

AND ONL Nonfiction Resources

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 Animal Rights & the Real Ivan
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- Standards-aligned Resources
- Answer Keys for Applicable Activities!

Informational Texts Topics

- Apes, Monkeys, Chimps, Oh My!
- Monster of Movies or Gentle Giant?
- Living the Gorilla Life
- Threats to Gorillas
- The World's Largest Land Mammal
- An Elephant's Everyday Life
- Elephants in Danger
- History of the Circus & Animals
- Wild Animals as Pets
- Zoos: A Complicated History
- The Animal Rights Movement
- Jane Goodall: An Unorthodox Observer
- The Real One & Only Ivan

Informational Texts



Apes, Monkeys, Chimps, Oh My!

At first glance, apes, monkeys, and humans may not seem to have much in common. Yet, we all belong to the same scientific category – primates! Although apes and monkeys look quite different than humans, they tend to be confused with one another. Just like apes are distinctly differently than humans, monkeys and apes have different **characteristics** as well. While all three may belong to the same category, each is unique too.

What makes a primate?

Primates belong to a family of mammals that share a number of similarities. All primates have advanced intelligence and abilities. For instance, they can grasp objects with their hands and/or feet due to having **opposable thumbs**. They also have eyes that face forward and have hair not fur. Primates share many other commonalities too long to list here, but the ones mentioned are the major, defining features shared by all primates, including humans!



Ape or monkey? Examine the photo closely and decide!

What makes an ape?

Within the scientific category, there are two branches of **apes**: the great apes and lesser apes. Great apes include gorillas, chimpanzees, bonobos, and orangutans. Lesser apes include gibbons and siamangs. Despite a few differences between great apes and lesser apes, such as body and brain size, in general, all apes share several features. First, apes do not have tails. Apes are also larger in size, and some are bipedal, meaning they can walk on two legs. Apes' lifespan is quite long. Apes live to be 35 to over 50 years old. Finally, apes possess a high level of intelligence. They can use tools and learn language.



Ape or monkey? Examine the photo closely and decide!

What makes a monkey?

Similar to apes, monkeys are grouped into two categories, Old World monkeys and New World monkeys. Between the two categories, there are hundreds of species of monkeys. While people often confuse apes and monkeys, there is one obvious difference between the two categories of primates. Monkeys have tails! In addition, monkeys tend to be smaller in size and walk on all fours, like a cat or dog. Monkeys' brains are also smaller. Although monkeys are still intelligent, they do not use tools like apes.

What makes the difference important?

Whether you spend time at the zoo, watch nature documentaries, want to be a veterinarian, or hope to study wild animals, it is important to know the similarities and differences between

primates. With a little information, it becomes fairly easy to identify the differences. Just like you would not want to confuse a human for an ape, it is important to recognize the distinct differences between apes and monkeys. You never know, they just might be offended by the mix-up. Apes, after all, are intelligent too!

DID YOU KNOW? Chimpanzees share approximately 98.6% of human DNA. However, humans did not evolve from chimps, a common misconception.

15 Nonfiction Readings

Educational Text Features

Glossary of Key Vocabulary

➤ 1 Page Per Reading

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Informational Texts

Nonfiction Text Analysis Name:		s	Apes, Monkeys, Chimps, Oh My!			
Nonfiction Text Features			Directions: Fill out the following organizer, identifying the key features of the informational text.			
Feature 1: Image 1				Feat	ture 2: Did You Know?	
What is it? Name/describe the feature.				What is it? Name	/describe the feature.	
How does this feature contribute to your understanding of the whole article?				How does this feature contribute to your understanding of the whole article?		
Vocabulary & Terms					ey vocabulary words and terms clues from the text.	
characteristics						
apes						
opposable thumbs						
Main Idea & Key Details Directions: Fill out the graphic organizer below in order to determine the main idea of the text.						
Title:						
Key Detail 1:		Key Detail 2	2:		Key Detail 3:	
Main Idea: What is the article mostly about?						

Interesting Images

Common Core-Aligned

Informational Texts Standards

Critical Thinking Opportunities

Informational Texts

1b) Nar	ne:		Apcs, M	olikeys, Gill	ilips, oli ivi
1. How does with textual e		information in the te	xt? How is this te	ext organization ef	fective? Support
2. Why mightext.	t humans be include	d in the scientific cat	egory of primates	s? Support with ev	ridence from the
		nd monkeys. What a n apes and monkeys			
		article "Apes, Monke n evidence from the t		My!"? What idea ir	the text does
		ed in the text. Then, of the photographs dep			

Nonfiction Text Analysis

- 2 Formats to Allow for Differentiation
- Use for Centers or Rotation Model
- Pair with Novel Cross-text Connections
- ➤ Answer Key & Google Slides™ Links

Extension Activities Topics

- Gorilla Documentary
- Animal Cams Observation & Research
- TED Talk: My invention made peace with lions
- Circus Images Analysis
- Novel Comparison
- Final Project Safari Stroll Animal Research & Diorama Project

Extension Activities

Extension Activity 2 Name: Animal Cams

Smithsonian Zoo Animal Webcams

For the following activity, you will become a zoologist! A zoologist studies animals and their behavior. They use careful observation and critical thinking as they study animals in the wild or in captivity. In particular, zoologists can focus on an animal's physical characteristics, diet, behavior, and habitat to learn more about them. To begin your work as a zoologist, complete the following steps:

- Using the Smithsonian's Zoo webcams, you will select an animal to study.
 - Smithsonian's National Zoo Webcams https://nationalzoo.si.edu/webcams
 - Please note: sometimes the animals are not in the area of the camera, so you may have to select a second animal.
- · After you select an animal, take notes about the animal's life in the organizers below.
- After a period of observation, research the life of this animal. Compare your research to your observations.
- Analyze your findings and determine if the animal's life in the zoo closely mimics the life of this animal in the wild.
- Finally, write a journal entry from the perspective of the animal! Try to capture the animal's feelings, attitude towards its life, what it does, and anything in between.

Habitat Observation & Notes

Prompt	Description
What vegetation do you see?	
What food/water source(s) do you see?	
Describe the weather/climate.	
What type of shelter is available for the animals?	
What type of habitat does it look like? (desert, swamp, forest, etc.)	© 2019 LIT Lessons 15 ••••••

6 Extension Activities

Variety ofMaterials –Documentary,Images

Engage withDifferentActivities

Comprehension& AnalysisQuestions

Extension Activities

<i>**</i> ***	Extension Activity 4	Name:	Circus Image Analysis				
ca	19 th Century Circus Images For this extension activity, you will examine 3 circus images. You will analyze each one for their content, purpose, and representation of circus animals. First, fill out the graphic organizer, focusing on details you can take-away from the image. Then, answer the questions that follow.						
ım	Image #:						
	What do you notice in	tne image?	What is going on in this image?				
Wi	no appears to be in charge i can you tell?		What questions do you have about the image?				
	What does this image reveal as image.	about people's attitude	towards circus animals? Support with evidence from				
_							
2. Based on the image, how were circus animals treated? What was life like for them? Use details from the image to support your answer.							
=							
3.	What does the image reveal about the circus and its purpose? Explain and support with details.						
, –							
<u> </u>			© 2019 LIT Lessons 25				

- Allows for Differentiation
- Standardsaligned – Informational Texts
- Pair withNonfictionReadings
- MakeConnectionsBetween Texts

Extension Activities



Take a walk on the wild side!

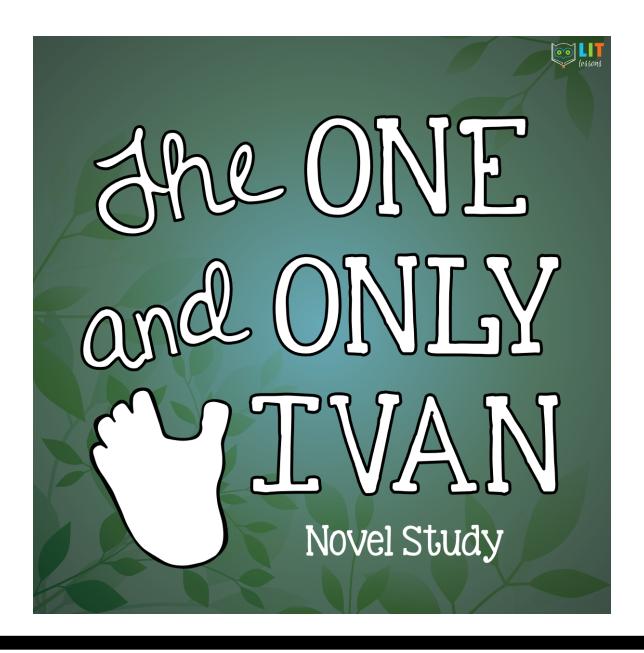
Name: _____



- Foster Rich Discussion
- Cross-curricular Learning
- ➤ Google Slides[™]
 Links for Google
 Drive[™]
- Answer Keys for Applicable Resources

BUNDLE & SAVE!

This resource is part of a comprehensive unit on *The One and Only Ivan*! Click the cover below to preview all the resources available.



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Finally, thank <u>you</u> for your hard work and service to children.
 I know this product will help you in your efforts. Enjoy!