

Amphibians

When amphibians aren't hibernating, they are likely searching for food. Most amphibians have a healthy carnivorous diet consisting of insects and worms, but they often are not picky eaters. Some other things amphibians will feast upon include other frogs, spiders, snails, and small birds or bats.

We know that amphibians need to be close to water to lay their eggs. Although they largely live on land, many amphibians spend a significant portion of their lives in water. This is why they are called amphibians.

Amphibians

Name: _____

1. Select the word or phrase from the paragraph that helps the reader understand the meaning of the word moisture?

- a. helps them to breathe
- b. covered with sticky fluid
- c. if an amphibian's skin stops being wet, it will be unable to breathe
- d. many amphibians shed their skin weekly

2. What evidence does the author use to support the ideas that amphibians have several characteristics?

a. They can live in both water and on land.

b. They can breathe through their skin and lungs.

c. They can live in both water and on land, and must live near a body of water to lay their eggs.

d. They can live in both water and on land, and must live near a body of water to lay their eggs.

Name: _____	
Physical Characteristics	Amphibians
	Other Facts

Amphibians

Amphibians are creatures that spend their time both on land and in the water. There are about 4,000 species of amphibians in the world, especially in hot, humid areas. The most prevalent type of amphibians are frogs and salamanders, they're also the ones you probably know best!

Physical Characteristics

A trait that amphibians are known for is their moist skin. Have you ever touched a frog? Did its skin feel wet and slimy? Amphibians are covered with sticky fluid that keeps their skin wet. The moisture on their skin helps them to breathe. If for some reason an amphibian's skin stops being wet, it will be unable to breathe. Many amphibians shed their skin weekly. This occurs because they need their skin to stay soft.

Name: _____

6. What does the word hibernate mean?
- a. spending time living in a cave
 - b. being active and getting around
 - c. staying alert as long as possible
 - d. resting or remaining inactive

7. What is the main idea of the text?

Amphibians

Close Reading Steps

1 Read the text

2 Annotate the text

3 Read the text again

4 Define unknown words

5 Read the text again

This resource includes:

- Teacher Tips
- Questions to Ask Students
- Student Bookmarks:
 - Close Reading Steps
 - Annotate/Mark the Text
- Informational Text: Amphibians
- 10 Multiple Choice Questions
- 8 Graphic Organizers
- Answer Key

Amphibians

When amphibians aren't hibernating, they are likely searching for food. Most amphibians have a healthy carnivorous diet consisting of insects and worms, but they often are not picky eaters. Some other things amphibians will feast upon include other frogs, spiders, snails, and small birds or bats.

We know that amphibians need to be close to water to lay their eggs. Although they largely live on land, many amphibians spend a significant portion of their lives in water. Their young will also spend a significant portion of their lives in water.

Amphibians

Name: _____

1. Select the word or phrase from the paragraph that helps the reader understand the meaning of the word moisture?
 - a. helps them to breathe
 - b. covered with sticky fluid
 - c. if an amphibian's skin stops being wet, it will be unable to breathe
 - d. many amphibians shed their skin weekly
2. What evidence does the author use to support the ideas that amphibians have several characteristics to protect them from predators?
 - a. amphibians are cold-blooded and must live near a body of water
 - b. their skin color helps them to camouflage and blend in with their surroundings and produce poison to protect themselves
 - c. the tree frog's skin color allows it to blend in with grass, leaves, and trees and amphibians have an ideal temperature
 - d. amphibians need to be close to water to lay their eggs and produce poison to protect themselves
3. Where in the text does the author show evidence to support the claim that amphibians can hibernate?
 - a. Paragraph 4
 - b. Paragraph 5
 - c. Paragraph 6
 - d. Paragraph 7
4. Which of these examples tell us what amphibians like to eat?
 - a. when amphibians aren't hibernating, they are likely searching for food. Most amphibians have a healthy carnivorous diet
 - b. most amphibians will feast upon include other frogs, spiders, snails, and small birds or bats
 - c. some other things amphibians will feast upon include other frogs, spiders, snails, and small birds or bats
 - d. amphibians are not picky eaters

Amphibians

Amphibians are creatures that spend their time both on land and in the water. There are about 4,000 species of amphibians in the world, especially in hot, humid areas. The most prevalent type of amphibians are frogs and salamanders, they're also the ones you probably know best!

Physical Characteristics

A trait that amphibians are known for is their moist skin. Have you ever touched a frog? Did its skin feel wet and slimy? Amphibians are covered with sticky fluid that keeps their skin wet. The moisture on their skin helps them to breathe. If for some reason an amphibian's skin stops being wet, it will be unable to breathe. Many amphibians shed their skin weekly. This occurs because they need their skin to stay soft.

Amphibians

Name: _____

6. What does the word hibernate mean?
 - a. spending time living in a cave
 - b. being active and getting a lot of exercise
 - c. staying alert as long as possible
 - d. resting or remaining mostly inactive for a period of time
7. What is the main idea of this text?
 - a. amphibians can hibernate like bears
 - b. many types of amphibians with different characteristics exist, but they have several similarities
 - c. 90% of amphibians are frogs
 - d. amphibians are cold-blooded
8. What evidence does NOT support the author's claim that young amphibians will undergo many changes?
 - a. many amphibians will lay their eggs in the water
 - b. many amphibians hatch as tadpoles
 - c. many amphibians shed their skin weekly
 - d. many amphibians will undergo a metamorphosis
9. What is the logical connection between amphibians being carnivores and eating small bats?
 - a. amphibians are not picky eaters
 - b. amphibians are not picky eaters
 - c. amphibians are not picky eaters
 - d. amphibians are not picky eaters

10 Multiple Choice Questions

Close Reading

Close Reading: A reading strategy that is used to comprehend and analyze a text closely. Students will typically read the text at least twice for comprehension, details, analysis, and deep questioning of the text's purpose and meaning.

Steps for Close Reading:

1. Read the Text
2. Mark Up the Text or Annotate the Text
3. Read the Text Again
4. Define Unknown Words
5. Read the Text Again
6. Respond to Reading

Includes:

- Teacher Tips
- Questions to Ask Students
- Close Reading Steps - Bookmark
 - Version with "Mark the text"
 - Version with "Annotate the text"
- Steps to "Mark the Text" Bookmark
- Steps to "Annotate the Text" Bookmark
- Informational Text: The
- 10 Multiple Choice Questions
- 7 Graphic Organizers

Teacher Tips & Suggestions

Questions to Ask Students

- What is the text mostly about?
- Who is the audience for this text?
- What's is the writer's purpose of this text?
- What's your favorite part of the passage?
- What words are new to you? What do you think the words mean?
- What detail stands out to you?
- What questions do you now have about the topic?
- If you can ask the author 2 questions, what would you ask them?
- In this paragraph, what is the author saying?
- What is the structure of the text? How does it help

Teacher Tips

Close reading: A reading strategy that is used to comprehend and analyze a text closely. Students will typically read the text at least twice for comprehension, details, analysis, and deep questioning of the text's purpose and meaning.

1. Read the Text: When students read the text for the first time, they are reading just to identify what the passage is mostly about. The first read is surface level and allows the students to understand the gist of the text.
2. Mark Up the Text or Annotate the Text: Encourage students to use their annotation bookmarks (provided below) to make notes directly on the text. Students can write in the margins, use sticky notes to make notes, use color coding. You can even slip the text inside a dry-erase pocket and encourage students to use dry-erase markers to mark up the text.
3. Read the Text Again: If the teacher is working with the students for this, the teacher can read the text aloud this time. Model think-alouds and use expression while you read. If students are working with partners in a station, encourage them to each read a paragraph then switch readers.
4. Define Unknown Words: During this step, invite students to circle any unknown or unfamiliar words. Use the provided graphic organizer to select 4-5 unknown words and work to identify the meaning of each word.
5. Read the Text Again: With this third time reading the text, encourage the students to read the passage independently.
6. Respond to Reading: Students will now use the text to answer the 10

Graphic Organizers

- Main Ideas with Text Evidence
- Central Ideas with Text Evidence
- Central Ideas with Details
- Main Idea, Details, Conclusion
- KWL: What I Know, What I Want to Know, What I Learned
- Overview: Topic, Author's Purpose, Key Vocabulary, Most Important Thing, I Wonder, Important Facts, Illustration
- Context Clues (3 Versions: 3 words, 4 words, 5 words)
- Amphibians Graphic Organizer

Name: _____

Unknown Word	Context Clue	Word Meaning

Name: _____

What I Know	What I Want to Know	What I Learned

Name: _____

Topic	Author's Purpose
Key Vocabulary	Most Important Thing
Important Facts	Illustration

Graphic Organizers

Ideas for Use



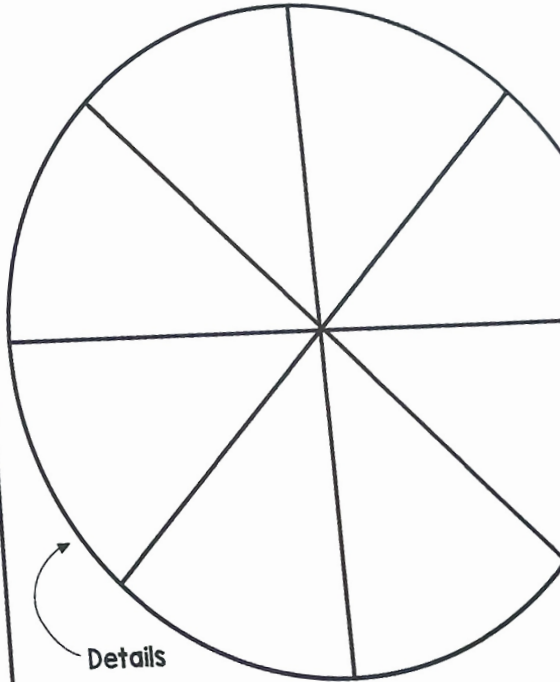
- Whole Group Instruction
- Partner Practice
- Guided Reading Groups
- Substitute Plans
- Send home to practice
- ELA Work Stations or Centers
- Assessment

Name: _____

Unknown Word	Context Clue

Name: _____

Central Idea



Details

Name: _____

Main Ideas

1

2

3

Text Evidence #1

Text Evidence #2

Text Evidence #3

Name: _____

Main Idea

Detail

Detail

Graphic Organizers

Purchase now to
connect science
and literacy
in your
classroom!