



Name _____	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter 2020	Date _____	Subject: Eng. Reading
Revision Worksheet(15%)	Grade 6__	Teacher's Name: Mr. Jacob	

### A. MAIN IDEA AND DETAIL SENTENCES



In the wild, it often comes down to predator and prey, the hunter and the hunted. As you can imagine, most organisms want to stay alive. They have developed ways of adapting to severe habitats, and hiding or escaping from those who would like to eat them. So how do they do it?

One very helpful adaptation is called camouflage. You may have been surprised by an animal that was using camouflage in the past. It blended into its surroundings so well that you nearly missed seeing it at all. Its coloring, markings, or other physical features resemble its habitat so much that you can look directly at it without seeing it at first. This is often good enough to fool a predator that is scanning an area to look for food. This helps prey to hide from its predator. But did you know that it often works the other way around, too? Predators can use camouflage to trap their prey.

If a predator wants to eat a certain animal, and that animal cannot see it lying in wait, it can pounce on its prey unexpectedly, devouring it before it even knows what is happening.

Another popular adaptation is mimicry. Mimicry is when an animal has markings or other physical characteristics that allow it to look like some other kind of animal or plant. If it can make its predators believe that it is something that preys on them, or would at least be difficult or painful to catch, its predator will often go off in search of an easier target.

Sometimes animals are able to survive when their habitat changes because they adapt to the new conditions. For example, birds that were accustomed to nesting on high cliffs or in tall trees have survived industrialization of their habitat by learning to nest in the crevices of tall buildings. Raccoons easily adapt to residential areas that have taken over their woodland homes. They often help themselves to any food they can grab, whether it is in trashcans, or inside people's homes!



The spots on a leopard's coat allow it to blend into its habitat.



#### What's the Main Idea?

What is the main idea of the text?

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List two supporting details for the main idea.

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**B. Put the Events in Order.**

**The Lion and the Mouse**



A lion lay asleep in the forest, his great head resting on his paws. A timid little Mouse came upon him unexpectedly, and in her fright and haste to get away, ran across the lion's nose. Roused from his nap, the Lion laid his huge paw angrily on the tiny creature to kill her.

"Spare me!" begged the poor Mouse. "Please let me go and some day I will surely repay you."

The lion was much amused to think that a Mouse could ever help him. But he was generous and finally let the Mouse go.

Some days later, while stalking his prey in the forest, the Lion was caught in the toils of a hunter's net.

Unable to free himself, he filled the forest with his angry roaring. The Mouse knew the voice and quickly found the Lion struggling in the net. Running to one of the great ropes that bound him, she gnawed it until it parted, and soon the Lion was free.

"You laughed when I said I would repay you," said the Mouse. "Now you see that even a Mouse can help a lion."

*Lesson: kindness is never wasted.*

**Place the following actions in the story in the correct order by writing 1 in front of the first thing that happened, 2 in front of the second thing that happened, and so on.**

- A. \_\_\_\_\_ The Mouse found the Lion in the net.
- B. \_\_\_\_\_ The Lion roared with anger.
- C. \_\_\_\_\_ The Mouse promises to help the Lion someday if he will let her go.
- D. \_\_\_\_\_ The Lion was asleep.
- E. \_\_\_\_\_ The Lion laid his paw on the Mouse.
- F. \_\_\_\_\_ The Mouse chewed the net to free the Lion.
- G. \_\_\_\_\_ The Lion went hunting and got caught in a net.
- H. \_\_\_\_\_ The Lion let the Mouse go.
- I. \_\_\_\_\_ The Mouse ran across the Lion's nose.

J. \_\_\_\_\_ The Lion woke up.

## Down the Hatch



A car needs energy to get where it's going. Your body must have fuel to do all the things it needs to do so you can grow up healthy and strong. The **digestive** system takes care of the body's need for fuel. It is made up of a group of organs that work together. They pass fuel in the form of food from one organ to the next until the entire process is complete. Waste products then pass out of the body.

The digestive system goes to work the moment you put food into your mouth. Immediately, the salivary glands in your mouth moisten the food. The saliva begins breaking down the food into smaller and smaller pieces. Your teeth also get involved, biting and grinding the large pieces. Finally, the pieces are small enough to swallow. Your tongue is kind of like a traffic director, pushing food around in your mouth to make the most of your saliva and teeth. Then, your tongue pushes your food to the back of your mouth so you can swallow.

As your food leaves your mouth, it enters a tube called the **esophagus**. Gravity and muscles push your food down to the **stomach**. In the stomach it is greeted by strong acids. During the next couple of hours, acids and enzymes break your food into a soupy liquid.

Believe it or not, your body has still not received energy from your food. Your liquefied food finally passes into the small **intestine**. This is a long tube that is coiled back and forth inside your body. The food will remain there for up to six hours. During that time, special chemicals digest the liquid even further. Nutrients your body needs are pulled from it. The nutrients enter your blood through tiny little finger-like projections called villi that line the insides of your small intestine.

What happens to the leftovers? The things your body does not need pass into your large intestine. Water and minerals are absorbed out of the food and into your blood over the next 10-36 hours. After most of the liquid is removed, the rest of the leftover material passes out of your body as solid waste.

Answer the following questions based on the reading passage. Don't forget to go back to the passage whenever necessary to find or confirm your answers.

1) Explain what happens to food while it is still in your mouth. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2) What is the name for the tube from the mouth to the stomach? \_\_\_\_\_

3) What are villi?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4) At what point during the digestive process does your body begin to receive energy from the food?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5) Where is your food likely to be two hours after you eat?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Parents/Guardians signature \_\_\_\_\_

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