



COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

PREDATORS: AFRICAN WILD DOGS

1. Write a few sentences describing how African wild dogs hunt.
2. If you were an African wild dog, would you want to be a pack leader? Why or why not?
3. How long do pups stay in dens?
 - A. just a few days
 - B. a few months
 - C. about two years
4. How would blending in with grass help African wild dogs hunt?
 - A. Their prey would not see them coming.
 - B. They could hide from other African wild dogs.
 - C. They would not have to chase prey.



5. What does **unique** mean in the *African Wild Dogs* book?

*Each dog has a **unique** fur pattern. No two are the same.*

- A. very common
- B. unlike any other
- C. hard to see

6. What does **recover** mean in the *African Wild Dogs* book?

*After giving birth, mothers are tired. They need time to **recover**.*

- A. run around
- B. rest and get better
- C. hide



ANSWER KEY FOR PREDATORS: AFRICAN WILD DOGS

1. Answers will vary
2. Answers will vary
3. B
4. A
5. B
6. B



COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

PREDATORS: BULL SHARKS

1. Write a few sentences that explain the main idea of Chapter 2.
2. What fact about bull sharks is most interesting to you? Why?
3. What body part of a bull shark can grow back?
 - A. fin
 - B. eye
 - C. tooth
4. How could hunting by smell help bull sharks in murky waters?
 - A. The sharks could find prey without needing to see.
 - B. The prey in murky waters all smell the same.
 - C. Other animals can't smell in murky waters.



5. What does **rough** mean in the *Bull Sharks* book?

*A shark's skin feels **rough** like sandpaper. It is made of tiny, tooth-like scales.*

- A. bumpy or scratchy
- B. smooth and even
- C. soft and fluffy

6. What does **territories** mean in the *Bull Sharks* book?

*They fight to defend their **territories**. So, people who swim where bull sharks live must be careful.*

- A. places animals live
- B. sounds animals make
- C. actions people do



ANSWER KEY FOR PREDATORS: BULL SHARKS

1. Answers will vary
2. Answers will vary
3. C
4. A
5. A
6. A



COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

PREDATORS: GRAY WOLVES

1. Write a few sentences describing how wolves hunt.
2. What fact about gray wolves is most interesting to you? Why?
3. Which layer of a wolf's fur traps heat?
 - A. the fluffy undercoat
 - B. the long outer hairs
 - C. the short outer hairs
4. Why would wolves eat as much as possible after making a kill?
 - A. They can only catch small animals.
 - B. They will eat again a short time later.
 - C. Their next kill might be a long time later.



5. What does **scents** mean in the *Gray Wolves* book?

*Wolves mark their territory with **scents**. The smells warn other packs to stay away.*

- A. groups of animals
- B. types of smells
- C. times of day

6. What does **postures** mean in the *Gray Wolves* book?

*Leaders stand tall with their tails high. Followers crouch and tuck their tails. These **postures** show who's in charge.*

- A. ways of moving the body
- B. ways of making sound
- C. ways of telling time



ANSWER KEY FOR PREDATORS: GRAY WOLVES

1. Answers will vary
2. Answers will vary
3. A
4. C
5. B
6. A



5. What does **migrate** mean in the *Leopard Seals* book?

*Some go to New Zealand or Australia. Others don't **migrate**. They stay in Antarctica.*

- A. eat different foods
- B. move to a new place
- C. rest during one season

6. What does **diet** mean in the *Leopard Seals* book?

*They catch and eat many types of animals. Their **diet** includes fish, penguins, and other seals.*

- A. what an animal sees
- B. what an animal hears
- C. what an animal eats



ANSWER KEY FOR PREDATORS: LEOPARD SEALS

1. Answers will vary
2. Answers will vary
3. C
4. C
5. B
6. C



5. What does **dens** mean in the *Polar Bears* book?

*Polar bears dig **dens** in large piles of snow. A female enters her den in fall to give birth.*

- A. homes animals live in
- B. small holes in the ice
- C. places to store food

6. What does **hollow** mean in the *Polar Bears* book?

*The bears' fur is see-through. The **hollow** hairs reflect light. That makes polar bears look white.*

- A. black
- B. thick
- C. empty



ANSWER KEY FOR PREDATORS: POLAR BEARS

1. Answers will vary
2. Answers will vary
3. A
4. B
5. A
6. C



5. What does **variety** mean in the *Pythons* book?

*They make their homes in a **variety** of warm habitats. These include forests, grasslands, and swamps.*

- A. a few different types
- B. the exact same type
- C. very small types

6. What does **temperature** mean in the *Pythons* book?

*Female pythons check their eggs' **temperature**. Their pits sense tiny changes in heat.*

- A. how hard or soft something is
- B. how hot or cold something is
- C. how big or small something is



ANSWER KEY FOR PREDATORS: PYTHONS

1. Answers will vary
2. Answers will vary
3. B
4. C
5. A
6. B



COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

PREDATORS: SPOTTED HYENAS

1. Write a few sentences describing what hyenas eat.
2. If you were a hyena, would you rather hunt alone or with others? Why?
3. Which type of animal could a hyena hunt alone?
 - A. buffalo
 - B. lizard
 - C. zebra
4. Why could tired animals be easier for hyenas to catch?
 - A. Tired animals can't run as fast.
 - B. Tired animals run farther.
 - C. Tired animals fight back more.



5. What does **scraps** mean in the *Spotted Hyenas* book?

*The hyenas eat every part of the zebra. Soon, only tiny **scraps** of it are left.*

- A. whole parts
- B. most parts
- C. small bits

6. What does **scavengers** mean in the *Spotted Hyenas* book?

*While hyenas mainly hunt, they can also be **scavengers**. They find and eat food that is already dead.*

- A. animals that only eat plants
- B. animals that only eat prey they killed
- C. animals that eat prey they did not kill



ANSWER KEY FOR PREDATORS: SPOTTED HYENAS

1. Answers will vary
2. Answers will vary
3. B
4. A
5. C
6. C



COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

PREDATORS: TARANTULAS

1. Write a few sentences describing how tarantulas hunt.
2. Would you like to keep a tarantula as a pet? Why or why not?
3. What is the largest kind of tarantula?
 - A. spiderling
 - B. spruce-fir moss spider
 - C. goliath bird-eating spider
4. How might a tarantula use a trip wire?
 - A. to cover its eggs
 - B. to sense when prey comes near
 - C. to fight back if attacked



5. What does **molt** mean in the *Tarantulas* book?

Tarantulas **molt** each time they grow. They shed their exoskeletons and grow new, bigger ones.

- A. lose and replace an outer layer
- B. gain a larger number of teeth
- C. have a smaller number of legs

6. What does **defense** mean in the *Tarantulas* book?

The spiders use these hairs for **defense**. *They use their back legs to flick the hairs at an attacker's face.*

- A. a way to make noise
- B. a way to fight back
- C. a way to run fast



ANSWER KEY FOR PREDATORS: TARANTULAS

1. Answers will vary
2. Answers will vary
3. C
4. B
5. A
6. B