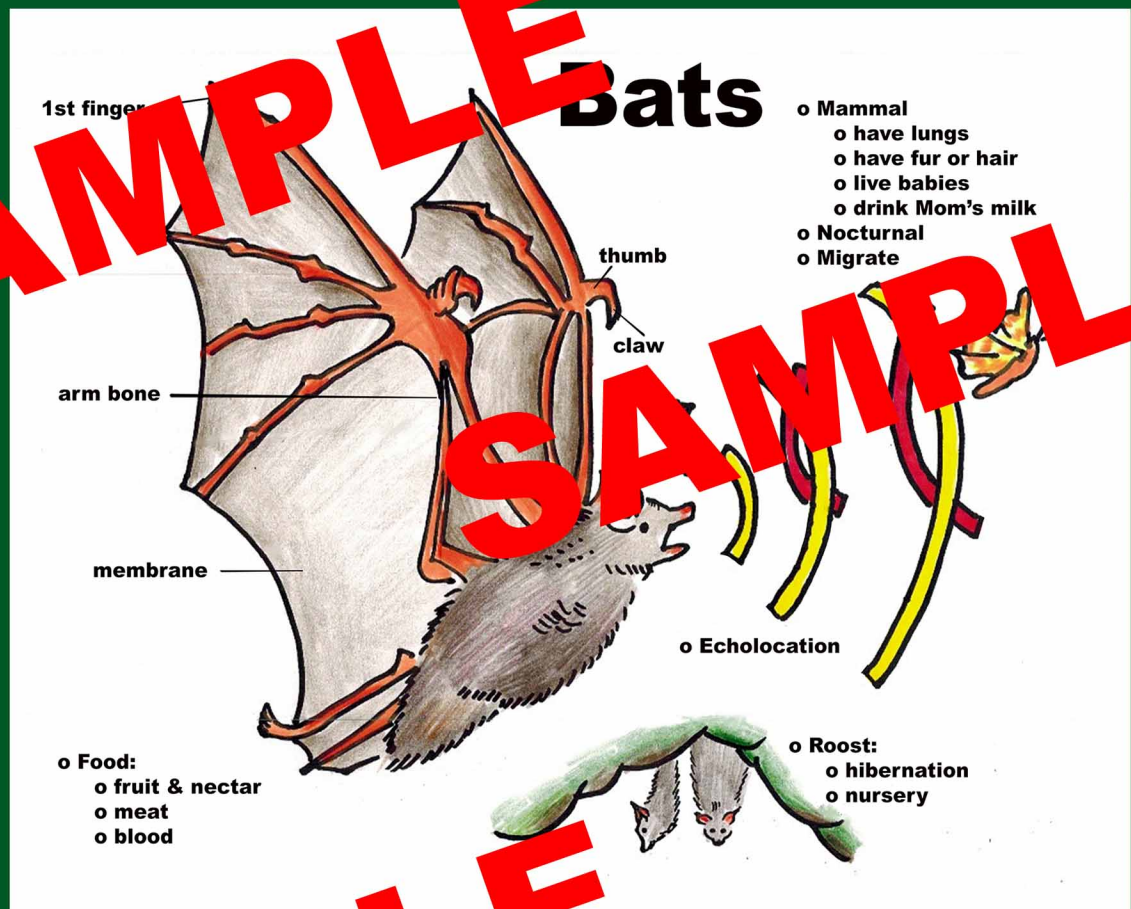


Close Reading

Plus Writing Activities

Bats By Gail Gibbons



Teaching Animal Science through
Reading, Comprehension, Vocabulary,
Posters, and Reflection

Bats

Qiang Ma

1st finger

arm bone

meat

thumb

o Echolocation

- o Food:
 - o fruit & nectar
 - o meat
 - o blood

- o Roost:
 - o hibernation
 - o nursery

- o Mammal
 - o have lungs
 - o have fur or hair
 - o live babies
 - o drink Mom's milk
- o Nocturnal
- o Migrate



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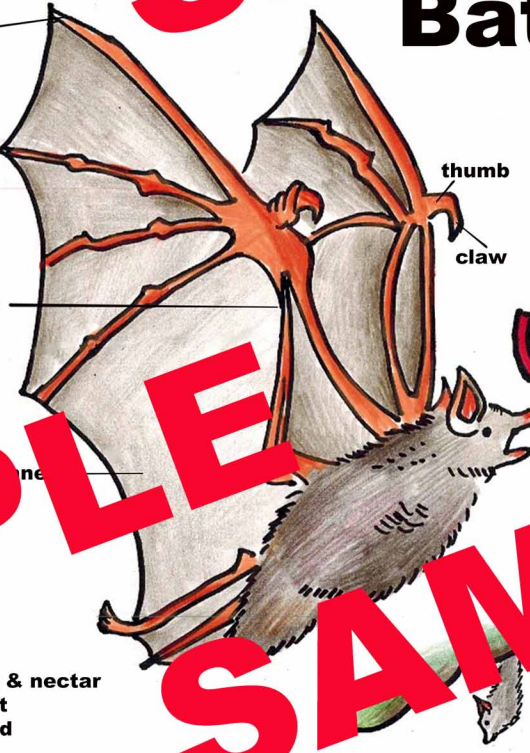
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Bats Close Reading Organizer

Title: _____

Things to remember

Colors to mark the passage:

- Highlight the title in yellow.
- Underline topic sentence in green.
- Circle the important words about bats in red.
- Use close reading symbols throughout text.

CLOSE reading symbols:

- Check Mark (✓) – understands story
- Star (*) – something is important
- Exclamation mark (!) – something new, something that is surprising
- Question mark (?) – unsure, don't understand it

The main idea of this passage is to _____

The main idea of this passage is to explain the basic facts about bats.

What have you learned about bats?

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The main idea of this passage is to explain the basic facts about bats.

What have you learned about bats?

I learned that bats are the only mammals that can fly.

1. Bats

Bats dive, swoop and swerve through the dark night sky. They are nocturnal, meaning they are awake at night and asleep during the day.

Bats are mammals, as are dogs, cats and humans. All mammals are warm-blooded animals, and their babies are born alive instead of being hatched from eggs. Bats are the only mammals that can fly.

All bats have the same basic characteristics, including lar bodies and light-weight bones. Bat wings are different from the wings of birds. A bat's wing has long arm bones with very long finger bones called a membrane, stretches between the bones. The thumb is separate from the wing bones to a bat's body and legs. Each finger separately to change the shape of its wings. This helps the bat speed and direction quickly. When a bat lands, it flips upside down on its toe claws. It uses these claws to move around. Most bats have a good sense of hearing and can see well. Most bats have a good sense of smell too.

Bats choose many kinds of dark places and crannies to live in. These places are called roosts. Many bats live in caves, attics, barns or tall trees. In places where it gets cold in winter, some kinds of bats migrate to warmer climates; others use their roots to hibernate until spring. Just before hibernating begins, certain things happen. Bats eat lots of food to live on during the long winter months. Their heartbeats slow down, and their body temperatures drop. In the springtime, female bats gather together in roosts that will become nurseries. There they will give birth to their babies called pups. Most bats have only one pup at a time. The young pup grows quickly. At three months old, it is flying on nightly hunting trips. When it is about one year old, it is an adult.

1. Bats

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1. Text Dependent Questions

What makes bats different from other mammals?

What are some of the basic characteristics of all bats?

What are so special about bat fingers?

What are roosts used for?

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What makes bats different from other mammals?

What are some of the basic characteristics of all bats?

What are so special about bat fingers?

What are roosts used for?

Bats are different from other mammals because they are the only mammals that can fly.

Some of the basic characteristics of all bats are: lar bodies and light-weight bones. Bat wings are different from the wings of birds. A bat's wing has long arm bones with very long finger bones called a membrane, stretches between the bones. The thumb is separate from the wing bones to a bat's body and legs. Each finger separately to change the shape of its wings. This helps the bat speed and direction quickly. When a bat lands, it flips upside down on its toe claws. It uses these claws to move around. Most bats have a good sense of hearing and can see well. Most bats have a good sense of smell too.

Bat fingers are special because a bat can move each finger separately to change the shape of its wings. This helps the bat change its speed and direction quickly.

Roosts are used for:

- bats to live in
- bats to hibernate in winter
- bats to use them as nurseries in the springtime

2. Bats

Most bats are insect eaters and have a special way of "seeing" in the night called echolocation. A bat sends out a rapid beeping sound too high-pitched for people to hear. When hunting, the sound waves hit an insect. The sound waves bounce back to the bat's ears as echoes. These echoes tell the bat the size of the insect and where it is located. In a flash the bat scoops up the insect. If it weren't for bats, there would be too many insects.

There are fruit and nectar-eating bats, too. These bats plants so we can have foods such as avocados, figs and bananas. scatter seeds.

A few kinds of bats are meat eaters. They eat fish, fish sometimes flies. They have smooth, sharp, crushing teeth that allow what they catch – bones and all.

Blood is the only food for vampire bats. They are found in America and South America. When the vampire bat finds an animal it makes a tiny cut with its teeth in the animal's skin. Then the bat licks up the blood with its tongue. The animal hardly feels the cut.

Many places where bats live are getting smaller. One reason is that many people still don't like bats and destroy their habitats. Other causes are pollution and the use of pesticides for killing crop-damaging insects. In many places there aren't enough bats left to keep down the number of insect pests or to pollinate flowers.

People are learning how to help protect bats. Some people provide bat houses where they can roost. Sometimes people cover bat cave entrances with grillwork. Bats are free to come and go, but people can't enter. Also, there are nature reserves that protect large groups of bats.

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2. Text Dependent Questions

What kinds of food do bats eat?

Why are bats endangered?

Give out at least one reason why bats are needed.

How do people help protect bats?

2. Text Dependent Questions

What kinds of food do bats eat?

Why are bats endangered?

Give out at least one reason why bats are needed.

How do people help protect bats?

Bats eat many different foods.

- Most bats eat insects.
- Some bats eat fruit and nectar.
- A few kinds of bats eat meat.
- Vampire bats eat blood.

Bats are endangered because their habitats are getting smaller. One reason is that many people still don't like bats and destroy their habitats. Other causes are pollution and the use of pesticides for killing crop-damaging insects. In many places there aren't enough bats left to keep down the number of insect pests or to pollinate flowers.

People help protect bats by:

- providing bat houses
- covering bat cave entrances with grillwork
- setting up nature preserves

Vocabulary

nocturnal	
mammal	
roost	
nurseries	
echolocation	
vampire	

Vocabulary

nocturnal	Active and awake at night and asleep during the day.
mammal	Warm-blooded animals covered in hair or fur on the skin, give birth to young, and feed their young with their milk.
roost	A place where bats live or sleep.
nurseries	A place babies are cared for.
echolocation	A sensory system in certain animals, such as bats and dolphins, to locate objects by reflected sound.
vampire	(A bat) feeds on the blood of animals.

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Credits

I draw all the clipart myself for all the products in my store.

Thank you so much and I hope you enjoy this lesson.

