

Name

Due Date Monday 2/13/17

Read the manual. Then fill in the bubbles to answer the questions. Highlight answers in the text!

Taking Care of Polar Bears

More than 60 polar bears live in zoos throughout the United States. The Association of Zoos and Aquariums (AZA) provides instructions on how zoos should take care of polar bears. Read the instructions below. Then answer the questions.

POLAR BEAR CARE MANUAL

<p>Temperature Hills, trees, and shrubs can be used to give shade throughout the day. Zoos in warmer climates should make sure polar bears have access to air-conditioned spaces, chilled water, or ice piles.</p> <p>Space One or two bears should be given at least 5,400 square feet of dry land. Exhibits should be made to allow space for walking and running.</p>	<p>Pool A pool with one end that is at least nine feet deep must be included in the polar-bear habitat. Also good are pools with cool saltwater (55°–70°F) live fish, an island, moving logs or trees, waterfalls or streams, and a wave machine.</p> <p>Safety Exhibit walls must be at least 16 feet high. Glass windows that allow public viewing must be at least two inches thick. There should also be areas where the bears can avoid being viewed by the public.</p>
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Adapted from AZA Polar Bear Care Manual

From TIME FOR KIDS TEACHER'S GUIDE, November 2, 2012

1. In the temperature section, what does the phrase *access* to mean?
 - (A) the ability to buy
 - (B) limited use of
 - (C) the ability to read
 - (D) the freedom to make use of
2. What do zoos use to provide polar bears with shade?
 - (A) hills
 - (B) trees
 - (C) shrubs
 - (D) all of the above
3. How much dry land is required for one or two polar bears?
 - (A) 6,400 square feet
 - (B) 5,400 square feet
 - (C) 70 square feet
 - (D) 55 square feet
4. The AZA says polar-bear exhibits should be set up so that
 - (A) polar bears have water and shade.
 - (B) polar bears have space to walk and run.
 - (C) polar bears can be viewed at all times.
 - (D) both A and B

BONUS +2 Based on these guidelines, design your own polar-bear exhibit. Describe and sketch your plan on a separate sheet of paper.



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Read the story. Then fill in the bubbles to answer the questions. Highlight answers in the text!

Congo's Gorillas

The gorilla is one of our closest relatives. Gorillas and humans share about 98% of their DNA. That is the chemical that carries the structure for all living things. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), in Africa, gorillas and humans have something else in common. Both have been hurt by war. Groups have been fighting the government within the apes' habitat.



Mountain gorillas are highly endangered. Even before the war, their numbers were shrinking. Other threats include illegal hunting, disease, and loss of habitat. Only about 800 mountain gorillas still live in the wild. About 300 are in the DRC, and they face great risk.

A PLACE OF SAFETY

The mountain gorillas in the DRC survive largely because of the Congolese Wildlife Authority. It is in charge of the country's parks and nature reserves. That is where the gorillas live. The Senkwekwe Center for orphan mountain gorillas is in one of the parks. Park rangers care for the animals. They treat the apes as if they were their children.

The center tries to provide a calm, safe place for gorillas. Ranger Andre Bauma says that more than DNA connects people to the apes. "Gorillas have something in their soul very close to humans," he says. To lose mountain gorillas would be to lose a part of ourselves.

Adapted from TIME FOR KIDS, January 24, 2014

1. The author wrote this article to
 - (A) teach readers about Africa.
 - (B) teach readers about DNA.
 - (C) inform readers about efforts to save endangered mountain gorillas.
 - (D) persuade readers to help protect mountain gorillas.
2. What is this story mostly about?
 - (A) how gorillas and humans are alike
 - (B) how gorillas and humans are different
 - (C) dangers facing mountain gorillas and how people protect them
 - (D) a country in Africa

3. About how many mountain gorillas survive in the wild?
 - (A) 300
 - (B) 800
 - (C) 984
 - (D) 23

4. Mountain gorillas in the DRC are highly endangered because of
 - (A) a war taking place around them.
 - (B) illegal hunting.
 - (C) disease and habitat loss.
 - (D) all of the above

Bonus
+2

In your opinion, why should people protect mountain gorillas? Support your thinking with details from the story. Answer on a separate sheet of paper.







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Read the chart. Then fill in the bubbles to answer the questions. Highlight answers in the text!

The Great Apes

There are four types of great apes: orangutans, bonobos, gorillas, and chimpanzees. All have large brains, forward-facing eyes, and hands that can grasp. Read the chart to learn about the apes.

	Location	Habitat	Fur Color	Adaptation
 Orangutan	Southeast Asia	Tropical forests	Light orange to dark brown	The orangutan's long, strong arms and short legs help it move from tree to tree to gather food.
 Bonobo	Central Africa	Lowland rain forests and swamp forests	Black	The bonobo's body is slim. That helps it climb trees.
 Gorilla	Western and Central Africa	Tropical forests	Dark brown to black	Gorillas that live in cooler climates have longer fur to keep them warm.
 Chimpanzee	Western and Central Africa	Dry savannas, rain forests, swamp forests, and dry woodland forests	Black with a white beard	A chimp's foot has an opposable big toe. It uses it to grab branches and hold other items.

From TIME FOR KIDS, April 22, 2011

- Which of the great apes is not found in Africa?
 (A) the chimpanzee
 (B) the gorilla
 (C) the bonobo
 (D) the orangutan
- Which statement about great apes is *not* correct?
 (A) Orangutans, bonobos, gorillas, and chimpanzees are all great apes.
 (B) Great apes have small brains.
 (C) Great apes live in forests.
 (D) Great apes have fur.
- What helps gorillas that live in cooler climates stay warm?
 (A) long fur
 (B) strong arms
 (C) short legs
 (D) slim bodies
- After reading the chart, you can tell that all great apes
 (A) are the same.
 (B) don't have fur.
 (C) live in Asia.
 (D) have adaptations to help them survive in their habitat.

Bonus +2 Which of these great apes would you like to learn more about? Explain your answer on a separate sheet of paper.



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Highlight answers
in the text!

Read the story. Then fill in the bubbles to answer the questions.

Polar Bears in Danger



Polar bears need Arctic sea ice for survival. Seals are their main source of food. The bears hunt for seals in openings in the sea ice. They need the ice to get to their prey.

But climate change is causing large areas of summer sea ice to melt. Experts say that if this continues, the Arctic could be free of summer sea ice by 2050. Two-thirds of the world's 20,000 polar bears could be gone by then too.

"Global climate change may not be affecting you, but it is really affecting polar bears in the Arctic," Jeffrey Bonner, president of the Saint Louis Zoo, in Missouri, told TFK.

WHAT ZOOS-AND YOU-CAN DO

Having less ice and snow in the far north is making the entire planet warmer. Steven Amstrup is the chief scientist for Polar Bears International. He says that the more people understand polar bears, "the better the chance we'll alter our warming path in time to save them."

Few people have the chance to see polar bears in the wild. That's where zoos come in. The Saint Louis Zoo opened a new polar-bear exhibit. Bonner and others are working to show how rescuing orphaned cubs could help the species survive.

You can do your part, too. Protect the environment and help save the bears' habitat. Turn off lights and appliances. Find other ways to save energy. "If everybody does small things, that adds up," says Bonner.

Adapted from TIME FOR KIDS, November 2, 2012

1. According to the article, what is making it harder for polar bears to survive in the wild?

- (A) illegal hunting
- (B) disease
- (C) climate change
- (D) none of the above

2. By when do experts say the Arctic could be free of summer sea ice?

- (A) 2050
- (B) 2000
- (C) 2060
- (D) 2017

3. Who is Jeffrey Bonner?

- (A) a scientist
- (B) a zoo president
- (C) a Polar Bears International scientist
- (D) a teacher

4. What are experts doing to prevent polar bears from dying out?

- (A) helping people learn more about problems facing polar bears
- (B) creating new polar-bear exhibits
- (C) organizing class trips to the Arctic
- (D) both A and B

5. How can people help protect polar bears? Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper, using details from the story to support your answer.

MUST DO! (4 points)

Restate question →
 Answer question
 Cite text evidence
 Explain citation

