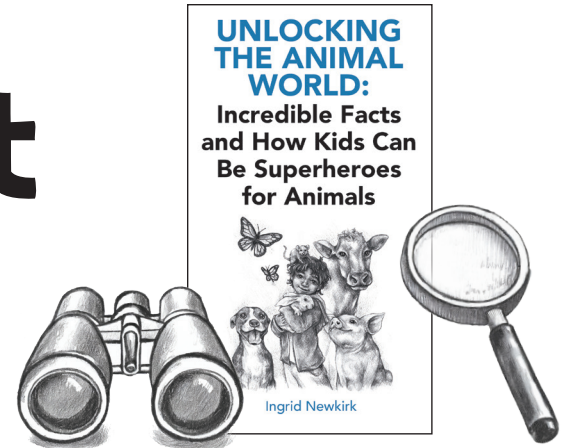


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# Scavenger Hunt for Text Features

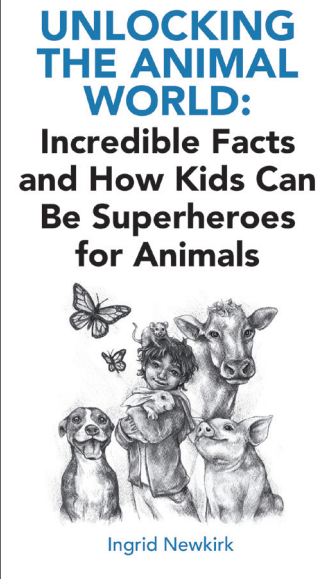


Text Feature	Page Number	How It Helped Me Understand the Text
Title Page		
Table of Contents		
Heading		
Subheading		
Illustration		
Caption		
<b>Bold Print</b>		
Fact Box		
Glossary		

# Let's Get to Work!

Have you ever met a dentist who was a fish? What about a beaver who fights fires? A woodpecker construction worker? A farmer bee? Humans aren't the only ones who do these and many other important jobs.

Cleaner wrasse fish are only about 4 inches long with blue, black, and sometimes yellow stripes. They live in coral reefs and have an interesting career. They clean larger fish's teeth and mouths. They do this by swimming inside and using their own mouths to gently nibble away anything that shouldn't be there. This provides cleaner wrasses with food and helps the larger fish stay healthy. And in the same way that dentists and hygienists work together in an office, cleaner wrasses set up a group cleaning station. They let "clients" know when it's open by wiggling up and down, kind of like the people who dance near a road with a business's sign to attract passersby. Larger fish and even turtles line up to have their teeth cleaned. Sometimes the big fish will even spread their fins and gills and ask the cleaner wrasses to give those a touch-up, too.



Can you picture a beaver driving a firetruck or aiming a hose? They may not be able to do those things, but beavers are excellent firefighters.

They build dams in streams and rivers to create small ponds where their families live in "beaver lodges." The dams help hold some water in the area as it flows downstream. That creates wetlands that can stop fires from spreading. Wetlands also give animals a safe place to go during a fire. And the extra water allows more plants to grow, which provides food for many species. The sticks and mud that the dams are made of help clean pollutants out of the water. Beavers work hard to build their dams. If you've ever been called a "busy beaver," now you know what a compliment it is!

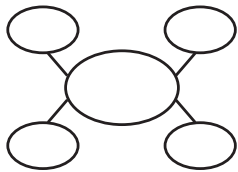
Woodpeckers, gophers, and moles don't wear construction hats, but they build a lot of houses. As woodpeckers peck at trees to find insects to eat, they create small hollows that make perfect nests for birds, squirrels, and other animals. Gophers and moles dig lots of underground tunnels that many animals use for shelter, including foxes, snakes, owls, mice, and rats. When you're standing on the grass, you might be over top of an animal apartment complex.



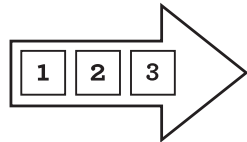
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# Text Structure

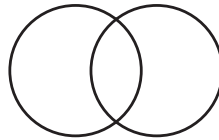
**Directions:** Circle the text structure that best fits the passage you read. Draw a graphic organizer for that text structure and label it with evidence from the text to support your answer.



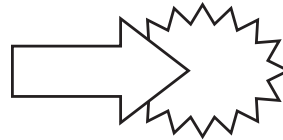
Description



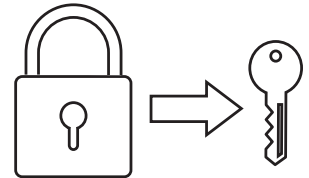
Order and  
Sequence



Compare and  
Contrast



Cause and Effect

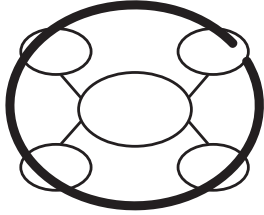


Problem and  
Solution

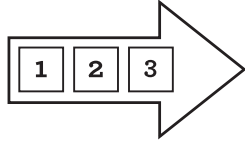
# Answer Sheet

## Text Structure: Description

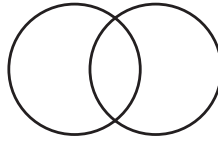
**Directions:** Circle the text structure that best fits the passage you read. Draw a graphic organizer for that text structure and label it with evidence from the text to support your answer.



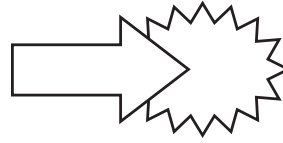
Description



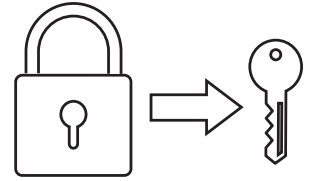
Order and  
Sequence



Compare and  
Contrast



Cause and Effect



Problem and  
Solution

*(Answers may vary.)*

### Animal work

Cleaner wrasse fish clean larger fish's teeth and mouths by swimming inside and using their own mouths to gently nibble away anything that shouldn't be there.

Woodpeckers peck at trees to find insects to eat, which creates small hollows that make perfect nests for birds, squirrels, and other animals.

Gophers and moles dig lots of underground tunnels that many animals—including foxes, snakes, owls, mice, and rats—use for shelter.

Beavers build dams in streams and rivers to create small ponds where their families live in "beaver lodges." The dams help to hold some water in the area as it flows downstream, which creates wetlands that can stop fires from spreading.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Family First

When you hear words like “love” and “family,” do you think of slimy, bloodsucking leeches? Probably not. But even though your aunt might not send you a sweet card with pictures of leeches on it anytime soon, these flat worms are caring family members. Leech grown-ups take great care of their young as they grow. They shuttle them from safe place to safe place and protect them from danger.

Other small animals demonstrate big love, too. Wolf spiders carry their unhatched babies in pouches, like wearing a backpack. Once the spiderlings hatch from their sac, they nestle into the hair on their mother’s back until they’re big enough to live on their own. Even while the mothers are running and jumping, they defend their babies.

But when it comes to which little animals make the biggest display of love, the winners might just be exploding ants. Tree-dwelling ants in the jungles of Southeast Asia have the scientific name *Colobopsis explodens* for a good reason. They have sacs on their bodies that hold poisonous yellow goo. When an intruder tries to attack their colony, the ants defend it with their lives: They make themselves explode, spraying the invader with the sticky, icky fluid and saving the day. The next time someone you love asks you to help out around the house by picking up your clothes or doing the dishes, just remember: At least they didn’t ask you to explode!

## UNLOCKING THE ANIMAL WORLD:

**Incredible Facts  
and How Kids Can  
Be Superheroes  
for Animals**



Ingrid Newkirk



**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Title:**

## Main Idea:

### Supporting Detail:

### Supporting Detail:

### Supporting Detail:

## UNLOCKING THE ANIMAL WORLD:

## Incredible Facts and How Kids Can Be Superheroes for Animals



Ingrid Newkirk



# Answer Sheet

## Main Idea and Supporting Details

(Answers may vary.)

### Title:

Family First

### Main Idea:

Even not-so-cuddly animals demonstrate love for their families.

### UNLOCKING THE ANIMAL WORLD:

Incredible Facts  
and How Kids Can  
Be Superheroes  
for Animals



Ingrid Newkirk

### Supporting Detail:

Leeches shuttle their young from safe place to safe place and protect them from danger.

### Supporting Detail:

Wolf spider mothers shield and defend their babies even while they're running and jumping.

### Supporting Detail:

*Colobopsis explodens* have sacs on their bodies that hold poisonous yellow goo. When an intruder tries to attack their colony, the ants defend it with their lives: They make themselves explode, spraying the invader with the icky, sticky fluid and saving the day.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Woof and Wow!

If you've spent time with a dog, you know that they understand a lot of human words. Sometimes we even have to spell words such as *w-a-l-k* and *t-r-e-a-t* so they *won't* know what we're saying! Most dogs learn almost 200 human words. And our canine companions don't just notice what we say—they also pick up on *how* we say it. Dogs love it when their humans speak sweetly to them and praise them with words such as “good boy” or “well done.”

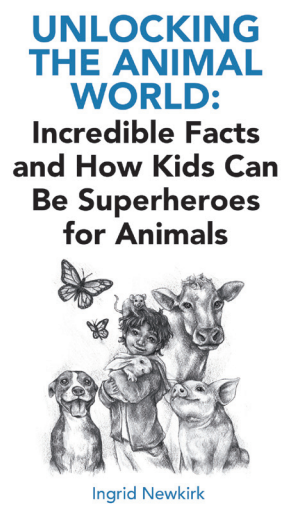
Do you sometimes think your dog can tell when you're having a bad day? You're probably right. Dogs can read emotions on people's faces and appear to feel sympathy for us when we're upset.

Dogs are much better at learning our language than we are at learning theirs. But scientists do know that they make many different sounds and that each one has its own meaning. Dogs use particular barks, yaps, whines, howls, and growls to communicate. They use one kind of growl to say, “Stay away from my food.” Another kind of growl means, “Here comes a stranger.” These growls might sound the same to us but not to other dogs.

Some dogs have been given the chance to use human words to talk to us. A woman named Christina works with children who need help with speech. She has a special keyboard with buttons on it that each play one word. Christina wanted to know if her dog, Stella, could also use the keyboard. Stella quickly learned to press buttons to say “water,” “play,” and “outside.” Then she started learning more words. Once, Christina forgot to give Stella her dinner. So Stella reminded her by pressing the buttons for “eat” and “no.”

One day, Christina was talking on the phone. Stella wanted her attention. She pushed the “look,” “come,” “play” buttons.” Christina kept talking. Stella tried again. “Want. Play. Outside.” Christina was still on the phone. Stella got frustrated and did something funny. She went to her keyboard and pressed the buttons for “love you” and “no!”

We can make sure our dogs always think, “love you” and “yes!” We can keep them safe inside, always remember to give them food and water, play with them, and take them for walks.



**Write a three- to four-sentence summary in the space below.**

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# Answer Sheet

Summarizing

**Title:** Woof and Wow!

**Summary:** (*Answers may vary.*)

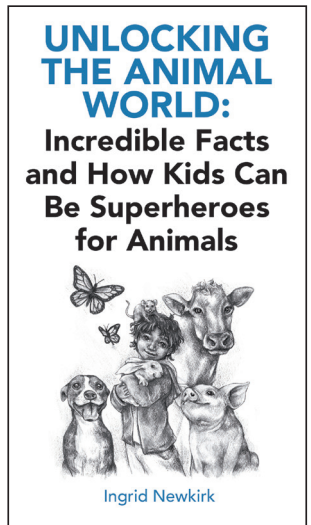
**Write a three- to four-sentence summary in the space below.**

In this passage, the author describes how dogs and humans communicate with each other.

Dogs notice what we say and how we say it and can read emotions on people's faces. They use particular barks, yaps, whines, howls, and growls to communicate. One dog, Stella, learned how to communicate to her guardian what she wanted and how she felt by using a special keyboard.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Love Isn't Just for Humans



1. Sometimes, animals show love much like we do. Other times, it can look a little different. Has a dog ever licked your hands and face? We would probably laugh and run away if a human tried to do this. But we know that's how dogs give kisses. No matter how animals choose to say "I love you," one thing is for certain: Their love is sincere.
2. Elephants use their trunks to show affection. They give gentle pats and rubs and wrap their trunks together just like humans join hands. They even compete in friendly games of trunk wrestling!
3. Tarra is an Asian elephant who was taken from her home and family when she was only 6 months old. She wasn't allowed to play and was forced to perform in circuses, at amusement parks, and on television. But then her caretaker realized that this isn't the way animals should be treated. She wanted to do what was best for Tarra and started an elephant sanctuary. Tarra was delighted. She could roam hundreds of acres of land and forests that mimicked her natural home in Asia. She munched on watermelons and even swam across a 25-acre pond using her trunk like a snorkel. Best of all, Tarra got to make friends. She finally had a herd of elephant buddies just as she would have had in nature. And soon Tarra had picked her best friend. But she wasn't another elephant. A stray dog named Bella had walked into the sanctuary, and she and Tarra liked each other instantly. Bella stayed, and the friends went for long walks, played, ate together, and slept next to each other. Tarra would even pet Bella with her trunk and give her soft tummy rubs with her huge foot.
4. One day, Bella got injured. Workers took her to the sanctuary's office, where they would take care of her. For weeks, Tarra stayed outside the building and kept an eye on her friend. Caregivers carried Bella outside every day so they could see each other. And as soon as Bella healed, she darted outside to see Tarra. The two friends ran off to discover their next adventure.

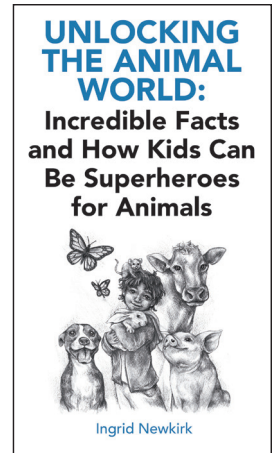


## Making Inferences:

- 1) Why do you think living at a sanctuary was a beneficial change in Tarra's life?
- 2) Why do you think Tarra and Bella became friends?
- 3) Make an inference about paragraph four.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Making Inferences: Love Isn't Just for Humans



	<b>Evidence</b> (what you see or read)		<b>Prior Knowledge</b> (what you already know)		<b>Inference</b>
1.		+		=	
2.		+		=	
3.		+		=	

# Answer Sheet

## Making Inferences: Love Isn't Just for Humans

(Answers may vary.)

	<b>Evidence</b> (what you see or read)		<b>Prior Knowledge</b> (what you already know)		<b>Inference</b>
1.	Before, Tarra was forced to perform in circuses, at amusement parks, and on television. At the sanctuary, she got to roam hundreds of acres of land with forests. She also munched on watermelons and swam across a 25-acre pond using her trunk like a snorkel.	+	In their natural habitat, elephants enjoy roaming freely across the land and like to play in the water.	=	At the sanctuary, Tarra had more freedom to move around as she liked and do activities that were enjoyable to her. All living beings want freedom and the ability to take part in activities they enjoy, so it was a great benefit for Tarra to live at the sanctuary.
2.	Bella and Tarra liked each other instantly. They went for long walks, played, ate together, and slept next to each other.	+	When she was homeless, Bella was alone and didn't have any friends. Dogs and elephants both like to have friends.	=	Sometimes individuals who appear to be very different from each other actually have a lot in common. Even though Tarra and Bella were different types of animals, they liked to do the same things, such as going for walks and playing, and they enjoyed being together.
3.	After Bella hurt herself and had to stay in the sanctuary office, Tarra stayed outside the building, keeping an eye on her. As soon as Bella had healed, she darted outside to see Tarra and the two ran off together.	+	It can be very upsetting when someone you care about gets hurt and a very joyous occasion when they have healed.	=	Tarra and Bella loved each other and couldn't wait to spend time together again.