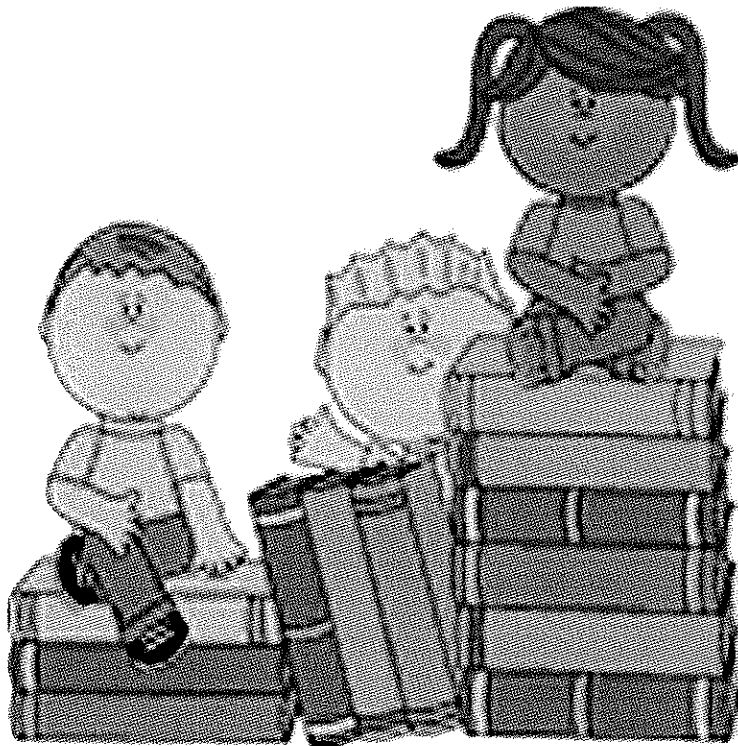


RI5ING 3
INFORMATIONAL READING
SUMMER LEARNING PACKET



WEEK 6

Activity 1:

Read and complete text activities
"Little brown bats are sick"

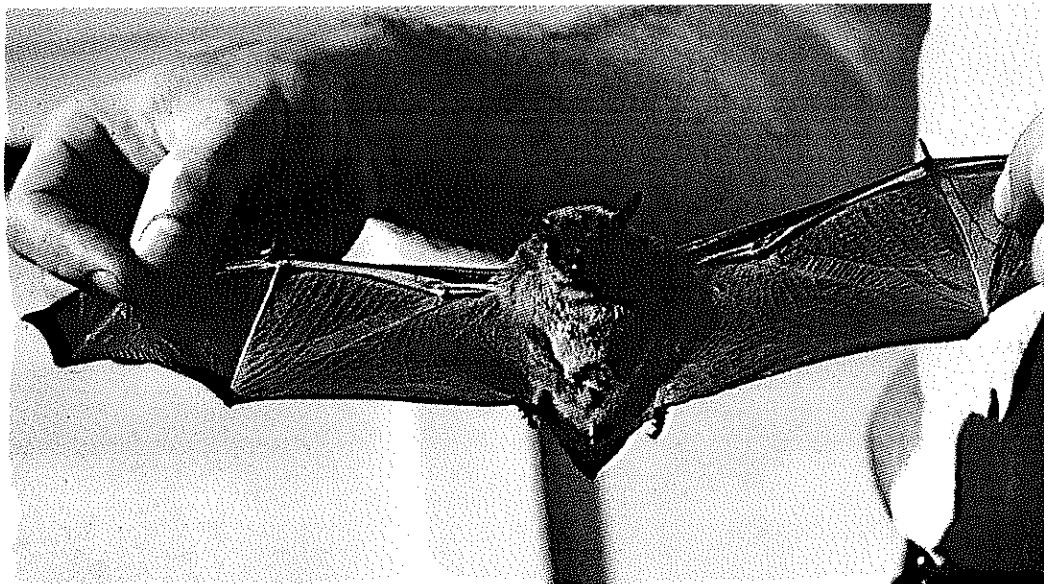
Activity 2:

Read and complete brochure activities
activity "Tegus in Florida"

Little brown bats are sick

By The Record, adapted by Newsela staff on 11.05.14

Word Count **307**



A little brown bat shows its wingspan. The species has been dying out in New Jersey because of an illness caused by a fungus. Photo: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service/Wikimedia Commons

HACKENSACK, N.J. — Little brown bats in New Jersey are sick. They are sick with "white nose."

White nose comes from white powder. The powder grows on their noses. It is also on the ears and wings of the bats.

White nose comes from a fungus. Fungus grows in bat caves.

When They Sleep

Little brown bats get sick when they sleep. The bats sleep in the winter when it gets cold. Bats sleep all winter long. They wake up in the spring.

When bats are sleeping, they cannot eat. So bats eat a lot before they sleep. It helps them stay full of food for the winter.

White nose makes little brown bats move around the cave. The bats move when they sleep. It makes them hungry. When bats are hungry, they want food. But they cannot eat because they are sleeping. They are using up their food.

Many bats die from white nose. They die of hunger when they sleep. They are dying very fast.

Baby Bats

Little brown bat mothers do not have many babies. They give birth to one baby bat a year. Many more die every year. They die faster than they are being born.

In 2008, there were many little brown bats. About 30,000 lived in New Jersey. Now, there are about 300. There are not many left.

Scientists say all the little brown bats could die soon.

Bats Help Us

People are sad that the little brown bats are dying. Bats help people.

Bats eat insects, or bugs. Insects eat food that people grow. Farmers grow food. They like it when bats eat bugs. If all the little brown bats die, farmers will grow less food.

Scientists are looking for a cure, or medicine. A cure will make the little brown bats better. The scientists have not found a cure yet.

“Little Brown Bats are Sick”

By The Record, adapted by Newsela

1. What would be another good title for this article? (RI.1.2)

2. Read the following sentences from the passage:

*Scientists are looking for a **cure**, or medicine. A **cure** will make the little brown bats better. The scientists have not found a **cure** yet.*

Select two words in the text help you understand the meaning of **cure**: (RI.2.4)

- a. Scientist
 - b. Medicine
 - c. Better
 - d. Looking
3. Which paragraph tells about bats how bats are helpful to people? (RI.3.8)

4. What does the information in this article tell you about the author's point of view about Little Brown bats? (RI.2.6)

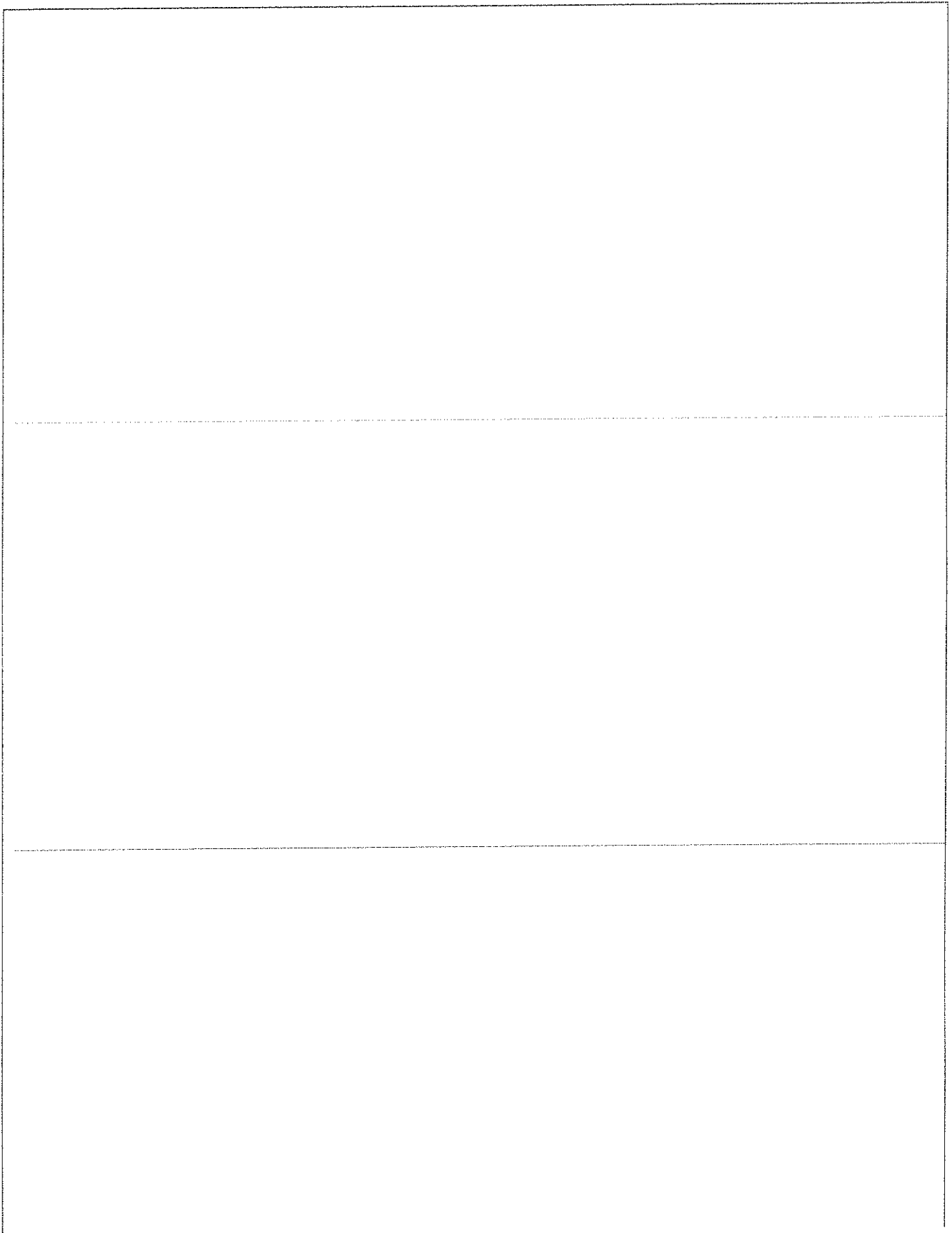
5. Activity-

Read the following excerpt about Little Brown bats from 'Defenders of Wildlife'.

Can I do something?

Yes! Fungal spores may be inadvertently carried to caves by humans on clothing, boots and equipment. Bat experts say people should try to get in the habit of not setting backpacks on the ground when hiking and caving anymore. If you have a cat, keep it indoors, particularly in May and June when baby bats are born. You can also buy or build bat houses to put on your property. Added benefit: insect control!

Defenders of Wildlife has hired you to design a brochure to help educate people who visit caves about Little Brown bats. Your goal is to provide information that would help people take action in protecting and saving the bats.



Tegus in Florida



Dennis Giardina, FWC

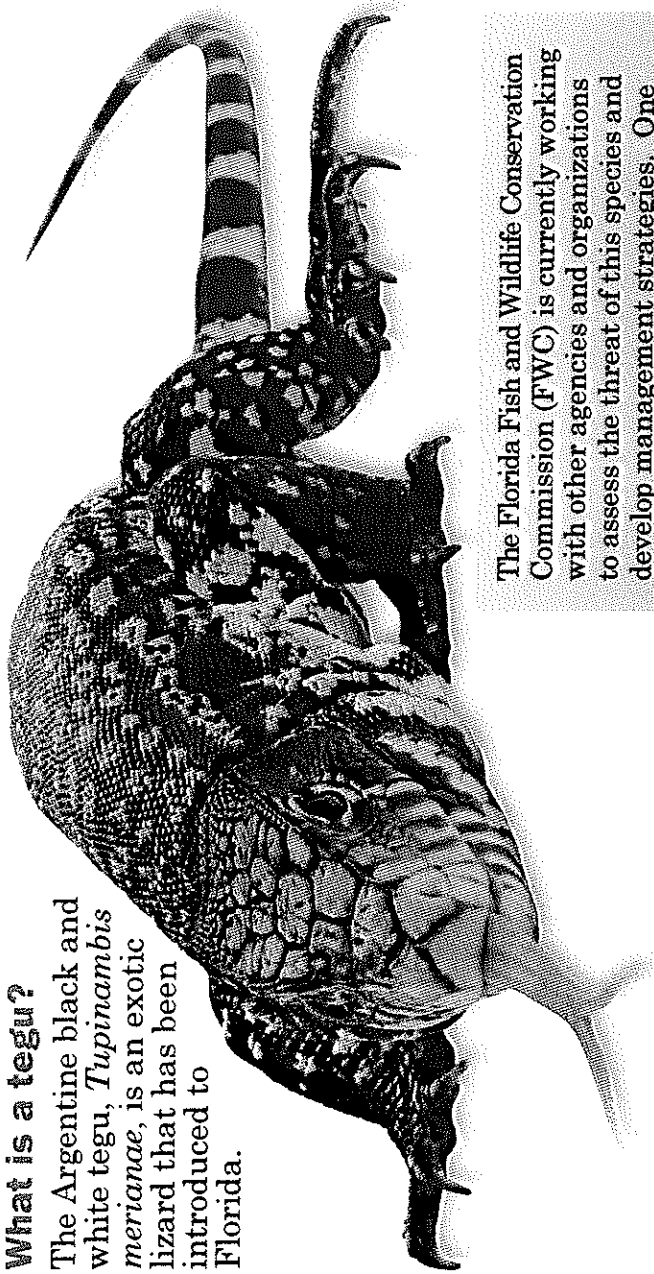
How You Can Help Stop The Spread Of An Invasive Lizard



Florida Fish and Wildlife
Conservation Commission
MyFWC.com

What is a tegu?

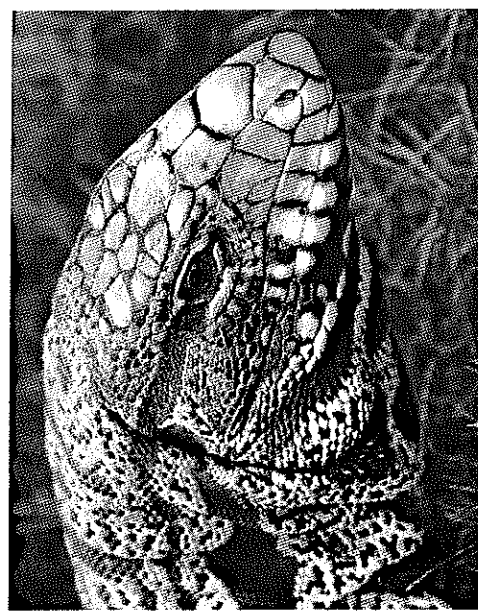
The Argentine black and white tegu, *Tupinambis merianae*, is an exotic lizard that has been introduced to Florida.



The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) is currently working with other agencies and organizations to assess the threat of this species and develop management strategies. One strategy being used by FWC, the University of Florida, Miami-Dade County, and USGS is targeted trapping and removal. The goal of these partnerships is to minimize the impact of tegus on native wildlife and natural areas.

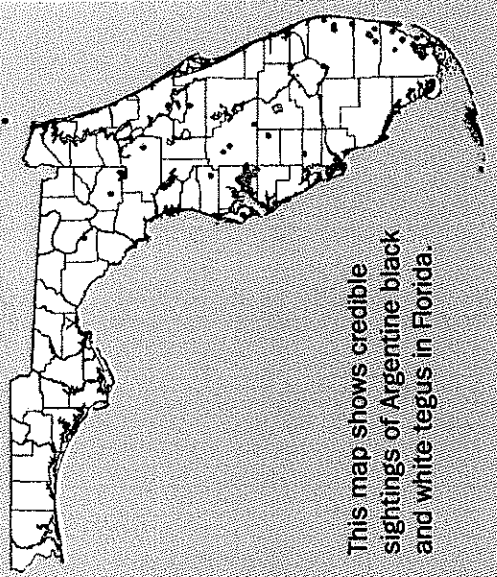
Tegus are an invasive species which reproduces quickly and eats a wide variety of food items, including small animals and eggs of many wildlife species. Tegus are now known to have breeding populations in Miami-Dade, Polk, and Hillsborough counties. It is believed the populations were founded by escaped or released pets. The black and white tegu is native to South America, specifically to Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Argentina.

Tegus are black and white in color with banding along the tail. They can reach up to four feet in length. The lizards spend most of their time on land, though they can swim and may submerge themselves for long periods of time. Tegus can often be seen on roadsides or other disturbed areas. Like many reptiles, they are primarily active during the day and will burrow or hide overnight.



Dustin Smith, Miami-Dade Parks, Recreation and Open Spaces

Local populations of breeding tegus are now known to exist in three Florida counties: Miami-Dade, Hillsborough, and Polk. Monitoring these populations and stopping the spread of this species is vital to maintaining Florida's native wildlife. Scientists are concerned that tegus will compete with and prey upon Florida's native wildlife, including some threatened species.



This map shows credible sightings of Argentine black and white tegus in Florida.

Be part of the solution!

- Don't leave pet food outside.
- Cover outdoor openings and clear your yard of debris to minimize hiding and burrowing areas.
- Report all tegu sightings to the exotic species hotline at 1-888-Ive-Got1 or online at IveGot1.org.
- Don't release exotic animals into the Florida ecosystem. It's illegal and can be harmful to native wildlife.
- Be a responsible pet owner. Take the time to learn about an animal before you take one as a pet.

Tegu fast facts

- Tegus are native to South America.
- The tegu's diet includes fruits, vegetables, eggs, insects, cat or dog food, and small animals such as lizards and rodents.
- Like many reptiles, tegus are most active during the daytime.
- The tegu is a large species of lizard and can grow up to 4 feet in length.
- In a burrow, a tegu can survive temperatures as low as 35°F (1.6°C).
- Tegus spend the colder months of the year in a burrow or under artificial cover.
- On average, a mature female tegu will lay around 35 eggs a year.
- In Florida, tegu eggs hatch early in the summer.
- Anything that attracts dogs, cats, or raccoons can attract a tegu!



Hatching tegus have a green coloration on their head which usually fades within the first few months of their life. Photo by Dustin Smith, Miami-Dade Parks, Recreation and Open Spaces.

Follow us on:



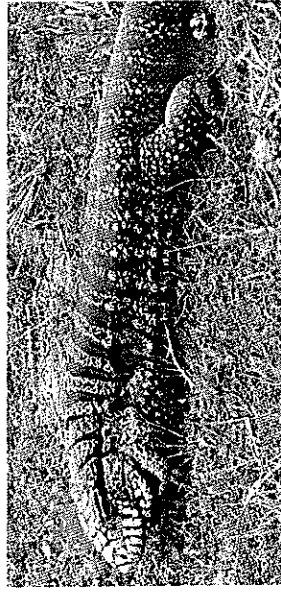
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08/2012

What to do if you see a tegu

1. Take a picture
2. Note the location
3. Report the sighting

Reporting your sighting will help wildlife managers better understand where the animals are found. Sightings can be reported over the phone to our exotic species reporting hotline at 1-888-Ive-Got1 (1-888-483-4681) or online at IveGot1.org. A phone app for reporting exotics is also available; search for the free IveGot1 app.



Tony Pemas, National Park Service

The FWC does not recommend that you attempt to capture the animal! While a tegu is not likely to be innately aggressive it will defend itself if aggravated or threatened. Tegus have sharp teeth, strong jaws, and sharp claws which they will use to defend themselves. The best method for removing tegus is by trapping.

If you see a tegu on your property you can contact a local wildlife trapper to remove the animal. A list of trappers in your county can be found at MyFWC.com. Tegus are not protected by any of Florida's wildlife laws but local ordinances will apply depending on the location.

“Trying To Stop Tegu Lizards From Spreading”
By Miami Herald, adapted by Newsela

1. Why do trappers have to find as many tegus as possible before October? (RI.1.3)
 - a. Because tegus migrate to warmer places in October
 - b. Because tegus go into hibernation in October
 - c. Because tegus hunt in October
 - d. Because tegus can lay 35 eggs after in October

2. What do tegus like to eat the most? (RI.1.1)
 - a. Eggs
 - b. Plants
 - c. Insects
 - d. Small animals

3. Why are scientist worried about tegus spreading to Everglades National Park? (RI.1.3)
 - a. Tegus might end up killing the partk's crocodiles.
 - b. Tegus might end up eating all the park's plants.
 - c. Tegus might end up eating all the insects.
 - d. Tegus might end up eating all the birds.

4. Select the paragraph that shows tegus are hard to catch. (RI.1.3)

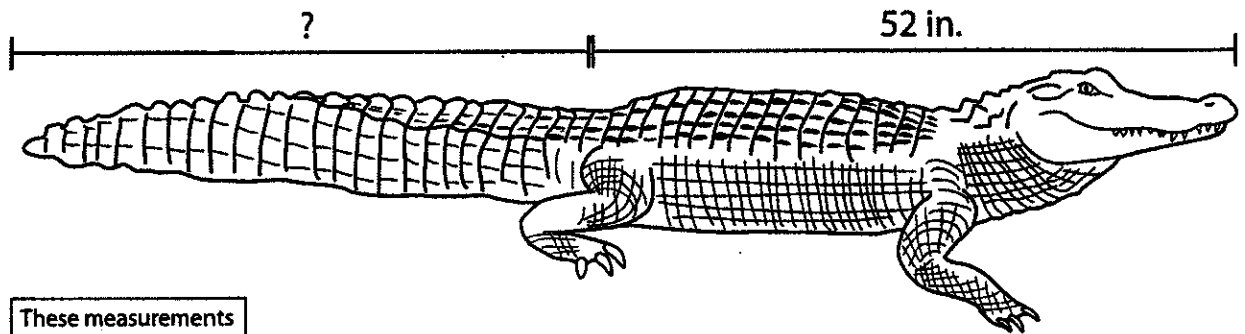
Lesson 21 Part 1: Introduction

Add and Subtract Lengths

CCSS
2.MD.B.5
2.MD.B.6
2.OA.A.1

Q Use What You Know You know how to compare lengths.

The length of an alligator's body is 52 inches. The tail of the alligator is 7 inches shorter than the body. What is the length of the alligator's tail?



These measurements
are not life-sized.

Q Explore It Use math you already know.

A What is the length of the alligator's body?

B Will you add or subtract to find the length of the alligator's tail? Why? _____

C Write a number sentence to find the length of the tail. _____

D How long is the alligator's tail? _____

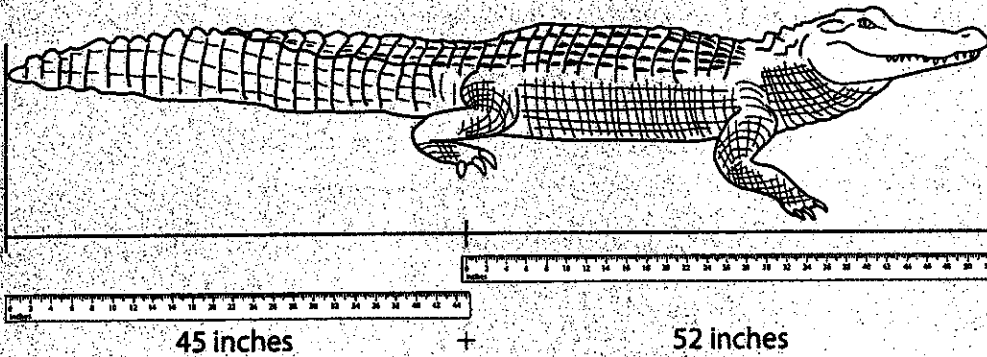


Find Out More Learn about adding lengths.

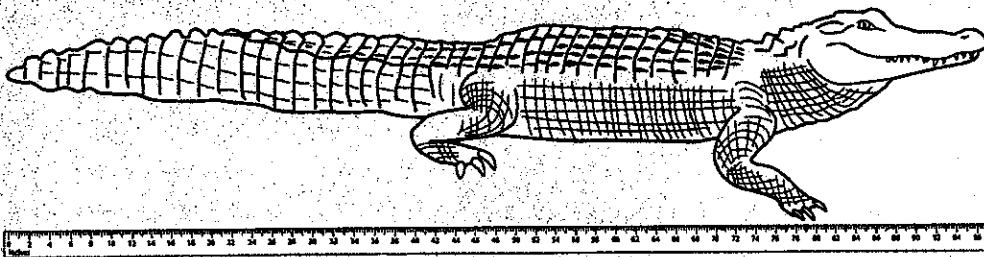
One way to find the total length of the alligator is to measure the tail and then measure the body and add the lengths.

When you add lengths, the units need to be the same.

The rulers on this page are not life-sized.



Another way to find the length of the alligator is to measure the entire alligator.



You get the same answer either way: $45 \text{ inches} + 52 \text{ inches} = 97 \text{ inches}$

Reflect Work with a partner.

1 Talk About It Talk about the question below with your partner.

Why does adding the lengths of the parts of the alligator give you the same answer as measuring the whole alligator?

Write About It Write your answer below.

Practice It Circle the correct answer.

Maddie's dresser is 44 inches shorter than her bedroom wall. The length of the dresser is 36 inches. What is the length of the wall? Circle the correct answer.

- A 8 inches C 70 inches
B 12 inches D 80 inches

Jordan has two tracks for his toy cars. One track is 25 inches longer than the other. What could be the lengths of the tracks? Circle all the correct answers.

- A 12 inches and 13 inches
B 75 inches and 50 inches
C 20 inches and 45 inches
D 5 inches and 20 inches

Willa draws three lines.

- a blue line that is 55 cm long
- a red line 14 cm shorter than the blue line
- a green line 23 cm shorter than the red line

What is the length of the green line? Circle the correct answer.

- A 18 cm C 32 cm
B 22 cm D 41 cm



Bella hangs a string of lights in her room. Then she adds a string of lights 12 feet long and another that is 9 feet long. Altogether, the length of all the lights is 32 feet. How long is the first string of lights?

Fill in the blanks. Then circle all the answers that show a step in solving the problem.

A $12 + 9 = \underline{\quad}$ **C** $21 + 32 = \underline{\quad}$

B $12 - 9 = \underline{\quad}$ **D** $32 - 21 = \underline{\quad}$

Josh was on a path 100 meters long. He ran 35 meters and then started walking. He ran for the last 15 meters. How far did Josh walk?

Show your work.

Write a word problem that uses lengths. Then solve your problem.

✓ Self Check Now you can add and subtract lengths. Fill this in on the progress chart on page 137.