

Reading

► Read the selection and answer each question.

My Adventure with Clyde

- ¹ Riding a camel is very tricky. I found this out when I took a trip to the Sahara Desert in northern Africa and got to ride on one.
- ² My camel, whom I named Clyde, was tall with short brown fur. He had large banana-colored teeth and breath that smelled like old wet leaves. But he was friendly and seemed to look at me with amusement.
- ³ I got onto the saddle on Clyde’s back when he was resting on the ground. I thought it would be easy to hang on while he stood up. I was wrong!
- ⁴ Camels make three moves to stand. First, Clyde got up on his front knees while his back legs were still resting on the ground. This made my body jerk backward. I thought I was going to fall off! Then, with his front knees still on the ground, Clyde straightened his back legs. I flew forward. Finally, Clyde straightened his front legs, which tossed me backward again. It was like taking a roller coaster ride!
- ⁵ Camels are able to slowly walk for many miles, even on sand. Clyde was so slow that I wanted to get off his back and walk on my own. But the desert sun was too hot. If I walked, I’d soon get tired and thirsty. But Clyde wouldn’t. His body was made for desert life.
- ⁶ All camels have humps. A camel’s humps aren’t just for looks. They store fat. When camels can’t find food, their bodies use this stored fat. If too much of the fat is used, a camel’s hump gets soft and falls over. After the camel gets food and rest, its hump becomes straight and hard again.
- ⁷ Unlike most animals, camels can go without water for about a week. When they find water, camels can drink about a bathtubful in ten minutes! The extra water that a camel drinks stays in its body until it is needed.

⁸ Camels’ feet are also built for life in the sand. While most heavy animals would sink into the sand, the camels’ wide, padded feet help them stay on top of it.

⁹ Desert storms can be another problem for some animals. Whoosh! Powerful winds blow sand into animals’ eyes, ears, and noses. But, even camels’ faces are made for the sand. Clyde’s heavy eyelashes keep his eyes safe from blowing sand. His ears are protected by fur linings, and he can even close his nostrils so sand won’t get in his nose!

¹⁰When I traveled in the desert with Clyde, I had to carry my food and water with me. I also had to cover my head with a scarf to block the sun and sand. Clyde didn’t have to do any of these things. His body is perfect for his desert home.

1 Which sentence about the point of view of the article is true?

- A It is told in third person.
- B It is told in first person.
- C It begins in third person and then changes to first person.
- D It begins in first person and then changes to third person.

2 Read the sentence from paragraph 2.

He had large banana-colored teeth and breath that smelled like old wet leaves.

Why does the author use the words “banana-colored teeth” and “old wet leaves” in this sentence?

- A to tell the reader what the camel likes to eat
- B to show that the author does not like the camel
- C to help the reader imagine what the camel is like
- D to explain why the author wants to get off the camel

3 Read the sentence from paragraph 2.

But he was friendly and seemed to look at me with amusement.

Think about the suffix *-ment*. What is the meaning of amusement above?

- Ⓐ trying to be amusing
- Ⓑ wanting to be amused
- Ⓒ the most amusing of all
- Ⓓ the condition of being amused

4 What is the text structure of paragraph 4? Use details from the passage to support your answer.

5 Which word in paragraph 9 is an example of onomatopoeia?

- Ⓐ *Whoosh*
- Ⓑ *Powerful*
- Ⓒ *heavy*
- Ⓓ *blowing*

6 What does the author think about camels after her ride?

- Ⓐ She thinks camels are amazing animals.
- Ⓑ She thinks camels should drink more water.
- Ⓒ She thinks camels are too slow to be useful.
- Ⓓ She thinks camels should live in cooler places.

Writing

► Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Gavin wrote a paper about visiting the pumpkin patch. Read his paper and look for any changes he should make. When you finish reading, answer the questions that follow.

The Pumpkin Patch

(1) Last Saturday I had a wonderful day with my family. (2) We picked pumpkins at the pumpkin patch. (3) A lady gave us a red wagon to pull through the pumpkin patch. (4) Each of us chose one pumpkin to take home. (5) There were other fun things to do, such as face painting and crafts, but there was not enough time to do it all.

(6) Mom plan to take us back to the pumpkin patch soon. (7) Next Saturday we feed the animals and go on a hayride.

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- 1 What change should be made in sentence 2?
- (A) Change *picked* to **pick**.
 - (B) Change *picked* to **picking**.
 - (C) Change *picked* to **will pick**.
 - (D) No change is needed.
- 2 What change should be made in sentence 6?
- (A) Change *plan* to **plans**.
 - (B) Change *plan* to **planning**.
 - (C) Change *plan* to **will planned**.
 - (D) No change is needed.

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3 What change should be made in sentence 7?

- Ⓐ Change *feed* to **fed**.
- Ⓑ Change *feed* to **feeding**.
- Ⓒ Change *feed* to **will feed**.
- Ⓓ No change is needed.