Name _____ Date _____

Maze Passage

Read the text. Circle the word that makes sense.

Sea Stars

Sea stars are often called starfish, but they are not fish at all. A fish has a backbone, gills (**but** / **and** / **jump**) fins, and a sea star has (**green** / **sang** / **none**) of these. It is related to (**sea** / **loud** / **ran**) urchins and sand dollars.

Most sea (**shoes** / **stars** / **quickly**) have five arms, but some kinds (**sing** / **after** / **have**) ten, twenty or even forty. Under (**swim** / **why** / **each**) arm are hundreds of tiny tube (**songs** / **feet** / **bright**). A sea star uses them to (**paint** / **table** / **creep**) slowly over rocks and to grip (**she** / **fly** / **its**) food.

A sea star has a (**surprising** / **fuzzy** / **into**) way to eat. When it finds (**of** / **a** / **run**) clam or a mussel, it wraps (**its** / **we** / **sad**) arms around the shell and pulls (**behind** / **until** / **pink**) the shell opens a tiny crack. (**Then** / **Under** / **Happy**) it pushes its own stomach out (**cat** / **drink** / **of**) its body, slips it inside the (**shell** / **cloud** / **slowly**), and digests the animal right there.

(**Purple** / **Sings** / **If**) a sea star loses an arm, (**them** / **it** / **blue**) can grow a new one. The (**wooden** / **new** / **jumped**) arm may take many months, or (**eat** / **even** / **tall**) a year, to grow back.

This text is from Main Idea and Summarizing for 4th Grade.

Circle the word that makes sense in each ( ). You have 3 minutes. **Correct: _____ of 20**

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Name _____ Date _____

Maze Passage

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Clever Dolphins

Dolphins are clever in more than one way. Some of them use tools, and (**dolphins** / **pencils** / **slowly**) may even call each other by (**spoon** / **happy** / **name**).

In Shark Bay, Australia, some bottlenose (**cookies** / **quickly** / **dolphins**) use sea sponges as tools. Before (**of** / **sing** / **a**) dolphin digs in the sandy sea (**roof** / **sleepy** / **floor**) for fish, it tears off a (**cloud** / **sponge** / **jump**) and wears it over its beak. (**Scientists** / **Buttons** / **Under**) think the sponge protects the beak (**from** / **eat** / **yellow**) sharp rocks and shells, the way (**for** / **a** / **run**) glove protects a hand. Young dolphins (**window** / **seem** / **blue**) to learn the trick from their (**shoes** / **mothers** / **softly**).

Dolphins also seem to have names. (**Each** / **Hop** / **Green**) bottlenose dolphin makes its own special (**whistle** / **sandwich** / **quietly**), called a signature whistle. When scientists (**painted** / **table** / **played**) a dolphin's own whistle through an (**underwater** / **oven** / **drink**) speaker, the dolphin often whistled back. (**Orange** / **When** / **Sleep**) they played other dolphins' whistles, it (**purple** / **carrot** / **usually**) did not answer.

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Maze Passage

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Butterflies and Moths

Butterflies and moths are close relatives. Both are insects with four wings (**baked** / **slowly** / **covered**) in tiny scales, and both hatch (**behind** / **from** / **sing**) eggs as caterpillars. Still, you can (**melt** / **table** / **learn**) to tell them apart.

Most butterflies (**fly** / **bake** / **green**) during the day, while most moths (**cook** / **fly** / **blue**) at night. A butterfly's antennae are (**loud** / **thin** / **jump**), with a little knob at each (**song** / **quickly** / **tip**). In contrast, a moth's antennae are (**eat** / **door** / **often**) feathery or come to a point.

(**Cloud** / **Under** / **Watch**) how they rest, too. A butterfly (**usually** / **purple** / **cup**) folds its wings straight up over (**its** / **we** / **run**) back. A moth, on the other (**hand** / **spoon** / **sleep**), usually rests with its wings spread (**hungry** / **flat** / **then**) or folded like a tent over (**its** / **they** / **drink**) body.

Even their resting stage is (**different** / **noisy** / **swim**). A butterfly caterpillar forms a hard (**sandwich** / **quietly** / **case**) called a chrysalis. Many moth caterpillars (**spin** / **read** / **pillow**) a soft, silky cocoon instead.

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Maze Passage

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How Honeybees Make Honey

Honeybees make honey from nectar, a sweet, watery liquid inside flowers. They store the honey and eat (**we** / **tall** / **it**) when there are few flowers, such (**as** / **by** / **jump**) in winter. Making it takes many (**steps** / **shoes** / **quickly**) and many bees.

First, a worker (**cookie** / **sleepy** / **bee**) flies from flower to flower and (**paints** / **under** / **sips**) nectar. She carries it home in (**a** / **she** / **sad**) special part of her body called (**he** / **a** / **run**) honey stomach.

Next, back at the (**moon** / **hive** / **slowly**), she passes the nectar to a (**wooden** / **sing** / **younger**) worker, mouth to mouth. The younger (**spoon** / **softly** / **bee**) adds more substances from its own (**shoe** / **happy** / **body**) that change the nectar. Then it (**places** / **reads** / **table**) the nectar in a wax cell.

(**Purple** / **Hop** / **After**) that, the bees fan their wings (**eat** / **over** / **yellow**) the cells. The moving air dries (**the** / **us** / **sit**) nectar until most of its water (**is** / **blue** / **cup**) gone, and it turns into thick, (**sticky** / **noisy** / **dance**) honey.

Finally, the bees seal each (**angry** / **swim** / **full**) cell with a cap of wax. (**At** / **Eats** / **The**) honey stays there until the colony (**sings** / **green** / **needs**) it.

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Maze Passage

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Why Elephants Flap Their Ears

African elephants live in hot places, and their huge bodies hold a lot of heat. Elephants cannot cool off by sweating (**of** / **jump** / **the**) way people do, so they need (**purple** / **other** / **run**) ways to stay cool. Their giant (**ears** / **hats** / **slowly**) are one of the best.

An (**apple's** / **elephant's** / **sleep**) ears are thin and full of (**candy** / **blood** / **sing**) vessels. When the elephant flaps its (**ears** / **books** / **happy**), air moves over them. As a (**result** / **table** / **quiet**), the blood inside cools down. The (**happier** / **cooler** / **jumped**) blood then flows back through the (**elephant's** / **pencil's** / **after**) body. Because of this, the whole (**animal** / **sandwich** / **quickly**) cools off.

Elephants cool down in (**wooden** / **eat** / **other**) ways, too. They suck up water (**above** / **green** / **with**) their trunks and spray it over (**their** / **we** / **drink**) backs. They also roll in mud. (**Under** / **When** / **Pink**) the mud dries, it forms a (**song** / **softly** / **coat**) that keeps the sun from burning (**their** / **she** / **sing**) skin and helps keep biting insects (**away** / **shiny** / **window**).

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