

L32 — Identifying Local Plants and Animals

Read Aloud Passage

Every region has its own community of plants and animals that can be identified with a field guide. Learning their names starts with noticing shapes, patterns, and other features that make each kind recognizable.

The more living things you learn to recognize, the easier it becomes to spot new ones by comparing them to what you already know. Keeping a record of what you find, and where, turns noticing into real scientific practice.

Activity 1

One statement below does NOT belong with the others about identifying local plants and animals. Circle it and explain why it does not belong.

- A.** Every region has its own community of plants and animals that can be identified with a field guide.
- B.** Learning their names starts with noticing shapes, patterns, and other features that make each kind recognizable.
- C.** Keeping a record of what you find, and where, turns noticing into real scientific practice.
- D.** Wilting happens when a plant loses water faster than its roots can replace it.

Why does it not belong?

Activity 2

Because / But / So — complete each sentence three different ways.

Every region has its own community of plants and animals that can be identified with a field guide because

Every region has its own community of plants and animals that can be identified with a field guide but

Every region has its own community of plants and animals that can be identified with a field guide so

Activity 3

Start with the kernel sentence. Use the prompts to expand it into a more detailed sentence.

Kernel sentence: The more living things you learn to recognize, the easier it becomes to spot new ones by

comparing them to what you already know.

How?

Why?

Write your expanded sentence:

Activity 4

Write one of each type of sentence about identifying local plants and animals.

Statement (Declarative):

Question (Interrogative):

Exclamation (Exclamatory):

Command (Imperative):

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