***UNIT 2***

***Week 5***

***Quiz***

***Mary Anning: First Fossil Hunter***

Smack! Smash! Splash! In 1799, Mary Anning was born to the sound of ocean waves crashing against the cliffs of Lyme Regis, England. When Mary was just a few years old, she and her older brother, Joseph, would go to the town's seashore with her father. Here Mary's father taught his children how to hunt for fossils in the rocks and cliffs. At this time, scientists were just beginning to understand fossils, or the remains of plants and animals that lived long, long ago. Wealthy visitors would come to Lyme Regis to vacation. The Anning family had little money, so they would sell the small fossils they found to these tourists.

Mary was a quiet girl. Some might say that in Mary's case still waters run deep because she was also bright, curious, and a hard worker who spent long days on the beach looking for fossils. She needed to help her family survive. Life was hard and when it rains, it pours. Soon, Mary's father died. Although she was only 10, Mary was forced to quit school, and now she needed to work even harder to find fossils to sell. Because of unstable cliffs, battering waves, and sudden storms, Mary had to be bold and daring. It was dangerous work.

But one day, something happened to show that every cloud has a silver lining. When Mary was about 12, Joseph made a fantastic find. He found a large fossil skull that had a long nose and many teeth.

First, Mary planned how to uncover the rest of the creature. Then, over several months, she unearthed each part of the fossil. Since haste makes waste, Mary did not want to hurry and damage the fossil. She chiseled and chipped slowly, tapping and brushing carefully. Finally, Mary uncovered an almost complete skeleton of a prehistoric creature. A wealthy neighbor bought the fossils and later scientists named the creature ichthyosaur, or fish-lizard.

The discovery of the ichthyosaur called attention to Mary as a fossil hunter, but her family was still poor. Mary continued to uncover fossils to sell. Even though she had little formal schooling, Mary knew how to read and write. During her teenage years, Mary taught herself about rocks, animals, fish, and the earth. She wrote letters to well-known scientists. Some scientists came to visit her in Lyme Regis.

About 11 years after finding ichthyosaur, Mary made another astonishing discovery. She dug out another reptile that had lived in the sea, the first complete plesiosaur. The plesiosaur was nine feet long with a lizard's head and crocodile teeth. Scientists called the long-necked plesiosaur the sea dragon. This was followed by her discovery of the rare fossil of the flying dragon, pterodactyl.

With each discovery, Mary's fame grew. Visitors followed her on fossil hunts, and scientists combed the beach with her. Throughout her life, Mary looked for fossils. She was one of the first persons to make a living as a fossil hunter. Mary helped solve the puzzle of what life was like long ago.

After her death in 1847, Mary was honored with a stained-glass window in the church of Lyme Regis. Many of the fossils Mary Anning uncovered are still studied and displayed in museums.

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

**Part A**

Which statement best explains how the passage is organized?

****A.The author tells the sequence of events in Mary's life.

****B.The author lists the reasons why Mary became a fossil hunter.

****C.The author compares the different dinosaur skeletons that were discovered.

****D.The author describes the problems that led to the discovery of the ichthyosaur.

**Part B**

Which sentences from the passage **best** support your answer in Part A? Pick **two** choices.

****A."Wealthy visitors would come to Lyme Regis to vacation."

****B."Although she was only ten, Mary was forced to quit school, and now she needed to work even harder to find fossils to sell."

****C. "Because of unstable cliffs, battering waves, and sudden storms, Mary had to be bold and daring."

****D."Even though she had little formal schooling, Mary knew how to read and write."

****E."During her teenage years, Mary taught herself about rocks, animals, fish, and the earth."

****F."Scientists called the long-necked plesiosaur the sea dragon."

The Latin suffix -ible is used to form an adjective and means “the quality or state of" or "can be done."

It was a clear day, so the mountain peaks were visible from far away.

What does visible mean?

****A. the ability to see

****B. the ability to climb

****C. can be climbed

****D. can be seen

Sort the events related to the ichthyosaur into the correct order in which they happened, as explained by the article. The first event goes at the top.

* **Joseph discovers the skull of an ichthyosaur.**
* **Mary makes a plan to dig up the ichthyosaur.**
* **Mary slowly chisels away the rest of the fossils.**
* **Mary uncovers almost a complete skeleton.**
* **A neighbor buys the fossils that Mary digs up.**
* **Scientists name the creature an ichthyosaur.**

Why does the author state the date of Mary's birth at the beginning of the passage and the date of her death at the end of the passage?

****A. to show the time order of events in Mary's life

****B. to show what caused Mary to be interested in fossils

****C. to show how Mary's life was different from Joseph's life

****D. to show the effects of the hard life that Mary's family lived

Read the sentences from the article.

Mary was a quiet girl. Some might say that in Mary's case still waters run deep because she was also bright, curious, and a hard worker who spent long days on the beach looking for fossils.

What does the adage "still waters run deep" suggest about Mary?

****A. She is quiet but likes to swim in the ocean.

****B. She is calm on the outside but nervous on the inside.

****C. She does not talk a lot but when she does she is funny.

****D. She does not have a lot to say but she is smart and thoughtful.

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

### Part A

Read the sentences from the passage.

But one day, something happened to show that every cloud has a silver lining. When Mary was about twelve, Joseph made a fantastic find.

What mood does the author create with the use of the adage "every cloud has a silver lining"?

****A. anger

****B. fear

****C. hope

****D. sadness

### Part B

Which phrase from the sentences helps to explain the meaning of the adage?

****A. "but one day"

****B. "something happened"

****C. "about twelve"

****D. "a fantastic find"

Choose the correct word from the drop-down menu.

“This is the             show I have ever seen!” Christina whispered to herself as she turned to leave.

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

Her new toys filled her with           excitement.

They were tired of always moving to new places and wanted a           home.

The explorers went on an           to learn more about the land.

What conclusion can you draw from reading “Where It All Began,” “Rediscovering Our Spanish Beginnings,” and “History's Mysteries”?

****A. The people who first settled in North America were looking for a better life than they had in the Old World.

****B. Archaeologists have been able to solve all of the mysteries about what happened to the first settlements in North America.

****C. Learning about the first settlements made by Europeans in North America can help us understand American life today.

****D. The only successful settlements in North America were forts built of stone since those were built to last.

Choose the correctly spelled word from each drop-down menu.





