

Mountain Food Chains

The plants and animals on a mountain all depend on each other for survival. Animals that live on a mountain must eat plants or other animals to live. For example, blue sheep graze on grass in the Himalaya Mountains. Blue sheep are eaten by snow leopards. When a snow leopard dies, tiny organisms called bacteria break it down into nutrients. Some of the nutrients go back into the soil. The nutrients help plants to grow. Then the whole thing begins again. This is called a food chain.

Most animals in a mountain food chain eat several different organisms. Animals that eat many different kinds of food have a better chance of survival than those with fewer choices. These animals are part of many different food chains.

Sadly, humans have hurt mountain food chains. Mountain food chains are often more fragile than food chains in other parts of the world. This is because very few plants and animals can live high up on a mountain. We need to protect mountain habitats so that all organisms can grow and thrive.

◆ IT: reading for details, context clues, predicting

Name _____

Date _____

Show What You Know

highlight text
evidence

TEXT
TIME 29

1. Explain why, "The plants and animals on a mountain all depend on each other for survival." TT QA

2. Answer T (true) or F (false) for each statement:

- a) ___ Blue sheep live in the Himalaya Mountains.
- b) ___ Most animals that live in the mountains are a part of several different food chains.
- c) ___ Snow leopards sometimes eat grass.
- d) ___ Mountain habits do not need our protection.

4. What does the word fragile in the last paragraph mean?

- a) stable and secure
- b) graceful
- c) easily broken or damaged
- d) very cold

4. What do you think would happen to a mountain food chain if hunters killed most of the snow leopards? TT QA

Name _____

Navajo Hogans

The Navajo tribes lived in the Southwestern United States. Their homes, called **hogans**, were made of wood and mud and were built in different shapes. Some hogans were shaped like a dome. Others were shaped like a hexagon or an octagon.

Day 1

1. Which word in this paragraph is a compound word? _____
2. What is a **hogan**? _____
3. Underline the sentence that is the main idea of this paragraph.
4. List one detail that supports the main idea. _____

While the shape of the hogans could vary, some characteristics of the houses were always the same. The hogan was built so that the door faced east. This way, the morning rays of the sun shone inside the house. The Navajo believed that the sun brought ideas and planning.

Day 2

1. Write the word that has a silent **gh**. _____
2. What is the opposite of **always**? _____
3. Underline the sentence that is the main idea of this paragraph.
4. List one detail that supports the main idea. _____

Hogans were constructed with four mighty posts to hold up the roof. The posts had special meanings. The post on the north side of the house stood for confidence. The post to the east represented thinking. The south post meant planning. The post to the west stood for life.

Day 3

1. Write the word that has a silent **gh**. _____
2. What are two other words for **represented**? _____
3. Underline the sentence that is the main idea of this paragraph.
4. List two details that support the main idea. _____

After a house was built, the Navajo blessed the house. A person was chosen to stand at the door and walk clockwise past each post. They hoped for a life in which they lived as one with nature.

Day 4

1. Which word in this paragraph is a compound word? _____
2. What is the opposite of **clockwise**?
A. unclockwise B. counterclockwise
3. Underline the sentence that is the main idea of this paragraph.
4. List one detail that supports the main idea. _____

Name _____

Poem-Tac-Toe

Due Date _____

Play a game of tic-tac-toe with your parents, siblings, or friends. Read the poem in a different way each turn to practice your fluency. Your partner should read the poem, too! Try to get three in a row.

Read the poem like a flower.	Read the poem like the rain.	Read the poem like the sunshine.
Whisper read the poem.	Read the poem any way you choose!	Sing the poem like a song.
Read the poem like a dragon.	Read the poem like a silly monster.	Read the poem as if you are in a cave.

Little White Lily

(an excerpt)

by George Macdonald

Little white Lily
Sat by a stone,
Drooping and waiting
Till the sun shone.

Little white Lily
Sunshine has fed;
Little white Lily
Is lifting her head.

Little white Lily
Droopeth with pain,
Waiting and waiting
For the wet rain.

Little white Lily
Holdeth her cup;
Rain is fast falling
And filling it up.

Little white Lily
Smells very sweet:
On her head sunshine,
Rain at her feet.

"Thanks to the sunshine,
Thanks to the rain!
Little white Lily
Is happy again!"