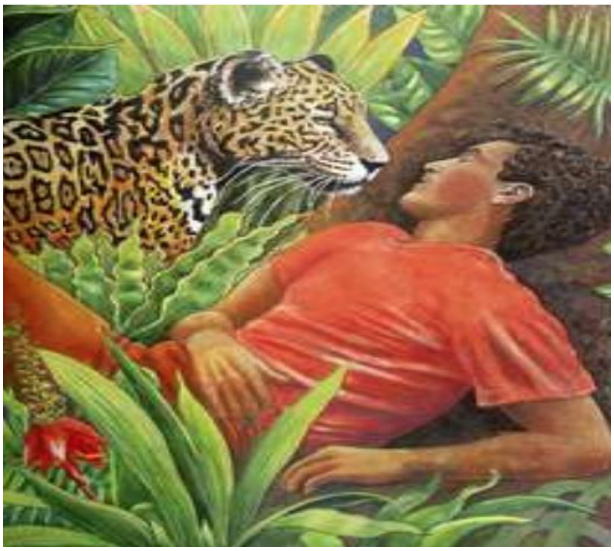


Distance Learning
Student Work Packet
Grade 3 – Animal Habitats
ELA: Week 3

Unit Overview: You have learned about the various ways that plants and animals work together inside of an ecosystem. You have read about methods animals use to adapt to their habitats along with how those habitats are often threatened by human activity.

Distance Learning Summary: In this distance learning unit, you will explore the ways human interaction affects the inhabitants of an ecosystem. You will consider the ways various parts of the ecosystem work together. You will also explore ways humans have, both, negatively and positively impacted various ecosystems. In the next three weeks, you will engage with texts to investigate, and write about, the following line of inquiry:

How are animal habitats affected when humans interact with their ecosystems?

Grade 3
Distance Learning Week 2
Animal Habitats

Day One

Accessing Prior Knowledge and Asking Big Questions

Objective: Today, you will read informational texts to begin research on your research simulation topic.

Directions: Read the texts titled *Sustainable Fishing* and *Jane Goodall*.

Before reading:

- ☐ Jot down information that demonstrates what you already know about the ways humans can be helpful to animal habitats and ecosystems.
- ☐ Use the 5 W's and H to ask clarifying questions in support of your research process. Asking questions can support you in your understanding of the topic.

Be sure to consider the focus question below when asking your own questions about the topic.

Focus Question: How can humans be helpful to animal habitats?

Exploring My Prior Knowledge: What do I ***already know*** about this topic?	
Asking Questions: What do I ***want to know*** about this topic?	
Q1:	Q2:
Q3:	Q4:

Question Stem Bank
5 W's and How Question Words
What, Where, When, Why, Who,

Directions:
During reading, pay attention to the important details that tell you what the text is mainly about.

Sustainable Fishing

Sustainable fishing guarantees there will be populations of ocean and freshwater wildlife in the future.

People have fished for thousands of years. Yet, unless big changes are made, they may not fish much longer. Many kinds of fish are in danger of disappearing.
New ways of fishing are shrinking fish populations. Fishers take billions of pounds of fish from the sea each year. Scientists say many kinds of fish will soon be wiped out. Once they are gone, they will never come back.
There is a way to stop this from happening. Fishers need to start using sustainable fishing practices.
Sustainable fishing is a way of fishing responsibly. It kills fewer fish. It also gives fish populations a chance to grow back.

The world's fish are in serious danger. Look at the bluefin tuna, for example. Many people like how it tastes. Because of that, it has been very heavily fished. Today, there are many fewer bluefin tuna than there were in 1970. Fishers catch bluefin tuna in two harmful ways. One is purse seining. The other is longlining.
Purse seine fishing uses a large net. First, the net is used to herd fish together. Then, it closes around them. The net scoops up many fish at a time. Longlining uses a very long fishing line that is dragged by a boat. The lines can be up to 100 kilometers (62 miles) long. They have thousands of hooks. Bits of food on the hooks attract fish. Purse seining and longlining catch thousands of fish at a time. They also catch many fish that fishers were not trying to catch. Such fish are called bycatch. Birds and sea turtles can also be trapped by accident.

Sustainable Fishing Practices

It is possible to fish sustainably. In some parts of the world, people have been doing it for thousands of years. Today, we can learn much from these old ways of fishing. The Tagbanua people of the Philippines are one example. They have been fishing sustainably for many years. The Tagbanuas fish for particular kinds of fish only during certain times of the year. The rest of the year, the fish are left alone. That gives their population time to grow larger again. The Tagbanuas also set aside certain areas as protected spots. Fishing is never allowed in these areas. When they do fish, the Tagbanuas catch only a small number of fish. They only take what they need to feed themselves and their communities. They mostly use hook-and-line fishing.

If you have ever fished, you probably used a rod and reel. Rod-and-reel fishing is a newer form of hook-and-line fishing. It is much more sustainable than longlining. Only one fish is caught at a time, instead of thousands. There is also much less bycatch. If you hook something you weren't

planning to catch, you can put it back in the water right away. Another way we can all help is by no longer eating fish. Ocean scientist Sylvia Earle has stopped eating fish. She believes we need to take a break from eating seafood. Fish populations need a
chance to grow larger again, she says.
"I personally have stopped eating seafood," Earle says. "I know too much. I know that every fish counts." Fish are very important to the health of our oceans, Earle says. In turn, the oceans "make the planet work."
Of course, many of us want to keep eating fish. If we do, we should choose seafood that was fished sustainably. Fish and our ocean are just too important not to care.

With technology and fisheries management, most fisheries can be made sustainable.
Photograph by Stephen McGowan, MyShot

Credit: National Geographic

Grade 3
Distance Learning Week 2
Animal Habitats

Directions: During reading, pay attention to the important details that tell you what the text is mainly about.

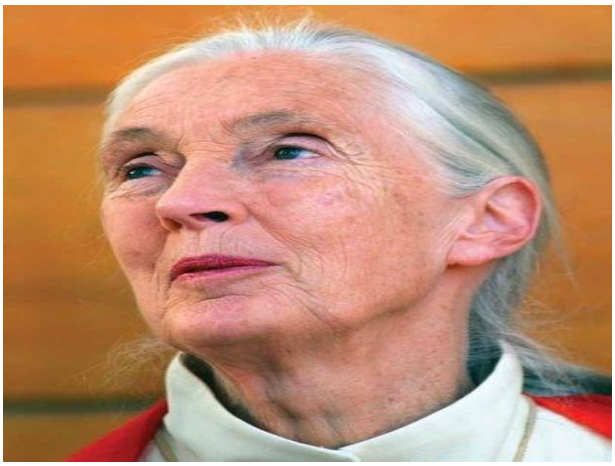
Jane Goodall

This text is adapted from an original work of the Core Knowledge Foundation.

Jane Goodall is a very famous primatologist. She is a scientist who studies a group of mammals called primates. Primates are a group of mammals that includes humans, monkeys, gorillas, and chimpanzees. Jane Goodall has spent her whole life studying chimpanzees. She has focused on studying animal behavior in chimpanzees. Her discoveries have made her one of the best known scientists in the world.

Goodall was born in 1934 in London, England. When she was a little girl, her father gave her a toy chimpanzee. It looked so real that people who visited her house were afraid of it, but she loved it!

When Goodall was 23, she went to Africa. She began studying chimpanzees with a wellknown scientist named Louis Leakey. After a year of working in Africa, Goodall went back to England and studied at the University of Cambridge. Can you guess what her favorite subject was? Chimpanzees!



Jane Goodall

After finishing school, Goodall returned to Africa and spent the next 45 years studying chimpanzees in the wild. Her discoveries during those years completely changed the way people think about primates.

Before Goodall's work, people thought chimpanzees were herbivores. She discovered that they eat meat, too. More importantly, Goodall discovered that chimps were quite intelligent. She

observed them making and using tools! Before that, people thought humans were the only animals that made and used tools.

When you hear the word tool, you may think of a hammer, saw, or shovel. Chimps don't use those kinds of tools. A tool is something used to help make a job easier. Tools can be very simple. A rock becomes a tool if you pick it up and use it to crack open a walnut.

Goodall studies chimpanzees, a type of mammal belonging to the primate group.

Goodall observed chimps using blades of grass and sticks as tools. Chimps like to eat termites, a type of insect that is like an ant. Termites live in holes underground. To catch these tasty insects, Goodall observed a chimp sticking a blade of grass into a termite hole. The termites crawled onto the grass. Then, the chimp took the grass out of the hole and ate all the termites. Before Goodall wrote about this behavior, people did not realize how clever chimps and other primates are.

Goodall gave names to all the chimps in the group she was studying. She got to know them pretty well. Over time, she learned that chimps were smart animals. She learned that chimps express many of the same feelings as people. They can feel happy, sad, and mad. Chimps can also be mean. Goodall saw them attack and eat small monkeys, not out of hunger, but because they didn't want them around.

A chimpanzee uses a plant stem as a tool.

Goodall is more than a scientist. She is also an activist. An activist is someone who works hard to solve a problem and change something in the world. Goodall works as an animal rights activist to protect chimpanzees and their habitats. She tells others about human damage to habitats, such as hunting and pollution, and works to stop these problems. She loves working with young people and teaching them how to protect animals. She has written many books and has been the subject of books and movies. She has won many awards for her work in protecting chimpanzees.

Day Two

Reading Closely by Annotating the Text

Objective: Today, you will ***reread and annotate*** the texts titled *Jane Goodall* and *Sustainable Fishing*.

Directions: Reread *Jane Goodall* and *Sustainable Fishing.* Use the annotation key below to mark up each text.

During Reading:

- ☐ Be sure to look for evidence that supports you in answering the questions you created on Day One.
- ☐ Look for evidence in each text that will help you answer the focus question for the week.

Focus Question: How can humans be helpful to animal habitats?

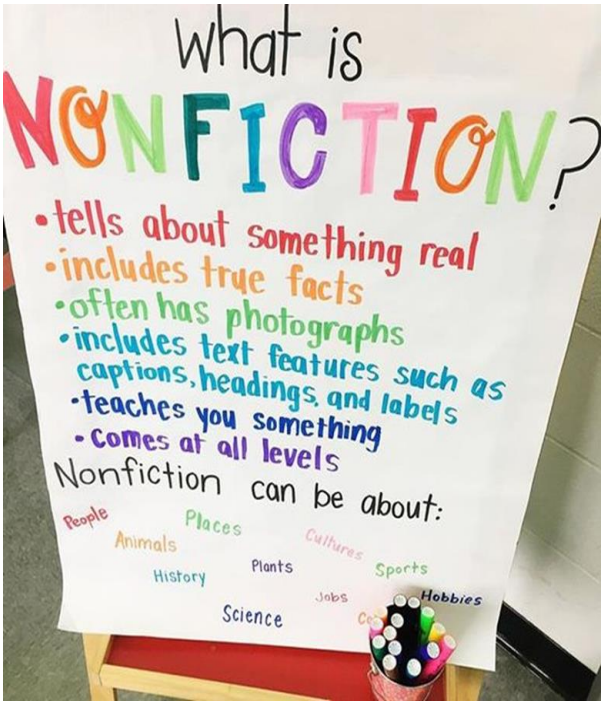
Annotation Key

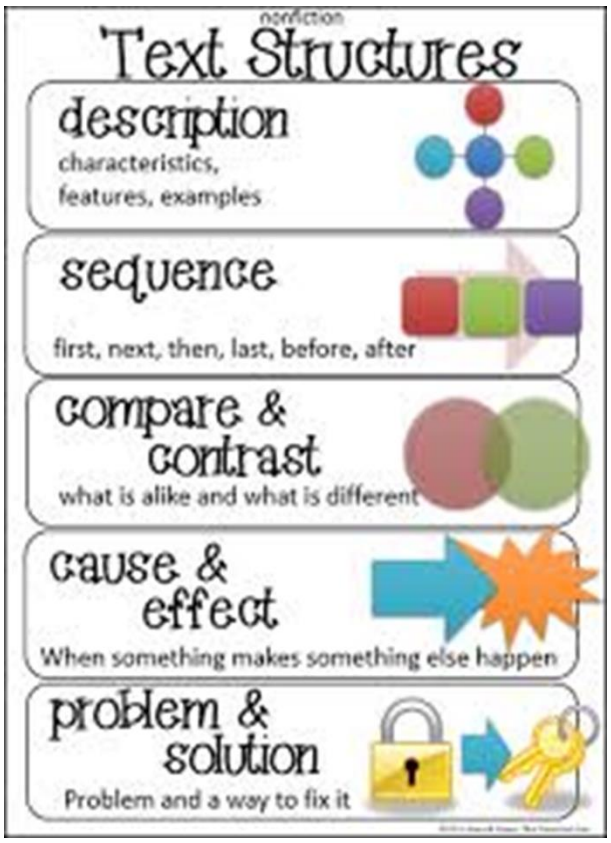
Underline the major points.

Circle any keywords or phrases that are confusing or unknown.

? (Question Mark) shows questions that you have during the reading. Write the question in the margin.

Margin Notes show clarifying statements in the margins.


What is
NONFICTION?
•tells about something real
•includes true facts
•often has photographs
•includes text features such as captions, headings, and labels
•teaches you something
•comes at all levels
Nonfiction can be about:
People
Places
Animals
Cultures
Sports
History
Plants
Jobs
Hobbies
Science


nonfiction
Text Structures
description
characteristics, features, examples
sequence
first, next, then, last, before, after
compare & contrast
what is alike and what is different
cause & effect
When something makes something else happen
problem & solution
Problem and a way to fix it