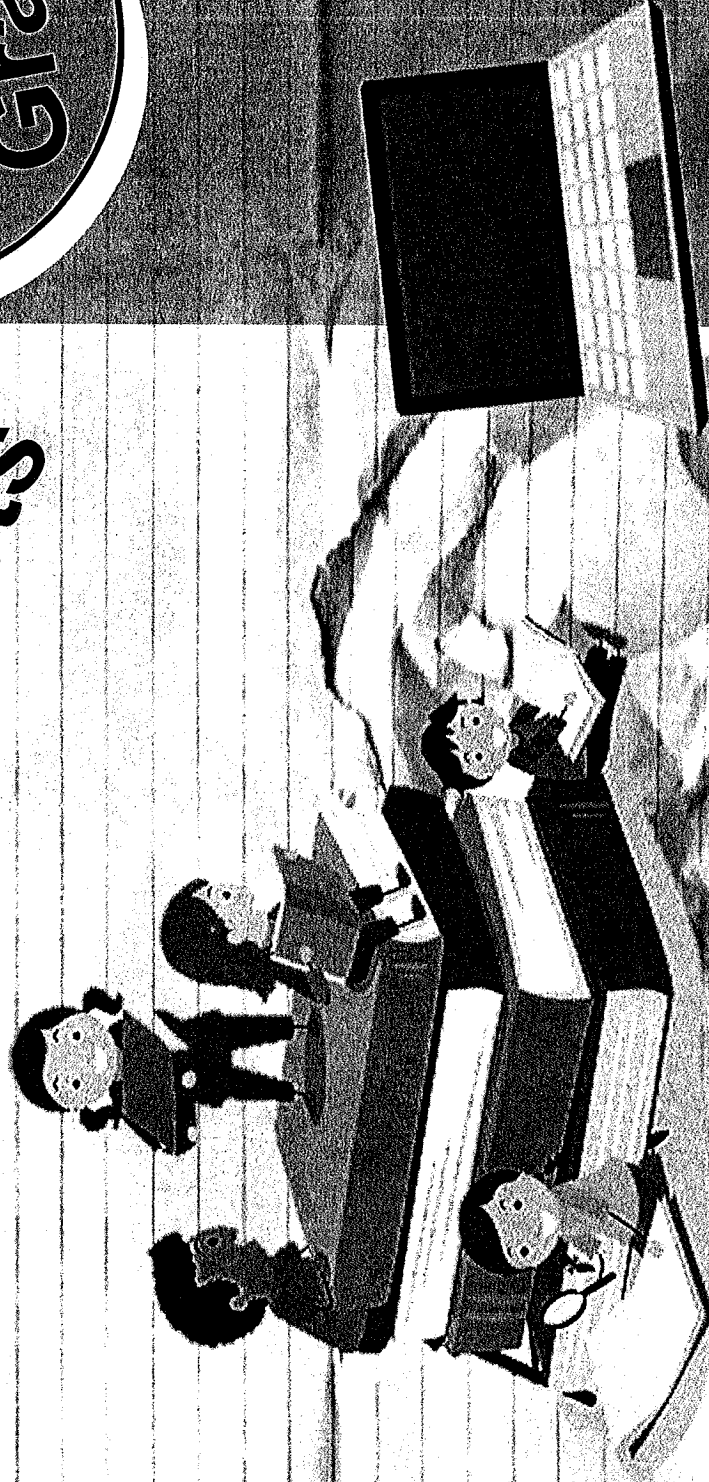


Days 7-8

3rd Grade eLearning

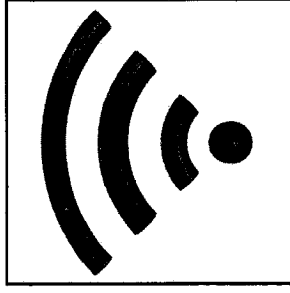
English Language Arts



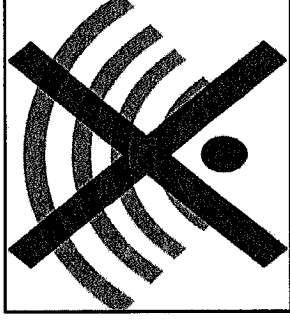
@nadinegilson

Activities may or may not require internet access. Each activity is labeled with the following.

Requires internet access!



Does not require internet access.



ELA Grade 3

Days 7-8

I Can....

I can Infer the main idea of the entire book from the main ideas of each section.

I can Identify the main idea and supporting details of the book.

Standard(s)

Connect information in the text to students' prior knowledge of the topic in particular and animals in general.

Identify the main idea and supporting details of the book.

Infer the main idea of the entire book from the main ideas of each section.

Apply details from text features to information in the text for a deeper understanding of the topic.

Essential Question:

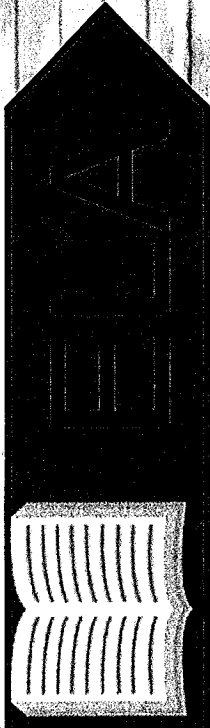
How do the unique features of a Komodo dragon help it survive??

Materials and Resources:

1. Laptop
2. eLearning Days 7-8 PowerPoint

Activities:

1. Interactive Read Along: Komodo Dragons: Giant Reptiles
2. Independent Reading
3. Independent Reading Response

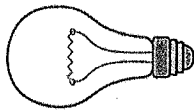
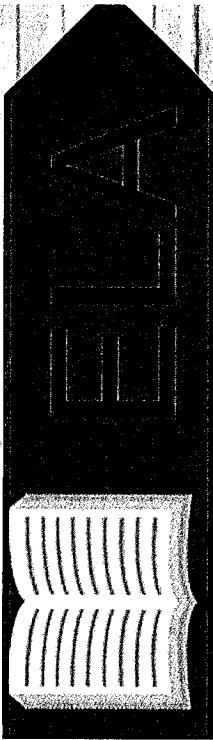


Today we are going to read a story, think about main idea and supporting details for writing the text as well as write a persuasive letter.

Let's review... Explain the terms below to your parent, grandparent, brother, sister, or friend.

➤ **Main idea and Supporting Details**

➤ **Text Features**



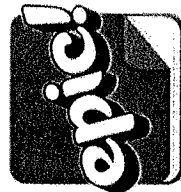
ACTIVITIES



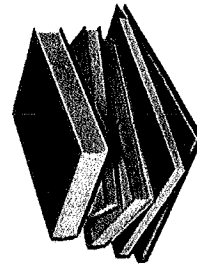
Today we will read Komodo Dragons: Giant Reptiles. As you read, answer the questions throughout the story.



Choose One:



Read a story on EPIC, BookFlix, or Raz-Kids. Click here to type your teacher a message below about what you read.



OR



Read a book with your parent, grandparent, brother, sister, or friend. Click here to type your teacher a message below about what you read.

Instructions: Before you read, write what you know about the topic and what you would like to know in the top two boxes of the next slide.

After you read, write what you learned and what you still want to know about the topic in the bottom two boxes.



Name _____



KWLS chart

Instructions: Before you read, write what you know about the topic and what you would like to know in the top two boxes. After you read, write what you learned and what you still want to know about the topic in the bottom two boxes.

Before Reading

K: What Do I Know?

W: What Do I Want to Know?

After Reading

L: What Did I Learn?

S: What Do I Still Want to Know?

Komodo Dragons: Giant Reptiles

A Reading A-Z Level X Leveled Book
Word Count: 1461

LEVELED BOOK • X

Komodo Dragons: Giant Reptiles

Connections

Writing

Write a persuasive letter explaining the importance of protecting Komodo dragons. Include facts about Komodo dragons in your letter.

Science

Research another reptile. Draw a Venn diagram comparing the two reptiles. Include at least five similarities and differences.

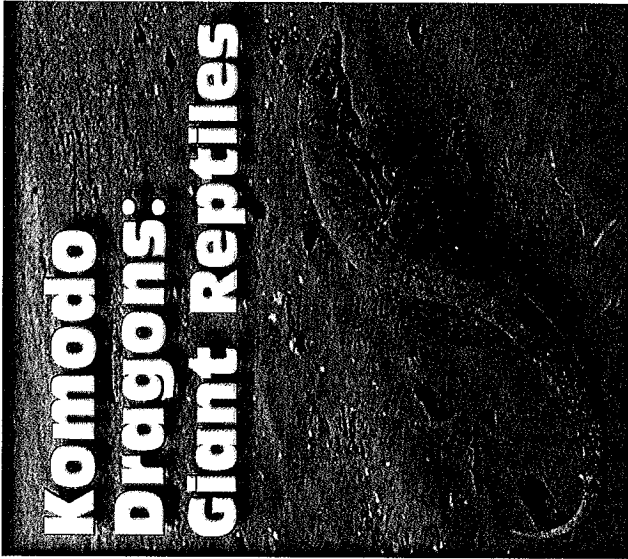
Reading A-Z

Visit www.readinga-z.com
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Written by Kate Fagan

www.readinga-z.com



Komodo Dragons: Giant Reptiles

Written by Kira Freed
www.readinga-z.com

Focus Question

How do the unique features of a Komodo dragon help it survive?

Words to Know

adapting	decoy
bacteria	genetically
basking	molecules
carion	scavengers
clotting	serrated
conservation	solitary

Front and back cover: Komodo dragons wade in the water in Komodo National Park in Indonesia.

Title page: Walking along a beach, a hungry Komodo dragon searches for its next meal.

Page 3: Giant Komodo dragons are strong swimmers and have been known to swim from one island to another in Komodo National Park.

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Komodo Dragons: Giant Reptiles
Giants of the Animal World

Level X Leveled Book
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Correlation

LEVEL X	
Fountas & Pinnell	S
Reading Recovery	40
DRA	40



King-Sized Lizards

Wildlife ecologist Dr. Tim Jessop is an expert on Komodo dragons. He had quite a surprise when he was starting out and saw his first wild Komodo dragon in 2002. "Is it really possible for a lizard to get this large?" he wondered. As he watched a huge male basking on a rock, he actually felt as though his eyes were playing tricks on him. Since then, he has observed, studied, and handled Komodo dragons enough to know that these king-sized reptiles are as real as can be.

How Big Is It?

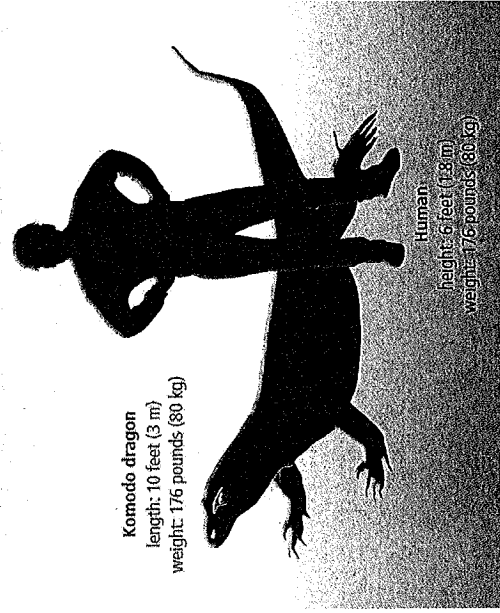
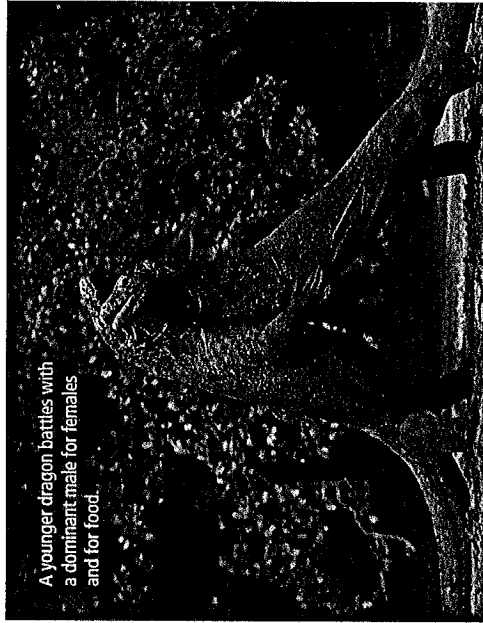


Table of Contents

King-Sized Lizards	4
Lean, Mean Fighting Machines	5
Hot Spot	7
Deadly Predators	9
Komodo Babies	12
Lizard Hazards	14
Mammoth Lizards	15
Glossary	16

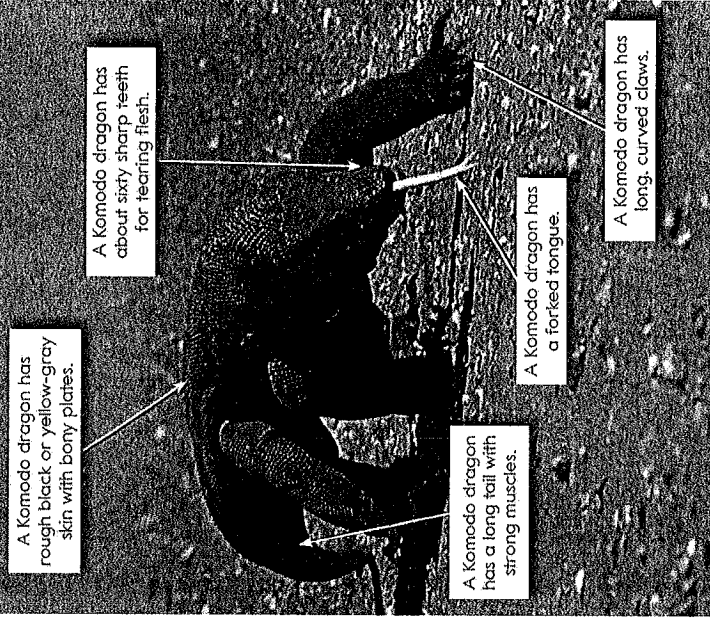


A younger dragon battles with a dominant male for females and for food.

Lean, Mean Fighting Machines

Komodo dragons are built for a fight, and they have the bodies to show for it. These enormous lizards are all muscle and can overpower just about any opponent. When two males fight over a female, they stand upright using their muscular tails for balance as they try to throw each other to the ground. Dragons have bony plates in their skin for protection from opponents' bites and scratches. Their greatest weapons—sharp, serrated teeth and huge claws—are useful for killing prey as well as in battle with other dragons. A fight between two of these creatures is likely to draw blood.

What Makes a Komodo Dragon a Reptile?



A Komodo dragon has rough black or yellow-gray skin with bony plates.

A Komodo dragon has about sixty sharp teeth for tearing flesh.

A Komodo dragon has a long tail with strong muscles.

A Komodo dragon has a forked tongue.

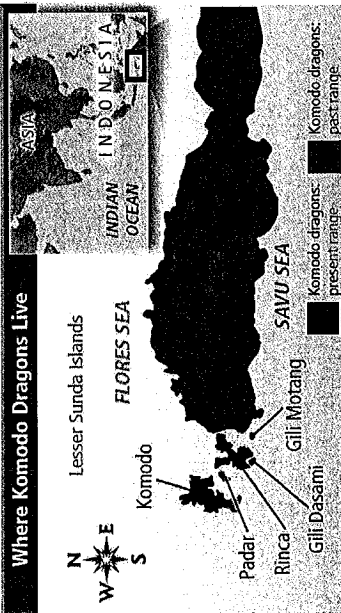
A Komodo dragon has long, curved claws.

All reptiles

- have a backbone
- have scales or bony plates
- breathe with lungs

Most reptiles

- lay eggs
- are cold-blooded



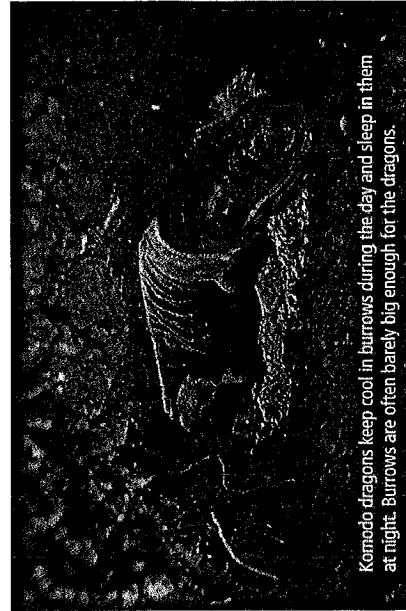
Hot Spot

The Asian country of Indonesia is home to all wild Komodo dragons. They live on five of the Lesser Sunda Islands, which are located northwest of Australia and just south of the equator. These small volcanic islands have rugged, hilly terrain with a mix of forests and grasslands. The climate is hot year round, with high humidity from December through February, which is the rainy season. Daytime temperatures average 91°F (33°C) and can reach 110°F (43°C), while temperatures at night average 73°F (23°C). Komodo dragons escape the heat of the day by resting in shallow burrows. The burrows also provide relief from the cool nighttime temperatures. Dragons may dig their own burrow or use one made by another dragon. For the most part, they are **solitary** animals that spend their time hunting, eating, and napping.

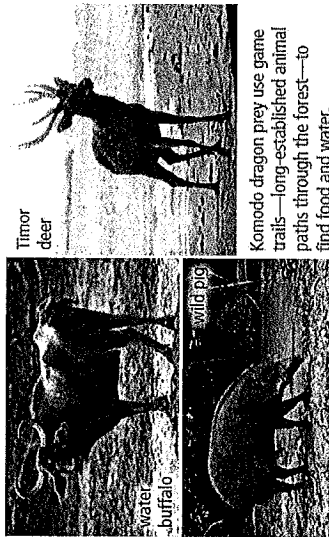
Dragons are strong swimmers and can swim from one nearby island to another. However, most dragons stay on their home island. They often walk along beaches, looking for dead fish that have washed ashore.

Komodo dragons used to live in larger areas than they do now. Disappearing food and habitat have caused their range to shrink over time.

The dragons on two of the islands—Gili Motang and Gili Dasami—are much smaller. Over time, these dragons have become smaller as a way of **adapting** to less food and a harsher environment. They weigh an average of 44 pounds (20 kg), while dragons on the other three islands weigh an average of 176 pounds (80 kg).



Komodo dragons keep cool in burrows during the day and sleep in them at night. Burrows are often barely big enough for the dragons.



Komodo dragon prey use game trails—long-established animal paths through the forest—to find food and water.

Deadly Predators

Komodo dragons are carnivores that eat a wide variety of food. They are active predators as well as scavengers with a distinct fondness for carrion. Their main foods are deer, wild pigs, and water buffalo, all of which have been introduced to the Lesser Sunda Islands by humans. Other prey include rats, snakes, bird eggs, and dead fish. In addition, Komodo dragons are cannibalistic, eating the young of their own kind. Scientists have determined that about one-tenth of an adult Komodo dragon's diet is young dragons.

Komodo dragons may chase down prey, but a more common hunting strategy involves ambushing and then overpowering their prey. Dragons often hide along game trails, waiting (sometimes for hours) for animals to pass by, and then attack.

Like most predators, dragons aren't usually successful in bringing down the animals they hunt. However, they often succeed in biting an animal, which then escapes. The bite usually causes death, either quickly or within a few days. The wound itself may be severe enough to cause the prey animal to bleed to death. In addition, harmful bacteria in a dragon's mouth may cause a deadly infection. Wounded prey may also die from an infection caused by standing in bacteria-laden water at watering holes.

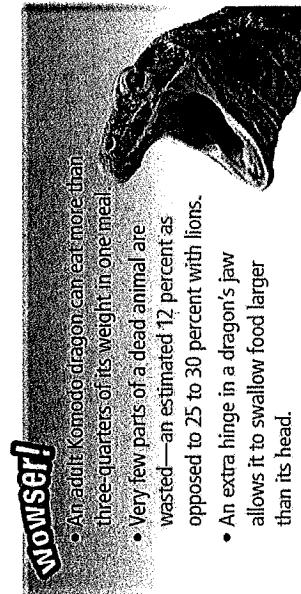


Komodo dragons generally share kills, although mealtime is often when fights break out between dragons.

Scientists recently discovered that Komodo dragons have venom—a type of poison delivered with bites. Evidence suggests that dragon venom speeds up blood loss by preventing blood from clotting properly and also causes the animal to go into shock. More research is needed to understand the roles of venom and bacteria in causing deaths.

If wounded prey wander off and die, the Komodo dragon uses a convenient tool for locating it in the form of a long, forked tongue. It flicks its tongue to "taste" the air and sample airborne molecules. Then it withdraws its tongue into its mouth and touches the two tips to a special organ on the roof of its mouth. This organ can detect odor molecules on the dragon's tongue from nearby dead animals. Messages are sent to the brain, which determines which tip, left or right, has a higher concentration of molecules. Then the dragon knows in which direction to head out in search of a meal.

Dr. Jessop once watched a Komodo dragon kill and eat a water buffalo. "Over time, many other dragons arrived to join in the feast. Eventually, several days later, just bones, horns, and hoofs remained—proof of these lizards' amazing appetites."



Komodo dragon eggs measure about 4 inches (10 cm) long and 2 inches (5 cm) wide. Baby dragons are a little longer than a ruler when they hatch.

Komodo Babies

Female Komodo dragons use different types of nests. They may build a nest in the ground or on a hillside. They have also been known to use a mound made by a ground-dwelling bird called the orange-footed scrub fowl. Depending on their age, female dragons lay between ten and thirty-five eggs at a time. Laying eggs involves a lot of energy and responsibility. During the six to nine months before the eggs hatch, the female must stand guard to protect them from predators. Females sometimes build decoy chambers in their nests to trick predators, including other dragons. Females don't lay eggs every year; they recover their energy during the off years.



Baby dragons are commonly green with black and yellow stripes and spots.

Baby dragons hatch at the end of the rainy season in April, when many insects are available for food. Babies receive no care from their mothers—they're on their own right away. They climb trees to stay safe from adult dragons and other predators, especially

hawks and other birds of prey. Young dragons stay in the trees for two to four years. In addition to insects, they eat geckos, rodents, and birds. When they're older, they also eat leftovers from adult meals while being careful not to become the meal themselves!

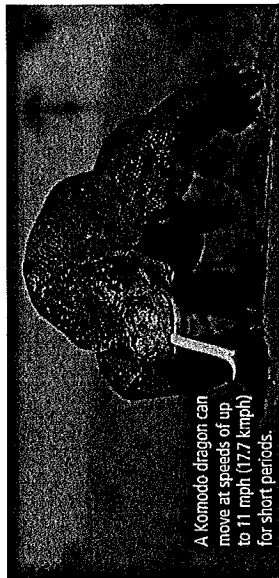
Male and female dragons grow at the same rate and are the same size until they reach adulthood at around age seven. Then males grow larger than females and live much longer. They can live to age sixty, but females may only live about half as long. Scientists think the extra energy required to build nests and produce and guard eggs causes females to age much faster.

Lizard Hazards

Only 3,000 to 5,000 Komodo dragons live in the wild. Few of these are breeding females—possibly as few as 350. The **conservation** status of dragons is "vulnerable," which means at risk of becoming endangered.

Competition with humans and wild dogs for food is a threat to the survival of Komodo dragons. In addition, dragons are losing their habitat to humans, and villagers may kill dragons that attack livestock. Laws protect dragons in Indonesia, and international law prohibits their sale or trade. Still, poachers sometimes kill them.

Scientists in many places are working to keep Komodo dragons from becoming extinct. Indonesia established Komodo National Park in 1980 to protect these rare reptiles. Dr. Jessop, an Australian, along with scientists from Italy and Indonesia, established the Komodo Survival Program in 2007 to study wild dragons and devise ways to manage and conserve them and their natural habitat. Scientists in zoos in Europe, Indonesia, Canada, and the United States work to maintain a genetically diverse population of captive dragons.



Mammoth Lizards

Komodo dragons are remarkable, super-sized reptiles and the largest lizards in the world. If you see one in a zoo or even in a video, you can't help but marvel at the way these giants are perfectly designed for the life they lead. They carry around the tools of their trade at all times, especially their razor-sharp teeth and long, strong claws. Watching a dragon move around, it's not hard to imagine the damage it can do when it's on the prowl for a meal or a mate.

Komodo dragons are an important part of Earth's biodiversity. Dr. Jessop encourages people to do everything they can to help these amazing creatures as well as other wild animals. Supporting conservation groups and seeking ways to find a balance between people's needs and the needs of other living things can help these enormous lizards survive.

Glossary

adapting (<i>v.</i>)	changing to fit a new or specific situation or environment (p. 8)
bacteria (<i>n.</i>)	small one-celled organisms that sometimes cause infections and disease (p. 10)
basking (<i>v.</i>)	resting and taking in warmth from the Sun (p. 4)
carion (<i>n.</i>)	the decaying meat of a dead animal (p. 9)
clotting (<i>v.</i>)	changing from a liquid to a semisolid or solid state; usually refers to blood (p. 10)
conservation (<i>n.</i>)	the protection of wild lands and the living things found there (p. 14)
decoy (<i>n.</i>)	a person or object used to trick or lure someone or something away from a target (p. 12)
genetically (<i>adv.</i>)	in a manner having to do with heredity and variation in living things (p. 14)
molecules (<i>n.</i>)	the smallest parts of a substance that can exist by themselves, each made of two or more atoms (p. 11)
scavengers (<i>n.</i>)	animals that find and eat animals that are already dead (p. 9)
serrated (<i>adj.</i>)	having a jagged or tooth-shaped edge; saw-toothed (p. 5)
solitary (<i>adj.</i>)	tending to live or spend time alone (p. 7)

**Please answer the questions included on the
next pages.**



Name _____

Date _____

Instructions: Read each question carefully and choose the best answer.

1. What is the main idea of the book?
 - Ⓐ Male and female dragons grow at the same rate and are the same size until adulthood.
 - Ⓑ The Asian country of Indonesia is home to all wild Komodo dragons.
 - Ⓒ Komodo dragons are carnivores that eat a wide variety of food.
 - Ⓓ Komodo dragons are remarkable reptiles and the largest lizards in the world.
2. Which of the following words means *animals that find and eat animals that are already dead*?
 - Ⓐ scavengers
 - Ⓑ predators
 - Ⓒ molecules
 - Ⓓ conservation
3. Which of the following is an opinion about the Komodo dragon's eating habits?
 - Ⓐ Komodo dragons are carnivores that eat a wide variety of food.
 - Ⓑ Komodo dragons are the most dangerous reptile predators alive.
 - Ⓒ Komodo dragons commonly ambush and overpower their prey.
 - Ⓓ Komodo dragons are cannibalistic, eating the young of their own kind.
4. In the section "Lizard Hazards," the author wants to _____ readers about the dangers to Komodo dragons and _____ readers that conservation is important.
 - Ⓐ entertain; inform
 - Ⓑ persuade; entertain
 - Ⓒ inform; persuade
 - Ⓓ inform; entertain

ELA

5. Why is "Komodo Babies" a good title for that section?
- Ⓐ The topic of the section is Komodo babies and how they survive.
 - Ⓑ The section is about a clothing line for babies featuring Komodo dragons.
 - Ⓒ The topic of the section is the habitats where Komodo dragons live.
 - Ⓓ The section is about the fighting habits of Komodo dragon babies.
6. **Extended Response:** Describe at least two ways Komodo dragons are similar to other reptiles, and at least one way they are unique among reptiles. Then, compare the Komodo dragon to an animal from a different species.

Days 9-11

3rd Grade eLearning

English Language Arts

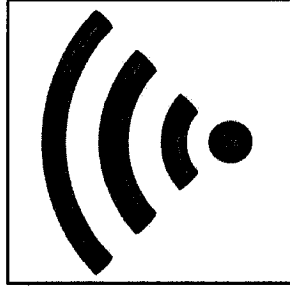
3rd Grade



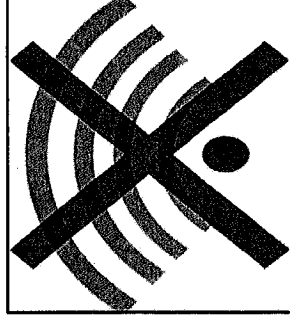
@nadinegilison

Activities may or may not require internet access. Each activity is labeled with the following.

Requires internet access!



Does not require internet access.



FLA Grade 3

Days 9-11

I Can...

I can Infer the main idea of the entire book from the main ideas of each section.

I can Connect to prior knowledge to better understand the text.

Standard(s)

3.RL.5.1 Ask and answer literal and inferential questions to determine meaning; refer explicitly to the text to support inferences and conclusions.

3.RL.6.1 Summarize multi-paragraph texts using key details to support the central idea.

Essential Question:

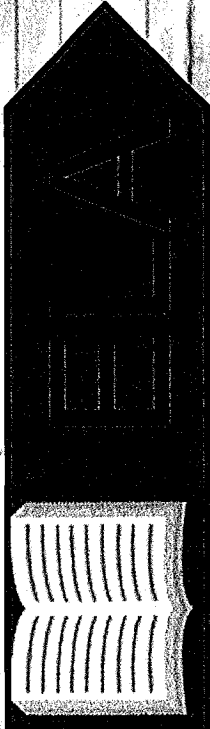
What makes American football the most popular sport in the United States?

Materials and Resources:

1. eLearning Days 9-11 PowerPoint

Activities:

1. Interactive Read Along: American Football
2. Independent Reading
3. Independent Reading Response

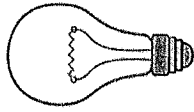
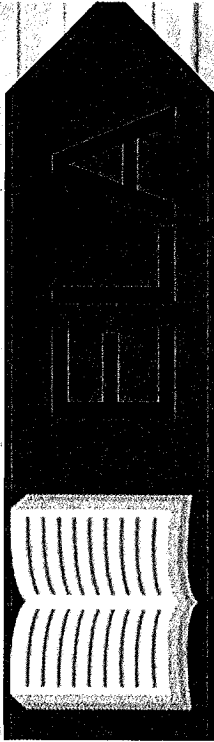


Today we are going to read a story, think about main idea and supporting details for writing the text as well as write a persuasive letter.

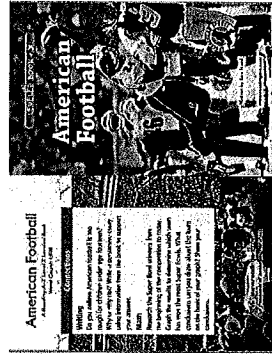
Let's review... Explain the terms below to your parent, grandparent, brother, sister, or friend.

➤ **Main idea and Supporting Details**

➤ **Text Features**



ACTIVITIES



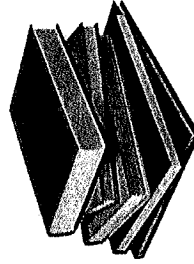
Today we will read, American Football. As you read, answer the questions throughout the story.



Choose One:



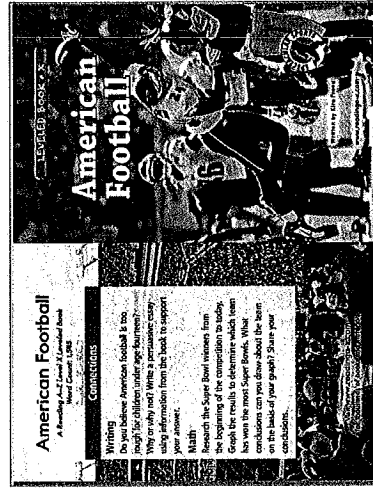
Read a story on EPIC, BookFlix, or Raz-Kids. Click here to type your teacher a message below about what you read.



OR

Read a book with your parent, grandparent, brother, sister, or friend. Click here to type your teacher a message below about what you read.

Instructions: Before you read, write what you know about the topic and what you would like to know in the top two boxes of the next slide. After you read, write what you learned and what you still want to know about the topic in the bottom two boxes.



Name _____



KWLS chart

Instructions: Before you read, write what you know about the topic and what you would like to know in the top two boxes. After you read, write what you learned and what you still want to know about the topic in the bottom two boxes.

Before Reading

K: What Do I Know?

W: What Do I Want to Know?

After Reading

L: What Did I Learn?

S: What Do I Still Want to Know?

American Football

A Reading A-Z Level X Leveled Book
Word Count: 1,515

Connections

Writing

Do you believe American football is too rough for children under age fourteen? Why or why not? Write a persuasive essay using information from the book to support your answer.

Math

Research the Super Bowl winners from the beginning of the competition to today. Graph the results to determine which team has won the most Super Bowls. What conclusions can you draw about the team on the basis of your graph? Share your conclusions.

LEVELED BOOK • X

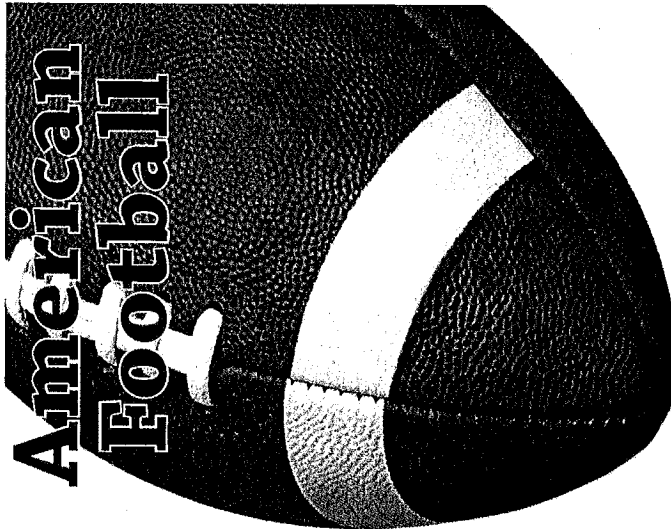
American Football



Written by Kira Freed

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Focus Question

What makes American football the most popular sport in the United States?

Words to Know

advocated

amateur

dominates

end zone

offensive line

platoon

possession

specialized

spectators

strategies

ultimate

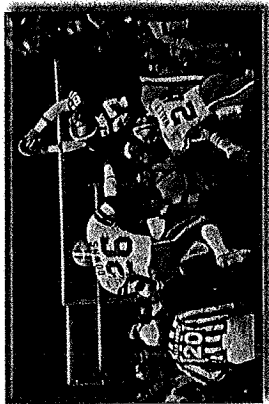
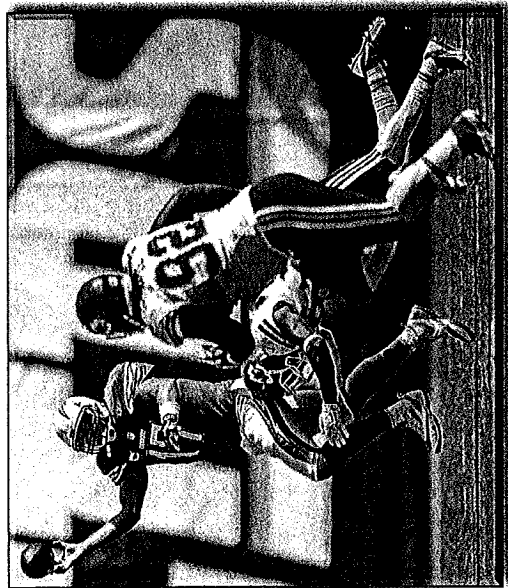
vying

Front cover: A New Orleans Saints player (black and gold) makes a catch as the Philadelphia Eagles (green and white) try to block it in 2009.
Back cover: Tampa Bay and San Francisco compete at Raymond James Stadium in Tampa, Florida.
Page 3: Kansas City Chiefs defense (red) apply pressure to the San Diego Chargers quarterback (blue), who throws the ball to avoid being tackled.
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American Football
Spectacular Sports
Level X Leveled Book
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www.readinga-z.com

Correlation

LEVEL X	
Fountas & Pinnell	S
Reading Recovery	40
DRA	40



Dwight Clark makes a superhuman catch for the San Francisco 49ers in one of the all-time great moments in American football history.

The Catch

The date is January 10, 1982. The Dallas Cowboys and the San Francisco 49ers are playing in the National Football Conference (NFC) Championship Game, vying for a spot in the Super Bowl, American football's ultimate game. The 49ers are down 27-21 with fifty-eight seconds left.

Table of Contents

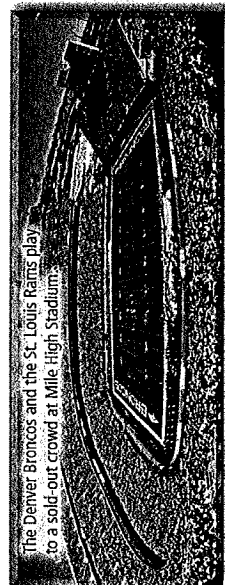
The Catch	4
America's Number One Sport	5
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America's Number One Sport

American football is the most popular sport in the United States, and it's been at the top of the list for about thirty years.

Professional and collegiate football are both extremely popular. The National Football League (NFL) dominates the world of pro football, with per-game attendance averaging around seventy thousand. The NFL's playoff season leads up to the Super Bowl, the championship game and one of the biggest sporting events in the world. The National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) governs college football, which ranks third in popularity in the United States behind NFL football and Major League Baseball.

Women play football mainly at semi-professional and amateur levels. The sport's popularity among young people is declining because the game is widely considered too rough for children under fourteen.



The Denver Broncos and the St. Louis Rams play to a sold-out crowd at Mile High Stadium.

American Football • Level X

5

Nations of the International Federation of American Football



Football Around the World

American football is played in many countries around the world. Although it has not yet achieved the global popularity of some other sports, interest in the game is growing. The International Federation of American Football (IFAF) has more than seventy member nations, with representation on six continents.

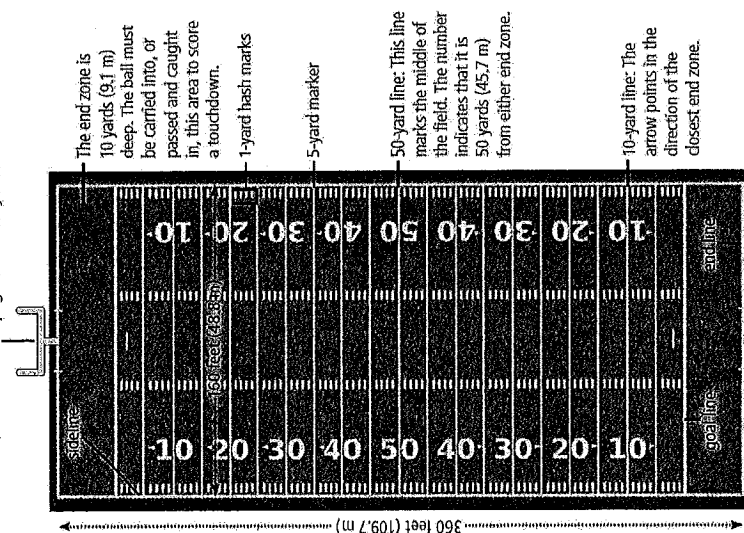
Canada has had its own version of football since the late 1800s. Canadian football is similar to American football, with differences in field size, number of players, and some rules.

Although most people associate football with outdoor fields, the game can also be played indoors. An indoor version called *arena football* was developed in the 1980s. The rules, which accommodate a smaller playing field, result in a faster-paced game.

6

American Football Field

The goalpost is 18.5 feet (5.6 m) tall in college and pro football. Kicking the ball above the bar and between the uprights is one way to score.



American football gets its nickname—"gridiron"—from the pattern of yard lines and hash marks on the field.

Playing the Game

During a football game, two teams attempt to move the ball toward, and eventually into, their opponent's end zone to score touchdowns. Players move the ball in one of two ways: by running with it or by passing (throwing) the ball to a teammate who is closer to the end zone. If the pass is completed—that is, if the teammate catches the ball—that player may then try to advance the ball farther. However, if the pass is intercepted—caught by an opposing player—that team gains **possession** of the ball. Play stops when there is an incomplete pass—if no one catches the ball and it falls to the ground.

Each team has an **offensive line**, or **platoon**, whose job is to try to score, and a defensive platoon that tries to keep the other team from scoring.

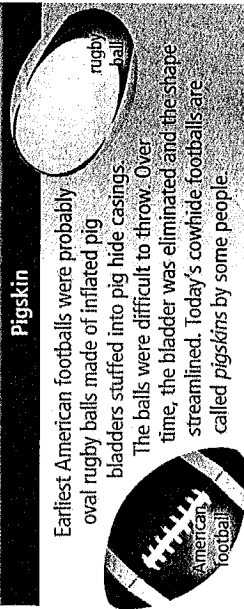


A New Mexico running back dives for the end zone in a game against Arizona State in 2014.

Pigskin

Earliest American footballs were probably oval rugby balls made of inflated pig bladders stuffed into pig hide casings.

The balls were difficult to throw. Over time, the bladder was eliminated and the shape streamlined. Today's cowhide footballs are called *pigskins* by some people.



One platoon from each team is on the field at any given time, depending on which team has control of the ball. Each platoon has eleven players.

Teams can score in several ways. A touchdown is worth six points and is most often scored by the offensive team running or passing the ball into the opponent's end zone. However, the defense can also score a touchdown—by recovering a fumble (a ball that an opponent loses control of) or by intercepting the ball and getting it to the opposing end zone. After a touchdown, the scoring team can score one extra point by kicking the ball through the goalposts, or two extra points by running or passing the ball to the end zone.

A third way to score is a field goal (worth three points), which involves kicking the ball between the goalposts. A final way to score is if a ball carrier is tackled in his or her own end zone, which is called a *safety*. In that case, the defensive team is awarded two points.

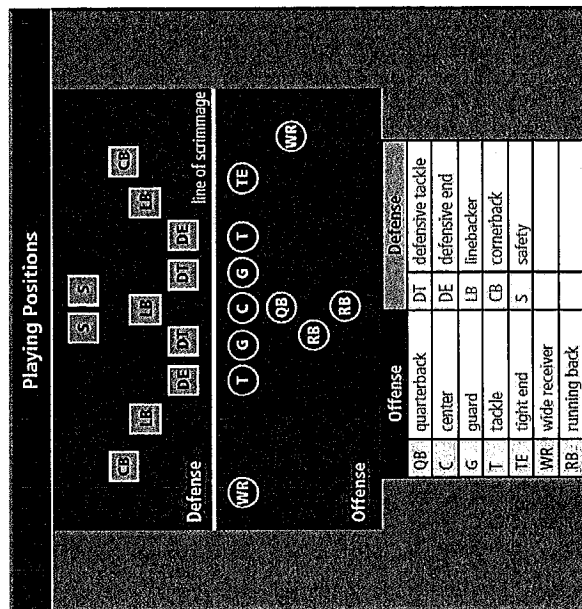
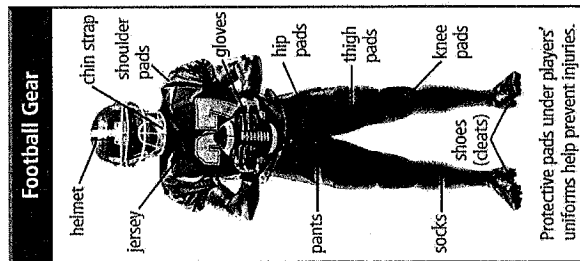
Team Germany (with the ball) lines up at the line of scrimmage against Team Sweden in a 2014 game in Austria.



The game begins with a kickoff to the offensive team. That team moves the ball toward the opponent's end zone in stages, each of which has a minimum of 10 yards (9.1 m). The offensive team has four chances—called *downs*—to either gain those 10 yards or cross the goal line and score. As long as the offensive team gains at least 10 yards within those four downs, it keeps possession of the ball and earns another first down and the opportunity to gain another 10 yards. Each play begins at the line of scrimmage—an imaginary line across the field whose location is based on where the previous play ended plus any penalty yards that have been assessed. Teams have many specialized plays, or plans of action, for moving the ball down the field. If the offensive team fails to advance the ball 10 yards within the four downs, it surrenders possession of the ball.

The defensive team uses two main **strategies** to stop the offensive team from scoring. Defensive players try to tackle the ball carrier, and they attempt to force fumbles and interceptions to gain possession of the ball. In order for a player to be tackled, one or both knees must touch the ground, which ends the play. Running out of bounds also ends the play.

In both professional and college football games, actual playing time lasts for sixty minutes, which is broken into two halves and four quarters. (The playing time of high school games is shorter—forty-eight minutes.) If the score is tied at the end of the sixty minutes, a fifteen-minute overtime period is added. An actual football game usually lasts around three hours; the additional time is taken up by stoppages when a player goes out of bounds, a penalty is called, or a pass is incomplete.



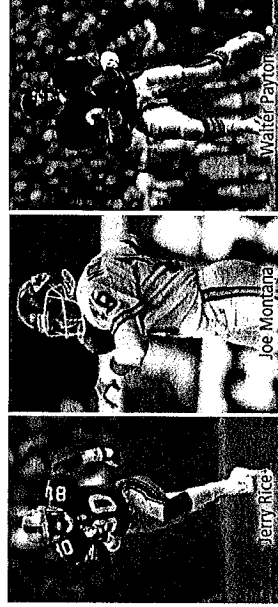
Football players have specialized positions. The quarterback—the leader of the offensive team—calls the play while the team is in a huddle. Then, when the team lines up, the center passes the ball backward between his legs to the quarterback. This maneuver is called *the snap* or *hiking the ball*. The quarterback then either runs with the ball, passes it, or hands it off. The diagram on this page shows offensive and defensive positions. A football game also has a referee and six other officials who make sure the rules of the game are followed.

The Birth of American Football

American football began in the late nineteenth century at several North American universities. The game was related to two English games: soccer (otherwise known as *association football*) and rugby (short for *rugby football*), which is somewhat similar to soccer but played with hands as well as feet. Two New Jersey universities—Princeton (then called the College of New Jersey) and Rutgers—played a soccer-like game that other northeastern universities also started to play. However, Harvard University preferred a game that was more like rugby, and that style spread to Yale University and beyond.

Walter Camp, a Yale student from 1876 to 1881, is considered the “Father of American Football.” He was Yale’s team captain and an important member of the Intercollegiate Football Association. Camp advocated rule changes that eventually transformed the game into today’s American football.

At first, the same players on a team played both offense and defense. The two-platoon system began in the 1940s and later became the standard.



Football Legends

Jerry Rice, the best wide receiver in football history, played for twenty seasons starting in 1985. He won three Super Bowls playing for the San Francisco 49ers and set close to forty NFL records.

Joe Montana, possibly football’s most gifted quarterback ever, began his NFL career in 1979 with the 49ers. When Jerry Rice joined the team in 1985, the pair made the 49ers a dominant force in the NFL for several years. Montana led the 49ers to four Super Bowl wins and retired after the 1994 season with numerous playoff records.

Running back Walter Payton of the Chicago Bears played for thirteen seasons beginning in 1975. Chosen to play in nine Pro Bowl all-star games, Payton helped his team win the 1986 Super Bowl. At one time, he held NFL records for most career touchdowns, rushing yards, and many other categories.

Football Fans

There are many ways for students to play football. Communities or schools often have youth leagues where students compete in tackle football. There are also other forms of the game, such as touch football and flag football, that aren't as physically rough as tackle football.

Many fans of the sport would rather remain spectators. Football fans have many ways of showing their love of the game. Some bundle up and endure below-freezing temperatures to watch their team play. Others dress in outrageous clothes or paint their faces in their team's colors. Fans may also wear items that match their team's theme, such as a cowboy hat for the Dallas Cowboys or a yellow beak and feathery red crest for the Arizona Cardinals. Whether you're a fan or a player, this beloved American sport offers great fun and plenty of excitement for everyone.



Football fans show their dedication to their favorite team.

Glossary

advocated (<i>v.</i>)	supported or recommended (p. 13)
amateur (<i>adj.</i>)	not professional; done as a hobby (p. 5)
dominates (<i>v.</i>)	has continuing power or a commanding presence over something or someone (p. 5)
end zone (<i>n.</i>)	the area at the end of an American football field between the goal line and the end line (p. 4)
offensive line (<i>n.</i>)	part of a football team that blocks the defense so the ball carrier can score (p. 8)
platoon (<i>n.</i>)	a group of players on a team who work together for a specific purpose, such as offense or defense in American football (p. 8)
possession (<i>n.</i>)	control or ownership of something (p. 8)
specialized (<i>adj.</i>)	created, designed, and made to perform a certain task (p. 10)
spectators (<i>n.</i>)	people who watch an event without taking part (p. 15)
strategies (<i>n.</i>)	careful plans for solving problems or achieving goals (p. 11)
ultimate (<i>adj.</i>)	the best or greatest; coming or taking place at the end (p. 4)
ying (<i>v.</i>)	competing (p. 4)

**Please answer the questions included on the
next pages.**



Reading A-Z

Quick Check



LEVEL X

American Football

Name _____ Date _____

Instructions: Read each question carefully and choose the best answer.

- Which of the following is a strategy for the defensive team to stop the offensive team from scoring?
 - (A) allowing the team to score a field goal
 - (B) tackling the ball carrier
 - (C) letting the ball carrier run away
 - (D) allowing the quarterback to score a touchdown
- What causes a team to score three points?
 - (A) running the ball into the end zone
 - (B) scoring a field goal
 - (C) catching the ball in the end zone
 - (D) intercepting the ball
- Which of the following best describes football fans?
 - (A) passionate
 - (B) boring
 - (C) passive
 - (D) indifferent
- Who is known as the best wide receiver in football history?
 - (A) Walter Camp
 - (B) Walter Payton
 - (C) Joe Montana
 - (D) Jerry Rice
- What is another word for **advocated**?
 - (A) watched
 - (B) controlled
 - (C) supported
 - (D) dominated
- Extended Response:** What are some characteristics that American football players must have in order to be successful playing the game?

ELA

5. Why is "Komodo Babies" a good title for that section?

- Ⓐ The topic of the section is Komodo babies and how they survive.
- Ⓑ The section is about a clothing line for babies featuring Komodo dragons.
- Ⓒ The topic of the section is the habitats where Komodo dragons live.
- Ⓓ The section is about the fighting habits of Komodo dragon babies.

6. **Extended Response:** Describe at least two ways Komodo dragons are similar to other reptiles, and at least one way they are unique among reptiles. Then, compare the Komodo dragon to an animal from a different species.

Choose two sports. Use the Venn Diagram below to compare and contrast these sports:

