Lesson 22

Words to Know

Read each Context Card.

Make up a new sentence that uses a blue word.

1. **learning**
   This baby giraffe is **learning** how to walk.

2. **begins**
   The lion cub **begins** to get stronger.

**Words to Know**

- learning
- begins
- until
- eight
- young
- follow
- years
- baby

Vocabulary Reader

Context Cards
3. until
These owls can’t fly until they are older.

4. eight
The eight little swans go for a swim.

5. young
The young hippo will be very big soon.

6. follow
The bear cubs follow their mother.

7. years
An elephant can live for seventy years.

8. baby
This baby panda is eating plants.
**Background**

*WORDS TO KNOW* **Growing Up**

Many baby animals need help until they grow older. Young animals are learning as they follow their mothers around. A baby elephant may stay with its mother for many years. A kitten begins to care for itself before it is eight weeks old.

**Animals and Their Babies**

- **cat**
- **kitten**
- **bear**
- **cub**
- **elephant**
- **calf**
- **duck**
- **duckling**
Comprehension

**TARGET SKILL** Conclusions

When you draw **conclusions**, you use details as clues to figure out things the author doesn’t tell. Good readers find clues in the words and in the pictures. They also think about what they know from their own life.

**Conclusion:** The children are going to school. What clues helped you?

As you read **Amazing Animals**, draw conclusions about why different animals have different body parts.

![Diagram of three details leading to a conclusion]
Meet the Author

Gwendolyn Hooks

Gwendolyn Hooks wrote this story because she loves animals. “This story is about wild animals,” she explains.

“I don’t own any wild animals, but I do have a pet cat.”

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**Main Selection**

**WORDS TO KNOW**

- learning
- young
- begins
- follow
- until
- years
- eight
- baby

**TARGET SKILL**

**Conclusions** Use details to figure out more about a selection.

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**TARGET STRATEGY**

**Visualize** Picture what is happening as you read.

**GENRE**

Informational text gives facts about a topic.
Amazing Animals

by Gwendolyn Hooks

Essential Question
What clues tell you why animals look as they do?
Big eyes,
long beak,
thick fur,
big squeak!

Animals get a lot of help as they grow up. Let's find out about eight amazing animals.
A polar bear has thick fur. Each hair is like a tube. The hair has no color, like glass. The sun makes it look white.

How does thick, white fur help?
Thick fur helps polar bears stay warm. The color of their fur looks the same as snow. This helps them hide.

Where does this cute young polar bear like to hide?
Elephant

An elephant has a long nose. The nose is called a trunk. It takes many years for an elephant to grow two big teeth. These teeth are called tusks.

How do tusks and a trunk help?
Elephants use their tusks to scrape bark off trees. Then they eat the bark. These elephants are **learning** to use their trunks to get water.

Sometimes they will spray water at a friend!
Camel

Some camels have one hump. Some have two. All camels have two rows of eyelashes.

How do humps and thick eyelashes help?
A camel’s hump has fat inside. On long trips, a camel’s body uses the fat for food. A camel’s eyelashes keep out the desert sand.

This **baby camel will follow** his mother when the herd goes from place to place.
A duck is a bird. It has two feet, and each foot has three toes. A duck has a beak, too.

How do feet and a beak help?
Ducks use their feet to swim in the water or walk on land. They use their beaks to eat plants and bugs.

Look! This duck uses her beak to clean her friend.
Giraffe

A giraffe has spots. A giraffe has a long neck.

How do spots and a long neck help?
A giraffe’s spots help it hide. A giraffe’s long neck helps it reach the leaves of trees.

This giraffe’s long neck helps her reach her baby. She gives him a big kiss!
Porcupine

A porcupine has soft quills when it is born. The quills get sharp in a day or two.

How do quills help?
Quills help keep a porcupine safe. If an animal begins to come too close, the porcupine backs into it. The sharp quills hurt!

Quills tell this cub to stay away!
A turtle has a shell that is very hard.

How does a hard shell help?
A turtle can hide inside its shell from an animal that may hurt it. The turtle waits until the animal goes away. Then the turtle comes back out.

You’re safe now, turtle!
Dolphin

A dolphin’s tail has two parts called flukes. A dolphin has two flippers.

How do tail flukes and flippers help?
A dolphin flips its tail flukes up and down to swim fast. It uses its flippers to turn to the left or right.

These two dolphins swim away fast. Who will be first?

Have fun, dolphins!
Grammar

The Pronoun I  Always use the pronoun I in the subject of a sentence. Name yourself last when you talk about yourself and another person.

Correct

Sara and I like baby animals.

Not Correct

I and Sara like baby animals.
Sara and me like baby animals.
Me and Sara like baby animals.
Write the correct words to finish each sentence. Use another sheet of paper. Read your sentences to a partner.

1. ________________ watched a piglet.
   Dad and I    I and Dad

2. ________________ saw baby cubs.
   Me and Liz    Liz and I

3. ________________ petted the foal.
   Tom and me    Tom and I

4. ________________ fed one kitten.
   I and Ana    Ana and I

5. ________________ heard chicks.
   Jake and I    Me and Jake

Grammar in Writing

When you proofread your writing, be sure you have used the pronoun I correctly. Remember to capitalize the pronoun I.