***Grade 5***

***Semester A***

***Unit 1 Week 3 Quiz***

The Burrowing Owl

Have you ever been lucky enough to see an owl in the wild? Was it small and brown with white spots? It could have been a burrowing owl. These owls are found across North America. People often see them at nature preserves or in conservation areas. These wilderness areas are protected natural habitats. They are maintained for the benefit of wildlife and the general public, as well. Therefore, these are safe places for the owls to live.

Burrowing owls make an interesting sound. This is a good way to identify them. The sound is similar to someone saying “coo-whooh.” It is a quavering, chattering sound unlike any other. If a ranger were to conduct a nature walk to teach visitors about wildlife, he or she might tell them to listen for this sound.

The burrowing owl is eight to ten inches tall. It weighs only about eight ounces. Most owls are night creatures. But burrowing owls are active during the day. People might spot one on the ground or perched in a tree along a nature trail.

The burrowing owl’s name comes from how it makes its home. This owl does not build a nest in a tree. Instead, it nests in holes and small tunnels under the ground, called burrows. These burrows were once used by prairie dogs and ground squirrels. One of these animals abandons its burrow. Then the owl makes the burrow its home. For this reason, burrowing owls are found in grasslands and prairies from southwestern Canada to Mexico. People in the western United States and in Florida often see them. In the western states, the owls move from place to place. But in Florida the birds do not move around.

Remember to keep your distance from a burrowing owl. The presence of a human may upset the owl. It will make loud noises and bob its head. The burrowing owl has even been known to dive at people. Some people have heard a frightened owl hissing at them like a snake.

It is important to protect the burrowing owl from becoming endangered. In several states, the burrowing owl is listed as a “species of special concern.” That does not mean it is endangered yet. However, there are fewer burrowing owls today than there were in the past. This happened for a few different reasons. Cities have spread across land once used for farming. As a result, the owls lose their habitats, or natural homes. In areas used for farming, large machines can destroy owl nests in the ground.

People can help save the burrowing owl in a few different ways. They can tell others not to destroy burrows on their property. They can put up signs to identify owl nesting areas. They can also encourage others to stop using pesticides to kill insects. Burrowing owls eat insects. They may be badly affected by the chemicals. We can all do our part. Let’s make sure the burrowing owl is here to stay for many years to come.



Read this sentence from the text.

It will make loud noises and bob its head.

Which definition of bob fits the sentence above?

****A. to fluff up feathers

****B. to move up and down

****C. to float

****D. to grab at objects with the mouth

This question has two parts. First, answer part A. Then, answer part B.

### Part A:

Read this sentence from the text.

If a ranger were to conduct a nature walk to show visitors around a nature preserve and teach them about wildlife, he or she might tell them to listen for this sound.

Which definition fits the homograph conduct in the sentence above?

****A. act a certain way

****B. lead as a guide

****C. transmit energy

****D. direct an orchestra or choir

### Part B:

Which phrase from the sentence **best** supports your answer for Part A?

****A. “nature walk”

****B. “show visitors around”

****C. “nature preserve”

****D. “listen for this sound”

How does the author help the reader understand why burrowing owls are a species of special concern? Select **two** options.

****A. by placing signs around their nests

****B. by leading people through nature preserves

****C. by comparing its interesting sound to other owls

****D. by stating that there are fewer burrowing owls today

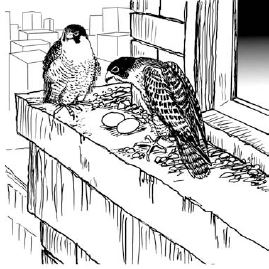
****E. by explaining that their burrows are important to the environment

****F. by mentioning its loss of habitats

Drag **all** the items into the boxes that may cause the burrowing owl to become endangered.

expanding cities added to

* + **rangers**
  + **large farming machines**
  + **conservation areas**
  + **Pesticides**
  + **expanding cities**
  + **ground squirrels**

* **May Cause Owl to Become Endangered**
* 
* Wild in the City
* As cities grow, people expand into areas where wild animals live. They build their homes, create transportation routes and other structures that are necessary for city life. Well-lit retail locations, restaurants and recreation facilities draw a lot of traffic. When this happens, some animals move away from the lights and noise of city life, but many of them adapt, or change to fit their new situation. For this reason the number of wild animals living in cities is growing.
* Wild animals live in parks, on golf courses, and even in backyards. They find  food in trash. They drink the water in ponds. They often make homes in hollow logs, trees, or shrubs because they need a safe place to sleep and to raise their young.
* **Rats**
* Throughout history, rats have been city dwellers. Black and brown rats traveled from Asia to Europe. They came to North America on ships. Brown rats live throughout the United States, but most black rats live near the Gulf Coast. They can gnaw through wood and metal. For this reason, they make homes in basements and sewers. They are not picky about food and will eat both plants and animals. Rats live in big groups. Sometimes they band together to attack their prey.
* **Birds**
* Many birds live in cities too. One is the nighthawk. These birds nest on flat roofs. They eat insects and dive to catch them. Another is the pigeon. Many pigeons were brought to America as pets. Others were used to carry messages. Later they were freed, and the numbers grew rapidly. In cities, they pick through trash for food. They nest on windowsills, the ledges of tall buildings, or under eaves. They are often seen in large flocks in the heart of a big city like Chicago or New York.
* **Coyotes**
* Once coyotes lived in grasslands, mountains, and open prairies. As cities grew and took over open land, coyotes learned to live near people. Because they are intelligent, they adapted well to city life. In some cities, the numbers of coyotes are growing at an alarming rate because they are good at finding food in trash. Like rats, they will eat almost anything. People should be alert when coyotes are reported in a neighborhood since they have attacked small animals. Coyotes may attack a human to protect their pups. People can hear them whine at night. They also growl and bark when threatened.
* **Bears**
* Surprisingly, black bears now wander in built-up neighborhoods. It is not unusual to see video or read a story in the news about one of these wild animals making an unexpected appearance in a residential area. In an area of New Jersey only forty miles from New York City, they are seen regularly. Like other city animals that adapt well, black bears eat almost anything. They are found in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. While many people fear them because of their large size, they usually do not attack unless threatened. In most areas, the number of bears is either growing or remaining steady. However, the status of the Louisiana black bear and the Florida black bear is “threatened species.”
* **Cougars**
* At one time, cougars lived across North America. Also called mountain lion, puma, and panther, the cougar is a large cat. They are active mostly at night when they stalk their prey. Cities spread into the foothills of mountains in the West. As a result, cougars adapted and now live in neighborhoods near wooded areas and canyons. Many live in Colorado and California. Their numbers are growing rapidly in the western states.
* Although people enjoy watching wildlife, they often feel threatened by it. In order to protect themselves, people should be careful not to leave out food. They should put garbage in a covered can. They should also keep dogs and cats indoors most of the time.

Which statements best explain why the number of wild animals living in North American cities is growing? Choose three answers.

****A. Cities expand into areas where wild animals live.

****B. Many cities provide protected habitats for wild animals.

****C. Wild animals move away from the light and noise of city life.

****D. Many wild animals adapt to their situation.

****E. They can find food and water in or near cities.

****F. Wild animals need cities to raise their young.

Based on your readings of “The Burrowing Owl” and “Wild in the City,” how has human activity had negative effects on wildlife?

****A. More types of wildlife are being tamed as pets for humans.

****B. Many types of wildlife have lost their natural habitat.

****C. More types of animals are being used as food and clothing for people.

****D. Humans and animals are now able to share food sources more fairly.

What is the intended effect on readers of both “The Burrowing Owl” and “Wild in the City”?

****A. to become more responsible pet owners

**** B. to understand and respect the natural world

****C. to share food with hungry animals

****D. to be fearful of things that can hurt us

Which group of sentences has all words spelled correctly?

****A. My coach accusede me of attending too few practices. He reminded me of the handbook. I amusede him by bringing it in. I didn't want my team to lose.

****B. My coach accused me of attending too fuw practices. He reminded me of the handbooke. I amusted him by bringing it in. I didn't want my team to lose.

****C. My coach accusede me of attending too few practices. He reminded me of the handbook. I amused him by bringing it in. I didn't want my team to loose.

****D. My coach accused me of attending too few practices. He reminded me of the handbook. I amused him by bringing it in. I didn't want my team to lose.

Which of the following shows correct punctuation of a compound sentence?

****A. I like coffee in the morning, and Robert likes green tea.

****B. I like coffee in the morning, and Robert, likes green tea.

****C. I like coffee, in the morning, and Robert likes green tea.

****D. I like coffee in the morning and Robert, likes green tea.

Choose the correct vocabulary word from each drop-down menu to complete the sentences.

The scarf was so           that you could see right through it.

You can put an           on the most important words by making them bold when you type them.

He           where the library was located by pointing to the right.