

I Can Know Bears Information Post Curriculum Summary

Introduction

Materials and Preparation:

1. Flip Chart and Marker.
2. Write the theme title: *I Can Know Bears*

Procedure:

“Brainstorming”. Ask the children: “What Do You Know About Bears?”

Write exactly what each child shares and identify their name beside the statement.

Leave posted in the room for the theme study.

A. Reading Comprehension Activities

Informational Post Reading, *I Can Know Bears* (see pages 14-16) or visit *Smarty Pants Magazine* at: <https://smartypantsmagazineforkids.com/2020/03/30/i-can-know-bears/>

Materials and Preparation. Teacher Copy. Student copies.

Pre-Readers. ‘Read-a-loud’ as reference for further activities.

Readers. Each Reader gets a copy. Children keep their copy for reference in activities.

Suggestions: * Have a silent ‘reading time’. *Teachers can read for auditory skills as children follow on their copy. *Children can partner-up with different reading skills levels in areas of the room to read together.

A-1 True/False Activity

Pre-Readers Group Activity: Teacher uses Worksheet as a ‘read-aloud’.

Do Verbal Responses to each T/F question.

Do the Flash Card Response Game.

(Cut 2"x2" sets for each child. Write Letter "T" or word True on a Green card, and Letter "F" or word False on a Red card.

Read the T/F question and allow children to hold up a card answer. No correcting here. Then read the correct answer. Children will adjust the card. Lots of cognitive and interactive skills here.

Readers Written Responses

Run copies for each child. Independent worksheet. Give instructions. Let children take the quiz. Children self-grade afterwards as the teacher gives the correct answer.

A-2 Vocabulary Words Comprehension Written Worksheet

Fill in blanks with vocabulary words.

Pre-Readers Group Activity: Teacher 'read-aloud' for discussion of words. (See Flash Cards)

Readers get copies of the worksheet. Fill in blanks with vocabulary words list. Independent reading and quiz. Self-grade by calling out right answers and correcting after the test. (See Flash Cards)

A-3 Vocabulary Definitions Comprehension Written Worksheet

Readers get copies of worksheet: Fill in blanks with definitions of vocabulary words listed on the worksheet.

Independent reading and quiz. Self-grade by calling out right answers and correcting after the test.

A-4 Rhyme-Time: Write a Poem about a Bear

A-5 Vocabulary Flash Card Words

Bamboo carnivores cub dens dog eight habitat Habitats herbivores
Hibernation hunting meadow omnivores salmon species tundra

B. Math-Art

Draw comparative sizes of bears: Big Bear, Medium Bear, Small Bear

C. Art

C-1 Color, Paint the 'Big Bear' Brown or Black (see pdf)

C-2 Crayon-color the 'Big Bear'. Cut sheet in pieces for a puzzle. (see pdf)

C-3 Trace the 'Polar Bear'/Black Crayon. Glue pulled-apart pieces of cotton. (see Polar Bear pdf)

D. Activities

D-1 'Have a 'Teddy Bear Day'. Children bring teddy bears for the day. Have a picnic.

E. Books About Bears

A-1 Reading Comprehension True/False / *Can Know* *Bears*

Name _____ Date _____

Instructions: Read the Statements below. Draw a circle around the Letter "F" for False, or "T" for True to show your answer to the statement.

~~~~~

1.      T      F      A real bear is a good pet.
2.      T      F      All bears are brown.
3.      T      F      Bears eat both meat and plants.
4.      T      F      Bears can swim.
5.      T      F      All bears live in cold *habitats*.
6.      T      F      Bears live in Africa.
7.      T      F      There are 8 *species* of bears.
8.      T      F      Bears cannot run very fast.
9.      T      F      Bears *hibernate*.
10.     T      F      Giant Panda bears eat *bamboo*

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Bamboo species dens Hibernation dog eight tundra meadow  
Habitats herbivores cub carnivores salmon omnivores hunting habitat

~~~~~

1. A baby bear is called a **c**_____.

2. Animals that eat both meat and plants are called

o_____.

3. Fish that 'fishing-bears' love to catch are called

s_____.

4. Animals that eat mostly meat are called **c**_____.

5. Animals that eat mostly plants are called

h_____.

6. **H**_____ are the parts of the world where bears live.

7. An open field of green grass land is called a

m_____.

8. Flat cold land where Polar Bears live is called a **t**_____.

9. There are **e**_____ different species of bears in the world.

10. The **d**_____ is a relative of the bear.

11. **H**_____ is when bears sometimes sleep through the winter.

12. Bears sometime hibernate in **d**_____.

13. There are eight different **s**_____ of bears in the world.

14. The bear population is decreasing because of the 2Hs, which stands for:

h_____, and loss of

h_____.

15. Giant Pandas of China eat mostly plants called

b_____.

A-3 Reading Comprehension. Vocabulary Words Definitions,

I Can Know Bears

Name _____ Date _____

baby bear meat plants fish catch meat plants live grass Polar Bears
species bear sleep eight decrease hibernation Panda Bears

~~~~~  
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1. A **cub** is a **b** _____ **b** _____.

2. **Omnivores** are animals that eat both **m** _____ and
p _____.

3. **Salmon** are **f** _____ that 'fishing-bears' love to
c _____.

4. **Carnivores** are animals that eat mostly **m** _____.

5. **Herbivores** are animals that eat mostly **p** _____.

6. **Habitats** are the parts of the world where bears **l** _____.

7. A **meadow** is an open field of green **g** _____.

8. A **tundra** is flat land where **P**_____

B_____ live.

9. There are eight different **s**_____ of bears in the world.

10. The **dog** is a relative of the **b**_____.

11. **Hibernation** is when bears **s**_____ through the winter.

12. A **den** is where bears sometimes sleep during their winter **h**_____.

13. The number of **species** of bears in the world is **e**_____.

14. **Hunting** and loss of **habitat** are the 2Hs that cause the population of bears to **d**_____.

15. **Bamboo** are the plants that are mostly eaten by **P**_____ **B**_____.

A-4 Rhyme-Time: Write a Poem about a Bear

Name _____ Date _____

Here are some words that rhyme with 'bear'. Use these words and some of your own words to make a poem about a bear. *(It's o.k. if it is silly)!*

~~~~~  
air care don't care hair dare where over there stairs  
upstairs downstairs stare wear underwear scare there pear  
chair bare everywhere nightmare share beware  
fair not fair anywhere Teddy Bear  
~~~~~

B. Comparative Math-Art

Draw a Big Bear, a Middle-size Bear, and a Little Bear.

Big Bear

Medium Bear

Little Bear

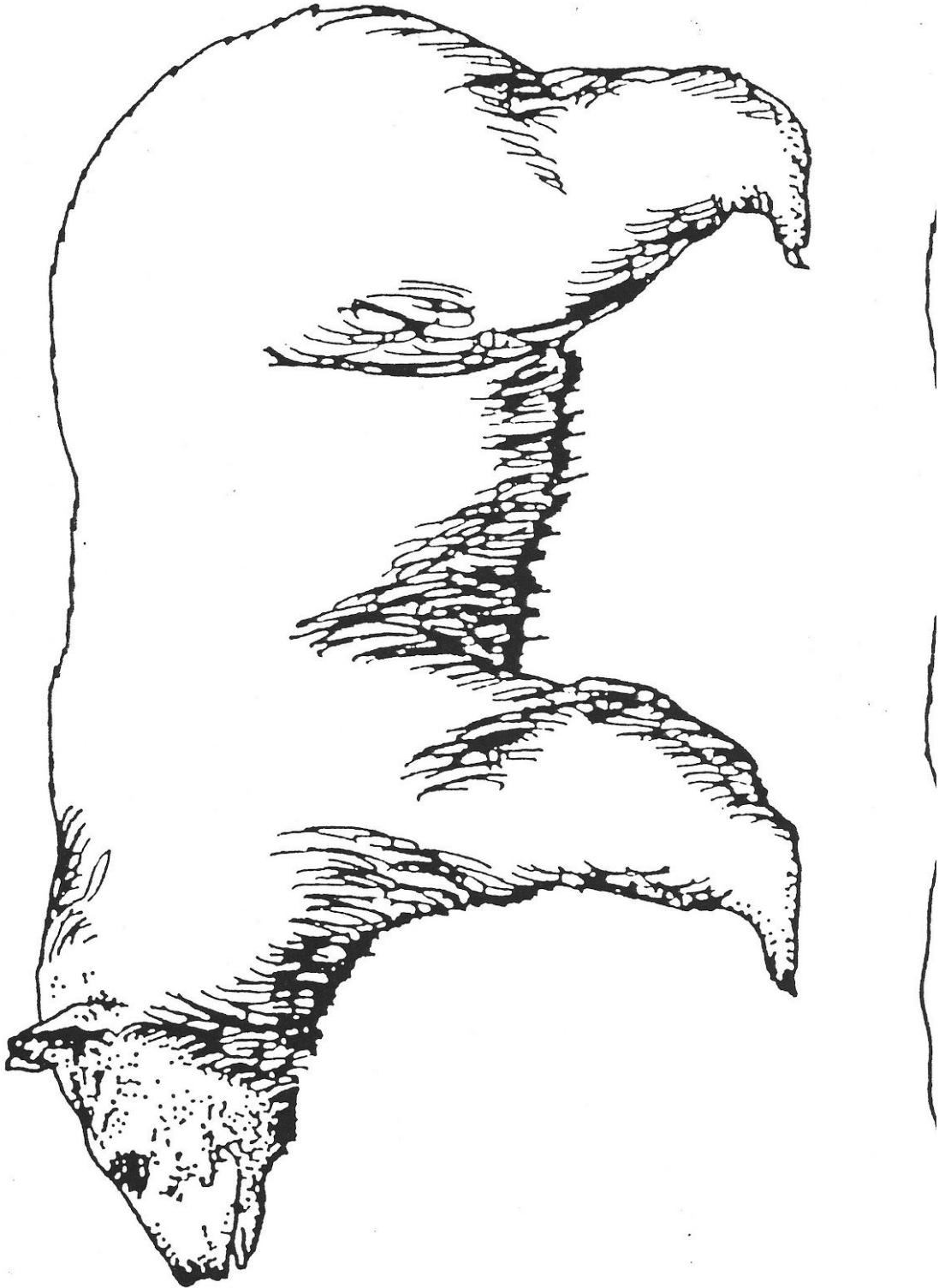
E. Books About Bears

1. *A Boy and a Bear in a Boat*. Dave Shelton
2. *Blueberries for Sal*. Robert McCloskey
3. *Brown Bear, Brown Bear, What Do You See?* Bill Martin
4. *Corduroy*. Don Freeman
5. *Little Bear*. Else Holmelund Minarik
6. *Northern Lights*. Philip Pullman
7. *Paddington Bear*. Michael Bond
8. *The Jungle Book*. Rudyard Kipling
9. *We're Going on a Bear Hunt*. Michael Rosen

Art C-3 Write Polar Bear. Trace the Polar Bear with Black Crayon. Pull apart cotton balls and glue on for white fur. Put glue dots across the top and sprinkle silver glitter for snow flakes.



Art. C-1 Write Brown Bear or Black Bear. Color or Paint Brown or Black. Cut pieces of Brown or Black yarn and glue. Color Green grass at the bottom. Color Blue sky at the top. **Art C-2** Crayon-color. Cut sheet into pieces for a puzzle.



I Can Know Bears

Think about a bear. Can you see that big, 'beary-scary' bear? Bears can be 6 to 8 feet long. (A 'ruler' is 1 foot long).

Some Brown Bears can weigh up to 1,500 pounds (a black and white spotted milk cow weighs 1,500 pounds, too).

Is your bear all brown, or black, or maybe white. See his strong, thick legs. Look at those sharp teeth. Do you see his big paws and sharp claws?

(He does have cute little round eyes and ears).

Is your bear climbing up a tree? Maybe your bear is standing 6 to 8 feet tall on his hind legs!

Now, imagine that he is just a baby bear! But please don't stay and play with him.

His mother will not be far away. She will not like you to be a friend to her *cub*.

What Do Bears Eat?

Bears are *omnivores*. They eat both meat and plants. Bears eat small *mammals*. Bears can also be happy eating leaves, flowers, berries, nuts, grasses, roots, beetles, fruits, and yes – honey!

With their long, curved claws, they are very good at digging. Bears like to dig up ant beds, termite beds, and insects that live underground.

Bears are good swimmers. Brown bears are good 'fisher-bears'. They like to eat a kind of fish called *salmon*. In the spring, salmon swim up fast-running rivers to lay their eggs. This is when Mother bear teaches her cubs how to fish with their claws and teeth.

The Polar Bear is mostly a meat-eater (*carnivore*). Seals and fish are his favorite food.

The Giant Panda is mostly a plant-eater (*herbivore*). Bamboo plants are his favorite food.

Where Do Bears Live?

Bears live across the Northern parts of the world. Only one kind of bear lives in South America. But bears do not live in Africa, Australia, or Antarctica.

You will find bears in many different kinds of *habitats*.

Bears live in woods and forests, mountains and *meadows* (open fields), in areas around water and on the *tundras* (open flatlands) of cold Arctic regions.

There Are Eight Kinds of Bears

1. Brown Bears live in the Northern parts of the world.
2. American Black Bears live in forests and woods from Canada to Mexico.
3. The Asian Black Bear lives in *tropical* forests on the continent of Asia.
4. The Spectacled Black Bear is found only in the tropical forests of South America.
5. The Sloth Bear in India loves to eat termites and ants and to climb trees.
6. Sun Bears are the smallest of the bears. They live in the jungle forests of Asia.
7. The black and white Giant Panda bears live in China.
8. The white Polar Bear lives in the Arctic. A layer of fat protects him from the cold.

Did You Know?

- Father bear is called a *boar*.
- Momma bear is called a *sow*.
- A baby bear is a *cub*.
- A family is called a *sloth* of bears.
- Bears can run as fast as 35 miles an hour.
- Dogs, wolves, and foxes are relatives of the bear.

What is Hibernation?

Bears in cold climates go into a kind of *hibernation* (deep sleep) during the winter. This is because their food supplies are hard to find in the winter.

The body slows down. The heart beats slower. They breathe slower. They are saving their energy.

Before hibernating, bears eat a lot and get fat! This builds up the fat deposits that their body will use while they are inactive. Before hibernating, bears prepare their dens or nests.

Females may wake to have babies in hibernation. The cubs will drink mother's milk and stay in the *den* until spring.

Fun Fact: Scientists are studying the hibernation habits of bears to see if this unique ability of going into a deep sleep can be applied to astronauts' sleep habits during long space trips.

Bears of Yesterday

In early times, before men built cities, people of the *wilderness* found that the bear was helpful in many ways. The bear was killed only for what humans needed to live. The bear was good for food. The fur and skins were made into blankets, clothes, shoes, rugs, and shelter coverings for homes.

Bears, Today and Tomorrow

All eight species of bear *populations* are in danger of *decreasing*. This is due to the *2H's: Habitat Loss and Hunting*.

Here is the Red List of the *IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature)*, showing the status of bears in the world:

Vulnerable (VU). Likely to be endangered in the future:

- Sun Bears of Asia
- Black Bears of Asia
- Sloth Bears of India
- Spectacled Bears of South America

- Polar Bears of the Arctic.

Least Concern (LC). Populations decreasing, but stable:

- Brown Bears of the world
- American Black Bears.

Endangered (EN). Populations are next to being threatened with extinction:

- The Giant Panda of China.

Do you have a Teddy Bear? Let your lovable stuffed bear remind you of the real bears of the world.