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Science

Science

Life Science

Baby Animals in the Rain Forest

by Melissa Burke
illustrated by Burgandy Beam



Genre	Comprehension Skills and Strategy	Text Features
Expository nonfiction	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Main Idea• Author's Purpose• Important Ideas	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Captions

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PEARSON

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Vocabulary

observe

parent

wild

Word count: 294

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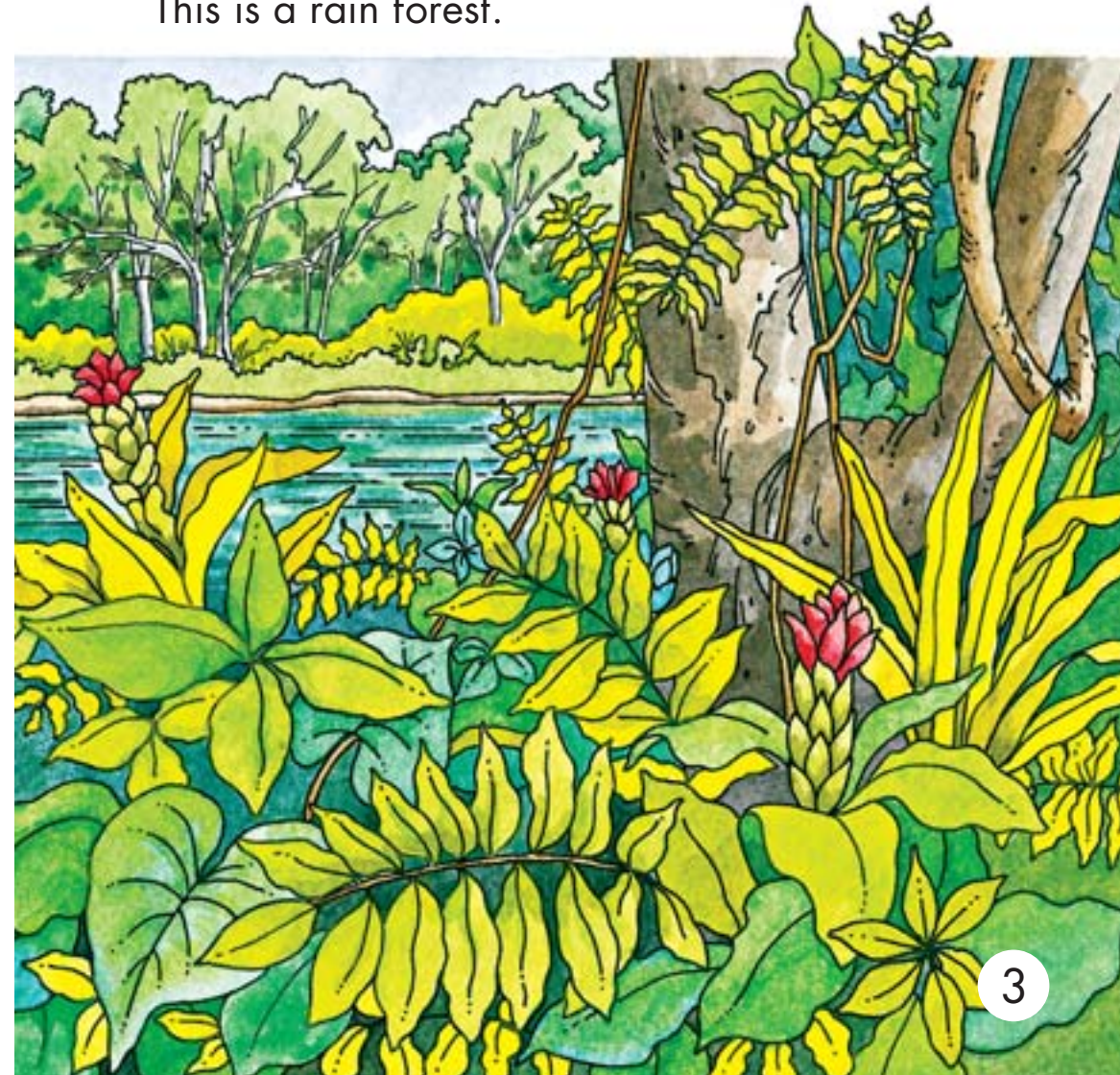
PEARSON

Note: The total word count includes words in the running text and headings only. Numerals and words in chapter titles, captions, labels, diagrams, charts, graphs, sidebars, and extra features are not included.

Glenview, Illinois • Boston, Massachusetts • Chandler, Arizona
Upper Saddle River, New Jersey

Rain forests are hot, wet, and green. They are filled with plants and wild animals. Many of those animals are babies. Come and observe them!

This is a rain forest.



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Illustrations by Burgandy Beam

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 V0G1 13 12 11 10 09

Insects buzz and hum. Insects fill the rain forest! Sometimes young insects look just like their parents. Some insects do not look like their parents. But then they grow. A butterfly begins life as a caterpillar. The caterpillar changes into a butterfly. That is a very big change!

Caterpillars feed on leaves.



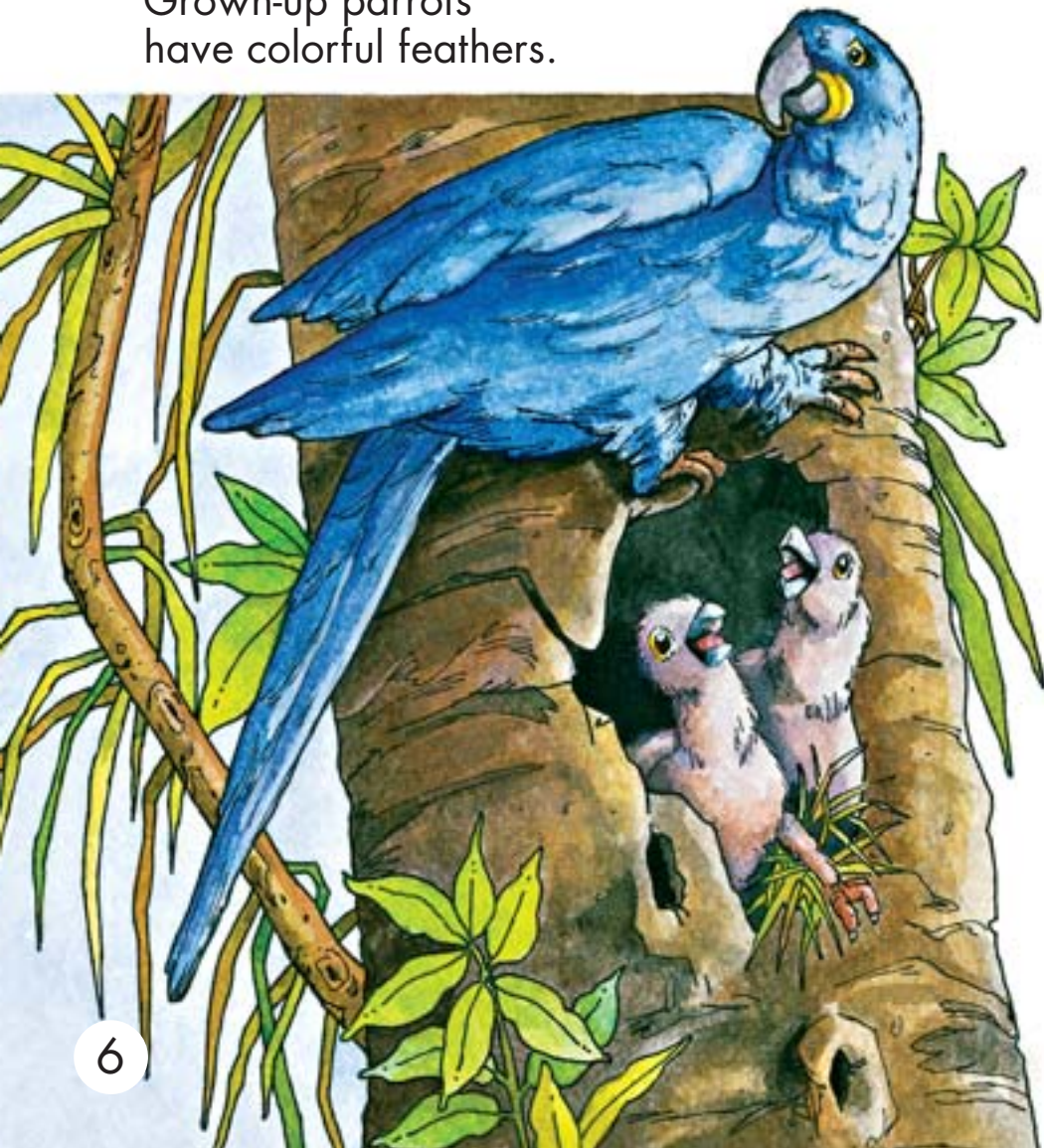
Tapirs have noses like little elephant trunks. Grown-ups and babies use them to sniff out and grab rain forest leaves and fruit to eat. Baby tapirs have stripes and spots. After six or eight months the stripes and spots disappear. Then the babies look like the grown-ups.

Spots and stripes help baby tapirs hide.



A grown bird will feed these baby birds. The grown-up will eat nuts and then spit them up for the babies. The babies do not look much like their parents. But they will. When they do, it will be time to fly!

Grown-up parrots have colorful feathers.



Here are some twins. These little monkeys usually come two at a time. Older monkeys watch the younger ones. They give them rides on their backs in the trees. They feed them and play with them. They teach them. Do these babies look like their parents?

Monkeys called marmosets live in treetops.



Who is hanging on that grown-up?
It is a sloth. Sloth babies look like their
parents. Sloths spend most of the time
hanging in trees. The baby hugs the
mom's belly. Away they go! But they
don't go quickly. Sloths are very slow.

Sloths are hard to spot in trees.



Some young animals look like their
parents. Some do not. But all baby
animals grow and change. Some will
look more like their parents as they
grow. Do you know about any other rain
forest babies? Do those babies look like
their parents?



Now Try This

Make a Rain Forest Baby Book

Show how rain forest baby animals change and grow.



Here's How to Do It!

1. Choose a rain forest baby animal. It may be one in this book. It may be another one you have read about.
2. Make a flap book. Glue one side of a smaller piece of paper onto a bigger piece. Fold it back. It should open like a door.
3. Draw your rain forest baby animal on the flap.
4. Open the flap. Draw what the baby will look like when it grows up.
5. On the back, write about the baby and the grown-ups.
6. Share your book.

Think and Share

Read Together

1. What is page 8 all about?
2. What important ideas did you learn about baby animals in the rain forest? How did that help you as you read?
3. What does it mean to call an animal *wild*?
4. Look at page 4. On your own paper, write or draw to tell about the living things you see in the picture.

