

SENTENCE FRAMES

Unit 1: Los padres del mundo animal Animal Parents



Content, Language,
and Literacy
Teaching for Academic Language

Lesson 1: Comprehension and Vocabulary

Ambas, la madre _____ y la madre _____,
tienen en común que están _____ a sus crías.

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Partner A: The main idea is that all adult animal species
reproduce and provide for their _____ in
_____ ways.

Partner B: **For example**, some animal species, **such as**
_____ need to _____ for their young because
they cannot look after themselves. **But** the young of other
animal species, such as _____, can feed and care
for themselves.

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Partner A: Animal parents _____ young animals so
the species can _____.

Partner B: **Also**, all animal species provide for their young, **but**
in different ways.

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Lesson 1: Comprehension and Vocabulary

Compañero/a A: Las especies de animales se _____ de diferentes maneras. **Por ejemplo**, algunos animales como la _____ se quedan con sus crías, quienes nacen indefensas, para alimentarlas y protegerlas de los _____.

Compañero/a B: Otros animales como las arañas ponen huevos donde hay comida y no se quedan cuidando a sus crías después de que _____.

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Content, Language,
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Lesson 2: Comprehension and Vocabulary

Partner A: The main idea is that mammals give _____ to live _____.

Partner B: **Also**, mammals _____ for their _____ **because** their young cannot _____ for themselves.

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Partner A: The grizzly bear has two to three babies. She feeds them milk for _____ and protects them by staying with them until they can _____.

Partner B: The gray wolf has about seven babies. She feeds them milk for _____ and then they eat _____ brought by the _____. **Both** _____ and _____ take care of them until they can _____.

Partner A: The beaver, has about nine babies and feeds them for _____. They are cared for by both _____ and other _____.

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Lesson 2: Comprehension and Vocabulary

Partner A: The main idea is that _____ fish lay _____ where there is _____ for the young to eat when they _____.

Partner B: The _____ care for themselves **but** many die.

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The _____ lays up to _____ eggs at _____ time. The male seahorse carries them in his pouch. **Then** the offspring _____

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Los _____ dan a luz a _____ vivas, y las cuidan. Los peces de agua _____ ponen _____ donde hay alimento para sus crías y no se quedan a _____.

La osa parda cuida a sus _____, **al contrario** del caballito de mar, porque _____ lleva la _____ en su _____.

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Content, Language,
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Lesson 3: Grammar and Foundational Skills

El pronombre singular _____ se refiere a la _____.

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El pronombre plural _____ se refiere a la _____
y la _____.

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Partner A: The pronoun **she** is the _____ of the sentence
and refers to the _____.

Partner B: The pronoun **they** is the _____ of the sentence
and refers to the _____.

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Partner A: The pronoun **she** is the _____ of the sentence
and refers to the _____.

Partner B: The pronoun **he** is the _____ of the sentence and
refers to the _____.

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Lesson 3: Grammar and Foundational Skills

Los _____ se usan para _____
los _____ o _____. **Por ejemplo**, el pronombre _____
se usa para reemplazar el sustantivo femenino _____.
El pronombre _____ se usa para reemplazar al sustantivo
plural _____.

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Content, Language,
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Lesson 4: Responding to Text Through Writing

Compañero/a A: Todas las especies de animales se reproducen.

Compañero/a B: **Por ejemplo**, los mamíferos _____,
mientras que los peces de agua salada _____.

Compañero/a A: **También** aprendimos que las especies de
animales proveen para sus crías de diferentes maneras.

Compañero/a B: **Mientras** que los mamíferos _____,
los peces de agua salada _____.

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Content, Language,
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Lesson 5: Review and Cross-Linguistic Connections

Compañero/a A: Los _____ son
_____ que se usan en lugar de repetir los _____.

Compañero/a B: Por ejemplo, en vez de repetir el sustantivo
_____ podemos usar el pronombre _____.

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The pronoun _____ refers to _____.

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Partner A: I notice that in English _____.

Partner B: For example, _____.

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Partner A: I notice that in Spanish _____.

Partner B: For example, _____.

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Lesson 5: Review and Cross-Linguistic Connections

Partner A: In English, the third person singular has gender. For example, ___ and _____. However, the pronouns __, ____, _____, and they do not have _____.

Partner B: In Spanish, most pronouns are _____ or _____, for example __ y _____, _____ y _____.

Partner A: Additionally, Spanish _____ have _____. For example, _____ y _____.

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Las **arañas** hembra ponen una gran cantidad de huevos. _____
ponen una gran cantidad de huevos.

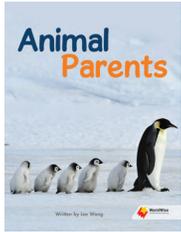
El pronombre _____ reemplaza al sustantivo _____.

Los **castores** bebés pueden nadar desde el momento en que nacen. _____ pueden nadar desde el momento en que nacen.
El pronombre _____ reemplaza al sustantivo _____.

En los **insectos**, la hembra pone una gran cantidad de huevos.
_____ pone una gran cantidad de huevos.

El pronombre _____ reemplaza al sustantivo _____
de insectos.

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Content, Language, and Literacy

Unit 1, Lesson 1: Comprehension and Vocabulary

Vocabulary Anchor Chart



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Español		English
reproducir		
especies		
salir del cascarón		

Español		English
crías		
depredadores		



Content, Language, and Literacy

Unit 1, Lesson 2: Comprehension and Vocabulary

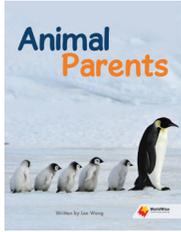
Vocabulary Anchor Chart



**Content, Language,
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Teaching for Academic Language

Español		English
mamíferos		
regurgitar		
valerse por sí mismas		



Content, Language, and Literacy

Unit 1, Lesson 3: Grammar and Foundational Skills

Grammar Anchor Chart



**Content, Language,
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Teaching for Academic Language

Los pronombres personales

Singular

Plural

yo

nosotros
(nosotras)

tú

vosotros
(vosotras)

usted

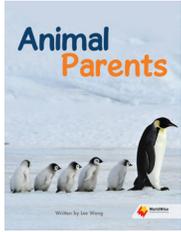
ustedes
(uds.)

él

ellos

ella

ellas



Content, Language, and Literacy

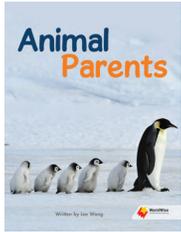
Unit 1, Lesson 5: Review and Cross-Linguistic Connections

Grammar Anchor Chart



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Personal Pronouns	
Español	English
él (masculino singular)	he (singular masculine)
ella (femenino singular)	she (singular feminine)
ellos/ellas (masculino y femenino plural)	they (plural)



Content, Language, and Literacy

Unit 1, Lesson 5: Review and Cross-Linguistic Connections

Grammar Anchor Chart



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Personal Pronouns

Español

English

él
(masculino singular)

he
(singular masculine)

ella
(femenino singular)

she
(singular feminine)

ellos/ellas
(masculino y femenino plural)

they
(plural)

In Spanish, most pronouns are singular or plural, for example él y ellos, ella y ellas.

In English, the third person singular has gender. For example, he and she. However, the pronouns I, you, we, and they do not have gender.

Content, Language, and Literacy Assessment Rubric

Name: _____ Date: _____ Unit: _____		Potential Points	Actual Score
Multiple Choice	Correct	20	_____/20
	Incorrect	0	
Written Response Process and Organization	Proficient Has a clear structure that matches the science task Ideas are logically ordered, with smooth transitions so the explanation is easy to follow from beginning to end	40	_____/40
	Developing Writing shows some organization Complete sentences Combines or expresses ideas in a clear and effective way	20	
	Beginning Does not combine or express ideas in a clear and effective way	0	
Written Response Science Ideas and Explanations	Proficient Accurate answer Completely addresses all parts of the question	40	_____/40
	Developing Partial answer Provides only half of the correct details	20	
	Beginning Incorrect or irrelevant answer	0	
TOTAL SCORE			_____/100



Content, Language, and Literacy Assessment

Unit 1



Name: _____ Date: _____

Read the text and respond.

Animal Care: Raising Young in Different Ways

All animals have young and care for them so that their species survives, but they do this in different ways. Bears are mammals. Female bears give birth to two or three young and feed them milk. They protect and care for their young because they cannot survive on their own, and they teach them to hunt. When they can care for themselves, their mother chases them away.

Saltwater fish care for their young differently. Female saltwater fish lay thousands of eggs so that a few of their young survive. Their young must hatch, find food, and survive on their own. However, clownfish lay eggs on coral reefs and guard them until the eggs hatch. But then the young fish have to look after themselves.

1. Multiple Choice

What is the main idea of the text? (Circle the letter for the correct answer.)

- A. Female lions teach cubs to hunt.
- B. Saltwater fish lay thousands of eggs.
- C. Animals care for their young in different ways.
- D. Beavers use sticks to build a lodge.

2. Written Response

Animals care for their young in different ways. In your writing:

- Write an introduction (the main idea), then include details and write a closing sentence.
- Explain why animals protect their young.
- Use evidence from the text to explain different ways animals protect their young.



Word Bank

mientras que while	diferentemente differently	pero but	sin embargo however	por ejemplo for example	porque because	al contrario on the contrary
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Content, Language, and Literacy Assessment

Grade 3

Multiple Choice Answer Guide	
Unit 1	C
Unit 2	B
Unit 3	C
Unit 4	C
Unit 5	B
Unit 6	B
Unit 7	B
Unit 8	C
Unit 9	B
Unit 10	B
Unit 11	B
Unit 12	B