

Test Name: Remediation LAFS.4.RI.1.2

Passage 1: "A Family Reunion"

- 1 In July [2002], a group of orcas swam to a beach in western Canada. There, they rubbed their bellies on the smooth pebbles along the beach. The group included a young female orca named Springer.

Orca Facts

- An orca is sometimes called a killer whale.
 - A male orca can grow to weigh 9 tons.
 - An orca is a mammal that breathes air.
 - Orcas are not whales. They are dolphins.
- 2 The following January, a lone orca was spotted in Puget Sound near Washington state. Scientists figured out that the orca was about 2 years old and that she had been orphaned.
- 3 During spring, the orphaned orca stayed in Puget Sound. She swam near boats, and many people got to see her. They named her Springer.
- 4 As the months passed, the orca became sickly. She developed a skin rash. Scientists then captured Springer. They treated the rash, and Springer got better.
- 5 After Springer had recovered, scientists decided that they should return the orca to the ocean. Before releasing her, they attached a radio transmitter to Springer. The radio allows scientists to track her.
- 6 In July, wildlife experts loaded Springer onto a jet-powered boat. The boat traveled about 400 miles north to western Canada. Scientists knew that a pod, or group of orcas, related to Springer was there.
- 7 Springer was put back into the ocean. Soon scientists saw her swimming with her pod. An aunt and three cousins are part of the pod. Springer's family reunion seemed to be a happy one.

Passage 2: "Life in the Ocean"

- 8 The ocean is filled with many different kinds of animals.

In the Zone

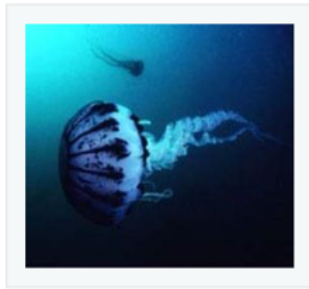


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Killer whales breach, or jump out of the water.

- 9 An ocean is a large body of salt water. It can be divided into three zones, or layers. The deeper the water, the colder it gets. Why? Sunlight reaches only the water near the ocean's surface. Take a look in each zone to see some of the animals that live there.
- #### Sunlit Zone (surface to 650 feet)
- 10 The top layer of the ocean is called the sunlit zone. It is lit by enough sunlight for plants to grow. All plants and most marine animals live in this zone. Whales live here because they need to swim to the surface to breathe air.
- 11 Some fish here have special shapes to protect them from predators. A predator is an animal that eats another animal for food. The porcupine fish puffs up and raises its spines when danger is near.

Twilight Zone (650 feet to 3,300 feet)

- 12 The ocean is colder in the twilight zone. Only dim light reaches this area. There is not enough light for plants to grow. Fewer sea creatures are found here than in the sunlit zone. Jellyfish and octopuses are often found here.



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Jellyfish

- 13 Many jellyfish have stinging tentacles that they use to defend themselves and to capture prey. Prey is an animal that is caught and eaten by a predator. Octopuses use the suction cups on their tentacles to hold on to prey.

Midnight Zone (3,300 feet to 19,800 feet)

- 14 It is pitch-dark and very cold in the midnight zone. No plants grow here. Many of the animals have sharp teeth and big jaws. Other creatures, such as the ratfish, have large eyes to see in the dark. Ratfish swim along the bottom of the ocean and eat smaller sea animals, such as shrimp and sea stars.
- 15 Some animals, like the hatchetfish, have body parts that glow in the dark. That helps them to attract prey.

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

Part A

1. What is the main idea of Passage 1?

- A. Scientists find and care for a young orca before returning her to the ocean.
- B. Orcas that become sick and stay close to the boats and people of Puget Sound.
- C. A young orca is separated from her family and develops a rash which scientists try to treat.
- D. Orcas love to rub their bellies on pebbles along the beach and often swim close to the shore.

Part B

2. Select two details from the passage that support your answer in Part A.

- A. "There, they rubbed their bellies on the smooth pebbles along the beach." (paragraph 1)
- B. "The following January, a lone orca stayed in Puget Sound." (paragraph 2)
- C. "Scientists figures out that the orca was about two years old and that she had been orphaned." (paragraph 2)
- D. "They treated the rash, and Springer got better." (paragraph 4)
- E. "Soon scientists saw her swimming with her pod." (paragraph 7)

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

Part A

3. What is the main idea of Passage 2?

- A. Most oceans are very cold with no plant life in some layers.
- B. The sunlit zone is home to the most sea animals and plants.
- C. Many animals, such as the jellyfish, depend on the ocean for protection.
- D. The ocean has different regions which are home to many different animals.

Part B

4. Select the circle before the detail from passage 2 that supports your answer in Part A.

“An ocean is a large body of salt water. A It can be divided into three zones, or layers. B The deeper the water, the colder it gets. Why? C Sunlight reaches only the water near the ocean’s surface. D Take a look in each zone to see some of the animals that live there.”

- A. A
- B. B
- C. C
- D. D