

ENGLISH WORKSHEET N^o5: “THE NATURAL WORLD”
FORMATIVE EVALUATION / TEACHER SEBASTIÁN TORO SALAS
SECOND SEMESTER 2020

Full Name	:	_____		
Capacity	:	Reading Comprehension		
Skill	:	Identify names of animals and their features. OA05		
Deadline	:	01 / 09 / 2020	Grade	: 6 TH B
Score	:	20pts	Concept	:
MB: 20 - 15		S: 9 - 5		
B : 14 - 10		I: 4 - 0		

INSTRUCCIONES: Imprime esta guía, pégala en tu cuaderno y desarróllala. Si no puedes imprimirla deja el espacio para la ella y sólo realiza el desarrollo en tu cuaderno poniendo el nombre de ésta. Cuando vuelvas se te entregará una copia para pegarla. Saca una foto a las respuestas, poniendo en claro el número del ítem, de la pregunta y la respuesta con letra clara, ya que si la respuesta no es claramente legible, se tomará como respuesta incorrecta. Envíala con nombre y curso, para revisar, retroalimentar y contestar dudas y así reenviarla con las correcciones para su posterior evaluación. Recuerda respetar la fecha límite de entrega y que tienes hasta las 23:59 hrs. para hacerla llegar a este número de teléfono +56950094575

You are about to read two texts about two different habitats, the first five questions are about the first text and the next five questions are related to the second text. Read carefully and take your time to answer the questions.

OCEAN LIFE

Scientists estimate that about one million species of animals live in the ocean. But most of them—95 percent—are invertebrates, animals that don't have a backbone, such as jellyfish and shrimp. The most common vertebrate (an animal with a backbone) on Earth is the bristlemouth, a tiny ocean fish that glows in the dark and has needlelike fangs.

Some of the smallest animals on Earth can be found in the ocean. Sea animals like zooplankton are so small you can see them only with a microscope. Big fish swim through these waters too, such as great white sharks, manta rays, and ocean sunfish.

The largest animal ever to live on Earth is an ocean mammal called the blue whale. It's as long as two school buses! Dolphins, porpoises, and sea lions are also ocean-dwelling mammals.

The ocean teems with plant life. Most are tiny algae called phytoplankton—and these microscopic plants have a big job. Through photosynthesis, they produce about half of the oxygen that humans and other land-dwelling creatures breathe. Bigger algae like seaweed and kelp also grow in the ocean and provide food and shelter for marine animals.

EXTREME ANIMALS

Mountains often have extreme climates, and the animals that live there have some amazing adaptations. For instance, the red panda in Asia's Himalaya grows a thick coat. Some animals' fur is more than insulation. Living in the mountains of North America, snowshoe hares have snow-white coats that help them hide from mountain lions and other predators.

Grizzly bears and hoary marmots living in the mountains of North America survive the cold winters by hibernating—hiding out in dens and resting—to conserve energy when food is hard to find. When grizzly bears hibernate, their body temperature drops by about 12 degrees, and they take a breath only once about every 45 seconds. Other animals, like mountain goats and ibexes living in Europe's Alps, migrate to lower, warmer elevations during the winter. These animals have tough but flexible hooves to steady themselves when climbing up and down the rocky terrain looking for food.

Just like these animals, you can also have fun on a mountain—you'll just need to figure out how to hike without hooves

Answer the following questions according to the texts (2pts each, 20 pts total).

Ocean Life

1. What are invertebrates? _____
2. What is the name of the animal that glows in the dark? _____
3. What is the largest mammal on earth? _____
4. What does phytoplankton produce? _____
5. What does bigger algae provide? _____

Extreme Animals

1. Where does the red panda live? _____
2. What does snowshoe hares hide from? _____
3. What is hibernating? _____
4. What happens to grizzly bears temperature while they hibernate? _____
5. What do mountain goats do in winter? _____