



INDEPENDENT  
ANALYSIS

TWO

REALISTIC ANIMAL STORIES

TITLE

AUTHOR

WHEN



SETTING

WHERE



POINT OF VIEW



PLOT DIAGRAM

CHARACTERISTIC	FACT
Average Size	
Average Weight	
Body Covering	
Coloring	
General Appearance	
Distinguishing Features	
Senses	
Personality	
Sounds They Make	
How They Move About	
Average Life Span	
Name for Male	
Name for Female	
Name for Young	
Name for Group	
Habitat	
Adaptations to Environment	
Daytime Behavior	
Nighttime Behavior	
What Young Look Like	
Place Where Young Are Born	
Age When Full Grown	
Diet	
Favorite Foods	
How They Obtain Food	
Prey	
How They Hunt	
Enemies	
How They Protect Themselves	
Other Characteristics	

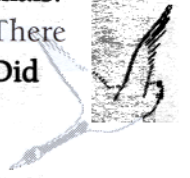
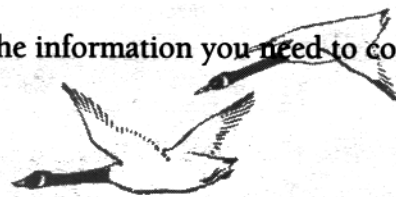
REALISTIC  
ANIMAL STORIES

## ACTIVITY

## ANIMAL TERMS TRIVIA

There are many **unusual names** for groups of animals. For example, a group of geese is called a **gaggle**. There are also many unusual names for animal young. Did you know baby geese are called **goslings**?

Research to find the information you need to complete this chart.



## ANIMAL

## GROUP

## YOUNG

Bear

Crow

Deer

Fox

Goat

Horse

Kangaroo

Lion

Monkey

Pig

Quail

Rabbit

Rhinoceros

Salmon

Swan

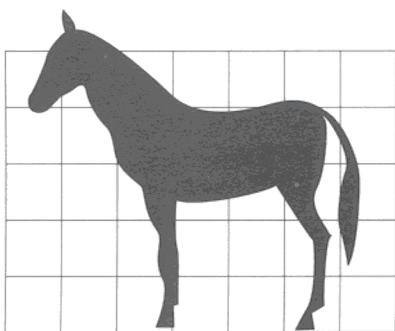
Turkey

Whale

TEACHER-DIRECTED

**REALISTIC  
ANIMAL STORIES**

ACTIVITY



## SCIENTIFIC DRAWING

Illustrators of realistic animal stories need to carefully observe animals, either in their natural habitats or in zoos, before they draw them. They may use nature films or still photographs to help them, too. In their observations, the illustrators focus on specific physical characteristics of animals (teeth, paws, body coverings, feathers) as well as typical movements and poses. Then they make detailed sketches to help bring realism and accuracy to their illustrations.

Find a picture of an animal you are interested in. Use a pencil and a ruler to draw a  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch grid on the picture. Then redraw the animal, or part of the animal, square by square onto the larger grid below.

