

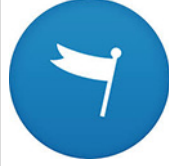
## شكراً لتحميلك هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية



## مراجعة عامة نهائية - BTS

[موقع المناهج](#) ⇨ [المناهج الإماراتية](#) ⇨ [الصف الثامن](#) ⇨ [لغة انجليزية](#) ⇨ [الفصل الثاني](#) ⇨ [الملف](#)

## التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الثامن



## روابط مواد الصف الثامن على تلغرام

[الرياضيات](#)

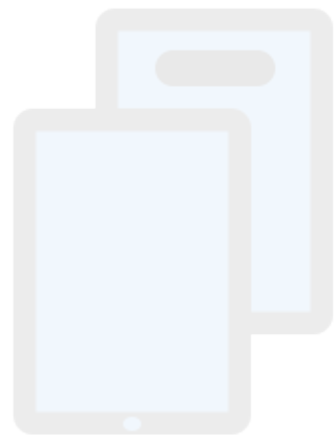
[اللغة الانجليزية](#)

[اللغة العربية](#)

[التربية الاسلامية](#)

## المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الثامن والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الثاني

<a href="#">أسئلة الامتحان النهائي - العام</a>	1
<a href="#">مراجعة عامة نهائية - BTS</a>	2
<a href="#">مراجعة امتحانية نهائية هامة</a>	3
<a href="#">ملخص تعريفى بمفردات امتحان القراءة والقواعد المستوى 4.1 - أكسس</a>	4
<a href="#">ملخص تعريفى بمفردات امتحان القراءة والقواعد المستوى 5.1 - جينرال</a>	5



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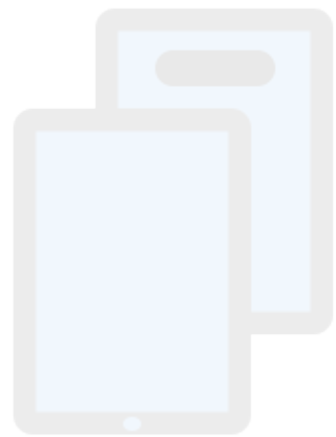
موقع المنهج الإلكترونية

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# English Review

## Grade 8 BTS Term 2

Ms. Reem 2022-2023



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# Exam Summary

## Grade 8 BTS Term 2

Ms. Reem 2022-2023

# Grade 8 BTS Writing Exam

Date March 6-9

- You will write an essay of three paragraphs.
- It must be 70 words.
- Answer all parts of the question.
- Edit your writing (title, full sentences, capitals,

fullstops, spelling)

ECFE Alignment: Level 5.1			Term Weighting: 18% Year Weighting: 6%	Domain: Writing
Sections	Question Type	Assessment Focus	Number of Questions	Construct Limits
Part 1	Writing Task <hr/> Extended response	Writing an essay.	Marked using a rubric	Topics: Entertainment (film, media)  Expected text length: 70 words

# Grade 8 Access Writing Exam

Date March 6-9

- You will write an essay of three paragraphs.
- It must be 50 words.
- Answer all parts of the question.
- Edit your writing (title, full sentences, capitals,

ECFE Alignment: Level 4.1			Term Weighting: 18% Year Weighting: 6%	Domain: Writing
Sections	Question Type	Assessment Focus	Number of Questions	Construct Limits
Part 1	Writing Task <hr/> Extended response	Writing an essay.	Marked using a rubric	Topics: Environment (animals, places)  Expected text length: 50 words

# Reading Exam

Date March 13-16

Part 1:  
Read the sentence and fill  
in the blanks using the  
given words.

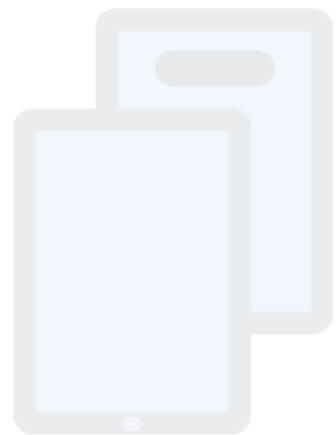
(Three different texts, 15  
questions)

Part 2:  
Read the questions and  
find the answer in the text.

(Three different texts, 17  
questions)

ECFE Alignment: Level 5.1			Term Weighting: 54% Year Weighting: 19%	Domain: Reading
Sections	Question Type	Assessment Focus	Number of Questions	Construct Limits
Part 1	MAZE task Multiple choice questions  Read the text and answer a, b or c.	A:  Grammar	5 questions	Text: - simple - familiar and concrete topics - informative  Text length: 100 words
		B:  Grammar	5 questions	Text: - simple, extended - familiar, concrete - informative  Text length: 100 words
		C:  Grammar	5 questions	Text: - simple, extended - familiar and some unfamiliar concrete topics - informative  Text length: 90 words

Part 2	Multiple choice questions  Read the text and answer a, b or c.	A:  Read and answer questions.	5 questions	Text: - simple - informative  Text length: 190 words
	Multiple choice questions  Read the text and answer a, b or c.	B:  Read and answer questions.	5 questions	Text: - simple, extended - familiar, concrete - narrative  Text length: 210 words
	Multiple choice questions  Read the text and answer a, b or c.		2 questions	A specific information question related to an inference about the part B text.  An inference question about the part B text.
	Multiple choice questions  Read the text and answer a, b or c.	Read and answer questions.	5 questions	Text: - simple, extended - familiar and some unfamiliar concrete topics - informative  Text length: 230 words



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# Writing Review

## Grade 8 BTS Term 2

Ms. Reem 2022-2023



# Writing Tips

Open Classkick link on LMS (Writing Exam Review) to find this powerpoint and read all the information to review before the writing test.

Essay	مقال	A piece of writing with three or more paragraphs
Topic sentence	جملة محور الموضوع	The sentence that tells you what you will write about.
Introduction	مقدمة	The first paragraph in the essay.
Body paragraph	فقرة النص	The middle part of the essay, it can be one or more paragraphs.
Conclusion	خاتمة	The final paragraph in the essay.
Editing	التحرير	To read your writing and fix all your mistakes.
Capitals	عواصم	Using a big letter at the start of each sentence and proper nouns.
Full stops	نقاط	Using a dot to end the sentence.

## What are the steps to write an essay?



### Planning

Read the question carefully. Think about what you want to write. Make notes of your ideas.



### Writing

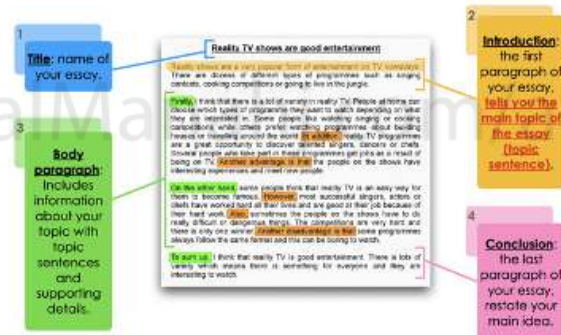
Answer all the parts of the question. Write full sentences. Write the number they asked for.



### Editing

Check your writing and look for mistakes. Add capitals and fullstops. Fix the spelling. Fix all mistakes.

## What are the parts of an essay?



## Introduction

**Introduction:** the first paragraph of your essay, tells you the main topic of the essay (topic sentence).

- Hook your reader with an Introductory Sentence!
- Let me tell you about \_\_\_\_\_
  - Would you like to hear about \_\_\_\_\_?
  - It was amazing to read about \_\_\_\_\_
  - It was interesting to learn about \_\_\_\_\_
  - Did you know \_\_\_\_\_?

## Conclusion

**Conclusion:** the last paragraph of your essay, restate your main idea.

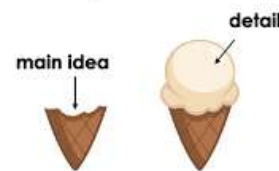
- Finish it up with Concluding Sentences!
- In conclusion \_\_\_\_\_
  - To end with \_\_\_\_\_
  - I learned \_\_\_\_\_
  - As you can see \_\_\_\_\_
  - For these reasons \_\_\_\_\_

## Body Paragraph

The body paragraph must include 5-8 sentences.

- You start with the main idea (what you will talk about).
- Then you add a detail about the main idea (give an example).

The main idea is the cone. Each scoop is a detail.



**Reality TV shows are good entertainment**

Reality shows are a very popular form of entertainment on TV nowadays. There are dozens of different types of programmes such as singing contests, cooking competitions or going to live in the jungle.

**Firstly,** I think that there is a lot of variety in reality TV. People at home can choose which types of programme they want to watch depending on what they are interested in. Some people like watching singing or cooking competitions while others prefer watching programmes about building houses or travelling around the world. **In addition,** reality TV programmes are a great opportunity to discover talented singers, dancers or chefs. Several people who take part in these programmes get jobs as a result of being on TV. **Another advantage is that** the people on the shows have interesting experiences and meet new people.

**On the other hand,** some people think that reality TV is an easy way for them to become famous. **However,** most successful singers, actors or chefs have worked hard all their lives and are good at their job because of their hard work. **Also,** sometimes the people on the shows have to do really difficult or dangerous things. The competitions are very hard and there is only one winner. **Another disadvantage is that** some programmes always follow the same format and this can be boring to watch.

**To sum up,** I think that reality TV is good entertainment. There is lots of variety which means there is something for everyone and they are interesting to watch.

The main idea can have more than one detail.



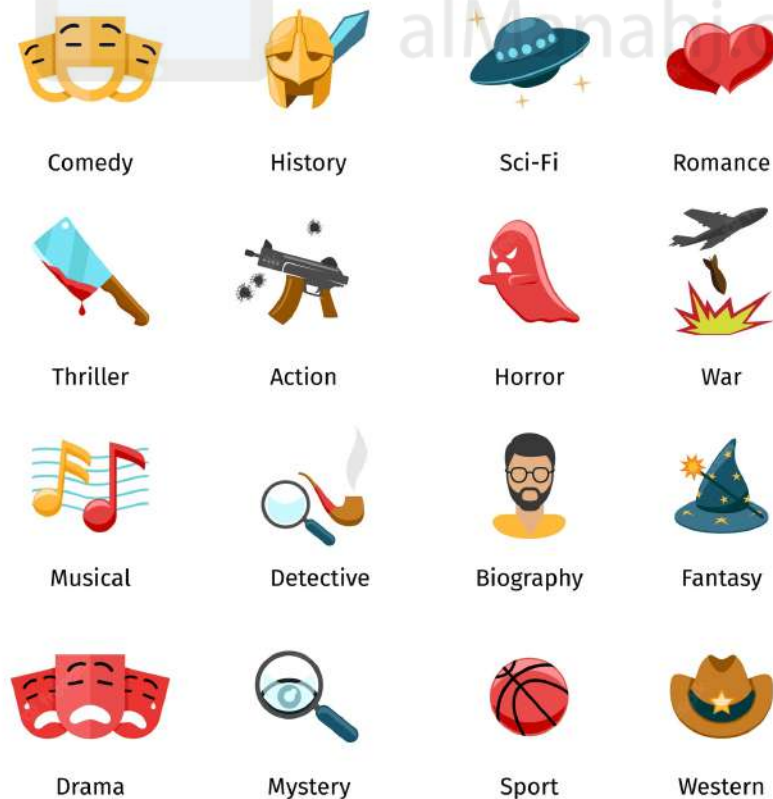
Add three main ideas with details in your body paragraph.

## Sentence Starters

Introduction or Conclusion	To Share an Opinion	Add Information	Compare & Contrast	Show Time
When If It We I The My In Some As	The best My favorite The worst In my opinion It is important I prefer I believe I think I feel	One reason Another reason Also In addition For example Another Another reason Additionally One way Another way	Just like However Even though Both Either/or Similarly In contrast	First Next Then During Later Earlier Before After Soon Finally



# Grade 8 BTS Topic: Film and Media



ENGLISH VOCABULARY

**Types of Movies**

Film Genres

Woodward's ENGLISH VOCABULARY

**ACTION**

This type of film has a lot of action scenes including violence (fighting, shoot-outs), car chases and often lots of explosions.

**HORROR**

The objective is to scare / frighten the viewer. They often feature a monster, some type of evil entity or terrible/frightening situation.

**ADVENTURE**

This is a journey that often takes place in exotic locations and can involve exploration or a quest.

**MUSICAL**

Songs are sung by the characters as a part of the narrative and usually help advance the plot or develop the film's characters.

**ANIMATED**

Instead of real actors, drawn images (nowadays computer generated ones) are used to tell the story. Real actors are used for the voices.

**ROMANCE**

Love stories that focus on the romantic involvement of the main characters and the development of their relationship.

**COMEDY**

The main idea of comedies is to make the audience laugh. The main characters are constantly involved in funny situations.

**SCIENCE FICTION**

Fictional stories based on science. They can be about the future or other worlds/beings, often include spaceships and advanced technology.

**DRAMA**

These films are serious and focus on the emotions of realistic characters and the conflicts they have.

**THRILLER**

They evoke excitement and suspense in the audience. A common theme involves innocent people dealing with a deranged adversary.

**FANTASY**

Situations, places and/or events that don't comply with natural laws or settings. They often involve some form of magic.

**WESTERN**

Fictional stories based in the American West during the late 19th century. They feature cowboys, horse riding and gunfights.

**HISTORICAL**

They are based on real events in the past or sometimes just the time period is used as the setting and all events are fictitious.

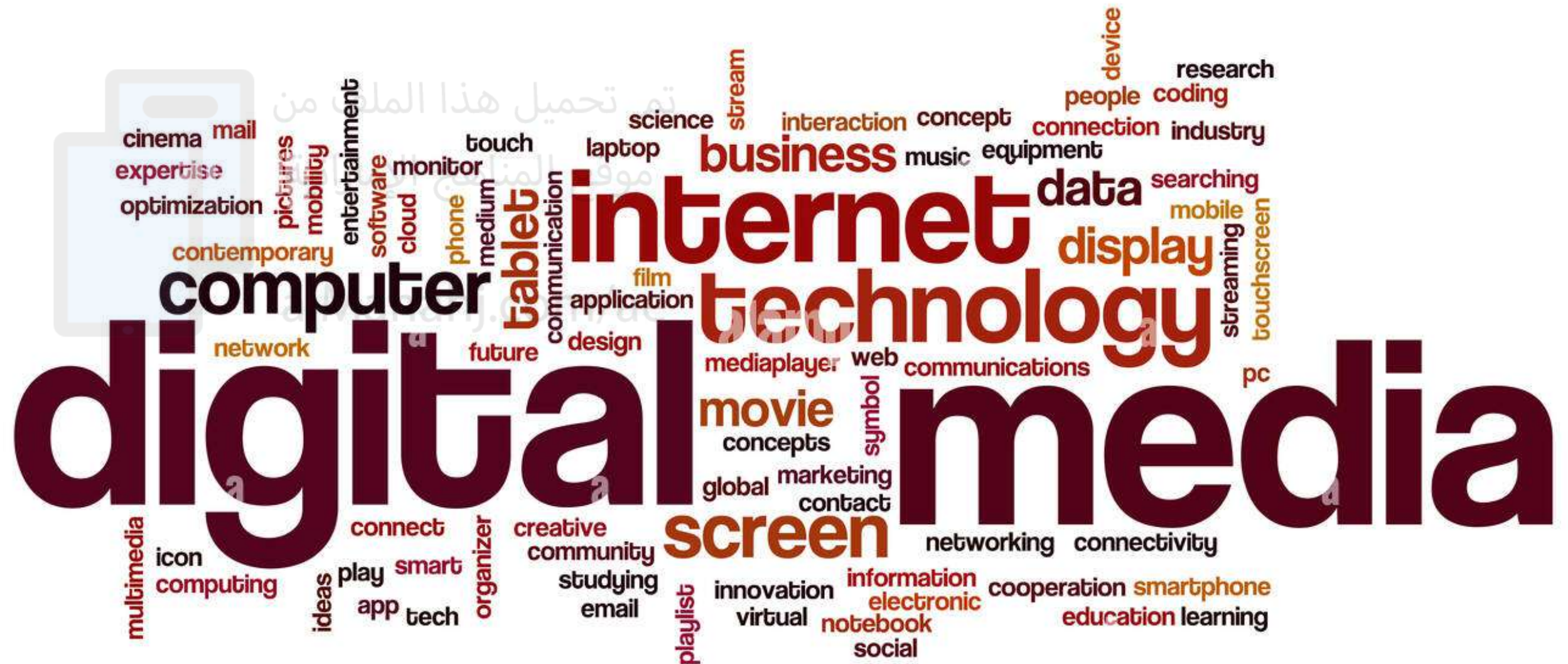
**HYBRID GENRE**

Many movies can be a combination of different genres. *Pride and Prejudice* is a romantic film and a historical film (because of its setting).

www.grammar.cl    www.woodwardenglish.com    www.vocabulary.cl



# Grade 8 BTS Topic: Film and Media

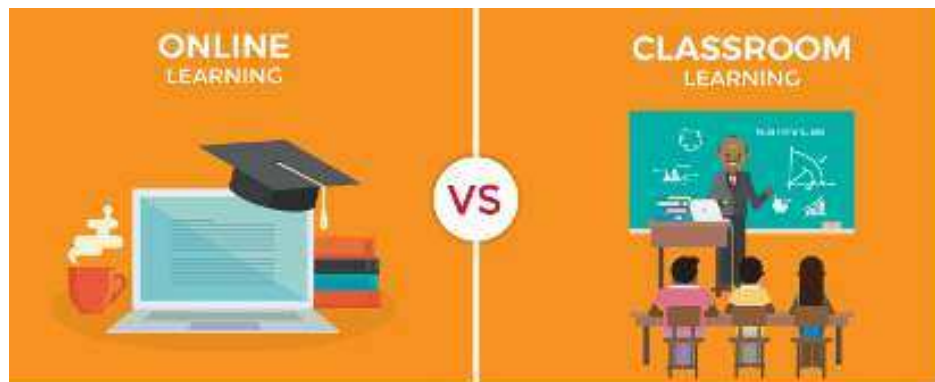


# Look at this Essay

1. What can you fix?
2. What is missing?
3. What can we add?

Do you like learning at school or online learning? Why?

- Which one do you like more?
- Why do you like it?
- What did you do in that learning experience?



## Classroom Learning

I like learning in the Classroom Because I can learn faster and educate more and learn about things more.

I find It helpful to study In the Classroom Cause we can make a group with students to work with each other.

I learned about new things while studying In the Classroom and we got books and learned lot of things In the books and we got better grades.

We did projects and helped each other we team worked and made the project.

We had diagnostic test to warm up for the next exam and It was very easy.

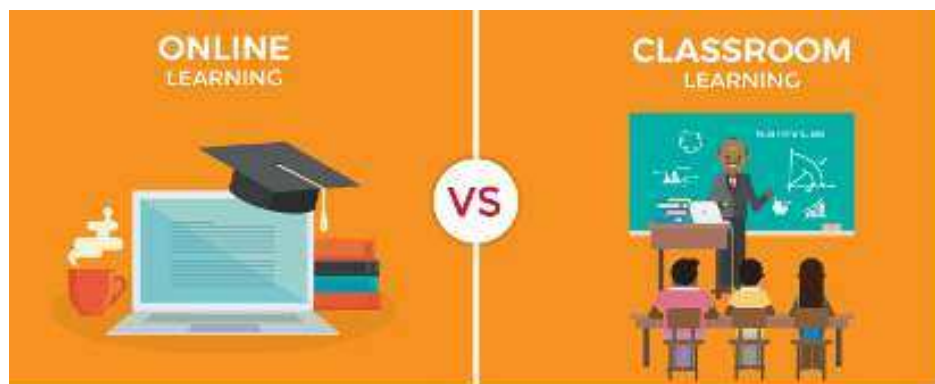
we finally got our real test to do it and I worked harder to get the awnser right and getting an A+

# Look at this Essay

1. What can you fix?
2. What is missing?
3. What can we add?

Do you like learning at school or online learning? Why?

- Which one do you like more?
- Why do you like it?
- What did you do in that learning experience?



## Online Learning

The best thing about online learning is that we still get constant support from our school.

Although students are unable to talk to teachers face-to-face, we have been provided clear instructions for assignments, along with detailed teaching materials and friendly reminders before our assessments are due. Teachers are also happy to answer any questions we have through email. Many have even provided videos in which they explain our self-learning materials step to step.

Therefore, students are able to stay up to date easily and keep learning effectively.

# Look at this Essay

1. What can you fix?
2. What is missing?
3. What can we add?

What do you like to do after school?  
Why?

- What do you do when you get home after school?
- What do you like about going home after school?
- What do you like more: home or school?



After school I go to home and eat lunch then go to My room to do My homework then go to the park I play for an hour then get Back to home.  
When i go home after school I can do whatever I want and play ps4 withe My Friends and study and go out with My family or friends.  
I like home more because its better place to calm and Relax and talk with My family.



# Practice Essay (BTS)

## How does watching movies and TV shows affect us?

- What do we learn from watching movies and TV shows?
- Can watching too much TV be harmful? Why or why not?
- What are some ways we can enjoy movies and TV shows in a healthy way?



## Comedy



## History



Sci-Fi



Romance



Thriller



### Action



Horror



War



Musical



Detective



## Biography



Fantasy



Drama



## Mystery

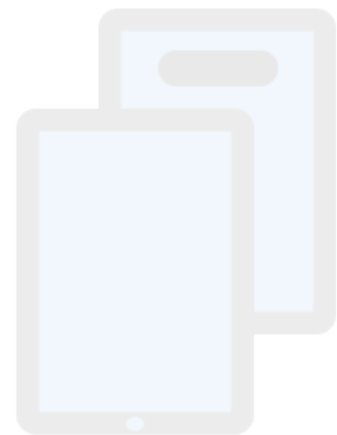


Sport



## Western





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# Grammar Review

Grade 8 BTS Term 2

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# Parts of Speech



The boy yelled, "Help!" and he saw a brave dog quickly run to the rescue.

## Noun

A noun is the name of a person, place, or thing.

Person

girl

boy

teacher

Place

school

home

store

Thing

pencil

jacket

dog

## Pronoun

A pronoun is used in place of a noun in a sentence.

A pronoun may take the place of the name of a person, place, or thing.

I

it

you

we

she

they

he

me

## Verb

A verb can tell what action someone or something is doing. A verb can also express a state of being.

Action

run

sit

think

jump

ask

talk

State of Being

am

are

were

is

was

## Adjective

An adjective describes a noun or a pronoun. An adjective tells what kind, how many, or which one.

What Kind

happy

brave

How Many

more

two

Which One

this

that

## Article

The words a, an, and the belong to a special group of adjectives called articles. An article can be used before a noun in a sentence.

a

a dog

a rabbit

an

an apple

an ant

the

the boy

the bird

## Adverb

An adverb describes a verb, adjective, or another adverb. An adverb tells how, when, where, or to what degree.

When

today

How

quickly

Where

outside

To What Degree

barely

## Preposition

A preposition combines with a noun or pronoun to form a phrase that tells something about another word in a sentence.

from

over

to

with

until

after

## Conjunction

A conjunction joins together single words or groups of words in a sentence.

and

but

or

nor

## Interjection

An interjection expresses strong feeling or emotion. An interjection can be a single word or a phrase.

Help!

Ugh!

My goodness!

Oh!

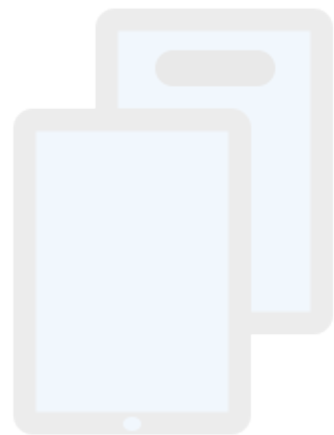
Whew!

Look out!

Ouch!

Ah!

Oh dear!



# Grammar Topics

## Grade 8 BTS Term 2

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Lexis	ECFE Grammar
film, media	Adjectives: comparatives and superlatives
	Present time: present perfect
	Reported speech: reporting statements
	Future time: going to

# Comparatives & Superlatives

Read the grammar explanation and solve the activities.

Kasim bought the most expensive car in the showroom. He drove the car on the longest road in the UAE and damaged the engine.

Meaning	The person bought a car that was higher in price than any other car. He drove the car on a very long road, and it broke down.
Grammatical structure	Adjectives: superlatives subject + verb + the + superlative adjective + rest of sentence
Usage	Superlatives are used to compare things in quantity (how many of something) and quality (how good something is), (the biggest, the smallest, the fastest, the highest). We usually use -est when it's a one or two syllable adjective. We use most with longer

I am taller than my brother.  
The book was more exciting than the film.

Meaning	The speaker is comparing his height with his brother's, books with films and TV with cinema.
Grammatical structure	Adjectives: comparatives subject + (to be) + comparative + than + noun as + (adjective/adverb) + as
Usage	We use comparatives to compare the same quality in two things. We use a comparative followed by 'than'. To form a comparative, we usually use -er for one or two syllable adjectives (smaller) while more is used for longer adjectives (more successful).
	The new smartphone is as expensive as a

Activity 1: Fill in the blanks using the comparative or superlative for each adjectives.

- Tom is \_\_\_\_\_ than Dave. (fast)
- John is \_\_\_\_\_ than me. (tall)
- Barry is the \_\_\_\_\_ in the class. (noisy)
- A whale is the \_\_\_\_\_ animal in the ocean (big)
- A tiger is \_\_\_\_\_ than a dog. (fast)
- A flower is \_\_\_\_\_ than a leaf (beautiful)
- The artic is the \_\_\_\_\_ place on earth. (cold)
- The Nile is the \_\_\_\_\_ river in the world. (long)
- A desert is \_\_\_\_\_ than a jungle. (dry)
- Cambodia is \_\_\_\_\_ than England. (hot)



# Present Perfect Simple

Read the grammar explanation and solve the activities.

I've visited Dubai before, so I know where the interesting sights are.

## Meaning

In the past, the speaker went to Dubai. This means that they can find exciting places to go in Dubai now.

## Grammatical structure

Present perfect simple  
subject + have / has + past participle

## Usage

We can use the present perfect simple to talk about an action that finished in the past but is still connected to the present. It focuses on the result of the previous action. In the example above, the speaker only knows Dubai now because they have been there in the past.

## Other examples

You've cleaned your room, so you can go and ride your bike now.  
Have you seen those movies before?  
I've searched for more than three hours and still cannot find the house.

## Form

The present perfect simple is formed using *have / has + past participle*.

*I/You/We/They + have + past participle*

*He/she/It + has + past participle*

Positive	Negative	Question
I <b>have played</b> tennis.	They <b>have not played</b> tennis.	<b>Have</b> you <b>played</b> tennis?
She <b>has played</b> tennis.	He <b>has not played</b> tennis.	Where <b>have</b> you <b>played</b> tennis?
		<b>Has</b> she <b>played</b> tennis?

Activity: Fill in the blanks using the present perfect simple verbs.

- I have studied (study) French.
- She \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) octopus.
- They \_\_\_\_\_ (be) to Scotland.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ (read) that book.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ (live) here for three years.
- You (know David for ten years).

# Reported Speech

Read the grammar explanation and solve the activities.

My sister told me <u>that</u> the film would be released next week.	
Meaning	The speaker's sister had told him/her in a previous conversation when the film is available.
Grammatical structure	Reported speech for present and future plans Subject + verb + that + noun clause
Usage	We use reported statements to repeat what someone had previously said. Reported statements use 'that' and a tense that is 'backshifted' (one step further into the past than the original speech). In the example above, the direct speech would be, "The film will be released next week." When we report it, we backshift 'will' to 'would'.
Other examples	Maryam reported <u>that</u> the company <u>would</u> be giving pay rises. My mother said <u>that</u> she <u>could</u> take us to the show. The manager said <u>that</u> the Dubai Opera House <u>would</u> be closed for a week.

## 2 Report the commands.

(The impostor to Aladdin:)

1 'Lift the stone.'

The impostor asked Aladdin to lift the stone.

2 'Go down into the cave.'

3 'Give me the lamp.'

(Aladdin to the Genie of the Ring:)

4 'Take me back home.'

(Aladdin to the Genie of the Lamp:)

5 'Bring us some good things to eat.'

6 'Take us all back to China.'

(The Sultan to Aladdin:)

7 'Bring my daughter back to me.'

8 'Don't come back without her.'

1. The impostor asked Aladdin to lift the stone.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.



# Future Time (going to)

Read the grammar explanation and solve the activities.

It's going to rain tomorrow.

Meaning

The speaker is predicting that the weather in the future will be wet.

Grammatical structure

Future time (going to)  
subject + (to be) + going to + infinitive

Usage

In this case, 'going to' is used with the verb 'to be' and the infinitive of the main verb to talk about predicted future events and situations.

Other examples

They are going to win the competition next week.  
We are going to have a lot of fun at the restaurant later.  
He is going to get a good score in his exam.

Activity 1: Answer the questions using 'going to' in the answer.

1. What time are you going to go to bed tonight?

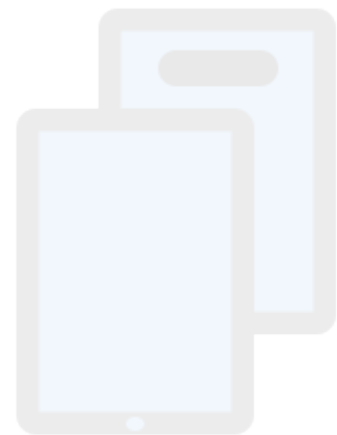
*I am going to bed at 9 P.M.*

2. What time are you going to get up tomorrow?

3. What are you going to do after class?

4. What are you going to do tomorrow morning?

5. Where are you going to go on the weekend?



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# Keywords Review

Grade 8 BTS Term 2

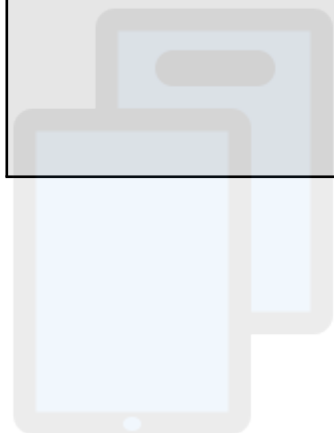
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Quizlet

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—

word	Part of speech	definition	sentence



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# Reading Comprehension

## Grade 8 BTS Term 2

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# Reading Tips

- Always read the **questions before the text**.
- Look for **keywords in the question**, the same word will help you find the answer in the text.
- When reading the text, **skip some words that you don't understand** - it's okay!
- Make sure you **choose the answer you found in the text**.
- **Read the text again** to check your answers.
- Don't submit without **checking all your answers**.

Always make sure to highlight where you found the answer in the text to know that your answer is correct.

## Krakatoa

One of the most powerful volcanic explosions in human history occurred in 1883. It happened on the island of Krakatoa near Java. This is in Indonesia. On August 27, after half a million years of inactivity, Krakatoa awoke with a roar. Three volcanic mountains on the uninhabited island exploded. The massive blast sent a cloud of ash, dust, steam, and volcanic debris fifty miles high into the atmosphere.

More explosions and violent earthquakes occurred. The explosive force created winds that circled the globe seven times. But the worst was yet to come. The explosion caused giant waves called tsunamis. They roared across the water and blasted the shores of nearby islands. Just one of these waves killed 10,000 people on a neighboring island thirty miles away. At least 36,000 people were killed altogether.

Ships that were far from shore were safe from these waves. But near the coast, the waves picked up boats and threw them onto the land. Waves from the volcanic eruption and earthquake were felt as far away as the English Channel. Tsunamis were recorded in South America, too.

A tremendous noise occurred when three-quarters of the island collapsed into the sea. (It was an island about the size of New York's Manhattan Island.) The sound was so loud that people heard it 3,000 miles away. The people in Texas who heard the explosion thought it was gunfire. They were shocked to learn that it came from half a world away.

Activity: Answer the questions using the text.

- Which event occurred second in the sequence of events at Krakatoa?
  - Three-quarters of the island collapsed into the sea.
  - Tsunamis hit neighboring islands.
  - Three volcanic mountains exploded on Krakatoa.
  - A cloud of debris blasted into the atmosphere.
- Which of the following is a topic sentence?
  - paragraph one, first sentence
  - paragraph two, last sentence
  - paragraph one, last sentence
  - paragraph three, last sentence
- From the context of the passage, what are tsunamis?
  - giant earthquakes
  - giant ocean waves
  - giant waves of sound
  - giant waves of lava
- Which of these is the best summary of the entire passage?
  - An earthquake occurred on Krakatoa, putting many lives and homes at risk.
  - A violent volcanic eruption combined with earthquakes destroyed the island of Krakatoa and caused enormous damage.
  - Waves of sound could be heard thousands of miles away.
  - Tsunamis are giant waves that cause a lot of damage.



Always make sure to highlight where you found the answer in the text to know that your answer is correct.

## Mysterious Explosion in Russia

The Tunguska River is in central Siberia, Russia. It was the site of the most mysterious explosion in world history. On June 30, 1908, a violent blast slammed into the area with the force of a hydrogen bomb. Yet this was almost forty years before such a bomb was invented. The explosion leveled thousands of square miles of forest in seconds. It was a mostly unpopulated area. However, eyewitnesses described a fiery, explosive sky, waves of intense heat, and a thunderous noise. The blast knocked cows and people right off their feet more than thirty miles away. The sound was heard more than six hundred miles away.

What caused this blast? Even now, scientists aren't sure. Several suggestions have been made. Some have suggested that a large meteorite or asteroid burst through Earth's atmosphere and exploded. But there is no **crater** in the area. Meteorites and asteroids are composed of rock and metal. It seems there would have been an impact crater.

Other scientists believe that a small asteroid exploded in the air before hitting the ground. That's why there is no crater. The event did occur at the same time that Earth was passing through the orbit of Comet Encke. The explosion could have resulted from an atmospheric collision with a large piece of the comet's tail. That would explain no crater. Still, the mystery remains. Since it happened more than one hundred years ago, will it ever be solved?

Activity: Answer the questions using the text.

1. How many years ago did the mysterious explosion occur?
  - a. more than 1,000 years ago
  - b. more than 100 years ago
  - c. during a world war
  - d. in 1970
2. From the context of the passage, what is a crater?
  - a. a gigantic hole in the earth
  - b. a long ditch in the ground
  - c. a new lake
  - d. a kind of planet
3. Which of these did not happen during the Tunguska event?
  - a. Scientists recorded the crash during the event.
  - b. A hydrogen bomb exploded.
  - c. The explosion leveled thousands of square miles of trees.
  - d. both a and b
4. What can you infer from the passage?
  - a. Scientists are deeply divided over the cause of the explosion.
  - b. Scientists don't want to know the cause of the explosion.
  - c. A hydrogen bomb exploded in the region.
  - d. Alien spacecraft caused the explosion.

Always make sure to highlight where you found the answer in the text to know that your answer is correct.

## Madagascar

In the course of evolution, what happens when an area is cut off from the rest of the world?

Madagascar is an island 250 miles off the coast of Africa. It is estimated that it has been cut off from the mainland for perhaps 80 million years. The island today is a refuge for many forms of life that have become rare or extinct in other parts of the world. For example, up to 80 percent of

Madagascar's plant species are unique to the island. In addition, about 46 kinds of birds are found nowhere else. Lemurs, which elsewhere were unable to compete with their larger primate cousins, the monkeys, continue to thrive in the isolation of Madagascar.



Activity: Answer the questions using the text.

- Which word refers to a change over time?
  - estimation
  - evolution
  - isolation
- Madagascar is an island off the \_\_\_\_ coast of Africa.
  - east
  - west
  - south
- Lemurs are \_\_\_\_\_.
  - mammals
  - birds
  - plants
- Which best describes the meaning of unique?
  - special
  - alone
  - one of a kind
- Which word means a safe place?
  - rare
  - thrive
  - refuge
- What percentage of Madagascar's plants are not unique to the island?
  - 80%
  - 20%
  - 46%
- Madagascar is isolated because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - it is an island
  - it is part of Africa
  - no one goes there



Always make sure to highlight where you found the answer in the text to know that your answer is correct.

## Nutty Trivia

For centuries hand ground peanuts were made into a paste and eaten by the Peruvian Indians and African tribes.

Ambrose Staub, a St. Louis doctor, invented a peanut mill in 1903 to make butter for elderly patients with weak teeth. Eventually, the idea caught on and these days peanut butter is a popular and nutritious staple in the American diet.

However, no one is quite certain who the first person was to combine peanut butter with jelly to make the now famous peanut butter and jelly sandwich.



Activity: Answer the questions using the text. Write your answers in FULL SENTENCES.

- The peanut mill was invented by Ambrose Staub.
1. **Who** invented the peanut mill.
  2. **What** did the Peruvian Indians make ground peanuts into?  
The Peruvian Indians made peanuts into a paste.
  3. **Where** did Ambrose Staub practice medicine?  
Ambrose Staub practiced medicine in St. Louis.
  4. **When** was jelly added to peanut butter to make a sandwich?  
No one is quite certain when peanut butter added to jam to make a sandwich.
  5. **What** type of patients did Dr. Staub care for?  
Dr. Staub cared for elderly patients.
  6. **Why** did Dr. Staub's patients need peanut butter?  
Dr. Staub's patients needed peanut butter for their weak teeth.
  7. **When** was the peanut mill invented?

The peanut mill was invented in 1903.

Always make sure to highlight where you found the answer in the text to know that your answer is correct.

## The Lynx and the Hare: A Chippewa Fable

One winter, a lynx, who was famished, met a hare in the woods. As food was very scarce in the barren woods, the lynx licked its chops as it eyed the hare. The hare, however, stood up on a rock and was safe from its enemy.

"Sweet hare," said the lynx kindly. "Come here, my little white one. I wish to talk to you."

"Oh, no," replied the hare. "I am afraid of you, and my mother told me never to talk to strangers."

"You are very pretty," answered the lynx, "and a very obedient child to your parents, but you must know that I am a relative of yours. I wish to send some word to your lodge. Come down and see me."

The hare was pleased to be called pretty, and when she heard that it was a relative, she jumped down from the place where she stood, and was immediately attacked by the lynx.



Activity: Answer the questions using the text.

1. What does it mean to say the lynx was famished?
  - a. It was going to be well-known.
  - b. It was going to die soon.
  - c. It was very hungry.
  - d. It was no longer strong.
2. What convinced the hare to talk with the lynx?
  - a. The lynx claimed to be a relative.
  - b. The lynx was very handsome.
  - c. The hare's parents said it was okay to talk with the lynx.
  - d. The hare wanted to obey the lynx.
3. What is the moral of the story?
  - a. All that glitters is not gold.
  - b. Flattery will get you nowhere.
  - c. Barking dogs seldom bite.
  - d. Pride goes before a fall.
4. In which paragraph does the lynx give the hare reasons to trust?
  - a. the first paragraph
  - b. the second paragraph
  - c. the fourth paragraph
  - d. the fifth paragraph