

ANIMAL AND PLANT REPRODUCTION

Science Reading

Animal and Plant Reproduction

Animal Behavior and Reproduction
Have you ever wondered how animals help their species survive? Animal behavior and reproduction are connected, and they play an essential role in the continuation of life. By studying these behaviors, we can learn how animals live in their environments and increase their chances of reproduction.

Plant Reproduction and Structures
Have you ever wondered how plants reproduce and grow? Plants have developed unique structures for millions of years that help them do this. These structures also work with animals to help plants thrive. Let's explore how plants and animals work together in plant reproduction.

Factors That Influence Growth in Organisms
Some plants and animals grow bigger or faster than others? The growth of living things is influenced by environmental factors and genetic factors. These factors work together to determine how an organism grows and develops.

Diagram 1: As the bee moves from one flower to another, gathering nectar, it picks up pollen and fertilizes other flowers.

Diagram 2: The monkey is eating fruit from a tree. After digesting the fruit, it drops the seeds in a new place. The seeds can then grow into new plants, helping the species survive and spread.

NGSS MS-LS1-4

Digital and Print

Reading Passages

Notes

Worksheets

Task Cards

Readings with Questions

Scroll Through

To take a peek inside!

Help students learn how animals and plants have special features to help with reproduction and growth, and then test their comprehension with these easy to read science reading passages.

ANIMAL AND PLANT REPRODUCTION

Science Reading



Topics Included

- ✓ **Animal behavior and reproduction**
- ✓ **plant reproduction and structures**
- ✓ **Factors that influence growth in organisms**

Each topic *includes*

- ✓ **One to two page science reading passage to teach the topic.**
- ✓ **Notes with questions to guide their reading**
- ✓ **Comprehension worksheets to review the information using multiple levels of questioning**
- ✓ **Task cards to extend their learning and for extra review**
- ✓ **Answer keys to easily check the student knowledge**
- ✓ **Digital version for more flexibility on how to use the lesson**
- ✓ **Lesson Design to help you differentiate the lesson in your classroom**

The collage displays various educational resources for the topic of plant reproduction. At the top, a student worksheet is shown with fields for 'Name', 'Class', and 'Date', followed by a 'Big Idea Question' and a 'Notes' section. Below this, a reading passage titled 'Plant Reproduction and Structures' explains the process of pollination and seed dispersal. It includes two diagrams: Diagram 1 shows a bee moving between flowers to transfer pollen, and Diagram 2 shows a monkey eating fruit and dropping seeds. A digital task card interface is also visible, featuring two tasks with text input boxes. The tasks are: 'TASK 1: An organism has 32 chromosomes in its body cells, how many chromosomes would it pass on to its offspring in its sex cells?' and 'TASK 2: If you cross a brown Bb bunny with a white bb bunny, what are the possibilities of producing a white offspring?'.

ANIMAL AND PLANT REPRODUCTION

Science Reading

Name: _____ Class: _____
Topic: Animal Behavior and Reproduction Date: _____
Big Idea Question: How does the behavior of animals help with their reproduction?

Questions

What is the difference between nest building and huddling?

How is vocalization similar to courtship displays?

What are some examples of animal behaviors that lead to reproduction?

Notes

Factors That Influence Growth in Organisms

Have you ever wondered why some plants and animals grow bigger or faster than others? The growth of living things depends on two main factors: environmental factors and genetic factors. These factors work together to determine how well an organism grows.

Environmental factors are the conditions and resources in an organism's surroundings that affect how it grows and survives. These include food, sunlight, space, water, and even temperature. Plants and animals rely on these factors to stay healthy and strong. For example, trees in a dense forest compete for sunlight (diagram 1). If taller trees block too much light, smaller trees may struggle to grow because they can't make enough food through photosynthesis. Similarly, animals depend on water and food to survive. If a river dries up during a drought, the animals that rely on it for drinking water may have to move to a new area or risk not surviving. Changes in environmental factors can make life difficult for living things, shaping how they grow, adapt, and interact with their surroundings.



Space is a crucial environmental factor that affects the growth and health of both plants and animals. Every living thing needs enough room to get the resources it needs to survive. For example, fish in a crowded tank may struggle to grow as large as fish in a bigger tank because they have to compete for food, oxygen, and clean water (diagram 2). When too many fish live in a small space, waste builds up quickly, making the water unhealthy and further limiting their growth. Similarly, plants in a crowded garden may not have enough space for their roots to spread out and absorb water and nutrients from the soil. If plants are too close together, they may also block each other from getting enough sunlight, which is needed for photosynthesis. Without enough space, both plants and animals can struggle to grow properly, showing how important it is for living things to have room to thrive.



Diagram 2: Goldfish grow based on the size of their tank and the space they have. The more room they have, the larger they will become.

Genetic factors also play a big part in growth. These are traits passed down from an organism's parents. For example, Great Danes grow much larger than Chihuahuas because of their genes. In plants, some sunflowers are bred to grow tall, while others are bred to stay short. This shows how genetics can decide the size and growth rate of an organism.

In summary, both environmental and genetic factors influence how plants and animals grow. Environmental factors like food, light, space, and water affect how well an organism develops, while genetic factors determine its potential size and shape.

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Different ways to use the *science readings*

- Substitute plan on days you will be out
- Introduction of the material at the beginning of the unit
- During the explain phase of the 5E model
- As part of a science station
- For reteach to reinforcing their understanding
- During the review at the end of the unit

Why? SCIENCE READING PASSAGES?

- ✓ Increase science literacy in the classroom
- ✓ Simple passages to help students comprehend the information
- ✓ Note-taking template to help students interact with the reading
- ✓ Worksheets to review and apply their knowledge
- ✓ Reinforcement task cards to continue their understanding


**Used on a substitute
day-easy for the sub to
use and great resource!-
Amber**

ANIMAL AND PLANT REPRODUCTION

Science Reading

Animal Behavior and Reproduction
Directions: Describe and define
1. What is huddling and explain why animals do it.

Animal Behavior and Reproduction
Have you ever wondered how animals help their species survive? Animal behavior and reproduction are closely connected, and they play an essential role in the continuation of life. By studying these behaviors, we learn how animals live in their environments and increase their chances of reproduction.

One remarkable behavior is nest building. Many birds and reptiles, with their ingenuity, construct nests to safeguard their young. For instance, bald eagles (diagram 1) fashion large nests high in trees or on cliffs using sticks, and sea turtles meticulously dig nests in the sand to shield their eggs. These nests provide a secure environment for the young to thrive, enhancing their chances of adulthood and reproducing later.

Diagram 1: Bald Eagles build nests high in trees to protect their eggs from predators and the environment, while sea turtles dig their nests in the sand.

Another behavior that highlights the unity and cooperation among animals is huddling. Species like penguins and musk oxen huddle together to shield their young from the cold. By staying close, they maintain warmth and safety from predators. This collective effort ensures that more young animals survive and mature into adults, enabling them to reproduce and perpetuate the species.

Vocalization is also important during mating. Crickets chirp by rubbing their wings together to attract mates; the healthiest males make the loudest chirps. Wolves howl to find mates. Howls often attract more attention. These sounds help animals find the best partners and increase their chances of reproducing successfully.

Courtship displays are behaviors animals use to impress potential mates. Male peacocks (diagram 2) fan out their large, colorful tail feathers to show off to a potential mate. The more symmetrical the tail, the better their chances of attracting a mate. The healthiest partner, which leads to stronger offspring. Some fish use bright colors. These behaviors show off the males' health, helping them attract a mate.

Diagram 2: Male peacocks fan out their vibrant tail feathers to attract a mate. The more symmetrical the tail, the better their chances of attracting a mate. The healthiest partner, which leads to stronger offspring. Some fish use bright colors. These behaviors show off the males' health, helping them attract a mate.

Animal behaviors like nest building, huddling, vocalizing, and courtship displays are important for reproduction. These actions help ensure young animals survive, grow up, and produce the next generation successfully.

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Check out what teachers just like you have said about the science reading products:



Our biology teacher and I share a lot of the same students this semester, so finding reading activities I can sprinkle into my English classes is a blessing! We discuss the passages together as a class and talk through any confusion students may have on the science concepts, as well as discussing the writing elements of the passage. Highly recommend!- Laura



I love these guided reading resources. They are easy to access and the scaffold to help students summarise information is fantastic- Leah



My students really enjoyed this one. It broke down the concepts very easily in language that my students could understand. - Breanna

HOW TO USE THE RESOURCE IN

3 simple steps

1

Print the PDF version, make copies, and hand out to students

2

Use the digital version by clicking the titles in the RED BOX to make your own copy (found at the end of the PDF)

3

Share the resource with your students using your favorite LMS (Google Classroom, Powerschool (schoolology), Canva...)

Interactive Digital Flip Book

Teachers Guide

What You Will Need To Get Started:

1. Download link for the Google Resource by clicking on the titles in the red box
Cell Energy Digital Flip Book Student
Cell Energy Digital Flip Book Teacher
2. Access to the Internet and a Google Account (Free)
3. Google accounts or Microsoft OneDrive accounts for your students to save their work
4. Open the file on your Google Drive. The link will prompt you to make a copy

5. This new copy is now yours to edit and share with your students
6. Printer access if you choose to print the finished product as an actual flip book

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TOPIC Animal Behavior and Reproduction **GUIDING QUESTION** How does the behavior of animals help with their reproduction?

Vocalization is also important during mating. Crickets chirp by rubbing their wings together to attract mates; the healthiest males make the loudest chirps. Wolves howl to find mates, and stronger howls often attract more attention. These sounds help animals find the best partners, which increases their chances of reproducing successfully.

Courtship displays are behaviors animals use to impress potential mates. For example, male peacocks (diagram 2) fan out their large, colorful tail feathers to show off to females. The more vibrant and symmetrical the tail, the better their chances of attracting a mate. This display helps females choose the healthiest partner, which leads to stronger offspring. Some fish also perform dances or show off bright colors. These behaviors show off the males' health, helping females pick the best mates.



Diagram 2: Male peacocks show off their vibrant tail feathers in front of female peacocks to grab their attention during the mating season.

Animal behaviors like nest building, huddling, vocalizing, and courtship

QUESTION	KEY DETAILS
How is vocalization similar to courtship displays?	
What are some examples of animal behaviors that lead to reproduction?	

SYNTHESIS SENTENCE: (BIG IDEA OF THE TEXT IN ONE SENTENCE)

Save Money and Grab the Life Science Bundle

Life science readings with notes and comprehension worksheets all together.

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- ✓ NGSS MS-PS4 (Evolution)

“My students and I absolutely loved this resource!!! The way this was planned out with the reading, diagrams, and questions was perfect. I mainly used this with my students but they used it one day with a substitute and they wrote to tell me how great it was! (I think they thought I created it so I have to tell them otherwise!)”

Life Science

Big Idea Question: How can Punnett squares be used to predict the probable outcomes of offspring?

Diagram 1: When mice reproduce, there is a 50% chance of having a boy and a 50% chance of having a girl. Mice are known to have six to eight babies per litter and can have multiple litters in a year. Each time they have a baby, there is a 50% chance of having a boy and a 50% chance of having a girl. This does not mean that if they have six babies half will be boys and half will be girls. They could have all boys or all girls. They could have five boys and one girl or five girls and one boy. The more babies they have, the closer the actual results will be to the predicted outcome. You can predict the possible results of two parents by using a tool called a Punnett Square.

Diagram 2: A Punnett square is a tool that can show possible allele combinations of a genetic trait. A Punnett square shows the allele combination for a particular trait. The genotype combination is what determines an organism's phenotype or physical appearance. Diagram 2 shows a cross between a purebred white bunny and a purebred brown bunny. The allele for brown fur is dominant over the allele for white fur and is represented by a capital letter B. All of the offspring have at least one dominant allele, they will all be brown.

Diagram 3: To make things easier, geneticists use two terms to describe the genotype of an organism. Diagram 3 shows a cross between two hybrid brown bunnies. When the genotype has both a dominant allele and a recessive allele, the organism is a hybrid.

Reading Passages

Notes

Worksheets

Task Cards

Digital and Print

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Free Sample

You can print the following pages for a free sample of what a science reading looks like and how you could use it in your classroom. Click the title in the red box for the digital version of the reading.

What You Will Need To Get Started:

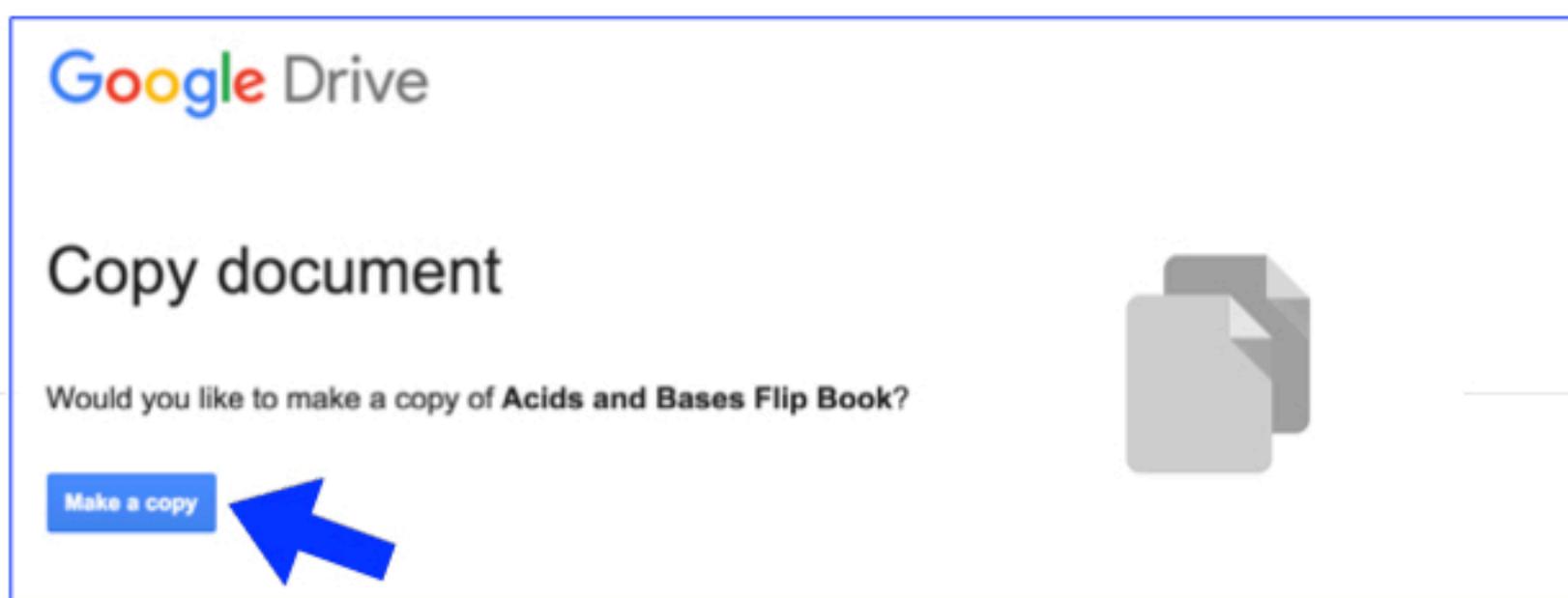
1. Download link for the Google Resource by clicking on the titles in the red box

Outer Planets Guided Reading Digital Notes

2. Access to the Internet and a Google Account (Free)

3. Google accounts or Microsoft OneDrive accounts for your students to save their work

4. Open the file on your Google Drive. The link will prompt you to make a copy



5. This new copy is now yours to edit and share with your students

6. Printer access if you choose to print the finished product as an actual flip book

Outer Planets

Big Idea Question: *Why are they called gas giants? What are some key characteristics?*

The outer solar system is made up of four gas giants. They are Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. Since they are so far away from the Sun, they are able to hold onto their gas atmospheres and are made up mostly of gas but have solid rocky cores. Because they are so massive, they have a greater gravity than the terrestrial planets. They are also much colder than the terrestrial planets since they are so far away from the Sun. They also all have rings, and many planetary satellites.

Basic facts:

Jupiter: Largest planet in our solar system. Its mass is twice as much as the other seven planets combined. Now that's massive! It is made up mostly of hydrogen gas, and it is known for its massive storm—which is more like a hurricane that is the size of three Earths put together. Since it is made up of mostly gas, it is able to spin around pretty quickly. In one Earth day, Jupiter will have had three days. Now that's fast! It also has the most planetary satellites. To date, the number is at 67. It has the most gravity of all the planets.

Saturn: This planet is known for its many rings that circle it which are made of gas and ice. It is the least dense of all planets. In fact, if you put Saturn in a tub of water, it would actually float. It's amazing that something that massive could actually float. Crazy. Its atmosphere is mostly helium and hydrogen and its gravity pull could tear a comet apart if one got close enough.

Uranus: This planet does not reflect much light since it is so far from the sun. We know about it from our space probes that we sent out into space. The methane gas in its atmosphere is what gives it its greenish color. The rotation of Uranus is unique because it is so tilted it actually spins on its side. Its poles would be found in the same location as our equator, weird. This rotation causes one pole to be in complete darkness for half of its revolution. Could you imagine having night last half a year and a day lasting the other half?

Neptune: The outermost planet in the solar system. Its blue color is caused by its methane gas in its atmosphere. There is a hurricane-like storm that is the size of Earth. It has the fastest winds of any of the planets moving at more than 1,000 km/h (a high wind on Earth is considered 100km/hr).

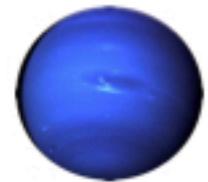
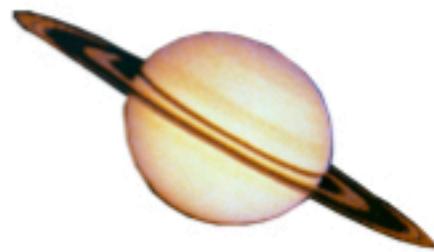
				
Distance from Sun	5 AU	9 AU	19 AU	30 AU
Rotation (day/night)	9 hours	10 hours	17 hours	16 hours
Revolution (year)	11 Earth years	29 Earth years	83 Earth years	163 Earth years
Diameter (size)	142,984 km	120,536 km	51,118 km	49,528 km
Density	1.33 g/cm ³	0.69 g/cm ³	1.27 g/cm ³	1.64 g/cm ³
Gravity	236% of Earth's	92% of Earth's	89% of Earth's	112% of Earth's
Planetary Satellites	67	62	27	14

The planet information is current as of April 2015

Outer Planets

1. Comparing the planets: Fill in the data table

	1	2	3	4
place the planets in order from closest to the Sun to furthest from the Sun				
place the planets in order from shortest day to longest day				
place the planets in order from shortest year to longest year				
place the planets in order from smallest size to largest size				
place the planets in order from least dense to most dense				
place the planets in order from least amount of planetary satellites to most amount of planetary satellites				



2. **Using Patterns:** Compare the number of planetary satellites to the diameter, location from the Sun, and the density. Which characteristic do you think has the most influence on how many planetary satellites an outer planet will have?

3. Why do you think the characteristic you choose in question 2 has more influence on the number of planetary satellites than the other characteristics? Explain.

4. Thinking beyond the table, what is another factor that could be influencing the number of planetary satellites the outer planets have? Explain.



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