

Name: _____

COMPREHENSION

Read the poem below then answer the questions that follow.

Recess! Oh, Recess!

Recess! Oh, Recess!
We love you! You rule!
You keep us away
from the teachers in school.
Your swings are refreshing.
Your slides are the best.
You give us a break
from a really hard test.

Recess! Oh, Recess!
We want you to know,
you're sweeter than syrup,
you're special like snow.
You don't assign homework.
You make the day fun.
You let us play kickball
and run in the sun.

Recess! Oh, Recess!
You're first on our list.
We'd be in despair
if you didn't exist.
We're happy we have you.
You're awesome and cool.
Recess! Oh, Recess!
We love you! You rule!

1. How does the poet feel about recess as stated in the poem?

2. List TWO things that recess does to the poet as stated in stanza 1 of the poem.

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3. Write a line from the poem that contains a **simile**.

4. What is the mood of the poem?

5. What two physical activities are done during recess as stated in the poem?

6. Do you like recess? Give a reason for your answer.

Read the passage below then answer the questions that follow.

Have you ever heard the sound of a hummingbird? They make a buzzing noise when they fly. They make this noise because they beat their wings so fast. They beat their wings up to 80 times a second. All that flapping makes a lot of noise. That's why we call them hummingbirds.



Hummingbirds fly in a unique way. They move their wings so fast that they can hover. This means that they can stay in one spot in the middle of the air, like a helicopter. Sometimes they fly or **hover** upside down. They are the only bird that flies backward.

Hummingbirds are small. One type called the bee hummingbird is the smallest bird in the world. Bee hummingbirds weigh less than a penny. They are just a little bit bigger than bees. I guess that's where they get their name.

Bee hummingbirds build tiny nests. They use cobwebs and bits of bark to make their homes. Their homes are only two and a half centimetres around. This is big enough for their eggs though. Their eggs are smaller than peas. People have found these tiny nests on a clothespin.

Hummingbirds don't use their long beaks like straws. They have a tongue just like you. They use their tongues for eating. They flick their tongues in and out of their mouths while inside of flowers. They lap up nectar. Flowers give them the energy that they need.

Hummingbirds help flowers too. They get pollen on their heads and bills when

they feed. Flowers use pollen to make seeds. Hummingbirds help pollen get from one flower to the next. This helps flowers make more seeds. More seeds mean more flowers. More flowers mean more food for hummingbirds. Isn't it nice how that works out?

1. What makes the buzzing sound when hummingbirds fly?

2. Another word for **hover** is _____.

3. What is the humming bird compared to in the second paragraph?

4. What is the main idea of the fourth paragraph?

5. Describe how the hummingbird gets the nectar from flowers.

6. What do bee humming birds use to build their nests?

7. How do hummingbirds help flowers?

8. Where would hummingbirds **most likely** be found?

9. Give a suitable title to the passage.
