Name _____ Date _____

5.6d Summarize Supporting Details Assessment

Directions: Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

Civils Rights on a City Bus

Adapted from Readworks

1. On the first of December 1955, the African American seamstress Rosa Parks helped change the course of history on a city bus. Rosa boarded the bus after a day's work at a Montgomery, Alabama, department store. She settled towards the middle, past the first several rows. At that time those rows were reserved for white people. After making a few stops, the bus became full. Then a white man boarded. There was nowhere for him to sit. The driver ordered Rosa and the rest of the black passengers in her row to stand at the back of the bus and let the white man sit. In an act of defiance that would help intensify the American Civil Rights Movement, Rosa refused to give up her spot.

2. Rosa broke the laws of segregation. They were referred to as the "Jim Crow laws" and were meant to keep white people and black people separate. Rosa was arrested and fined. Her refusal to move was a quiet and simple action. She took an enormous risk that evening. She also became a hero and an inspiration to people all over the nation who were fighting for racial equality, including Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., He was a young minister who would soon become a major civil rights leader. In response to Rosa's arrest, blacks in the city of Montgomery boycotted the public bus system for more than a year. Like her, they had had enough of being treated like second-class citizens. The Monday after Rosa's arrest, most black commuters walked to where they needed to go. Some traveled more than 20 miles.

3. In her autobiography, *Rosa Parks: My Story*, Rosa writes of that day on the bus:

   People always say that I didn't give up my seat because I was tired, but that isn't true. I was not tired physically, or no more tired than I usually was at the end of a working day. I was not old, although some people have an image of me as being old then. I was forty-two. No, the only tired I was, was tired of giving in.

4. Finally, in November of 1956, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the Jim Crow laws that kept blacks and whites segregated were unconstitutional. Rosa Parks had challenged the law and shown people far beyond her own town how cruel and unjust segregation could be. She had won. The boycott ended more than a month later, when the Montgomery buses were integrated. The resistance to racial prejudice did not stop there. Rosa and the Montgomery Bus Boycott, as it has come to be known, sparked a series of nonviolent mass protests in support of civil rights. One woman's strength and commitment to change helped fuel a movement. Sometimes that is all it takes.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1. Which sentence is the best summary of paragraph1?

   A. Black passengers were ordered to go to the back of the bus, but Rosa Parks refused.
   B. The bus boycott in Montgomery, Alabama and protests changed the course of history.
   C. The Jim Crow laws were meant to keep people apart.
   D. Seats on Montgomery, Alabama buses were reserved for white passengers.

2. Complete these notes.

Civil Rights on a City Bus
• Bus driver ordered black people to move to the back of the bus.
• Rosa refused to give up her spot.
• Rosa was arrested and fined.
•

Which detail is the most important to include in the notes?

A. Black passengers began to boycott the bus.
B. Rosa was a seamstress.
C. Martin Luther King, Jr. became a minister.
D. Rosa Parks was forty-two.

Directions: Circle two sentences.

3. Select the details that are the most important to include in a summary of the article.

Rosa Parks helped change the course of history on a city bus.	Martin Luther King, Jr. was a minister and became a civil rights leader.
Rosa Parks was a forty-two year old seamstress who was tired from working.	The U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the Jim Crow laws were unconstitutional.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Directions: Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

Plecing Together the Story of DinosaursFrom Fossils

Adapted from Readworks.org

This text is provided courtesy of the American Museum of Natural History.

1. You've probably seen pictures, models, or movies about dinosaurs that lived millions of years ago. But how do we know so much about these animals? How do we know what they looked like and how they lived? Since the early 1800s, scientists have been piecing together this mystery with fossils.

2. Fossils are the remains of ancient life that are usually buried in rock. Most fossils formed from the hard parts of organisms such as teeth, shells, and bones. They also form from things a plant or animal leaves behind, like a footprint, a leaf print, and even eggs. Fossils show us what Earth was like long ago. They give us a picture of ancient environments. Scientists compare fossils from different time periods to investigate how life on Earth has changed over time.

3. Think of fossils like puzzle pieces. The more pieces you have, the easier it is to put them together and tell what the whole picture looks like. And sometimes when you find and add new pieces, the picture looks very different from how you thought it would be.

Egg Thief or Egg Protector?

4. In 1923, a team of paleontologists from the American Museum of Natural History made a surprising discovery in Mongolia's Gobi Desert. They found three large rocks that turned out to be fossilized dinosaur eggs. Then they discovered another fossil nearby: a toothless dinosaur.

5. The leader of the expedition, Roy Chapman Andrews, guessed that the dinosaur had been stealing the eggs from the nest. He named it *Oviraptor* (OH-vee-rap-tor) or "egg thief."

6. Seventy years later, in 1993, another team from the Museum found very similar fossil eggs in the same desert. One of the eggs held an embryo, or a developing baby dinosaur. It turned out to be a baby *Citipati* (sit-uh-PAH-tee), a kind of dinosaur very similar to *Oviraptor*. Later, the team discovered an adult *Citipati* over a nest. It was brooding, or sitting on the nest, the same way birds do: with its arms spread to protect the eggs. And if its arms were covered with feathers, as scientists suspected, these wings would have shielded the eggs from heat and cold. Paleontologists realized that these dinosaurs nested like birds living today.

7. These dinosaurs didn't steal eggs. They were caring parents!

8. When the discovery was made, the group of dinosaurs that includes *Citipati* and *Oviraptor* had already been named "oviraptorids." Even though scientists no longer think these dinosaurs were "egg thieves," the name stuck.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

The Link Between Ancient Dinosaurs and Birds

9. Over 100 years ago, scientists started to notice similarities between birds and a group of dinosaurs called theropods (THERE-uh-pods).

10. This group included *Tyrannosaurus rex*, *Velociraptor*, and *Citipati*. As new theropod fossils were discovered, the link with birds became even clearer. Scientists discovered that like birds, theropods laid eggs. And they walked on two feet with their legs directly underneath them. They also had three-toed feet with claws, an s-shaped neck, and hollow bones. Some even had sharp, bird-like beaks. And many theropods had feathers!

11. Because birds are so similar to these animals, scientists have placed them in the same group. Birds are theropods. This means birds are a kind of dinosaur! By piecing together fossils of extinct dinosaurs, we've learned that dinosaurs aren't extinct after all.

4. Which detail best fits under the heading, "The LInk Between Ancient Dinosaurs and Birds"?

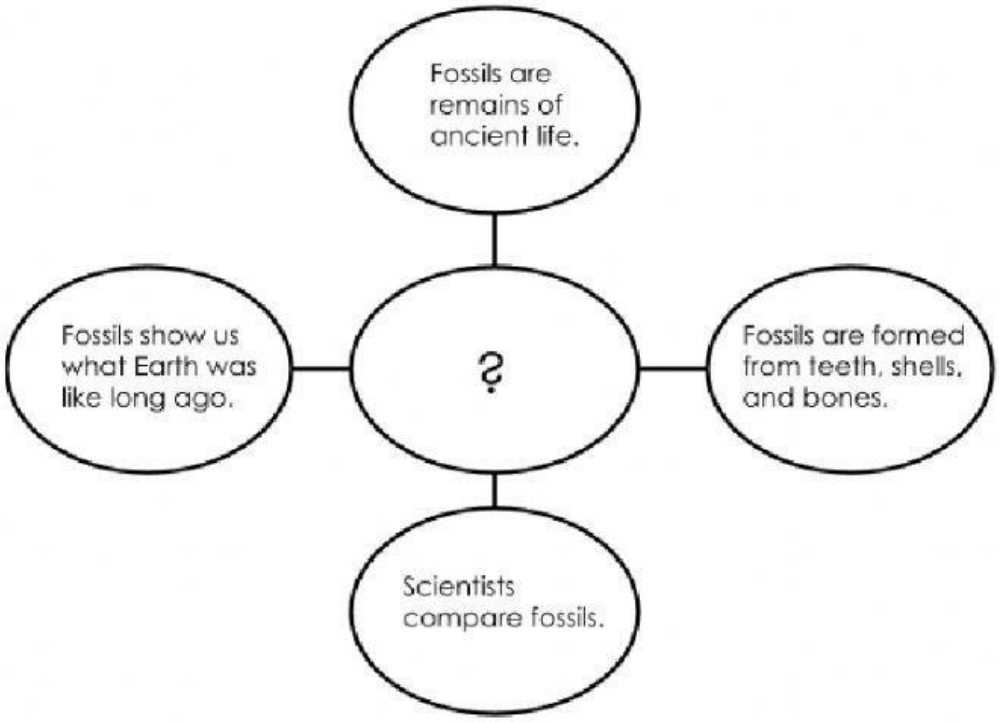
   A. Birds are the closest relatives to dinosaurs.
   B. Dinosaurs didn't protect their babies.
   C. Dinosaurs lay 4 to 5 eggs.
   D. Archaeologists look for dinosaur bones.

5. Which sentence is the best summary of paragraph 6?

   A. Scientists think that dinosaurs are not extinct after all.
   B. Scientists have been piecing together the mystery of fossils.
   C. Theropod fossils showed these dinosaurs laid eggs too.
   D. Citipati dinosaurs nested and protected their eggs like birds.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

6. Complete this web.



A. Egg Fossils
B. Fossils
C. Dinosaurs
D. Fossil Scientists

LIVEWORKSHEETS