Name _____ Date _____

Instructions: Read each question carefully and choose the best answer.

1. What is the author's purpose for writing the book?

Ⓐ to inform readers about animal habitats

Ⓑ to persuade readers to become scientists

Ⓒ to inform readers about animal discoveries

Ⓓ to entertain readers with stories of extinction

2. What opinion does the author express in the introduction?

Ⓐ Finding a new species is an important discovery.

Ⓑ Scientists find more than 15,000 animal species each year.

Ⓒ Species are dying out at record rates around the globe.

Ⓓ Scientists already know more than 1.5 million species.

3. In which section would you expect to find details on newly discovered ocean animals?

Ⓐ "Hiding in Plain View"

Ⓑ "What's Next?"

Ⓒ "Underwater Wonders"

Ⓓ "Monkey Mania"

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4. Which of the following details from the book demonstrates a purpose of persuading readers that discovering new animal species is important?

 Ⓐ Scientists estimate that vertebrates—animals with backbones—make up only 3 percent of all species.

 Ⓑ Restoring habitats can save the animals that live there, both those we know about and those we don't know about . . . yet.

 Ⓒ Scientists find more than 15,000 animal species each year, about 1 percent of the more than 1.5 million known species.

 Ⓓ Estimates of just how many animal species fill our planet vary widely, but experts agree most have yet to be discovered.

5. What does the Sazima's tarantula have in common with the planthopper?

 Ⓐ Both are invertebrates.

 Ⓑ Both live in the lowlands.

 Ⓒ Both are arachnids.

 Ⓓ Both have dark blue bodies.

6. What does the word **remote** mean?

 Ⓐ a group of living things

 Ⓑ calm or peaceful

 Ⓒ in danger of dying out

 Ⓓ distant or isolated

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7. How does the chart add to the readers' understanding of newly discovered animal species?

Ⓐ It shows that insects are the most discovered new animal species, even though the book only describes one.

Ⓑ It clarifies the dates that specific animal species were discovered and the locations where they were found.

Ⓒ It shows that mammals are more likely to be found than arachnids, reinforcing their extra emphasis in the book.

Ⓓ It describes how difficult it is for scientists to discover new animal species according to class and family.

8. **Scientists** are people who study _____.

Ⓐ art

Ⓑ science

Ⓒ literature

Ⓓ history

9. What effect can saving and restoring a habitat have?

Ⓐ It can bring back extinct animal species.

Ⓑ It can save animal species from extinction.

Ⓒ It can help create new animal species.

Ⓓ It can change negative human activity.

10. Why does the book include a glossary?

Ⓐ to give readers clues about what they will read in each section

Ⓑ to help readers find specific vocabulary words within the text

Ⓒ to explain to readers the photographs accompanying the text

Ⓓ to help readers understand new vocabulary related to the topic

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11. Extended Response: What is the main idea of the book? How do the main ideas of each section support the main idea of the book? Write at least three new details you could add that would further develop the main idea.

12. Extended Response: Write a paragraph to explain the relationship between discovering new animal species and restoring animal habitats. How does the author develop this idea across each section of the book, and why does she end with the information in the conclusion?

Main Comprehension Skill: Author's Purpose

1. Ⓒ *Author's Purpose*

2. Ⓐ *Fact or Opinion*

3. Ⓒ *Main Idea and Details*

4. Ⓑ *Author's Purpose*

5. Ⓐ *Compare and Contrast*

6. Ⓓ *Vocabulary*

7. Ⓐ *Make Inferences / Draw Conclusions*

8. Ⓑ *Vocabulary*

9. Ⓑ *Cause and Effect*

10. Ⓓ *Make Inferences / Draw Conclusions*

11. Answers will describe the main idea of the book, how the main idea of each section are details of the main idea, and present three details of the student's own choosing that are in accordance with this main idea.

12. Answers will explain the causal relationship of how finding new species inspires people to save habitats or the other possible relationship of saving new habitats causing scientists to have the chance to find new species. Answers will also describe how this argument is developed by introducing a variety of animals recently discovered, along with their habitats, in each section, and saving the more persuasive writing for the conclusion.