SENTENCE FRAMES

Unit 8: Sobrevivientes increíbles del reino animal
Amazing Animal Survivors

Content, Language, and Literacy
Teaching for Academic Language

Lesson 1: Comprehension and Vocabulary

Compañero/a A: Pienso que el camello tiene _____ anchas para no hundirse en la _____ del desierto.

Compañero/a B: También creo que el grueso pelaje del camello lo protege del ____.

Compañero/a A: Mientras que el buey almizclero tiene el cuerpo cubierto de un pelaje grueso, largo y lanudo para mantenerse _____.

Creo que adaptar significa _____.

Partner A: The introduction explains how animal species have survived in challenging environments by _____ to competition for _____, _____, and conditions such as _____ _____.

Partner B: To survive, the behaviors, _____ and life cycles of many animal species changed so that they and their offspring could _____.

Lesson 1: Comprehension and Vocabulary

Partner A: The bodies of camels _____ _____ to the harsh, hot, sandy _____ by growing thick _____ in their ears to protect from them from the _____.

Partner B: **Also,** their nostrils _____ when _____ is blowing in the desert.

Partner A: Other animal species, such as the wood frog _____ in some of the coldest places on Earth by hibernating.

Partner B: When wood frogs _____, they stop _____ and their hearts stop _____. What's more, their bodies produce a special chemical to _____ their organs from the very cold temperatures.

Con el tiempo, las especies animales que viven en ambientes peligrosos se han _____ para poder _____. Estas _____ les permiten sobrevivir a los _____, competir por los alimentos y vivir en climas hostiles.

Partner A: This chapter talks about how animal species _____ to survive in different _____. Some animals, like camels, live in hot _____. Camels have a _____ _____ to protect them from the hot sand, and _____ _____ so that they do not sink into the sand.

Partner B: Over time, many animal species have needed to _____ to live in difficult places, because if these changes had not occurred, they would not have survived.

Compañero/a A: Una oración compleja es una _____ que contiene una _____ _____ y una o más _____ _____. Una _____ _____ puede funcionar _____ y tiene sentido.

Compañero/a B: La cláusula dependiente agrega información a la cláusula _____. Las cláusulas _____ y la _____ están conectadas por la _____ que puede estar al _____ o al _____ de la oración compleja.

Partner A: Complex sentences are formed by combining an _____ clause with one or more _____ clauses. This gives the reader more detailed information and shows the _____ between _____.

Partner B: For instance, in the sentence on page 5, "All animals are able to survive because they have changed to suit the conditions they face", the dependent clause is _____ _____ _____ _____ ____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____. The independent clause is _____ _____ _____ _____ ___ _____.

Partner A: The independent clause can be a _____ sentence. The _____ clause gives more information about why _____ _____ are able to _____. The clauses are connected by the word _____.

Las oraciones _____ se forman al _____ una cláusula _____ con una o más cláusulas _____.

En las oraciones _____, la cláusula _____ puede funcionar por sí sola como una _____ _____, mientras que las cláusulas _____ añaden más _____ y hacen nuestras oraciones más _____.

Compañero/a A: Aprendí que los animales tienen formas increíbles de _____ en lugares difíciles. Algunos _____ —_____ su apariencia o comportamiento.

Compañero/a B: Los camellos desarrollan _____ anchas y suaves para no _____ en la arena del _____. Los ánsares indios desarrollan _____ más grandes para poder respirar más _____. Cada especie de animal tiene habilidades únicas para encontrar comida, mantenerse a salvo y criar a sus crías.

Compañero/a A: Las oraciones _____ se forman al _____ una _____ _____ con una o más cláusulas _____. Las cláusulas _____ y las _____ están conectadas por _____.

Compañero/a B: Las cláusulas _____, nos ayudan a escribir sobre ideas _____. En una oración _____, las cláusulas _____ agregan _____ _____ y nos ayudan a comprender _____ el tema.

For example, the sentence _____ is a _____ _____. The _____ clause is _____ because it gives _____ _____.

The _____ _____ connects the _____ and the _____ clauses.

Partner A: I notice that in English _____.

Partner B: For example, _____.

Lesson 5: Review and Cross-Linguistic Connections

Partner A: I notice that in Spanish _____.

Partner B: For example, _____.

Partner A: In both English and Spanish, complex sentences are formed by _____ an _____ _____ with one or more _____ _____. Both languages use _____ to connect these sentences.

Partner B: In both languages, the _____ _____ can go _____ or after the _____ _____ and it is used to _____ more _____. For example, _____.

In English and Spanish, _____ _____ combine an _____ _____ with one or more supporting ideas called _____ _____ that add _____.
To form a _____ _____ we use _____ _____ called _____.

Lesson 5: Review and Cross-Linguistic Connections

En una oración _____ la cláusula _____ puede sostenerse por sí misma.

La cláusula _____ es la _____ de una oración _____ que agrega _____ a la cláusula _____. Comienza con una _____ que une la cláusula _____ y la _____.
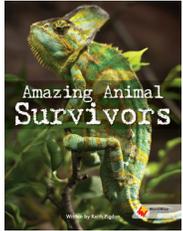
Content, Language, and Literacy

Unit 8, Lesson 1: Comprehension and Vocabulary

Vocabulary Anchor Chart

Content, Language, and Literacy

Teaching for Academic Language

Español		English
adaptaciónes		
depredador		
presa		

Español		English
sobrevivir		
entorno		
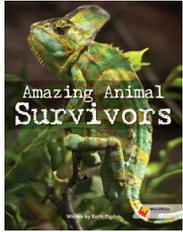
Content, Language, and Literacy

Unit 8, Lesson 2: Comprehension and Vocabulary

Vocabulary Anchor Chart

Content, Language, and Literacy

Teaching for Academic Language

Español		English
medioambiente		
desiertos		

Español		English
altura		
presión		
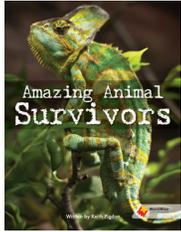
Las oraciones complejas

Parte de la oración	Explicación	Ejemplo
Cláusula independiente	Es la parte que puede estar sola y tiene sentido completo	Voy a jugar.
Cláusula dependiente	Es la parte que agrega informacion a la cláusula independiente y comienza con una conjunción	cuando termine la tarea
Conjunción	Palabra que une la cláusula dependiente con la independiente	cuando, porque, si
Oración compleja	La unión de la cláusula independiente y la dependiente	Voy a jugar cuando termine la tarea.
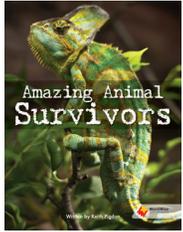
Complex Sentences

Sentence parts	Explanation	Example
Independent clause	The part that can stand alone as a complete thought	Often animals live in places.
Dependent clause	The part that gives extra information and starts with a conjunction	Where there is competition for food and danger from predators
Connecting word	Word that joins the dependent and independent clause.	Where
Complex sentence	The full sentence combining the dependent and the independent clause.	Often animals live in places where there is competition for food and danger from predators. (p.4)
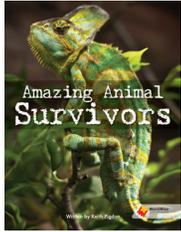
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Complex Sentences

Sentence	Dependent clause (adds information)	Independent clause (can stand alone)	Connecting word
Often animals live in places where there is competition for food and danger from predators. (p.4)	Where there is competition for food and danger from predators	Often animals live in places	where
As the geese fly higher and higher, the air becomes thinner, and it has less oxygen. (p.9)	As the geese fly higher and higher	The air becomes thinner, and it has less oxygen	As

Complex Sentences

Español			English		
Oración compleja	Cláusula independiente	Cláusula dependiente	Complex sentence	Independent clause	Dependent clause
Cuando el aire no es denso, el vuelo se hace mucho más difícil. (p.9)	El vuelo se hace mucho más difícil	Cuando el aire no es denso	Often animals live in places where there is competition for food and danger from predators. (p.4)	Often animals live in places	Where there is competiton for food and danger from predators
El camello ahorra agua porque casi no la pierde con el sudor. (p.7)	El camello ahorra agua	porque casi no la pierde con el sudor	As the geese fly higher and higher, the air becomes thinner, and it has less oxygen. (p.9)	The air becomes thinner, and it has less oxygen	As the geese fly higher and higher

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

Sobrevivientes increíbles del reino animal

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Name: _____ Date: _____

Read the text and respond.

Surviving Harsh Environments: Animal Adaptations

Many animals live in harsh places. Some live in hot deserts, others live in ice and snow. To stay alive, animals must adapt to the dangers they face.

Camels have adapted to extreme heat and lack of water. Thick fur on the top of their bodies protects them from the sun, and thin fur underneath allows them to lose heat. Camels can survive for days without water.

Arctic foxes have thick fur on their bodies and paws to keep warm in ice and snow. In contrast, fennec foxes live in hot deserts and have light fur and big ears to help keep them cool. They also have fur on their paws to protect them from hot sand. If animal species cannot adapt to harsh environments, they will not survive.

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1. Multiple Choice

Which sentence best summarizes the text? (Circle the letter for the correct answer.)

A. Animals live in deserts, mountains, and icy places.

B. Camels and foxes have fur, and geese have lungs.

C. Animals survive in extreme environments if they adapt to the dangers they face.

D. Fennec foxes live in hot deserts.

2. Written Response

Adaptations help animals survive in harsh places. In your writing:

• Describe how two animals survive in harsh places.

• Use evidence from the text.

• Make sure what you have written supports the main idea.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Word Bank

primero first	por ejemplo for example	porque because	así so	también also	como resultado as a result	en conclusión in conclusion

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