

The Camping Trip

Aunt Maria and her niece went camping in the woods. First, they put up a tent under a big tree. Then they built a fire. As it got dark, they cooked dinner over the fire.

1. Does the **ie** in **niece** sound like the **ee** in **tree**? _____
2. What word could you use instead of **big**? _____
3. Underline the words that tell you what time of day they ate dinner.
4. Where do Maria and her niece camp: **by a stream** or **in the woods**?

Day #1

They ate marshmallows for dessert. It was warm by the fire. It was also cozy in the tent. Maria heard the crickets chirping before she fell asleep.

1. Circle the words that rhyme with **ate**.
great hate eat eight
2. What other word for **warm** does the writer use? _____
3. Underline the words that tell you where it was cozy.
4. What did Maria hear before she fell asleep: **crickets** or **frogs**? _____

Day #2

Icebergs

There are big sheets of ice on the South Pole and near the North Pole. Sometimes pieces break off from these sheets. The pieces float out in the ocean. They are called icebergs.

1. Does the **ie** in **pieces** sound the same as the **ee** in **sheets**? _____
2. What is an **iceberg**? a building made of ice b. a piece of ice floating in the ocean
3. If you were on an iceberg, would it be **cold and slippery** or **warm and cozy**?

4. Icebergs are formed when ice chunks break off at the...
a. South Pole. b. North Pole. c. North and South Poles.

Day #3

If you were crossing the sea, you might see an iceberg. Some are as big as mountains. But often, only a tip of the iceberg can be seen above the water. Most of the iceberg is below water.

1. What two words in this paragraph rhyme with **be**? _____
2. How much is the **tip** of an iceberg: **a lot** or **a little**? _____
3. Will you always see icebergs if you cross the ocean? _____
4. To see an iceberg, should you be **on the beach** or **on a boat on the ocean**?

Day #4

The Arctic

Assessment

The Arctic is an area located near the North Pole. The Arctic is very cold. It has dry winds but very little rain. The soil is always frozen because of the cold temperatures. Pieces of ice join together in winter to cover much of the water.

The highest part is closest to the North Pole. It does not have much plant or animal life. This is because of the extremely dry air, cold temperatures, and short growing season. The lower part is a little warmer. It is covered with plants and trees that can live in a cold and dry climate.

1. Does the **ie** in **pieces** sound like the **ee** in **trees**? _____
2. What other word could you write instead of **extremely** in **extremely dry**?

3. How many times does the writer describe the Arctic as **cold**? _____
4. Which area of the Arctic has more plant and animal life: the **high part** or the **low part**? _____
5. Write three words that describe the weather in the Arctic.

"Good morning, Mom," said Jaleel, as he raced down the stairs. "What time do we leave for vacation? I can hardly wait!"

1. What time of day does this story take place? _____
2. Where do you think it takes place? _____
3. Predict what is about to happen. _____

4. Does the story tell you if this is winter or summer? _____

Day #1

"The lake is the best!" said Anais. She leaned against a tree. "I really like it when the sun starts to go down. I'm ready to tell scary stories."

1. What time of day does this story take place? _____
2. Where does this story take place? _____
3. Predict what is about to happen. _____

4. Does the story tell you if Anais is staying in a tent or a cabin? _____

Day #2

The submarine moved deep in the ocean. Reggie saw fish and an octopus outside the window. He looked at his watch. "It's so dark down here, it does not seem like four o'clock," he thought.

1. What time of day does this story take place? _____
2. When is that time of day? a. in the afternoon b. the middle of the night
3. Where does this story take place? _____
4. What does Reggie see in this setting that he can't see at home? _____

Day #3

"Brrrr! It's so cold here on top of the mountain in the middle of the night." Shay pulled her hat down over her ears. Soon it would be time to go back down the mountain.

1. What time of day does this story take place? _____
2. Where does this story take place? _____
3. What is about to happen? _____
4. What other detail do we learn about the mountain? _____

Day #4

1. Preview the text below. Will this story be about a vacation? _____

Why or why not? _____

All in a Day's Work

Zookeepers care for the animals in the zoo every day. They make the animals' food and keep the animal homes clean. They spend a lot of time watching the animals to make sure they are healthy.

2. Where does this story take place? _____

Zookeepers also have to keep the animals from being bored. In the wild, the animals' habitat is always changing. At the zoo, the animals' home stays the same. A good zookeeper will think of ways for the animals to have fun.

3. What is different for the animals about the zoo?

- a. They have other animals to talk to.
- b. The setting stays the same.
- c. The food is better.

One way is to hide the food. The animals enjoy looking for their food because it is a little bit like hunting. Zookeepers also put safe plants from other places or different smells in the cages. These are some of the ways that zookeepers keep the animals in the zoo curious and happy.

4. What do zookeepers do to help the animals feel like they are hunting?

5. Would you like to be a zookeeper? _____ Why or why not?

The Loose Tooth Diaries

I have a loose tooth! This is my very first loose tooth! Today I spent a lot of time wiggling my very first loose tooth. I can't wait for it to come out!

1. Does the **oo** in **loose** have the same sound as the **oo** in **tooth**? _____
2. How do you wiggle a tooth: **move it back and forth** or **blow on it**?

3. How much time did Carly spend wiggling her tooth? _____
4. Circle **True** or **False**. Carly is scared to lose her tooth. **True** **False**
Underline the sentence you used to figure this out.

Day #1

I can wiggle my tooth with my tongue! It is getting really loose! Today I tried to eat an apple. My loose tooth made it impossible! It really hurt. My mom cut the apple up into pieces for me.

1. What word rhymes with **tongue**: **song** or **sung**? _____
2. What does **impossible** mean? _____
3. What is this paragraph mostly about: **Carly's tooth has come out** or **Carly's tooth is getting really loose**? _____
4. Underline one sentence that helped you answer #3.

Day #2

Today I took a bite of my sandwich, and my tooth popped out! It hurt a little bit. I went into the bathroom. I rinsed my mouth with water. When I touch my space with my tongue, it feels funny! Tonight, I will put my tooth under my pillow. I can't wait!

1. Find one other word that has the same **i** sound as in **bite**. Write it. _____
2. When you rinse your mouth, do you **drink the water** or **spit it out**? _____

3. What is this paragraph mostly about: **how Carly's tooth came out** or **how to eat a sandwich**? _____
4. Underline one sentence that helped you answer #3.

Day #3

I woke up this morning and found a note under my pillow! It was from the Tooth Fairy! It said my tooth is nice and shiny. She also left me some money! I could get rich if I lose all of my teeth!

1. Does the **i** in **shiny** sound the same as the **i** in **nice** or the **i** in **rich**? _____
2. In the story, what other word could you use instead of **shiny**? _____
3. What is this paragraph mostly about: **what the Tooth Fairy leaves every child** or **what the Tooth Fairy left for Carly**? _____
4. Do you think Carly will get rich from her teeth falling out? _____
Why or why not? _____

Day #4

Who Comes for the Teeth?

Assessment

Many children around the world believe that a mouse comes to take their teeth when they lose them.

In South Africa, the children put their teeth in a slipper. They believe that a mouse comes into their room when they are sleeping. The mouse takes the tooth and leaves a small gift.

In Venezuela, children leave their teeth under their pillow. They believe that a mouse called El Ratón Miguelito takes the tooth and leaves money.

In Spain, children also put their teeth under their pillows. They believe that a mouse named Ratoncita Perez takes the teeth and leaves money or candy.

In Russia, mothers put the teeth in a mouse hole.

There are many customs around the world that use mice instead of a tooth fairy. Do you think a mouse comes for your teeth, too?

1. Circle the words where the letters in bold sound the same as the **i** in **into**.
gift in mice slipper
2. What word from the story means "more than one mouse"? _____
3. What is the main idea of this story?
 - a. Many children think that a mouse comes for their teeth.
 - b. Some children put their teeth in a slipper.
 - c. Some mothers put teeth in a mouse hole.
4. Which countries believe the rat or mouse will bring you money? _____

5. Circle true or false. America is the only country where kids get presents for lost teeth. **True** **False**

Animals on the Move

Many animals migrate. They move from one place to another. Some move because they cannot find food. Others move to find a better place to raise their young.

1. What does **migrate** mean? a. move from one place to another b. stay put
2. Does this paragraph talk about a specific animal? _____
3. Put an **X** next to the main idea of this paragraph.
 Some animals move because it is cold where they live.
 Many animals migrate.
4. Write one detail that supports the main idea. _____

Day #1

Many birds migrate south in the winter. They cannot find enough food where it is cold. They fly south where it is warm. There they find food for the winter. When winter is over, they fly back north.

1. Do all birds migrate south in the winter? _____
2. Fill in the blank. Warm weather = lots of food. Cold weather = _____
3. Put an **X** next to the main idea of this paragraph.
 Birds migrate south so they can find food.
 When winter is over, birds fly north.
4. Write one detail that supports the main idea. _____

Day #2

Some whales spend summers in the cold waters of the Arctic. When it begins to freeze, the whales swim to warmer seas. They have their babies in warm water because the babies do not have a thick layer of blubber to keep them warm.

1. Do all whales live in the Arctic? _____
2. When do whales have babies: **winter** or **summer**? _____
3. Put an **X** next to the main idea of this paragraph.
 Some whales migrate to warm waters to raise their young.
 Baby whales don't have blubber.
4. Write one detail that supports the main idea. _____

Day #3

Salmon are fish that are usually born in freshwater streams. They migrate to the ocean where they eat shrimp, squid, and small fish. When they are ready to lay eggs, they return to the streams where they were born.

1. What do salmon eat? _____
2. Do salmon lay eggs in the **ocean** or in their **home stream**? _____
3. Put an **X** next to the main idea of this paragraph.
 Salmon migrate from fresh water to the ocean.
 Salmon eat shrimp, squid, and small fish.
4. Write one detail that supports the main idea. _____

Day #4

1. Preview the text below. What do you think this story is mostly about?
-

Muscles Are Movers

Your body has more than 600 muscles. Exercise makes muscles bigger and stronger. Your muscles are at work all day long. They lift, push, and pull. Muscles work at night, too.

2. The main idea of this paragraph is: **Your muscles are at work.** Write two details from this paragraph that support the main idea.
-
-

Some muscles are called voluntary muscles. They move when you want them to move. Most movements use voluntary muscles. Raising your hand and stretching your legs to run are examples. The brain controls voluntary muscles.

3. The main idea of this paragraph is: **Voluntary muscles move when you want them to move.** Write two details from this paragraph that support the main idea.
-
-

Other muscles move or work for you. These are called involuntary muscles. Involuntary muscles work without you thinking about them. They work all of the time. Your heart pumps blood and your intestines help digest food. These are examples of involuntary muscles.

4. Underline the sentence that is the main idea of the paragraph above.
5. Imagine you just yawned. Is that an example of a voluntary or involuntary use of your muscles? _____

Name _____

Airports

An airport is a busy place. It is where planes take off and land on runways. People line up to buy tickets for the planes. Their bags are driven to the plane in open trucks.

1. Circle the words with a **short u** sound. runways up buy trucks
2. What is a **runway**? _____
3. Underline the sentence that tells you the main idea of this paragraph.
4. List two details that support the main idea. _____

Day # 1

The airport has places where you can eat and buy things. Before your flight, you can buy a book from the gift shop. You might also get food from a restaurant.

1. Write a word that rhymes with **flight**. _____
2. Which place can you eat: **gift shop** or **restaurant**? _____
3. Underline the sentence that tells you the main idea of this paragraph.
4. Did the writer give any details about eating at the airport? If so, write them.

Day # 2

Animal Teams

Animals can work in teams. Some small fish eat food from the teeth of big fish. Then the big fish have clean teeth! Ants can get food from some small bugs. Then the ants keep the small bugs safe from other bugs.

1. Does **bugs** have a **long u** or a **short u** sound? _____
2. What is a **team**? _____
3. Underline the sentence that tells you the main idea of this paragraph.
4. What two pairs of animals are used as examples of animals that work in teams?
a. small fish, big fish b. ants, small fish c. ants, small bugs

Day # 3

Bike Rules

No matter how old you are, there are rules to follow when you ride your bike. These rules keep bikers safe. Riding a bike is fun, but you need to know the rules.

1. Which word has a **u** that is a **long u**? _____
2. What is a **rule**? _____
3. What is the main idea of this paragraph?
a. Always know and follow the rules of bike riding.
b. Older bike riders don't have to follow the rules of bike riding.
4. Why is it important to know and follow the rules? _____

Day # 4

Grizzly Bears

Grizzly bears like to eat grass and berries. Some bears dig a den in the ground to hibernate. Hibernate means that bears rest a long time in winter. Others may hibernate in an old cave or a hollow tree. When the weather warms up, the bears will come out of hibernation. They like to eat small animals, too. Grizzly bears hibernate during the winter. At the end of the summer and in the fall, these huge bears spend a lot of time eating. They are trying to store enough food to get them through the long, cold winter. In one day, bears will eat as much as a person eats in 30 days!

1. Which story word has a **long u**? Circle it.
up summer huge much
2. Underline the sentence that tells you what it means to **hibernate**.
3. What is the main idea of this story?
 - a. Grizzly bears eat a lot to get ready to hibernate.
 - b. Bears are big and black.
 - c. Bears hibernate.
4. Bears eat a lot during the summer and fall because...
 - a. they are very hungry.
 - b. they are getting ready to hibernate.
 - c. they are very big.
5. Write three places where a bear can hibernate.

Scary Sleepover

"Did you hear that noise?" Ellie asked.

"What was it?" asked Ava.

The girls pulled their sleeping bags up to their chins. Their hands shook with fright as they listened in the darkness.

1. Who is in this story? _____
2. What time of day is it? a. 10 o'clock in the morning b. 10 o'clock at night
3. How do the girls feel? _____
4. What makes them feel that way? _____

Day # 1

"There it is again. Do you think it's the troll from the scary story you told?" asked Ellie.

A light flashed outside the tent. The girls heard footsteps walking slowly toward them. The tent zipper slowly began to rise. The girls let out screams that could be heard for miles.

1. What did the girls do that night? a. tell scary stories b. read nursery rhymes
2. Where are they? _____
3. What do they do when the zipper goes up? _____
4. What would you do? _____

Day # 2

"What's all the noise?" asked Ava's mother. "Are you two all right?" She poked her head inside the tent. She moved her flashlight inside to see what was frightening the girls.

1. What scared the girls: **a troll** or **Ava's mother**? _____
2. What is the setting of this story?
a. Ava's bedroom b. Ava's backyard c. Ellie's backyard
3. How does Ava's mother feel: **worried about the girls** or **worried about her grass**? _____
4. Do you guess Ava and Ellie were happy to see Ava's mother? _____

Day # 3

Ava and Ellie sighed. "We told too many scary stories," said Ava. "I think we want to sleep in the house tonight after all! Camping in the backyard isn't as fun as we thought it would be."

1. Predict what will happen next. _____

2. What would you have done if you were Ava or Ellie? _____
3. Why did the author write this story? a. to tell you about Ava and Ellie's camping trip
b. to keep you from going camping
4. Would you like to go camping in a backyard? _____

Day # 4

1. Preview the passage below. Predict what characters will be in this story.
- _____

The Grasshopper and the Ant

A grasshopper was singing on a hot summer day. He watched a little ant drag a heavy piece of corn through the grass.

2. When does this story take place? _____

"Come play with me," the grasshopper called out. "It is much too pretty a day to work so hard."

"I do not have time to play," said the ant. "Winter is coming. It will be hard to find food then, so I am storing food now. Then I will have plenty to eat when there is snow on the ground."

The grasshopper laughed. "Why worry about winter now? It is so far away. There is lots of food to eat today." The ant just smiled and walked on.

3. What sentence could be added to the section above?
- Grasshoppers have long back legs they use for jumping.
 - "You should store food for the winter, too," said the ant.
 - Ants keep their food in special rooms in their underground homes.

When winter came, the grasshopper showed up at the ant's door.

"I am very hungry. Could you please give me some food?" he asked.

"I only have enough for me," said the ant. "You should have planned ahead."

4. What did the ant mean when it said, "You should have planned ahead"?
- _____

5. Why did the author write this story?
- to make you feel sad for the grasshopper
 - to tell you how ants store food for winter
 - to teach an important lesson

Cat Problems

Each day the cat chased the mice. The mice had to hide in their nest. They could not hunt for food. They were very hungry.

1. When you say **each**, how many sounds does **ea** have? a. one (like in *ear*) b. two
2. What one word can you use instead of very hungry? a. full b. starving
3. Who are the characters in this story? _____
4. Why can't the mice hunt for food? _____

Day #1

"What can we do?" said Mother Mouse. "I don't know," said the biggest mouse. "I don't know," said the oldest mouse. "I don't know," said the tallest mouse.

1. Which word in this passage rhymes with **show** and has a silent letter? _____
2. What does **don't** mean: **donut** or **do not**? _____
3. How many mice are there in this story so far? _____
4. Do these mice come up with a solution to their problem? _____

Day #2

"I know," said the smallest mouse. "Let's hang a bell around the cat's neck. Then when we hear him coming, we can run."

Everyone cheered. They told the smallest mouse how smart she was.

1. Does the **k** in **know** have a sound or is it a silent letter? _____
2. What does **let's** mean: **let us** or **lettuce**? _____
3. Who comes up with a solution to their problem? _____
4. What is the solution? _____

Day #3

Then the oldest mouse said, "That is a good idea, but we still have a problem. Who will put the bell on the cat?"

1. When you say **idea**, how many sounds does the **ea** have?
a. one (like in *ear*) b. two
2. Are there any mice older than the **oldest mouse**? _____
3. Was the smallest mouse's idea really a good solution to their problem? _____
4. What new problem does the solution cause? _____

Day #4

Who's Lost?

Marla looked into her pet's cage. Henry should have been asleep in his nest. But he wasn't there! Then Marla saw the open cage door. Henry was gone! But where did he go?

Marla looked all around the cage. No Henry. She looked on the floor. Still no Henry. She looked under her bed. She did not find him. She did not know what to do.

Marla felt like crying as she got dressed for school. She sat down to put on her shoes. First she put on the left shoe. Then she picked up the right shoe. It felt heavy. Guess who she found in her shoe?

1. Circle the story words below that rhyme with **show**.

shoe go no know who

Which one has a silent letter? _____

2. Circle three words you could use when something was there and then it was gone.

vanished disappeared underneath missing

3. Who are the characters? _____

4. What is Marla's problem? _____

5. How is her problem solved? _____

Baby Animal Names

Many animals are called special names while they are young. A baby deer is called a fawn. A baby cat is called a kitten.

1. What is the name of a baby deer? _____
2. What is the name of a baby cat? _____
3. What is the name of a young person? _____
4. Have you ever seen a fawn or a kitten? _____
Describe it. _____

Day #1

Some young animals have the same name as other kinds of baby animals. A baby elephant is a calf. A baby whale is a calf. A baby giraffe is a calf. A baby cow is a calf.

1. How many baby animals are called a calf? _____
2. Name the baby animals that are called a calf. _____

3. Which calves are wild animals? _____
4. Which calves live on a farm? _____

Day #2

Some baby animals are called cubs. A baby lion, a baby bear, a baby tiger, and a baby fox are all called cubs.

1. How many baby animals are called cubs? _____
2. Name the baby animals that are called cubs. _____

3. Which cubs are wild animals? _____
4. Which cubs are big cats? _____

Day #3

Some baby animals are called colts. A young horse is a colt. A baby zebra is a colt. A baby donkey is a colt.

1. How many baby animals are called colts? _____
2. Name the baby animals that are called colts. _____
3. Which colts are wild animals? _____
4. Use your answers to the last few days of questions to do the chart below. Write one animal that belongs with each special baby name.

Day #4

calf	cub	colt

1. Preview the passage below. What do you think the setting of this story will be?
- _____

What's in My Room?

Sometimes you want to put things in groups. One way to put things in groups is to sort them by how they are alike. When you put things together that are alike in some way, you classify them.

2. Circle the words that also mean **classify**.

group sort things

You can classify the things in your room. In one group you can put toys and fun things. In the other group, you can put things that you wear.

3. In the list below, circle all the things you can wear.

hat	doll	shirt
truck	mitten	shoe
ball	paints	shorts
sock	book	teddy bear

4. Fill in the chart using the list of words.

THINGS I PLAY WITH	THINGS I WEAR

5. Add something to each category that **you** have in **your** room.

Zena's Game

Zena hurried. She didn't want to be late for her baseball game. All of a sudden, wings grew on her back. She flew all the way to the field.

- List words from the story that rhyme with **new**. _____
Circle the ones that have one syllable.
- What word could you use instead of **all of a sudden**? a. quickly b. suddenly
- Could this story really happen? _____
- Underline the sentences that are not possible in the real world.

Day # 1

Alex's Garden

The hot summer sun dried out the garden. Alex wanted his flowers to grow. He got the hose and watered his flowers.

- Does the **ow** in **flowers** sound the same as the **ow** in **grow**? _____
- What is the opposite of a **growing plant**? a. dead plant b. short plant
- Could this story really happen? _____
- Underline the sentences that are not possible in the real world.

Day # 2

Keenan's Present

Keenan saved money all month. He wanted to buy a special gift for his grandfather. He bought a book about stereos. He knew his grandfather would love it.

- List the words that have three syllables. _____
Which one starts with **st**? _____
- Cross out the word **gift**. Write another word for **gift**. _____
- Could this story really happen? _____
- Underline the sentences that are not possible in the real world.

Day # 3

Michelle's Stairs

Michelle learned about the stars. She learned about Planet Mars. Michelle pulled stars from the sky. She made stairs from the stars. She walked all the way up her starry staircase to Mars.

- List all the words that start with **st**. _____
Which ones have two syllables? _____
- Cross out **walked**. Write another way to go up a staircase. _____
- Could this story really happen? _____
- Underline the sentences that are not possible in the real world.

Day # 4

Talk to the Animals

Can a gorilla talk? Gorillas don't form words the way humans do. But they can make known what they want to say. One gorilla, Koko, learned sign language. She talked with her hands. And she understood words humans said.

Dr. Penny Patterson is the scientist who taught sign language to Koko. She showed Koko a picture of the two of them together. Penny pointed to Koko in the picture and asked, "Who's that?"

Koko answered by signing her own name, Koko.

1. Write the words that have three syllables. _____

Which one has an **st** in the middle? _____

2. What is another word for **humans**? _____

3. What is it called when you talk with your hands? _____

4. What is the name of the gorilla in this story? _____

5. Do you think this story really happened? _____

Why or why not? _____

Joshua wants to be an actor more than anything. He takes acting classes. He has been in plays. He has a chance to be in another play. He has to try out this afternoon. The phone rings. Joshua's friend wants him to come over this afternoon.

1. What does Joshua love to do? _____
2. What does Joshua do about the thing he loves: **daydream about doing it** or **take classes and do it**? _____
3. What is Joshua's problem? _____
4. What will Joshua probably do?
 - a. Joshua will go to his friend's house.
 - b. Joshua will go to try out for the play.

Day # 1

All animals have to eat to stay alive. Squirrels eat nuts. Whales eat sea plants and animals. Other animals eat many different things. A squirrel is hungry. It sees a pile of sea plants and a pile of nuts.

1. If you caught a squirrel in a trap, which word with **qu** do you think would best describe the squirrel: **quiet** or **squirmy**? _____
2. What do squirrels eat? _____ What do whales eat? _____
3. What decision does the squirrel have to make? _____
4. Predict what the squirrel will do.
 - a. The squirrel will eat the nuts.
 - b. The squirrel will eat the sea plants.

Day # 2

Dalia has been racing on her bicycle after school for two years. She is tired of bicycle races. She wants to try something new. Dalia's teacher asks Dalia to swim on the swim team after school.

1. How long has Dalia been racing her bicycle? _____
2. How does she feel about bicycle racing now? _____
3. What decision does Dalia have to make? _____
4. What will Dalia probably do?
 - a. Dalia will swim.
 - b. Dalia will race on her bicycle.

Day # 3

Lucy has a favorite uncle. She wants to buy him a birthday present. He likes fishing, and she wants to buy him a fishing book. Lucy saves her money for two months. Finally, she has enough money for the book.

1. Who does Lucy want to buy a present for? _____
2. What does Lucy know about her uncle? _____
3. How long does Lucy save money? _____
4. Predict what Lucy will do with the money.
 - a. Lucy will buy herself a new video game.
 - b. Lucy will buy a fishing book for her uncle.

Day # 4

1. Preview the story below. Predict what it will be about.

Boa Constrictors

Boa constrictors are very big. They may grow up to 14 feet (4.3 meters) long. A boa kills its prey by squeezing it. Then the prey is swallowed.

2. Does the first paragraph tell you what kind of animal a boa constrictor is?
_____ If so, what? _____

Boas do not eat cows or other large animals. They do eat animals that are larger than their own heads. The bones in their jaws stretch so they can swallow small animals such as rodents and birds.

3. The boa is hungry and hunting for food. Which type of prey will it most likely eat?
 - a. cow
 - b. panther
 - c. mouse

Boa constrictors hunt while hanging from trees. They watch for their prey. Then they attack. After eating, they may sleep for a week. Boas do not need to eat often. They can live without food for many months.

Boas are not poisonous. They defend themselves by striking and biting with their sharp teeth.

Boa constrictors give birth to live baby snakes. They do not lay eggs. They may have up to fifty baby snakes at one time.

4. A boa constrictor is slithering through the grass. Out of the grass comes a hunter walking toward it. The boa will probably...
 - a. strike the hunter with its teeth.
 - b. slither up a tree to sleep.
 - c. squeeze and kill the hunter.
5. Circle the paragraph where the writer finally tells you what type of animal a boa constrictor is.