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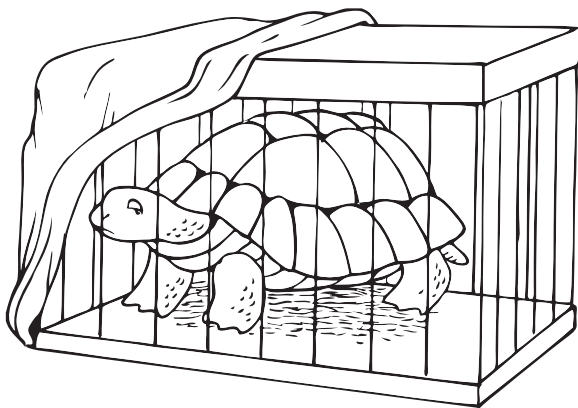
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All of the students from Mrs. Mallory's class walked quietly into the library. Jack was curious about what the day would be like. He knew today was a special day. The fourth graders were not there to check out books. They were meeting in the library for a presentation. A group from a wildlife rehabilitation shelter was visiting the school. The people at the shelter help animals from the wild that are hurt. Jack's teacher had told everyone in the class that some of the animals would be able to go back into the wild. Other animals would have to always live at the shelter. Mrs. Mallory had told the students they would get to see some of the animals, but they would not be able to touch any of them.

As the students took their seats, they saw four cages. The cages were covered with cloths. Jack thought he saw brown feathers peeking out from one of the cages. The class listened as a woman from the shelter talked about the animals.



Jack listened carefully as she told the students what they would see. Two animals were reptiles. One animal was a mammal. The final animal was a bird. Over the next thirty minutes, the class got to see a snake, a turtle, and an opossum. Jack sat up a little straighter as she brought out the final animal. It was an owl! The bird was no bigger than Jack's two hands. Jack listened as she explained what had happened to the owl. He was blind in one eye after he had been hit by a car. The owl had been trying to get food out of a paper bag that had been thrown out on the side of the road. The bag had food inside. A mouse had gone in after the food. The owl had seen the bag move and went after it. At the same time, a car came by and hit the owl. Sadly, the owl would never be able to go back into the wild and survive. The people at the shelter, however, would love and take care of the amazing bird.

Before Jack went back to class, he asked his teacher if he could ask one last question. He wanted to know if the shelter had volunteers who worked there. Jack was glad to hear that her answer was yes.

Owls can be found on almost every continent in the world, except Antarctica. Because owls live in different places, there are various types of owls. Owls come in many different colors. Their feathers are usually colored to blend in with particular habitats. This helps keep them safe from predators and helps them hunt.

Most owls have some features that are similar. They usually have round faces and big eyes. Their sharp bill is also a feature that makes them stand out from other animals. Their ear tufts are another special feature. The feathers that stick up on the heads of many owls are not ears but tufts. An owl's ears are on the side of its head just like yours! Another special thing about most owls is the amount of feathers that cover their bodies. Many owls have feathers that cover their legs and their feet.



Owls are nocturnal creatures. Their bodies were made to search for prey in the evening light. They have excellent senses that help them find their prey in the dark. Owls have large eyes that help them see well, but they cannot move their eyes like a person can. Instead, an owl moves its head to see all around. In fact, an owl can move its head so far around that it can see what is behind it! Not only do owls have amazing sight, but they also have incredible hearing. They can hear an animal as small as a mouse over great distances. These features, along with their incredible ability to fly and their sharp claws and beaks, make the owl the ultimate night predator.

Once an owl has captured its prey, it is time for it to eat. Owls are very neat eaters because they eat everything! They swallow their prey whole. This means they eat even the bones and fur of whatever they catch. The owl cannot digest all of what it swallows, so things can get a little messy. The things that cannot be digested become small pellets, and the owl spits them back out! Anyone brave enough to dig through an owl pellet can usually tell what the owl ate for dinner.

UNIT 10
QUESTIONS

Name

Date

The following pages have questions based on the texts from Unit 10. You may look at the stories to help answer any questions. Use the back of the page if you need extra space for writing your answers.

- 1** Why did the students most likely need to be quiet when they walked into the library?
- a because people were reading
 - b because people were studying
 - c because people's voices could scare the animals
 - d because the teacher had a headache
- 2** Which paragraph in the text "Wildlife Adventure" best explains why the students were visiting the library?
- a paragraph 1
 - b paragraph 2
 - c paragraph 3
 - d paragraph 4
- 3** Why did Jack ask one last question?
- a He wanted to know about volunteering at the shelter.
 - b He did not want to go back to class.
 - c He wanted to find out more about owls.
 - d He knew the lady from the shelter.
- 4** One of the texts is titled "Amazing Owls." Using this text, list two reasons why owls are amazing creatures.
- a. _____
 - b. _____
- 5** Why do owls have different colored feathers? Fill in **all** the answers that are correct.
- a to help them blend in with their habitats
 - b to help them be better predators
 - c to help them hide from their prey
 - d to help them fly better

**UNIT 10
QUESTIONS**

Name

Date

6 Explain the purpose of the wildlife shelter.

7 If Jack has the opportunity to volunteer at the shelter, what will he most likely do?

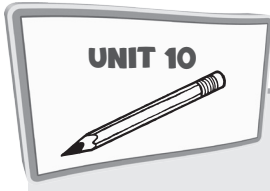
- a turn down the opportunity
- b decide to help
- c help if some of his friends will also go to help
- d give the shelter some money but not any of his time

8 What do the two texts have in common?

9 Write an opinion someone might have about owls.

10 Why could the owl from the shelter not be returned to the wild?

- a The owl could no longer fly.
- b The owl was blind in one eye.
- c The owl had lost one of its legs.
- d The owl was scared of loud noises.



Time to Write!

People usually say certain animals make certain sounds. A dog goes "woof," or a cat goes "meow." Most people say an owl goes "hoo" or "who." Try thinking like an owl sounds and answer the "who" questions below.

1. Who is someone you have known for a long time?

2. Who is someone from history you would like to learn more about?

3. Who is your favorite actor or singer?

4. Who are some people in your family?

5. Who is your teacher?

6. Who do you think has an amazing smile?

7. Who is someone you would do something nice for?

8. Who is someone who has done something nice for you?

9. Who is someone you hope you will always know?

10. Who is someone you have always dreamed of meeting?

Something Extra: On the back of the page, write a short paragraph explaining who you most admire and why.

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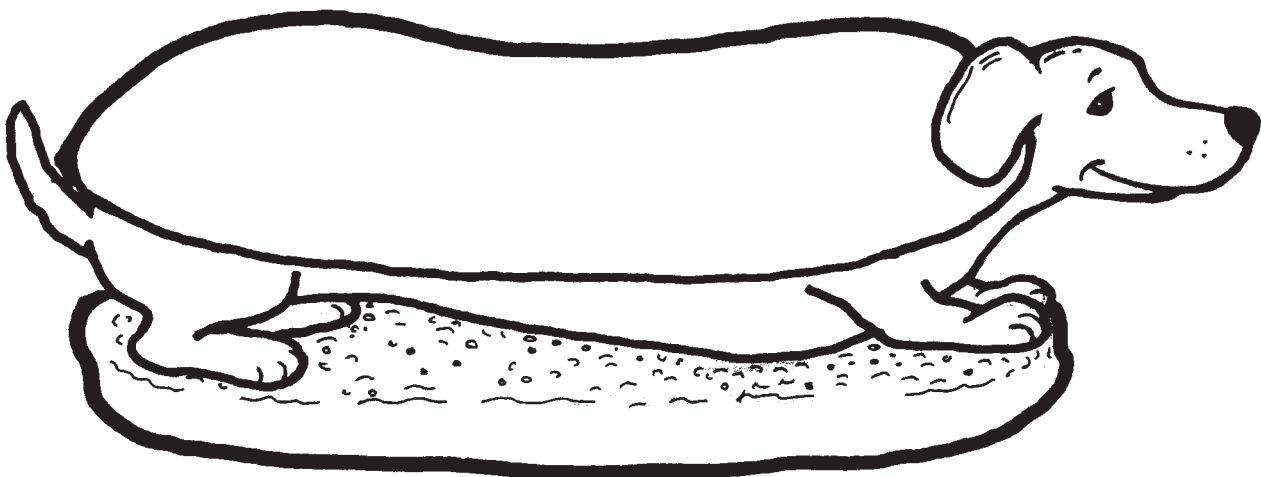
Hot Dogs

A snack seen at baseball games, racetracks, or your backyard barbecue, hot dogs are one of the most popular foods in America. Every hour 1.88 million hot dogs are produced in the United States. On average, every person in the United States eats about 1.2 hot dogs every week. There aren't many foods that were invented in America, but the hot dog is one of them. It's very similar to the sausage that comes from Germany. When did the sausage come to America? How did the sausage become the hot dog? Where did the name "hot dog" come from?

In the 1880s, a man named Charles Feltman moved to America from Frankfurt, Germany. Shortly after he came to America, Feltman sold cold pies from a food cart in Coney Island, New York. But Feltman had competition. He wasn't selling many pies because people preferred to eat in the hotels and restaurants, where they could sit down to eat heated food. Feltman's friends suggested that he sell hot foods, because people might like something warm to eat even if they were too busy to sit down.

Feltman decided to sell something people ate in his old hometown called the frankfurter. He made one important change, though. People in Germany usually ate frankfurters from a plate with a fork. Feltman put the sausage on a bun, covered it with mustard, and offered sauerkraut with it. He called it the "frankfurter sandwich." People loved Feltman's new creation, and the frankfurter sandwich became very popular. Feltman's business grew quickly. Soon, he was able to open his own restaurant.

When did people start calling the frankfurter sandwich a hot dog? At first Feltman's invention was known by many names. People called the frankfurter sandwiches "franks," "red-hots," or "wieners." One day in 1916, a cartoonist named Tad Dorgan was at a baseball game. He heard the frankfurter sellers yelling, "Get your red-hot dachshund sausages!" This gave Dorgan an idea for a new cartoon. Dachshunds are long skinny dogs with short legs. They are shaped very much like a sausage. Dorgan drew a cartoon of a dachshund inside a bun, as if it were a sausage with mustard on it. Dorgan didn't know how to spell the name of the dog, so when he drew the sausage seller, he made him yell, "Get your hot dogs!" The name stuck, and now most people know Charles Feltman's frankfurter sandwich as the "hot dog."



Hot Dogs *(cont.)*

1. Why was Charles Feltman having trouble selling his cold pies?
 - a. People preferred to eat heated food in hotels and restaurants.
 - b. Feltman was from Frankfurt, Germany.
 - c. The cold pies did not taste very good.
 - d. People preferred hot dogs.

2. What did Charles Feltman call his creation of a sausage on a bun with mustard?
 - a. Hot dog
 - b. Cold pie
 - c. Hot dachshund
 - d. Frankfurter sandwich

3. Ted Dorgan wrote “Get your hot dogs!” at the bottom of his cartoon because he—
 - a. did not want people to call the treat “franks,” “red-hots,” or “wieners” anymore
 - b. wanted to be the first person to invent a name for the treat
 - c. did not know how to spell “dachshund”
 - d. wanted to sell hot dogs at baseball games

4. How did Feltman probably feel when his creation became popular?
 - a. Glad
 - b. Tired
 - c. Disappointed
 - d. Puzzled

5. You can tell from the passage that the hot dog—
 - a. is not very popular
 - b. has an interesting history
 - c. was named in Germany
 - d. is usually served with mustard

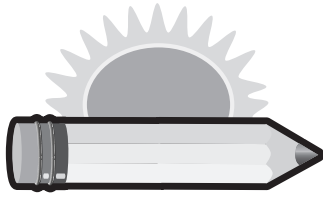


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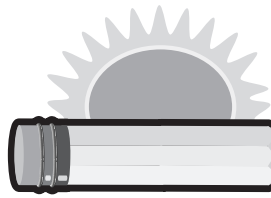
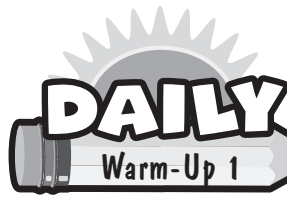


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Name _____ Date _____

WALT DISNEY

Where is “the happiest place on earth”? Some say it is Disneyland! Do you know the person who created this amazing theme park? He was a man named Walt Disney. Walt Disney was a pioneer in motion pictures. He also created Mickey Mouse and the Disney World theme parks. Walt Disney received hundreds of awards from all over the world.

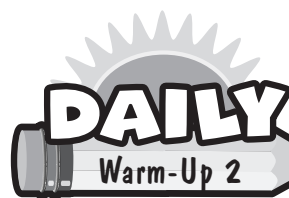
Walt Disney was born in Chicago, Illinois. He was raised on a farm in Missouri with four other siblings. Walt’s parents, Flora and Elias Disney, encouraged his creativity and sketches and drawings. Walt sold his first sketches at the age of seven.

After serving some time in the Red Cross, Walt got a job as an advertising cartoonist. This was where he marketed and created his first animated cartoon. In 1935, Walt married Lillian Bounds. They had two daughters. Another important member of the family was brought to life in 1928. That was Mickey Mouse.

Walt perfected the combination of animation and sound. *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs* was created in 1937. Since then, the Disney name has gone on to produce hundreds of animated movies.

STORY QUESTIONS

- What are the author’s feelings about Walt Disney?
 - indifferent
 - disapproves
 - unsure
 - admires
- Which sentence shows how the author feels about Walt Disney?
 - Walt married Lilian Bounds.
 - Disney was born in Chicago.
 - Walt Disney perfected the combination of animation and sound.
 - Walt got a job as an advertising cartoonist.
- Which sentence is not an example of the encouragement Disney received through the years?
 - He got a job at an advertising agency.
 - He invented Mickey Mouse.
 - His parents encouraged his creativity.
 - He received awards from all over the world.
- What is the meaning of word *pioneer* in this passage?
 - trailblazer of new ideas
 - worker
 - traveled across the plains
 - nomads



Name _____ Date _____

BAKE-SALE BLUES

Jesse, Milo, and Heidi had been planning all week to have a bake sale on Saturday. They had been so excited for the big day to arrive. Saturday arrived before they knew it. The table was ready. Jesse showed up bright and early with her homemade chocolate chip cookies. They were large cookies. Milo came next and he put his plate of cookies on the table. Heidi came riding up the street on her bike. She had her cookies in the basket of her bike.

They put up their sign and sat back to rake in the profits. Their first customer was four-year-old Sam from next door. He had a dollar to spend. Jesse, Milo, and Heidi unwrapped all the plates so Sam could take a look. To their astonishment, everyone had brought chocolate chip cookies! How were they going to be able to sell a lot of goodies if they were all the same things?

Milo was the first to speak. “What? I can’t believe this!”

Jesse said, “I told you guys I was going to make chocolate chip cookies. I didn’t know you were all going to copy me.”

“Copy you?” replied Heidi. “You just said you were making chocolate cookies.”

Milo added, “This is a disaster!”

“Relax,” interrupted Sam. “This isn’t such a big deal! Just change your sign. Change it to say nuts, oatmeal, or plain.”

The three kids looked at each other and grinned. Heidi went inside to get a marker to change the sign.

STORY QUESTIONS

- Which sentence shows how the children feel about the change of plans?
 - “This isn’t such a big deal!”
 - “I didn’t know you were all going to copy me.”
 - “What? I can’t believe this!”
 - The three kids looked at each other and grinned.
- The second paragraph shares with the reader . . .
 - how to solve the problem.
 - what the problem was.
 - the disagreements between the children.
 - the relationship between the children.
- Why is Sam’s idea a good one?
 - It makes the best of the situation.
 - They will be able to save all the cookies.
 - Sam always has good ideas.