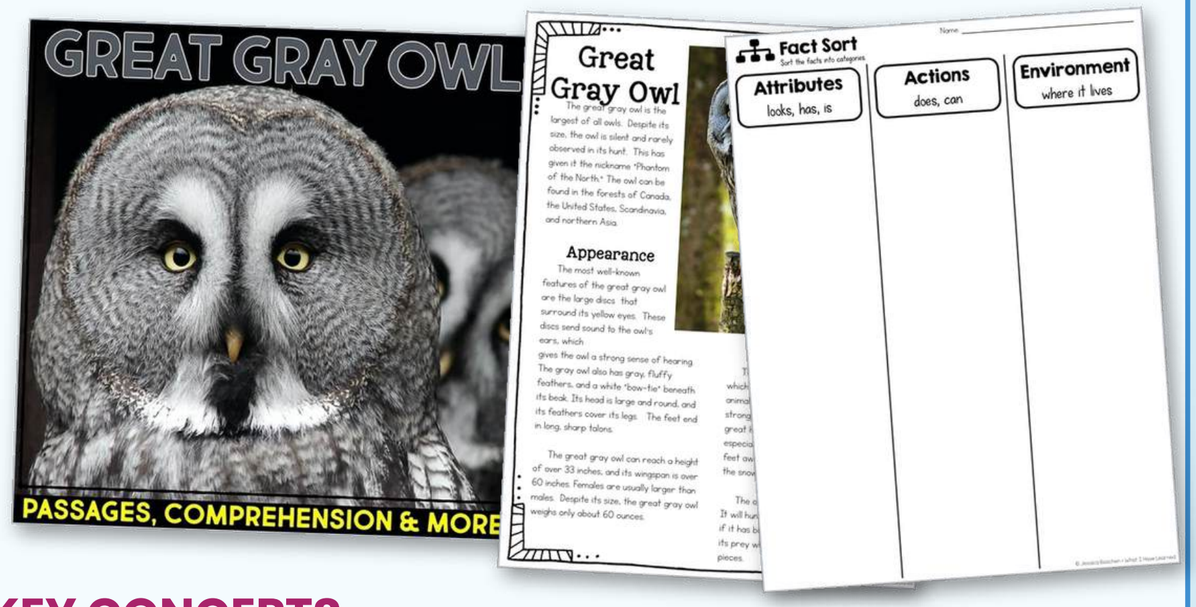
Gray Wolf



KEY CONCEPTS

- Pack behavior and forest adaptations
- Comprehension and organized research

Great Gray Owl

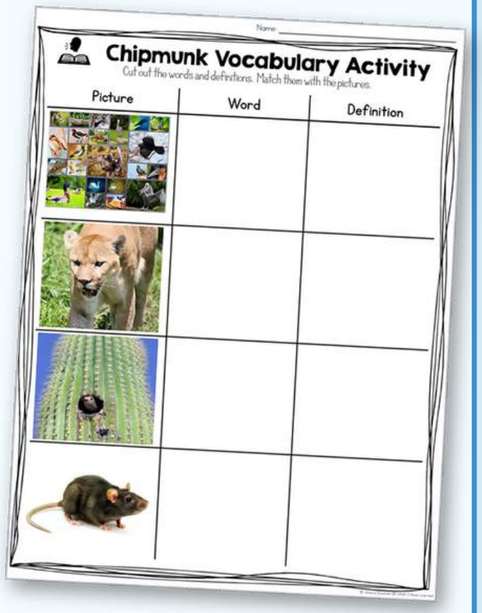


KEY CONCEPTS

- Adaptations and nocturnal behavior
- Animal notes and comprehension

EVERY ANIMAL STUDY FOLLOWS A SIMPLE ROUTINE

LEARN


Chipmunk 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


Great Gray Owl

The great gray owl is the largest of all owls. Despite its size, the owl is silent and rarely observed in its hunt. This has given it the nickname "Phantom of the North." The owl can be found in the forests of Canada, the United States, Scandinavia, and northern Asia.

Appearance

The most well-known features of the great gray owl are the large discs that surround its yellow eyes. These discs send sound to the owl's ears, which gives the owl a strong sense of hearing. The gray owl also has gray, fluffy feathers, and a white "bow-tie" beneath its beak. Its head is large and round, and its feathers cover its legs. The feet end in long, sharp talons.

The great gray owl can reach a height of over 33 inches, and its wingspan is over 60 inches. Females are usually larger than males. Despite its size, the great gray owl weighs only about 60 ounces.

Diet and Feeding

The great gray owl is a bird of prey, which means that it hunts and eats animals. It is fond of small rodents. Its strong eyesight and hearing make it a great hunter, but its silent flight makes it especially deadly. It can find its prey 300 feet away or buried over a foot deep in the snow.

The owl is nocturnal and active at night. It will hunt during the day in wintertime or if it has babies. The owl normally swallows its prey whole but will sometimes eat it in pieces.

Offspring

A great gray owl will stay with the same mate for life. Both male and female owls raise their baby owls together. The owl rarely builds its own nest but uses the abandoned nests of other birds. Often, a pair of great gray owls will use the same nest for several years.

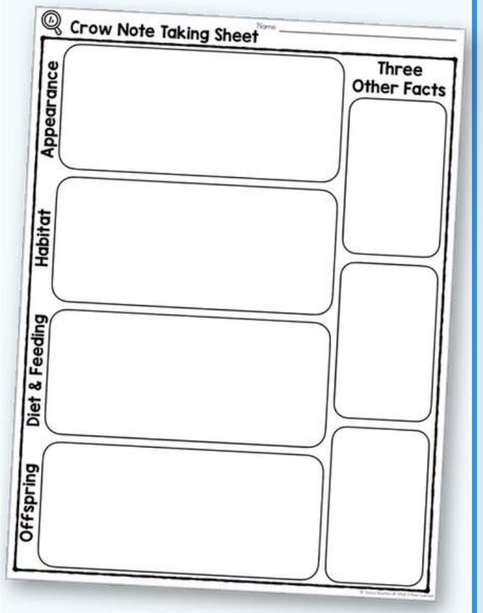
The female can lay up to nine eggs that hatch after 36 days. She will sit on the eggs while the male brings her food. Once the babies hatch, they grow quickly. They leave the nest after a month, but cannot yet fly. They hop from branch to branch until they learn how to fly when they are about 55 days old. The mother will continue to feed the babies until they are 4-5 months old. At this age, they are independent and leave home.

Predators & Threats

Natural predators of the great gray owl include other birds of prey until the owls are fully grown. The biggest threat to the owl is habitat loss. As people build cities and farmland, the forest home of the owl is lost. The great gray owl is considered endangered in many countries.

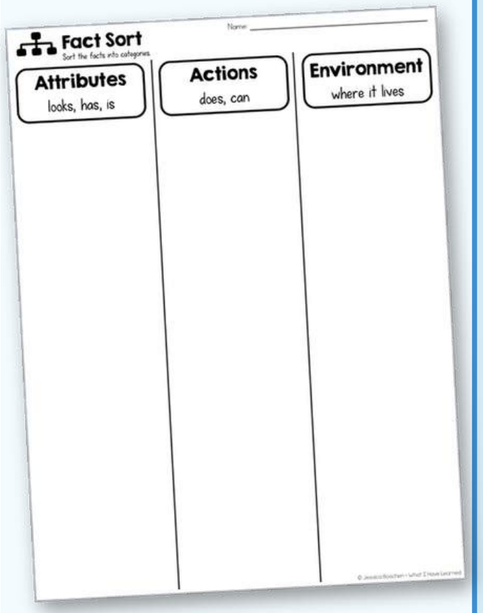
Students read the article in a format that fits their needs.

RESEARCH


Crow Note Taking Sheet
Appearance
Habitat
Diet & Feeding
Offspring
Three Other Facts

Students gather facts with note-taking organizers.

ORGANIZE


Fact Sort
Sort the facts into categories.
Attributes
looks, has, is
Actions
does, can
Environment
where it lives

Students sort facts into clear categories before writing.

WRITE


Summary of the Wild Boar
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



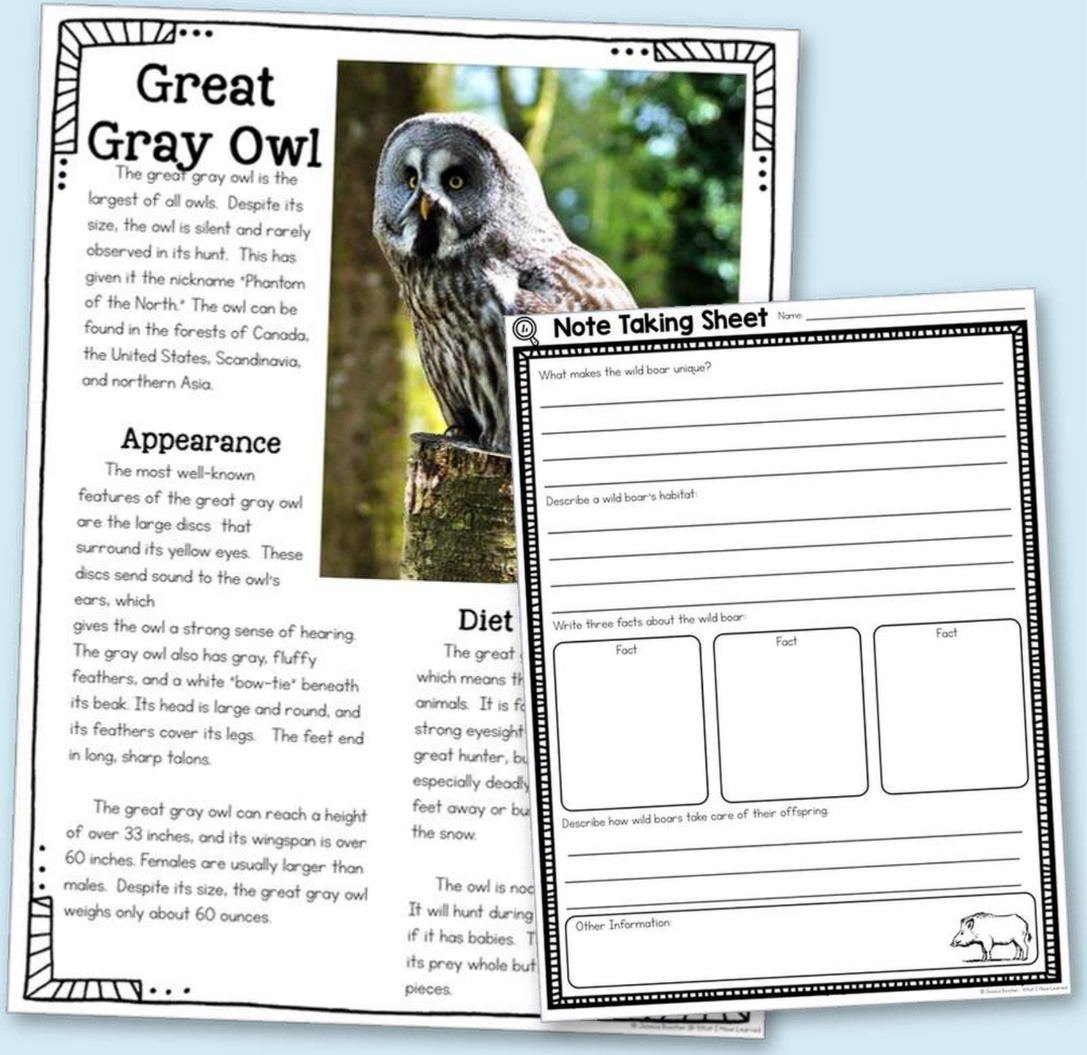
Picture cards and activities help students understand important animal words.

RESEARCH AND NOTE-TAKING



QR-code research, questions, and note-taking pages help students prepare to write.

WAYS TO USE THIS BUNDLE



1

Biome Study

Study boreal forest 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 QR-code research to gather facts independently.

4

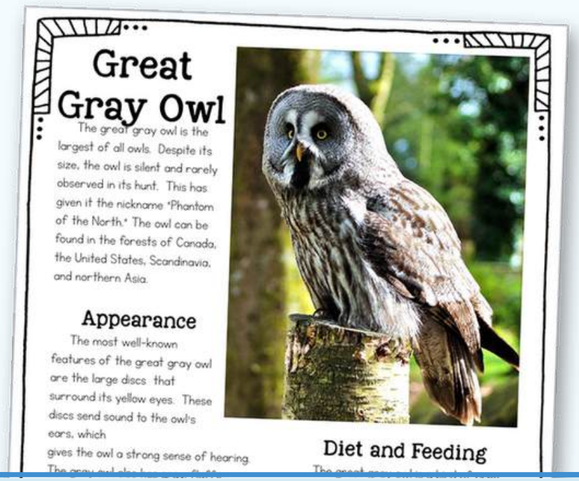
Informational Writing

Move from organized notes to a summary or animal report.

YOU WILL LOVE THIS BECAUSE

High-Interest Topics

Ten animals give students many ways to explore forest habitats and adaptations.


Great Gray Owl

The great gray owl is the largest of all owls. Despite its size, the owl is silent and rarely observed in its hunt. This has given it the nickname "Phantom of the North." The owl can be found in the forests of Canada, the United States, Scandinavia, and northern Asia.

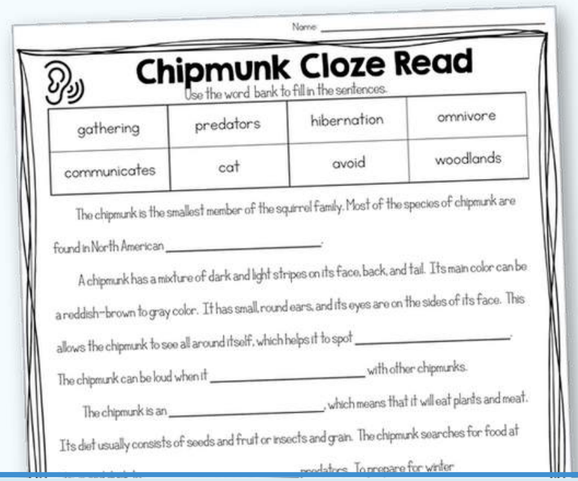
Appearance

The most well-known features of the great gray owl are the large discs that surround its yellow eyes. These discs send sound to the owl's ears, which gives the owl a strong sense of hearing.

Diet and Feeding

Consistent and Ready

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


Name: _____

Chipmunk Cloze Read

Use the word bank to fill in the sentences.

gathering	predators	hibernation	omnivore
communicates	cat	avoid	woodlands

The chipmunk is the smallest member of the squirrel family. Most of the species of chipmunk are found in North American _____.

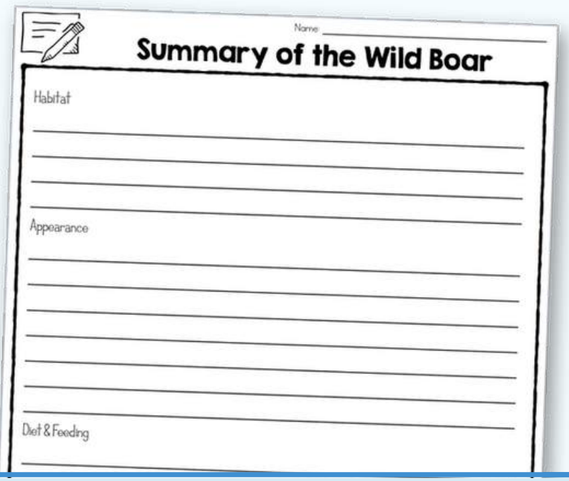
A chipmunk has a mixture of dark and light stripes on its face, back, and tail. Its main color can be a reddish-brown to gray color. It has small, round ears, and its eyes are on the sides of its face. This allows the chipmunk to see all around itself, which helps it to spot _____.

The chipmunk can be loud when it _____ with other chipmunks.

The chipmunk is an _____, which means that it will eat plants and meat. Its diet usually consists of seeds and fruit or insects and grain. The chipmunk searches for food at

Flexible for Your Classroom

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


Name: _____

Summary of the Wild Boar

Habitat

Appearance

Diet & Feeding

TEACHERS LOVE IT!

★★★★★

I'm slowly collecting them all! I am in love with these bundles. My students get so much out of these projects!

Linda S.

★★★★★

This was a great resource for my students to help with their animal research project!

Sarah N.

★★★★★

Great resource! My students loved the images and easy to understand resources. The QR codes were a big help.

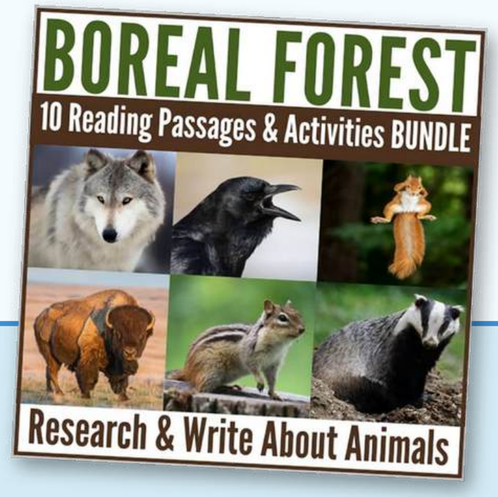
Wendy G.





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