

Name _____

excellent

prefer

environment

shelter

alert

protection

related

competition

Finish each sentence using the vocabulary word provided.

1. **(environment)** A desert _____

_____ .

2. **(prefer)** When it comes to reading books, _____

_____ .

3. **(competition)** Those are the two best soccer teams, _____

_____ .

4. **(excellent)** She lived by the beach her whole life _____

_____ .

5. **(related)** Since my sister and I look exactly alike, _____

_____ .

6. **(protection)** A turtle has a hard shell _____

_____ .

7. **(shelter)** My father and I built a doghouse _____

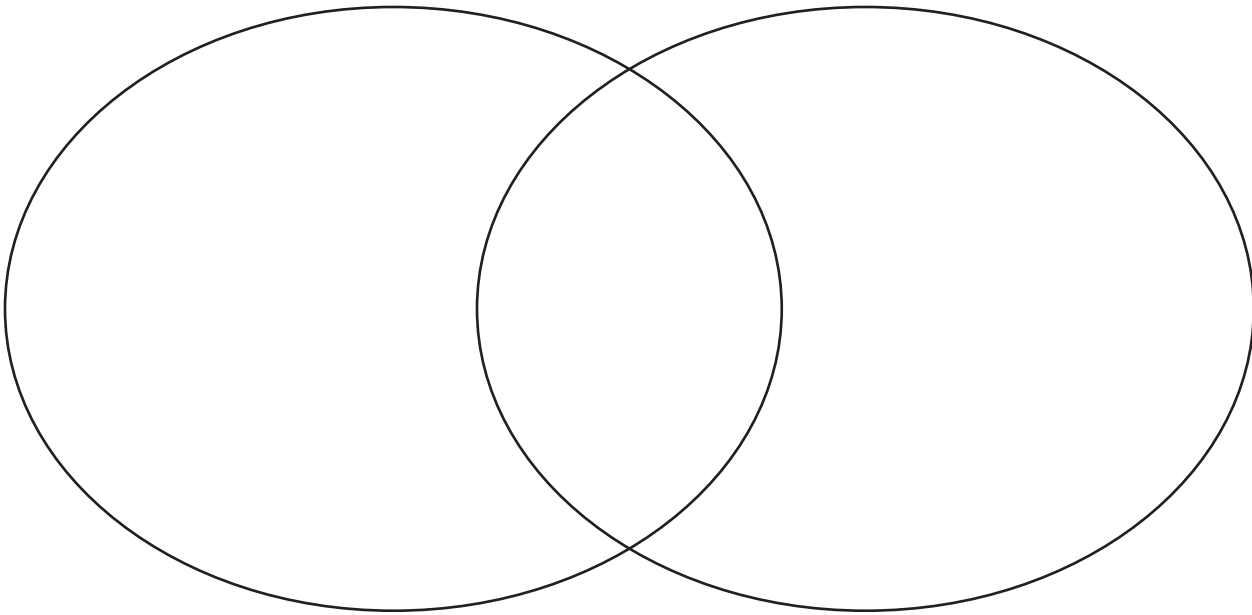
_____ .

8. **(alert)** The town has a loud siren _____

_____ .

Name _____

Read the selection. Complete the compare and contrast graphic organizer.



Name _____

Read the passage. Use the reread strategy to be sure you understand what you read.

Adaptations: Grizzly and Polar Bears

Every animal has adaptations. These are special ways that a body works or is made. Not all birds eat the same things. Their beaks have different shapes. Some fish that live at the bottom of the ocean glow in the dark. Mammals live all over the world, so they need to have different skills and body shapes. Giraffes have long tongues. They use them to pull leaves off the tops of trees. Jackrabbits have wide feet to run across sand.

These things help animals be as effective as they can be. This means that they can do the best job possible of finding food and raising offspring. Adaptations are very important for keeping all animals alive and able to reproduce, or have offspring.

Similarities

Mammals have adapted to live in different parts of the world. Bears live all over the world. Grizzly bears live in North America. Polar bears live inside the Arctic Circle. In many ways they are the same. They are very large animals. They can weigh more than 1,500 pounds. Both kinds of bears have toes with claws they cannot retract. This means bears cannot pull their claws inside. They can stand on their hind legs. They can even sit up, as if they were sitting in a chair! And all bears have rounded ears.

Name _____

Differences

Grizzly bears and polar bears have adapted to conditions in the different places they live. Polar bears' fur is white. They can blend in with the ice and snow in the Arctic Circle. They can sneak up on prey without being seen. They also have a layer of blubber, or fat, over four inches thick. This helps keep them warm even though the air temperature can be -80°F . Their paws have fur on the bottom. This protects them from the ice and snow.

Grizzly bears do not live in the ice and snow. Their fur is brown. This helps them blend in with the trees and rocks in their environment, or where they live. Their claws are longer than a polar bear's.

Polar bears eat only meat. Grizzlies are omnivorous.

They are just as happy eating fish as they are eating berries. They use their claws to catch fish. They also use them to dig in the ground for roots or

insects. These bears also have a large hump of muscle over their shoulders. This makes their front legs very strong. It also helps them run quickly in order to catch prey.

Bears are only one kind of animal, and as you can see, where they live greatly affects what they are like. Adaptations are very important to bears, and they are important to every other kind of animal. Adaptations are what make each kind of bear unique.



A grizzly and a polar bear in relation to a person.

Name _____

A. Reread the passage and answer the questions.

1. In the third paragraph, how does the author compare the two kinds of bears?

2. In the fifth paragraph, how does the author contrast what the two kinds of bears eat?

3. What are some of the signal words the author uses in the text to compare and contrast?

B. Work with a partner. Read the passage aloud. Pay attention to intonation. Stop after one minute. Fill out the chart.

	Words Read	-	Number of Errors	=	Words Correct Score
First Read		-		=	
Second Read		-		=	

Name _____

The Monarch Migrations

Monarch butterflies live all over the United States. They migrate south each fall to warmer climates. Some fly all the way from Canada to Mexico. Monarchs migrate to adapt to changing temperatures. In the fall, temperatures in the north get cooler, and there are fewer flowers on plants. Monarchs cannot survive very cold winter weather and need flowering plants for food. They move to warm areas in the south where there is food.



Monarch butterflies west of the Rocky Mountains fly south to California. Those east of the Rocky Mountains fly south to Mexico.

Answer the questions about the text.

1. How do you know this is expository text?

2. How do the text features help the reader understand the text?

3. Why do monarchs migrate?

Name _____

Read each passage below. Underline the sentence clues that help you figure out the meaning of each word in bold. On the line, write the meaning of the word in bold.

1. Every animal has **adaptations**. These are special ways that its body works or is made.

2. Adaptations are very important for keeping all animals alive and able to **reproduce**, or have offspring.

3. Both kinds of bears have toes with claws they cannot **retract**. This means bears cannot pull their claws inside.

4. They also have a layer of **blubber**, or fat, over four inches thick.

5. This helps them blend in with the trees and rocks in their **environment**, or where they live.

6. Grizzlies are **omnivorous**. They are just as happy eating fish as they are eating berries.

Name _____

A. Read each word in the box and listen for the vowel sound. Then write each word under the correct heading.

chalk	halt	small	crawl
thought	stalk	brought	lawn
caused	malt	halls	paused

aw as in straw

alt as in salt

all as in ball

au as in haul

alk as in walk

ough as in bought

B. Read each sentence and underline the word with the root *graph* or *aud*. Then write the word on the line and circle the root.

1. The president's autograph is very valuable. _____
2. The audience clapped after the great performance. _____
3. I read a biography about a famous astronaut. _____
4. She had a great audition and won the lead role. _____
5. I read a graphic novel about a family from outer space. _____

Name _____

A. Read the draft model. Use the questions that follow the draft to help you think about how you can grab the reader's attention with a strong opening.

Draft Model

A flying squirrel is a special type of squirrel. Flying squirrels move from tree to tree through the air. One squirrel's flight was 100 yards long.

1. How could you replace the first sentence with an interesting question that grabs the reader's attention?
2. How do flying squirrels move through the air?
3. What else is 100 yards long?

B. Now revise the draft by adding interesting questions and fascinating facts to make the reader want to read more.

Name _____

The student who wrote the paragraph below used text evidence from two different sources to answer the question: *How does an animal's environment affect the way it lives?*

How does an animal's environment affect the way it lives? In many ways. The land in an animal's environment controls where it can build a home or burrow. For example, a desert tortoise digs a burrow in the sandy ground of the desert where it lives. The temperature of an animal's environment can affect when an animal comes out of its shelter or stays hidden. If the sun is too hot, a desert animal may stay in its den. Temperature may affect an animal's color. Desert iguanas will turn a lighter color when the sun is out. This helps them stay cool. The amount of water in an animal's environment can also affect how it lives. Some animals have to walk a long way to get to water.

In "Little Half Chick," water, fire, and wind are characters. The wind carries the chick to the top of a high tower to keep it safe. Both texts show that an animal's environment will affect the way it lives.

Reread the passage. Follow the directions below.

- 1. Draw a box** around the strong opening the student used to grab the reader's attention.
- 2. Underline** an example of a relevant detail that helps support the topic.
- 3. Circle** linking words that connect sentences or ideas.
- 4. Write** the main verb and helping verb in the last sentence on the line.