

Sharing the Planet – Week 5 – Language Arts Assessment

Vocabulary

Instructions: Match up as many words and meanings as you can.

Write your answers in lower case letters.

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| ___ 1. Coral | a) easily broken |
| ___ 2. Reef | b) two people or animals who help or depend on each other. |
| ___ 3. Partnership | c) a ridge of rock, or sand just above or below the surface of the sea |
| ___ 4. Current | d) residential areas surrounding a city |
| ___ 5. Eventually | e) the limestone skeleton of a tiny sea animal |
| ___ 6. Brittle | f) a large stream of moving water that flows through the ocean |
| ___ 7. Suburbs | g) in the end, finally |

Vocabulary Review

Suburbs / eventually / partnership / coral / reef / current / brittle

Instructions: Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the word box. No need to change the word tense. Use lower case letters.

1. _____ reefs come in a variety of shapes, colors, and sizes.
2. Thousands of coral colonies formed together make up a _____.
3. Algae provide most of the coral polyp's food and the polyps protect the algae from predators, this forms a _____ between them.
4. Soft larvae drift with the _____ of the waves until they attach to an existing reef.
5. _____ coral polyps die, and other larvae attach themselves to their skeletons.
6. When oysters, starfish, clams and _____ stars die, they serve as the foundations upon which other generations of hard coral polyps will attach and grow.
7. Some families prefer to move out of the city into the _____.

Genre

Choose the correct genre of the book Coral Reefs.

- A) Narrative non-fiction
- B) Science fiction
- C) Auto biography
- D) biography

Pronouns and Contractions

Instructions: Read each sentence below. Then circle the correct word in parentheses to complete each sentence.

1. Their / There are more than 700 kinds of coral but only two main types.
2. Soft corals always have eight feather tentacles around their / there mouths.
3. The polyps share their / there food and live so close together that there / their skeletons are connected.
4. Once a year, coral polyps have babies. Their / There each fertilized egg becomes a baby coral called a planula.
5. Now, its / it's ready to search for a new home.
6. Crash! Splash! Will this be home for the planula? No, its / it's too rough!
7. Your / You're likely to see worms' glow as they show other worms where they are.
8. Don't forget to bring you're / your snorkel when you go visit the coral reefs.
9. Look at the planula, it's / its floating along the red shore of the lagoon.
10. They're / their roots grow out and hand down into the ocean.

Homophones

Instructions: Write the homophone that correctly completes each sentence.

1. Their they're there
_____ aren't going to be much coral reef left if we don't start protecting them.
2. Its it's
When you go scuba diving _____ mandatory to not harm the reefs.
3. Their they're there
_____ are many different species living along the coral reefs.
4. Its it's
The Planula is going to be very happy when it reaches _____ final destination
5. Its it's
_____ catching a current to deeper water.
6. Its it's
The tentacles assist it in putting the food into _____ mouth.
7. Your you're
_____ going to be shocked if you see a beautiful butterfly fish!
8. Their they're there
_____ absolutely amazing to watch!

Read the pairs of sentences below. Then write the correct form of the underlined incorrect contraction or possessive pronoun on the line.

1. There are places where its mandatory to protect wildlife called _____
2. People sometimes fish where their not supposed to. _____
3. Gills help fish to breath. Their like lungs for humans. _____
4. Conservations are meant to protect it's creatures and natural resources. _____
5. Would you sign a petition to protect a coral reef and it's inhabitants? _____

Compare and Contrast

Instructions: Read the story. How are Billy and Ron alike? How are they different?

Billy and Ron are brothers. Billy is 5 years old. Ron is 7 years old. One day their mom took them to the zoo. Billy wore his red cap, and Ron wore his blue cap.

They had fun watching all the animals. Ron liked the monkeys the best. He wanted to stay and watch them some more, but Billy wanted to go see the elephants. Elephants were Billy's favorite.

Their mom said it was time to go see the elephants, and Ron was sad. But their mom said they could come back and see the monkeys again before they left the zoo. Billy and Ron had a great day at the zoo.

1. Check the box that tells how Billy and Ron are *different*.

☐

Billy and Ron's mom took them to the zoo.

☐

Billy is 5 years old, and Ron is 7 years old.

2. Check the box that tells how Billy and Ron are *alike*.

☐

Billy wore his red cap, and Ron wore his blue cap.

☐

Billy and Ron wore caps to the zoo.

3. Check the box that tells how Billy and Ron are *different*.

☐

Billy liked the elephants the best, and Ron liked the monkeys the best.

☐

Billy and Ron had fun at the zoo.

Circle the right word to complete each sentence.

4. When we **compare** two things, we tell how they are:

alike

different

5. When we **contrast** two things, we tell how they are:

alike

different