

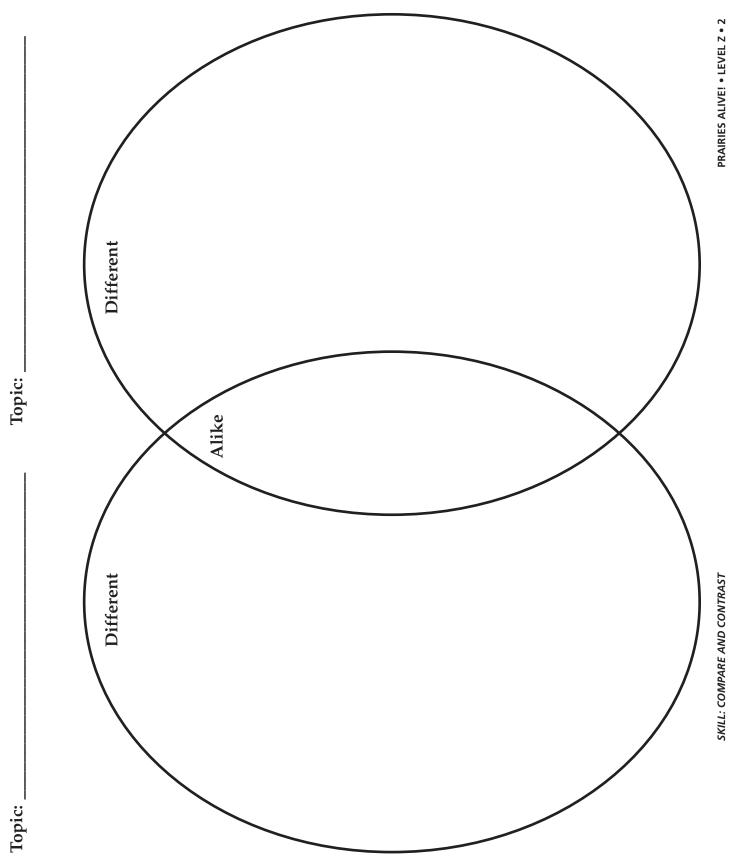
Instructions: In the first box, write what you already know about prairies. In the second box, write what you would like to know about them. After you finish reading, fill in the third box with what you learned from reading the book, and the fourth box with what you still want to know.

K: What I Know
W: What I Want to Know
L: What I Learned
ZV VVIII ZUMINOM
S: What I Still Want to Know

Name	



Instructions: Use the Venn diagram to compare and contrast two animals found on prairies.



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da	Extructions: Read the sentences below and decide whether they contain dashes or hyphens. Then write <i>D</i> for <i>sh</i> or <i>H</i> for <i>hyphen</i> on the short line to the left of the sentence. If the sentence does contain a dash, on the lines ow the sentence, explain how it is used (to indicate a break, to clarify information, or to add a thought).
1.	——— Have you ever been on a ship far out at sea—or even on a boat in the middle of a large lake?
2.	This is what a large, natural grassland is like—it's not like turf in peoples' yards.
3.	Little bluestem and side-oats grama grow to heights of between 2 and 3 feet.
4.	Bluestem and Indian grass grow taller than the average human—to heights of 8 feet or more.
5.	The roots of these grasses can grow even more—to depths of 9 feet.
6.	Its flowers grow in short, hairy spikelettes arranged in zigzag patterns at the top of its stems.
7.	The compass plant is a composite with large leaves, the edges of which always point in a north-south direction.
8.	The pronghorn antelope is a long-legged, plant-eating mammal that lives on the shortgrass prairie.

Instructions: Write the words next to each example to show how you would read the numbers and symbols aloud.

- 1. 102 cm
- 2. 50 lbs
- 3. 64 km
- 4. 1.2 m
- 5. 400°F
- 6. 16 ft
- 7. 204°C
- 8. 10%
- 9. 20-46 cm
- 10. 8 and 18 in

PRAIRIES ALIVE! • LEVEL Z • 4