



Orientation

Ensure that you have read about using the plan in the Program Guide.

Book summary

Read the following summary to the student.

If you have blood in your veins, beware! There are some unusual creatures out there who might like some of it.

Introduction

Foster interest and activate the student's background knowledge. Be concise – focus on motivating and involving the student. Encourage prediction by using the text and illustrations on the cover of the book. Discuss new vocabulary and remind the student to use the glossary (when applicable). Also remind the student to ask him/herself questions before, during and after the reading.

Discuss the title of the book. Ask the student if they can name any animals that feed on the blood of other animals. Read the contents page together to familiarize the student with the animals in this story.

Look through the pictures together and discuss the special features of the animals shown, such as the vampire bat's grooved tongue and the mouth and teeth of a sea lamprey.

Conferencing

Check how well the student reads

When you are conferencing, the student reads all or part of the book to you. Then:

- praise, pause, and prompt appropriately;
- check for accuracy (by counting mistakes) and fluency;
- check for understanding by using one or more of the following methods:
 - asking the comprehension questions provided and any others that seem necessary;
 - asking the student to retell the story in their own words;
 - asking questions about and discussing aspects of the story, such as the theme, plot, main ideas, sequence and characters;
 - encouraging the student to confirm the predictions they made during the orientation.

Decide what the student does next

Next recommend that the student:

- practices some more on the same book, with or without the audio;
- completes one of the activities provided that is related to the book;
- practices with another book from the same level; or
- is assessed for promotion to the next level.

Comprehension questions

1. How much blood does a vampire bat drink?
2. Where do leeches live?
3. What do sea lampreys look like?
4. What could you do to avoid being bitten by a bloodsucker?
5. When might you be pleased to see a bloodsucker?

Answers to the Comprehension questions

1. Accept any of the following: it feeds for up to 30 minutes; it sometimes drinks until it's too heavy to fly; a colony of a hundred bats drinks enough blood in a year to drain a herd of 25 cows.
2. In rivers.
3. Eels with three fins.
4. Answers will vary.
5. Answers will vary.

Supporting English Language Learners

The following are suggestions for optional lessons to take with your English language learners. See the overview chart in the Program Guide for a summary of the text features of this book.

Purpose

Writing phrases and simple sentences using the correct syntax

Introduce the concept and practice

By writing phrases and simple sentences, the student is reinforcing and demonstrating their knowledge of how the English language is constructed and their ability to use vocabulary appropriately.

When the student is familiar with the book, discuss the various animals that have been identified in the text. Together, list their characteristics. Which characteristics do the animals share? Which characteristics are unique to each animal? Help the student to find the answers in the text.

With the student, complete a chart titled Bloodsuckers. Use each of the three animal's names as subheadings and write the characteristics listed above beneath the appropriate heading. The student could suggest the information while you write it and then circle the common characteristics.

Write a sentence about one of the animals using the information from the chart before asking the student to write their own sentences. Encourage them to refer to the chart for information and to use your sentence as a model.





Name: Date:

Introduction: You have blood in your veins, so beware! There are some unusual creatures out there who might like some of it.

Errors
M S

Bloodsuckers We all have blood in our veins, so we need to watch out! There are some unusual _____ that might like some _____ it. These creatures are _____ called bloodsuckers. They feed _____ the blood of other _____. **Vampire Bats** Vampire bats _____ blood! They live in Central _____ South America and usually _____ at night. Vampire bats _____ fewer teeth than other _____ because they don't need _____ chew their food. When _____ vampire bat is hungry, _____ flies off and finds _____ animal to take blood _____. It makes a small _____ bite in the animal's _____. This bite isn't painful, _____ the animal might not _____ that it's been bitten. _____ vampire bat's tongue has _____ grooves so that it _____ lap up an animal's _____ without spilling a drop. _____ feeds on the animal _____ up to 30 minutes.

Accuracy Chart (Exact word replacement only)		
Words Entered	Score	Level
More than 11 correct		Independent
10 or 11 correct		Instructional
Fewer than 10 correct		Frustration

Errors
M = Meaning (makes sense) ____ **S** = Syntax (sounds right) ____
 Heard Seen Unseen
 Comments: _____





We all have blood in our veins, so we need to watch out! There are some unusual creatures that might like some of it. Vampire bats love blood! When a vampire bat is hungry, it flies off and finds an animal to take blood from. The vampire bat feeds on an animal for up to 30 minutes.

Over a year, a colony of bats can drink the same amount of blood that is found in a herd of 25 cows. A leech is a bloodsucker that uses its mouth to latch onto anything warm. Leeches live in rivers and feed on the blood of horses and cattle drinking from the river. Doctors use leeches in hospitals to treat patients.

Small leeches keep people's veins open so that their blood flows easily and doesn't clot. This helps them to heal after an operation. Sea lampreys are bloodsuckers that live in saltwater. They have been around for a long time – since before the dinosaurs!

A sea lamprey uses its mouth to suck onto the side of a fish before biting through its scales and skin. A sea lamprey has a special chemical in its mouth to stop a fish's blood from clotting. This makes it easier for the sea lamprey to feed.

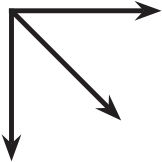
A sea lamprey can stay attached to its meal for several weeks. Although there are a lot of bloodthirsty creatures out there, you don't need to worry – they're not likely to be living in your neighborhood. The nastiest bloodsucker you're likely to come across is a tiny mosquito.





Name: Date:

Words can be found in these directions:



The letter in each square can only be used in one word.

w	u	n	u	s	u	a	l	v	l	i	v	e
a	a	h	u	n	g	r	y	f	o	u	n	d
n	r	t	t	d	r	i	n	k	s	h	o	f
i	b	y	c	h	a	m	o	u	n	t	a	e
m	s	s	t	h	e	r	m	o	u	t	h	s
a	p	m	i	h	c	i	r	c	l	e	s	b
l	e	a	u	p	a	t	e	e	t	h	i	e
t	c	l	f	o	r	t	s	w	f	o	s	f
p	i	l	c	t	h	e	s	e	i	l	n	o
n	a	i	a	i	t	f	i	s	h	t	y	r
g	l	n	n	s	e	v	e	r	a	l	h	e
u	t	a	n	y	t	h	i	n	g	b	u	t
e	o	h	u	n	d	r	e	d	y	e	a	r

Words to find:

- | | | | | |
|---------|--------|----------|---------|---------|
| amount | animal | anything | before | but |
| by | can | circles | drinks | fish |
| fly | for | found | has | hundred |
| hungry | in | is | it | live |
| mouth | of | on | several | small |
| special | teeth | that | the | these |
| to | tongue | unusual | up | watch |
| with | year | | | |

Use the letters that are left to make the word that tells where leeches live.





- ★ Spin the numbered spinner.
- ★ The highest number starts.
- ★ You need to spin the exact number to move onto the END square.

START
We all have blood in our veins, so we need to watch out!

1

2 There are some creatures that might like some of our blood. Miss a turn.

3

19

20 Doctors use leeches in hospitals to treat patients. Spin again. If you spin a 1 or 2, go on to 24.

21

22

4 Vampire bats love blood. Go on to 6.

18 A leech can suck more than five times its weight in blood! Go back to 15.

END
Don't worry. There's not much chance of meeting a vampire bat, leech, or sea lamprey.

23 Sea lampreys are bloodsuckers that live in salt water. Go forward three spaces.

5

17

30

24

6

16

29

25

7 When a vampire bat is hungry, it takes blood from animals. Go back four spaces.

15

28

27 A sea lamprey can stay attached to its meal for several weeks. Spin again. Go forward that number.

26

8

14 A leech is a bloodsucker that looks like a flat earthworm. Name two numbers. If you spin one of them, go on to 16.

13

12

11

10 A vampire bat can feed on an animal for up to 30 minutes. Spin again. Go back that number.

9





Name: **Date:**

Choose one bloodthirsty creature and make a topic web.

Where it lives

What it feeds on

Bloodthirsty Creature

Interesting fact

What it looks like (draw a picture)

Write on the back of this page if you need more space.

REMEMBER

Write in your own words and color your picture.

