

Nonfiction



Animal Families

by Deborah November



Mc
Graw
Hill

PAIRED
READ

Tadpoles into Frogs

STRATEGIES & SKILLS

Comprehension

Strategy: Reread

Skill: Main Topic and
Key Details

Vocabulary

adult, alive, covered, fur,
giant, groom, mammal,
offspring

Phonics

Consonant Digraphs

ch, tch, sh, ph, th, wh, ng

Content Standards

Science

Life Science

Vocabulary Strategy

Multiple-Meaning Words

Word count: 273**

Photography Credit: Cover (inset) Brand X Pictures/PunchStock/Getty Images, Tom Brakefield/Brand X Pictures/Getty Images.

**The total word count is based on words in the running text and headings only. Numerals and words in captions, labels, diagrams, charts, and sidebars are not included.

CCSS

Genre Nonfiction



Essential Question

How are offspring like their parents?



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**PAIRED
READ**

Tadpoles into Frogs 17

Animals take good care of their babies.

Baby Deer

Deer mothers have one to three babies.



Deer mothers feed their babies for two months.



Baby deer can walk soon after they are born.

A deer is a mammal like you. Mammals do not come from eggs.

Young deer are called offspring. They have spots.

Boy deer grow antlers.



Girl deer do not grow antlers.



Antlers have more points on them if the deer has good food to eat.

The deer becomes an adult.
His antlers usually get bigger.

STOP AND CHECK

What do boy deer grow,
but not girl deer?

Kangaroos

Baby kangaroos grow to be very big. The giant red kangaroo is the biggest one.



Kangaroos are only about the size of a grape when they are born.



Kangaroos are a kind of mammal.

A baby kangaroo is also called a joey. It lives in its mother's pouch.

Kangaroos cannot walk like you can. They hop instead. They are very good at hopping!



Kangaroos hop on their back feet.



Koalas sleep most of the day.

Koalas

Koalas live in their mothers' pouches, too. When they grow up, they are covered with fur. Koalas have paws. They use their paws to groom or clean up.

Penguins

A mother penguin lays her egg. She goes to find food. The father watches the egg.



The father penguin keeps the egg warm by his feet.



Penguins know when their baby is calling them.

The father stays close by. He has nothing to eat. The baby penguin comes out of the egg. The mother comes back. Now the father can go eat.

STOP AND CHECK

What does the mother penguin do after she lays her egg?

Alligators

Alligators lay eggs, too. The mother watches the eggs in her nest. The eggs hatch.



The babies make noises before they come out.



The alligator is a good mother.

The mother protects her babies. She cares for them. She helps them stay alive.

These babies can grow one foot every year. Think how big you would be if you were an alligator!



Animal mothers and fathers take very good care of their babies. They are family.

Alligators are good swimmers.



Respond to Reading

Summarize

Use the chart to summarize *Animal Families*.

Main Topic		
Detail	Detail	Detail

Text Evidence

1. Is *Animal Families* true? **Genre**
2. What does a boy deer grow?
Main Topic and Key Details
3. What word on page 9 can mean a man who is getting married? **Multiple-Meaning Words**
4. Write about what father penguins do. **Write About Reading**

Compare Texts

Read about baby tadpoles and how they become frogs.

Tadpoles into Frogs

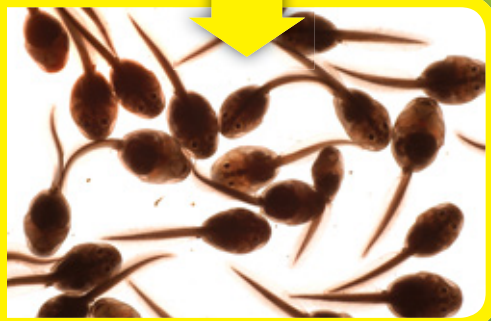
Frogs begin as eggs.



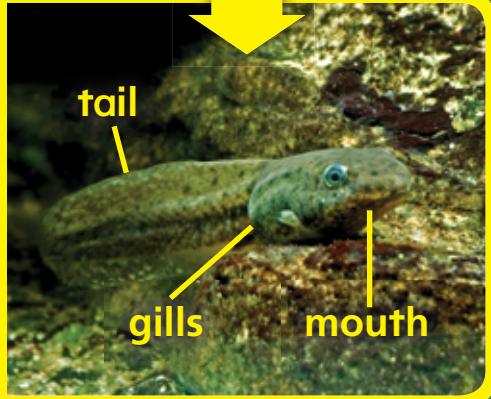
When the egg hatches, the tadpole is born.



These babies look like fish.



Tadpoles have a tail, a mouth, and gills to breathe.



They grow legs.



The tadpole's tail goes away.



The tadpole is a frog! He hops out of the water.



Make Connections

How are tadpoles like frogs?

Essential Question

How are baby animals like their parents? **Text to Text**

Focus on Science

Purpose To find out how baby animals are like their parents

What to Do

Step 1

With a partner, choose one animal from this book.

.....

Step 2

Draw a picture of the animal as a baby.

.....

Step 3

Then draw the animal when it is grown up.

Conclusion Talk about how the baby is different from the adult.

Thinkmark

The Topic

What is *Animal Families* mostly about?

Vocabulary

What new words did you learn in *Animal Families*?

What clues helped you understand these words?

Conclusions

What did you learn about how baby animals grow?

Which animal did you like the best?