

Name: _____

ANIMAL PROJECT RUBRIC

Project is due on or before _____

1. The project was complete and handed in on time _____ / 5 pts.
2. The teacher approved student's animal project _____ / 5 pts.
3. Cover sheet includes name, title, and animal name _____ / 5 pts.
4. Animal Fact Sheet is completed (20 points total)
 - General Information _____ / 5 pts.
 - Living Habits _____ / 10 pts.
 - Environment _____ / 10 pts.
 - Other Facts _____ / 5 pts.
5. Rough draft of the animal report (using given sheet) _____ / 10 pts.
6. Neatly written or typed final copy of report _____ / 15 pts.
7. Report is written using complete sentences _____ / 5 pts.
8. Paragraphs include topic sentences and headings _____ / 10 pts.
9. A neatly drawn and colored picture of animal in habitat _____ / 10 pts.
10. Poster is complete (30 points total)
 - is neat and clean (no glue drips, rips, etc.) _____ / 10 pts.
 - has student's name and animal name on it _____ / 5 pts.
 - includes pictures of baby and adult animal _____ / 10 pts.
 - includes at least 3 facts about animal _____ / 5 pts.

Bonus: _____ + _____ points

PROJECT GRADE _____ points / **125** points = _____

ANIMAL REPORT CHECKLIST



Check each box as you complete each part of your report.

- Choose an animal for your report.
Check with your teacher for approval.

- Complete the Animal Fact Sheet.

General information - include animal name, type, physical features

Living habits - how does the animal survive on a daily basis

Environment - research the animal's habitat...how does the animal adapt...how does it defend itself

Other facts - list interesting features or facts not already noted

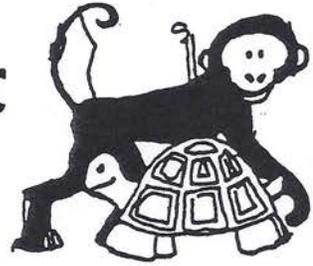
- Complete the Animal Report

Match the information headings on the fact sheet to the information headings on the report form. Rewrite the facts in complete sentences to make a paragraph under each heading. Remember to start with a topic sentence.

- Project

Make a cover for your report. Draw and color a picture of the animal you chose (or trace and color). Be sure you show the animal in its correct habitat. Glue the picture on your cover. Write the name of the animal and your name on the cover.

Animal Fact Sheet



General Information

Name _____

Type _____ Expected lifespan _____

Natural Habitat _____

Height _____ Weight _____

Physical features _____

Living Habits

Types of food eaten _____

Obtains food by _____

Type of home and how it is built _____

Care of its young _____

Environment

How has the animal adapted to its environment? _____

Means of defense _____

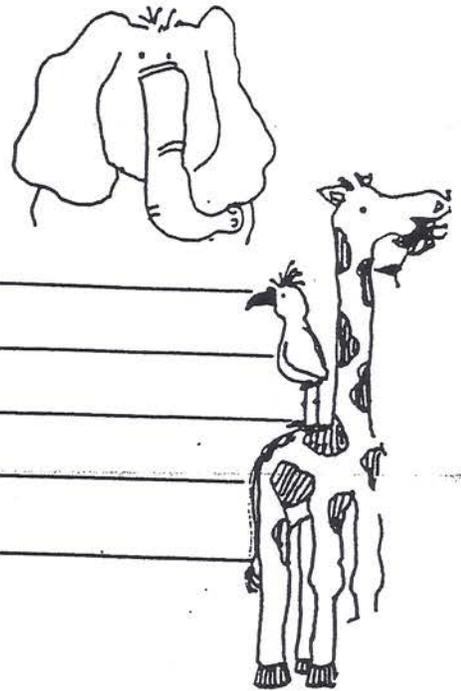
Other interesting facts:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Animal Report



General Information

Living Habits

Environment and Defense

Other Interesting Facts

HAWKS



Animal Fact Sheet

General Information

Name: _____

Type: Hawks

Expected lifespan 10 years old

Natural Habitat: Hawks are found almost everywhere in the world except Antarctica. They live almost everywhere they can find food. They live in dry regions to towering mountains, from the steamy tropics to the chilly Arctic tundra.

Physical features: Hawks are armed with strong legs and sharp, curved talons that help them kill and hold their prey. They have hooked beaks for tearing their food. At the base of their beak is an area of bare skin called the cere. The cere is sometimes brightly colored in shaded of yellow and red.

Type of hawk: African Sparrow Hawk

Height: Less than 10 inches (25cm)

Weight: 3 ounces (84g)

Living Habits

Types of food eaten: Hawks are mainly meat eaters. They hunt other creatures from insects to reptiles to small mammals. The Osprey Hawk feeds mainly on fish.

Obtains food by: Many hawks watch for movement on the ground as they fly. If they see a mouse or other tasty animal scurrying through the grass they dive down and grab it with their sharp talons. Talons are hawks feet.

Type of home and how it is built: Most kinds of hawks build isolated nests high up in trees or on cliffsides. Often, the males and female build it together very early in the spring. They make use of twigs, branches, dried leaves or any other materials they can find.

care of its young: The eggs hatch at different times. The first eggs laid are usually the first to hatch. Their mother stays busy keeping each baby warm as it hatches from its shell. While the mother stays with the father leaves to hunt for food. Growing hawks have big appetites. When the babies are older the mother will sometimes leave them alone while she hunts for food too.

ENVIRONMENT

How has the animal adapted to its environment: While some hawks look for certain food, many can and will adapt to whatever is available. The Red-tailed hawk dines on everything from rabbits and mice to lizards, snakes, and crabs. The Mississippi kite mostly eats insects such as grasshoppers, dragonflies, beetles, but it will also eat frogs and small lizards. The American swallow-tailed kite has been known to eat everything from mice to insects to fruit.

Means of defense: The hawk's coloring is very useful. As a hawk flies overhead, its light underbelly helps it to blend into the sky so that it is not easily seen by animals on the ground.

OTHER INTERESTING FACTS

1. Hawks can see four to eight times better than most humans. A hawk can spot the tiny movements of a feeding mouse from hundreds of yards in the air.
2. Peregrine Falcon dives through the air at 290 kilometers (180 miles) per hour. That is faster than many race cars.
3. Hawks can soar and glide for great distances without flapping their wings.

Animal Report

General Information

My report is about hawks. The expected lifespan of the hawk is ten years old. Hawks are found almost everywhere in the world except Antarctica. They live almost everywhere they can find food. They live in dry regions to towering mountains, from the steamy tropics to the chilly Arctic tundra. Hawks are armed with strong legs and sharp, curved talons that help them kill and hold their prey. They have hooked beaks for tearing their food. At the base of their beak is an area of bare skin called the cere. The cere is sometimes brightly colored in shades of yellow and red. The African Sparrow Hawk is less than 10 inches (25cm) in height and its weight is 3 ounces (84g).

Living Habits

Hawks are mainly meat eaters. They hunt other creatures from insects to reptiles to small mammals. The Osprey Hawk feeds mainly on fish. Many hawks watch for movement on the ground as they fly. If they see a mouse or other tasty animal scurrying through the grass they dive down and grab it with their sharp talons. Talons are hawks feet. Most kinds of hawks build isolated nests high up in trees or on cliff sides. Often, the males and female build it together very early in the spring. They make use of twigs, branches, dried leaves or any other materials they can find. The eggs hatch at different times. The first eggs laid are usually the

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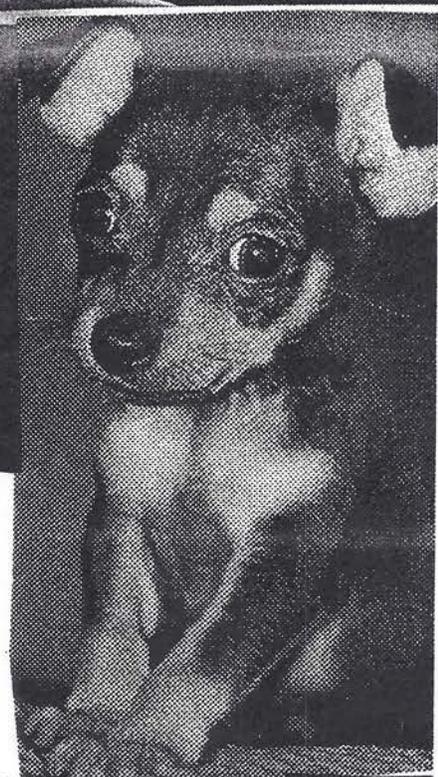
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Other Interesting Facts

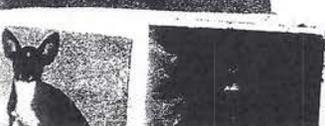
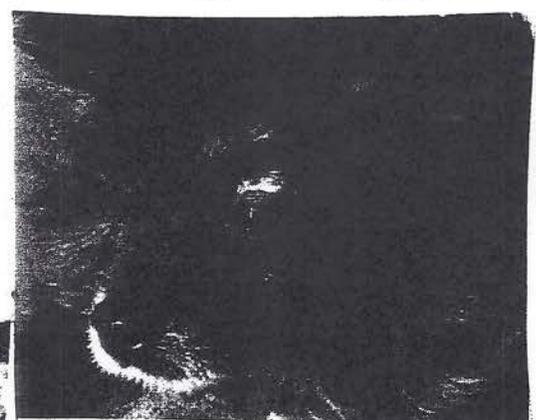
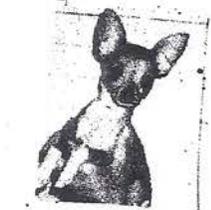
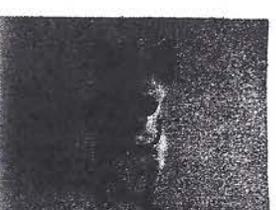
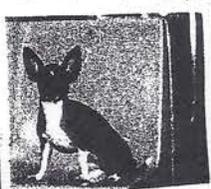
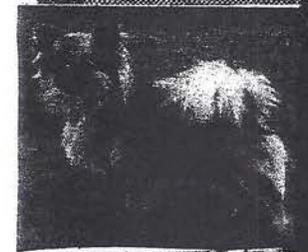
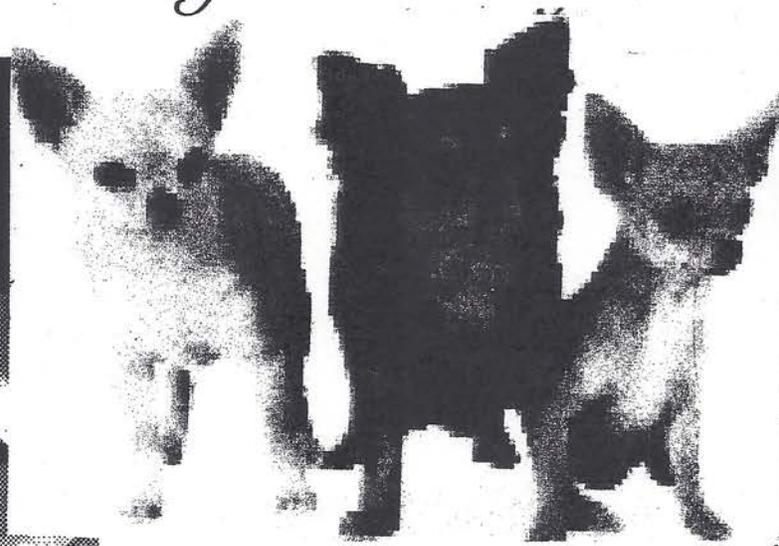
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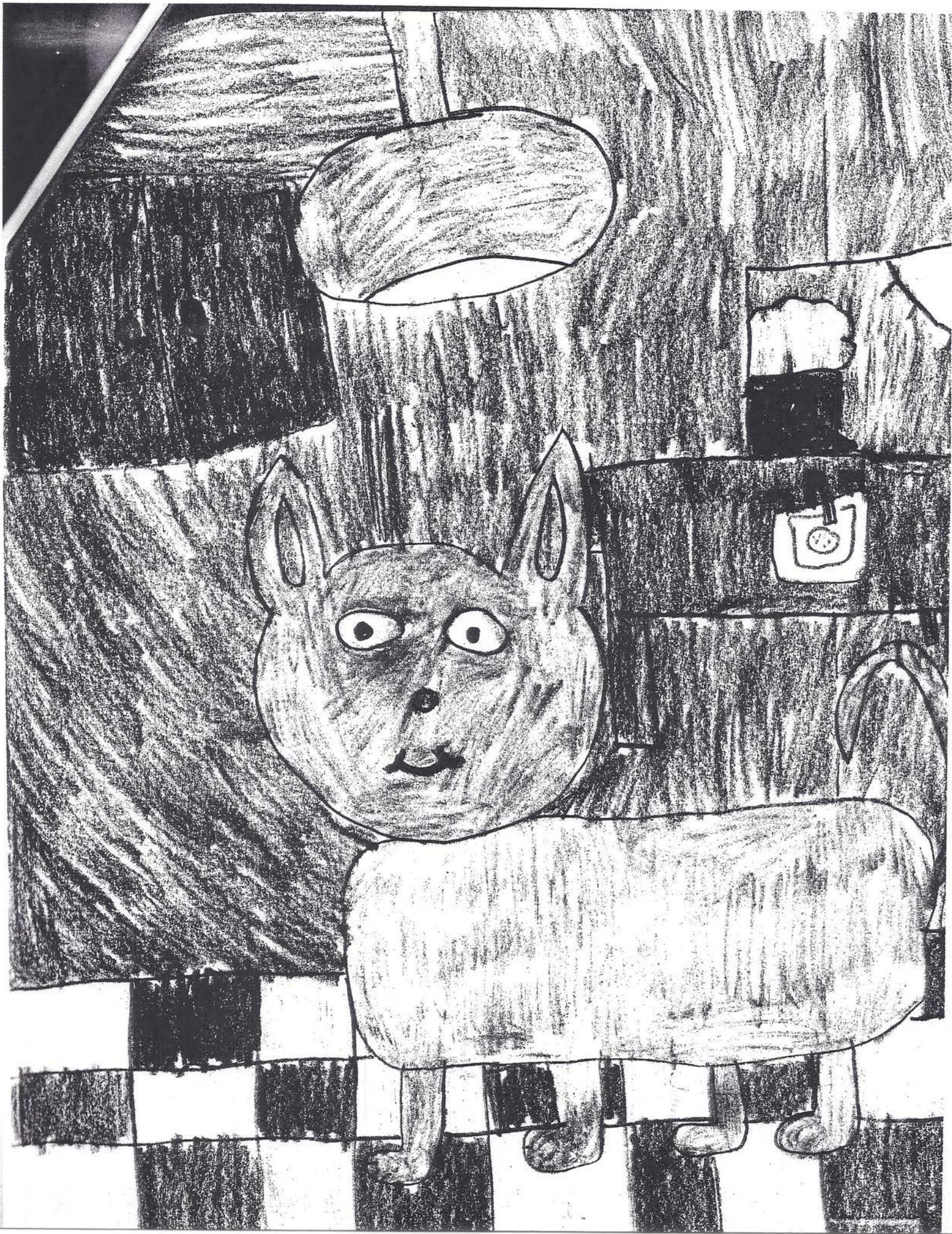




Chihuahua's

By





Animal Report

General Information

My animal is a Chihuahua. Its lifespan is 15 years. Its natural habitat is its owner's home. Its weight is 2-12 pounds. Having a small body and a scary bark is some of its physical features. The height of a Chihuahua is 6-9 inches.

Living Habits

My animal eats commercial dog food and also eats table scraps as treats. The owner provides the food for the Chihuahua. Overfeeding a Chihuahua can be a great danger to the small dog's health, shortening their life. It lives in the owner's house. Like all mammals its young drink the mother's milk.

Environment and Defense

The Chihuahua adapts to its environment by knowing that its owners won't hurt it and some owners buy dog beds for them so they can sleep comfortably. The Chihuahua does not have a lot of defenses but it does have a scary bark.

Other Interesting Facts

The Chihuahua took its name from the biggest state in Mexico. The Chihuahua sometimes is sassy, aggressive, and scary toward other dogs, even though the Chihuahua is tinier than most dogs. The Chihuahua has many different patterns on its fur like Irish spotting, Piebald spotting, Extreme white spotting, Brindle, Masks, Merle, Tan points

The End