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| Monday | |
| Everglades National Park  Everglades National Park is in Florida. It became a national park in 1947. There are a few different reasons why it was made into a national park. It protects a large wilderness area. It is beautiful. It is unique. There are nine different habitats in the park. Many endangered species live there.  Many people think the Everglades is a swamp. It is not a swamp. It is a very slow moving, shallow river. It moves about a quarter mile each day. Florida's warm climate lets some tropical plants grow here. Many grasses grow here. A few broadleaf and conifer trees grow as well. Over forty species of mammals live in the park. There are also many frogs, birds, and crocodiles in the park. Many fish and reptiles also live here. Lightning fires are a part of life in the Everglades.  You can canoe and kayak to see the Everglades. You can also ride an airboat. Many people visit the Everglades to see wildlife. If you visit the Everglades, you need to know a few safety rules. If you see an animal, do not touch it. You do not know if it will hurt you. Be sure to dress for the weather. Thunderstorms happen almost every day. You might want to wear long sleeves to protect your arms from bugs. You will want to bring water to drink. If you are prepared, you will have a wonderful visit. | |
| 1. How did the author organize this passage?  A. Descriptive  B. Compare and contrast  C. Cause and effect  D. Problem and solution  2. In paragraph one, what does the word endangered mean?  A. extinct  B. threatened  C. not dangerous  D. common  3. Why do some tropical plants grow in the Everglades?  A. thunderstorms happen almost everyday.  B. It is a slow moving, shallow river.  C. It has a warm climate.  D. None of the above. 4. | 4. What kind of plants grows in Everglades National Park?  A. broadleaf and conifer trees  B. grasses  C. tropical plants  D. all of the above  5. According to the article, which is NOT a way to visit Everglades National Park?  A. canoe  B. airboat  C. bike  D. kaya  6. What would be another good title for this passage? Explain your answer. |

**Tuesday’s Homework: Complete a session of Achieve 3000.**

What is the title of the text? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

On a scale of 1 to 10, how focused were you? \_\_\_\_\_

What was your score? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Wednesday’s Homework: Complete a session of Achieve 3000.**

What is the title of the text? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

On a scale of 1 to 10, how focused were you? \_\_\_\_\_

What was your score? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Thursday’s Homework: Complete a session of Achieve 3000.**

What is the title of the text?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

On a scale of 1 to 10, how focused were you? \_\_\_\_\_

What was your score? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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| Thursday (Your Choice: ACHIEVE 3000 or this passage and questions). | |
| Dig Down Deep: Animals That Burrow in the Soil  I like to dig in the dirt, and I'm not alone. Many animals like to dig in the dirt, too. Prairie dogs, badgers, and ground squirrels are some of the best burrowers. They dig holes in the soil on rangelands. Gophers and moles are well known for their burrowing abilities as well.  Burrows are beneficial for animals. Animals use them for shelter. These holes are beneficial for the soil, too. Burrows allow rainwater to enter the soil more easily. This is good news for thirsty plants! Burrowing also helps to prevent flooding. When an animal digs a hole, it mixes up the soil. Well mixed soil is able to absorb more water. When more water is absorbed into the ground, less water is left above ground to flood other places.  While some animals dig their own burrows, certain creatures are burrow-borrowers. They let other critters do the dirty work of digging and then use the holes that the burrowers leave behind. Burrowing owls do this. Most snake species do as well.  I might be able to dig a hole in my backyard, but I'll never be able to burrow like a badger. Burrowing animals are soil savers! Their holes help the soil in many ways. | |
| 1. Burrowing animals are soil savers!  This sentence is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.  A. hyperbole  B. alliteration  C. onomatopoeia  D. simile  2. What is the main idea of this passage?  A. Burrowing is only for badgers.  B. All animals dig burrows.  C. It's fun to dig in the dirt.  D. Burrows help the soil and the animals that live in them.  3. What can the reader infer after reading this passage?  A. Burrowing is not beneficial to soil.  B. If you see a hole in the soil, an animal might be living in it!  C. Snakes like to be in the sun.  D. Owls love to dig. | 4. How did the author organize this passage?  A. Problem and solution  B. Descriptive  C. Compare and contrast  D. Time order  5. Why did the author most likely write this passage?  A. To entertain the reader with stories about the best burrowers.  B. To educate the reader about burrowing animals and how they help the soil.  C. To persuade the reader to make a burrow to help an animal.  D. To inform the reader about how they can help save the soil. |

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| Friday | |
| Anaconda: A Super-Sized and Super Sneaky Snake!  He slithers slowly on land. But in the water he is swift and sneaky. He is deadly. He is strong. He is also very, very long. He is a green anaconda.  Anacondas are really big snakes. Adult anacondas can weigh up to 550 pounds. They can also be up to 20 feet long. Does a snake this big have a hard time getting around? Sort of! Anacondas move slowly when they are on land. It is hard for these nocturnal animals to move their massive bodies along the jungle floor. In water, however, these snakes move very easily. This may be why these South American animals prefer to hunt in the water.  When hunting, anacondas hide almost their entire bodies underwater. They only keep their nostrils exposed. This allows them to breathe while they are waiting for their prey. When an animal comes near the water, these sneaky snakes spring into action. First, an anaconda lunges at the animal. Next, he grabs it with his sharp teeth. Then, he wraps his body around it and starts constricting. He keeps squeezing his prey until it dies. Finally, he swallows it whole.  Scientists have studied these super snakes for many years. Some think that there may be really long anacondas living in the jungle that have yet to be found. Hopefully if a scientist ever finds a giant anaconda, he can measure and record it. But hopefully in his excitement he won't try to hug it. The anaconda is one animal that I'm pretty sure he wouldn't want to have "hug" him back! | |
| 1. The author probably wrote this passage to \_\_\_\_.  A. Describe the green anaconda  B. Persuade you to stay away from these snakes  C. Inform you about scientists who study snakes D. Teach the best way to hug an anaconda  2. What does the word constricting mean?  A. squeezing  B. sharp  C. sneaky  D. lunge  3. Which of the following is true about anacondas?  A. They are awake at night.  B. It is easier for them to move in water.  C. They squeeze their prey.  D. All of the above | 4. The title of this passage is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. Idiom  B. Simile  C. Alliteration  D. Hyperbole  5. How did the author organize paragraph 3?  A. Cause and effect  B. Time order  C. Problem and solution  D. Compare and contrast  6. What would be another good title for this passage? Why? |