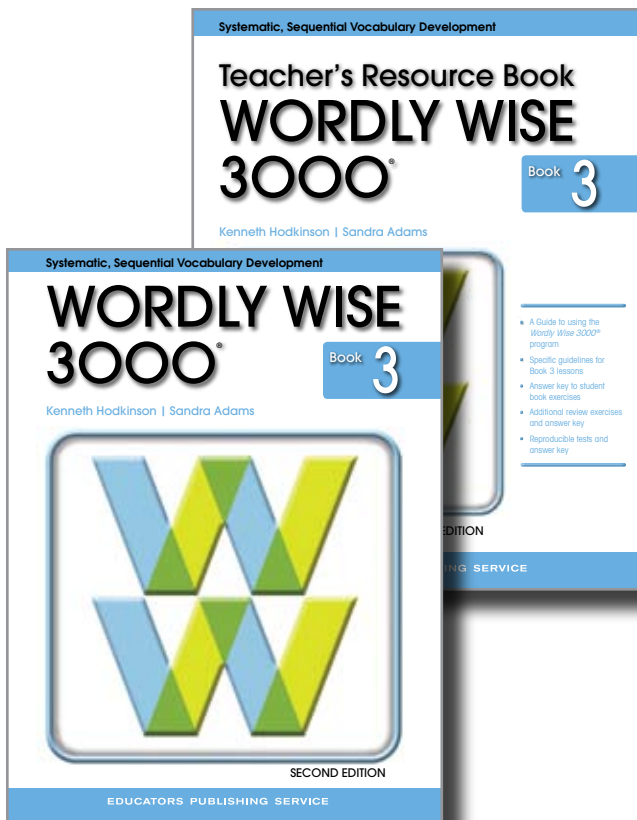


WORDLY WISE 3000®

2ND EDITION

Book **3**



Lesson 8

- » Student Book
- » Teacher's Resource Book
 - Teacher's Guide
 - Student Book Answer Key
 - Lesson Review Exercises
 - Lesson 14 Test



★ Lesson 8 ★

Word List

Study the words below. Then do the exercises for the lesson.

contain *v.* To hold; to have within itself. A drop of pond water contains thousands of tiny living creatures.

container *n.* A jar, box, or other object used for holding something. Martina and Sam loved visiting the bead shop where small square containers held beads of many different colors, sizes, and shapes.

digest *v.* To change food after it has been eaten into simpler forms that the body can use. Because Janine cannot digest milk, her parents give her soy drinks.

finicky *adj.* Hard to please; fussy. Adriana knew her parents would think she was being finicky, but she was just not hungry.



habit *n.* 1. Something that a person does so often that it is done without thinking. Katie's habit of saying "you know" after every sentence is annoying. 2. A special kind of clothing worn by certain groups. A very important part of a riding habit is the hard helmet to protect the head in case of a fall.

hinge *n.* A joint on a lid or door that allows it to swing open or shut. Roger oiled the steel hinges on our front gate from time to time so they would not rust.



marsh *n.* A low-lying area, often covered with tall grasses, where the ground is soft and wet. The marshes near Long Island Sound provide a home for many snails, crabs, and minnows.

marshy *adj.* Soft and moist underfoot. Reeds and cattails grow in the marshy area near the lake.

nursery *n.* 1. A room or other place set aside for the use of babies and small children. On our visit to the hospital, we stopped by the nursery to take a look at our new cousin, who was sleeping peacefully. 2. A place where plants are grown for sale. On Saturday, Uncle Karl and Aunt Ruby went to the nursery to choose two locust trees to plant in front of their house.

rely *v.* To count on; to look to for support. When they asked Diane if they could rely on her to deliver the secret message to the right person, she said, "Of course!"

reliable *adj.* Trustworthy; not likely to fail. Until he could repair the brakes, Dad said our car was not reliable for a trip from Houston to Minneapolis.

spine *n.* 1. The backbone. The spine protects the nerves that run from the brain to every part of the body.
2. A thin, sharp, stiff part that sticks out on certain plants and animals. The one-inch long spines on a prickly pear cactus have been used to make toothpicks and needles.



thrive *v.* To do well; to grow strong and healthy. Lavender plants thrive in sunny spots without too much water.

Exercise 1: Words and Their Meanings

Look at the group of words on the left. Then circle the letter of the word on the right that has the same meaning.

1 to grow strong and healthy (a) rely (b) digest (c) thrive (d) contain

2 soft, wet, low-lying ground (a) spine (b) marsh (c) nursery (d) hinge

3 a place that grows and sells plants (a) habit (b) spine (c) container (d) nursery

4 the backbone (a) spine (b) container (c) hinge (d) habit

Now look at the word on the left. Then circle the letter of the group of words on the right that has the same meaning.

5 finicky (a) unwilling to spend money (b) in poor health
(c) hard to explain (d) hard to please

6 rely (a) to stay away from (b) to make a choice
(c) to count on (d) to make possible

7 contain (a) to hold (b) to make up or invent
(c) to forget (d) to pause

8 habit (a) a joint that swings freely (b) the clothes worn while riding
(c) a payment for work done (d) the tools used for some activity

Exercise 2: Just the Right Word

Improve each of the following sentences by crossing out the words in bold and replacing them with a word (or a form of the word) from Word List 8.

- 1 Our new process for mixing any color of wall paint is faster than before and is **not likely to fail**.
- 2 The door does not close properly because one of the screws came out of the **joint that allows it to swing freely**.
- 3 The striped lionfish has **thin, sharp needles** sticking out to protect itself.
- 4 Chewing carefully helps you to **break down into simpler forms** the food you eat.
- 5 Shaylen is looking for a **jar or box that can hold things** to display the shells she collected on vacation.
- 6 One of Mikhail's **acts done over and over without thinking** is pulling on his ear when he is nervous.
- 7 When little Juliana saw her father come into the **special room set aside for young children**, she smiled happily and began toddling toward him.
- 8 This piece of land, which is **soft and wet to walk on**, provides a home for many different birds, insects, and plants.

Exercise 3: Applying Meanings

Circle the letter of the correct answer to each question below. Circle one letter only.

- 1 When do you begin to digest something?
(a) as you look at your plate
(b) while you cook your food
(c) when you shop for food
(d) after you swallow your food
- 2 How does a finicky eater act at dinner?
(a) eats whatever is served
(b) asks for seconds
(c) refuses to eat certain foods
(d) eats foods that are not favorites

- 3 Which of the following could become a habit?
- (a) telling lies (b) joining a scout troop
(c) being born (d) becoming an adult
-
- 4 Where would you expect whales to thrive?
- (a) in a pond (b) in a swimming pool
(c) in the ocean (d) in a ship channel
-
- 5 Which of the following has a spine?
- (a) a worm (b) a monkey
(c) a butterfly (d) a cushion
-
- 6 What could you buy at a nursery?
- (a) faucets (b) kittens
(c) nectar (d) bushes
-
- 7 Where would you find hinges?
- (a) on chimneys (b) on carpets
(c) on doors (d) on tennis balls

Exercise 4: Word Study

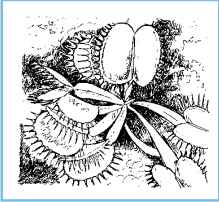
Here are four suffixes: *-y*, *-less*, *-able*, *-ible*. If you need a reminder of what suffixes are, turn to Exercise 4 in Lesson 1.

Fill in the blank spaces below with the correct word. The words are all from this or an earlier lesson. Each word should have one of the four suffixes attached.

- 1 If you can rely on someone, that person is _____.
- 2 Be careful when crossing a marsh because the ground there will be _____.
- 3 Infants can digest baby food because it is easily _____.
- 4 If someone running for mayor can get elected easily, that person is _____.
- 5 If there is no limit to something, then it is _____.

Danger: Hungry Plants

Read the passage below and then answer the questions that follow it.



Everyone knows that animals eat plants. There is nothing unusual about that. But have you heard about plants that eat animals? Let's discover where some of them live and how they get their food.

Growing in the wild only along the coast of North and South Carolina is a plant with unusual eating **habits**. It is called the Venus flytrap and grows well in the sunny weather that the Carolinas enjoy most of the year. The best places to see it are in **marshy** areas where the soil is poor. This does not matter to the Venus flytrap. It is different from most plants because it does not **rely** on its roots to supply the food it needs.

The Venus flytrap grows to a height of about twelve inches and has little white flowers. Each of its leaves has a **hinge** running down the middle with a row of tiny **spines** along each side. When an insect lands on one of them, the leaf snaps shut, trapping the creature inside like a prisoner behind bars.

The center of each leaf is a rich red color. To a fly this looks like raw meat, which is exactly what flies like to feed on. The plant also has a sweet smell that attracts other insects. The Venus flytrap is not **finicky**, eating whatever it can catch. This includes different kinds of insects, ants, and even small frogs or lizards. Once attracted by the smell, an insect coming closer has no idea of the danger it is in. Seeing what looks like fresh meat, it lands, and the leaf snaps shut. The insect is trapped. The more it struggles, the tighter it is held. The plant then starts to **digest** its meal. It does this in much the same way your stomach breaks down the food you eat. In a week to ten days, the plant has absorbed everything it needs. The leaf then opens and gets rid of what is left.

You do not have to go to North or South Carolina to see these interesting plants. You can grow them yourself at home. A **nursery** will sell you young plants. The Venus flytrap plant will **thrive** in a goldfish bowl or large glass jar. Place a few inches of wet moss mixed with sand in the bottom of the bowl and cover the roots of the plant with it. Keep the temperature around seventy-five degrees during the summer months. In winter, move the plant to a cooler spot, around forty degrees.

Make sure the sand mixture stays moist during the growing season. Water it a little each day instead of letting it get dry and then soaking it. Rainwater is better than water from the tap. To feed the Venus flytrap, drop a couple of live ants or small insects into the **container** from time to time. Keep it covered so that the insects cannot escape, and keep it in a place where it gets plenty of light. Then watch what happens.

Answer each of the following questions with a sentence. If a question does not have a vocabulary word, use one in your answer. Use each word only once. All ten words from Word List 8 will then appear either in a question or in an answer.

- 1 Is the Venus flytrap **finicky** about where it grows in the wild? Explain your answer.

- 2 What details in the story suggest that the Venus flytrap would not **thrive** in a cold, cloudy climate?

- 3 Why is the Venus flytrap able to live in poor **marshy** soil?

- 4 Where else besides the Carolinas can you find Venus flytrap plants?

- 5 Which part of the plant does the Venus flytrap depend on for its food?

- 6 What do a door and a Venus flytrap leaf have in common?

- 7 What are the **spines** of a Venus flytrap for?

- 8 In what way are humans and Venus flytrap plants alike?

- 9 What makes a suitable **container** for a Venus flytrap?

- 10 What should you remember to do each day to care for your Venus flytrap?

How *Wordly Wise 3000* Book 3 Can Help in Vocabulary Development

Each Student Book contains 15 (Books 2–3) to 20 (Books 4–12) lessons. Each lesson teaches 10 (Books 2–3) to 15 (Books 4–12) words and may also teach some variants of a word (such as *amaze/amazing*). Here are sample pages from a lesson with comments explaining the features.


★ Lesson 5 ★

Word List

Study the words below. Then do the exercises for the lesson.

amaze *v.* To surprise or cause wonder. Freddy amazed his parents by tidying his room without being told.

amazing *adj.* Causing wonder or surprise. It is amazing but true that time would slow down aboard a space ship travelling at very high speed.



arctic *adj.* Very cold. Many people could not start their cars during last week's arctic weather.

Arctic *n.* The area around the North Pole. Polar bears, caribou, and snowy owls are some of the animals that live in the Arctic.

court *n.* 1. An open, flat area marked off for a game or sport. After school, my friends and I met at the basketball court to practice different shots. 2. The home of a king, queen, or other royal person. Each spring, knights and ladies gathered at the court of Queen Eleanor of France, for contests, food, and dance. 3. The place where a judge holds trials and decides matters of law. Everyone stood when Judge Jurgen entered the court and took her place on the bench.

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Each lesson in Book 3 opens with a word list that gives each word's pronunciation, definition, and a sentence showing the word in context. Different forms and meanings of some words are also shown.

recreation *n.* Anything a person does to relax or have fun; play. Sally's favorite recreation is ice-skating.

tackle *v.* 1. To grab or get in the way of a player in a game in order to stop them or take the ball away. Just as I caught the ball, Ian tackled me. 2. To do or try to do something. Dad told my brother and me that after cleaning our rooms, we could tackle the basement.
n. The tools needed for some activity or sport. Opening the box of fishing tackle, we found hooks, lines, weights, and floats.



★ Fun & Fascinating Facts ★ ←

The area around the South Pole is opposite to the **Arctic** and is called the Antarctic. Both the North and South Poles are very cold, but you will find different animals living at each one. For example, penguins do not live in the *Arctic*, only the Antarctic. Polar bears live only in the *Arctic*.

League once had a meaning that now is no longer in use. Like the word *span*, *league* was a word used for measurement. It was a unit of distance equal to three miles.

A feature called Fun & Fascinating Facts often appears after the word list. It may contain information of historical or etymological interest about a vocabulary word, examples of homonyms or homophones, help with irregular endings, or other useful tips.

The introduction of the vocabulary words is followed by five exercises. These exercises give students practice in applying the definitional or contextual information they have just seen in the word list, helping them strengthen their understanding of each word's meaning.

In the first exercise, Words and Their Meanings, students select either the word that matches a given definition or the definition that matches a given word.

Exercise 1: Words and Their Meanings

Look at the group of words on the left. Then circle the letter of the word on the right that has the same meaning.

1 to select by voting for (a) tackle (b) limit (c) amaze (d) elect

2 some space between two things (a) interval (b) league (c) limit (d) court

3 an important event (a) recreation (b) court (c) milestone (d) league

4 the tools used for a certain sport (a) limit (b) tackle (c) league (d) recreation

Now look at the word on the left. Then circle the letter of the group of words on the right that has the same meaning.

5 recreation (a) something done for money (b) something done to help others
(c) something done for fun (d) something that takes skill

6 arctic (a) very hungry (b) very cold
(c) very sorry (d) very tired

7 court (a) a home for a king or queen (b) the home of an animal
(c) the home of a judge (d) a home without a basement

8 amaze (a) to keep from going further (b) to keep a careful record of
(c) to cause surprise (d) to avoid or stay away from

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Exercise 2: Just the Right Word

Improve each of the following sentences by crossing out the words in bold and replacing them with a word (or a form of the word) from Word List 5.

- 1 The hospital **keeps control of** the number of visitors each patient can have at one time.
- 2 You must be between twelve and eighteen years old to play tennis in this **group of sports teams that play against each other**.
- 3 The **area around the North Pole** is actually a frozen sea.
- 4 The **stone marker that said how far it was to the next town** was hard to read because it was old and beginning to crumble.
- 5 This Saturday I want you to **make the effort to do** the leaves in the backyard.
- 6 The **place where matters of law are decided** is closed on Monday for the Memorial Day holiday.
- 7 Those who **decide that they would like** to go on Saturday to the history museum must bring a signed note from a parent.
- 8 There was a(n) **period of time** between the two movies so that people could stand up and stretch.

Exercise 3: Applying Meanings

Circle the letter of the correct answer to each question below. Circle one letter only.

- 1 Which of the following could you see in the Arctic?

(a) polar bears	(b) pineapple trees
(c) tigers	(d) rattlesnakes
- 2 Why might someone join a league?

(a) to eat at a restaurant	(b) to play a sport
(c) to sleep comfortably	(d) to read a book

In Book 3, the second exercise is Just the Right Word. Phrases expressing the meanings of vocabulary words are highlighted in sentences; students replace them with the correct word from the word list.

In Applying Meanings, the third exercise, students answer questions that use the vocabulary words in a specific context. To select the correct answer, students need to use their full knowledge of each word's meaning.

The fourth exercise in Book 3 provides more sophisticated word study. In the Word Study activity, students learn about parts of speech, identify synonyms and antonyms, see how prefixes and suffixes change words, and use Latin or Greek word roots as clues to meaning.

Exercise 4: Word Study

Sometimes there is no way to tell which part of speech a word is just by looking at it. The only way to know is to look at how the word is used in the sentence. Here are five such words:

average border limit span tackle

Look at each of the sentences below and decide which part of speech the bold word is. Write the part of speech in the space provided.

- 1 The **average** age of the members of my class is seven and a half years. _____
- 2 The **average** of the different times was exactly seven minutes. _____
- 3 Jonah decided to **limit** himself to one ice cream cone a week. _____
- 4 The speed **limit** on this stretch of road is 40 miles per hour. _____
- 5 The life **span** of the mayfly is measured in just hours. _____
- 6 The new railroad being built will **span** the country from sea to sea. _____
- 7 The fishing **tackle** is kept in a small plastic box. _____
- 8 We decided to **tackle** the problem head on. _____
- 9 The Mississippi runs along the **border** between Missouri and Illinois. _____
- 10 To ask fifty dollars for that old bike really does **border** on the ridiculous. _____

Hoop, Hoop, Hurray!

Read the passage below and then answer the questions that follow it.



Mention basketball and a few names come to mind, names like Larry Bird, Michael Jordan, and Lisa Leslie. But did you ever hear of James Naismith? Here is a clue. The full name of the basketball museum in Springfield, Massachusetts, is the Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame. Let's discover who James Naismith was and why his name is the first in the history of basketball.

In 1891, Naismith was teaching physical education at a college in Springfield. The director of the department, Luther Gulick, was looking for a new kind of **recreation** during the winter months for the young men at the school. New England's **arctic** weather made outdoor games impossible, and students found indoor exercises boring. Gulick wanted a game that could be played within the **limits** of their indoor space.

Naismith went to work at once. He decided that skill at handling and throwing the ball, not speed or strength, was what the game needed. The goals should be above the players' heads at each end of the playing area. Then only a curving shot would score. Nine players on each side seemed the right number. Soon Naismith had drawn up thirteen rules listing what could and could not be done during the game. A player could score from anywhere on the **court**. There was to be no running with the ball and no **tackling**. There would be two periods of play, each lasting fifteen minutes, with one **interval** or break.

Luther Gulick liked Naismith's idea, so on December 21, 1891, the world's first basketball game took place. But it still did not have a name. By chance, the person who helped name the game was the school janitor. Naismith had asked him for two wooden boxes to use as goals. There were no boxes of the right size, but the janitor found two peach baskets. These worked well for the goals. One of the players, Dr. Walter D. Mahan, suggested that the game be called Naismithball. With a nod, Naismith replied, the game would never catch on. Then, thinking of the peach baskets, Mahan said "basketball," and so it was.

The new game quickly became popular. The first national basketball tournament formed in 1898. It had six teams. There were other important **milestones** in its history. In 1936, basketball first became an Olympic event. That year, the

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In the final section, Passage, students read an original passage that incorporates all of the vocabulary words from the lesson in Book 3. The vocabulary words are integral to the understanding of the text and thus contribute to reinforcing students' comprehension rather than distracting them from the content by focusing on vocabulary. The ultimate goal of the *Wordly Wise 3000* series is to have students develop vocabulary so that they can read with greater fluency.

After reading the Passage, students answer questions about it. In Book 3, either the question or answer will use a vocabulary word. Although the questions are about the content of the passage, students need to understand the meanings of the vocabulary words in order to be able to answer them. The *Wordly Wise 3000* lessons work sequentially, with each exercise requiring more precise knowledge of the vocabulary words than the previous exercise.

Answer each of the following questions with a sentence. If a question does not have a vocabulary word, use one in your answer. Use each word only once. All ten words from Word List 5 will then appear either in a question or in an answer.

- 1 What job did Naismith **tackle** in 1891?

- 2 Describe the playing area Naismith set up for basketball.

- 3 What **limit** was placed on the length of the game?

- 4 Why is December 21, 1891, a **milestone** in the history of sports?

- 5 Against which other teams would a wheelchair basketball team play?

- 6 Why do you think Naismith was **elected** to the Basketball Hall of Fame even though he did not play the game?

- 7 How did the New England weather help in creating the game of basketball?

- 8 Name two other forms of **recreation** besides basketball that have two teams playing against each other.

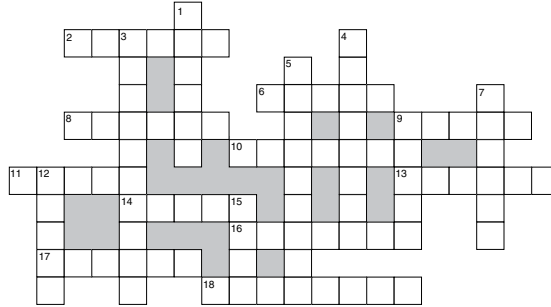
- 9 How many breaks are there in a game that is made up of four quarters?

- 10 Do you think it is **amazing** that James Naismith, who invented basketball, played in only two games? Explain your answer.

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Crossword Puzzle

Each of the sentence clues at the bottom of the page has a word missing. Match the number of the sentence with the same number in a puzzle box. Then write the missing word in the correct boxes, going ACROSS or DOWN. All of the missing words are from Lessons 4 and 5, except 8, 11, and 14 ACROSS and 9 DOWN.



ACROSS

2. The birthday card has a pink _____.
6. Because of the lack of rain, we need to _____ how much water we use.
8. You see clowns and acrobats at the _____.
9. The tennis _____ near our house is usually busy.
10. The _____ age of students in third grade is eight years.
11. A _____ looks like a horse with black and white stripes.
13. The flowers were thick with bees seeking _____.
14. "Heads or _____."
16. The _____ of making this cheese begins, of course, with milking the cows.
17. Inside the _____ is a caterpillar changing into a butterfly.
18. After a ten-minute _____, we returned for the second half of the show.

DOWN

1. There are sixteen teams in this softball _____.
3. For _____, we take long walks on the beach.
4. A small city apartment is not _____ for a large dog.
5. The year 1776 is a _____ in the history of the United States.
7. We expect _____ weather at the North Pole.
9. Prices in the airport shop are given in dollars and _____.
12. In the United States, we _____ a senator for six years.
15. The wings of the condor _____ a distance of up to ten feet.

After every other lesson in Book 3, there is a crossword puzzle or a hidden message puzzle that incorporates the words from the previous lessons. This gives students a playful way to revisit the words they now know.

Lesson 8• **Exercise 1:** Words and Their Meanings p. 71

1. c 2. b 3. d 4. a 5. d 6. c 7. a 8. b

• **Exercise 2:** Just the Right Word p. 721. reliable 2. hinge 3. spines 4. digest 5. container
6. habits 7. nursery 8. marshy• **Exercise 3:** Applying Meanings p. 72

1. d 2. c 3. a 4. c 5. b 6. d 7. c

• **Exercise 4:** Word Study p. 73

1. reliable 2. marshy 3. digestible 4. electable 5. limitless

Questions: p. 75 (Sentences give possible answers. Students' sentences may vary.)

1. Yes, it lives only along the coast of the Carolinas.
2. The story says that it grows well in a location that is sunny almost all year.
3. It does not take its food from the soil.
4. You can find them in garden **nurseries** and in people's homes.
5. It **relies** on its leaves to supply it with food.
6. They both swing on a **hinge**.
7. They keep the insect in the leaf so it cannot escape.
8. They both **digest** their food.
9. A large glass jar or goldfish bowl are both suitable.
10. You should get into the **habit** of watering it a little each day.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Lesson 8

1. The Venus flytrap is one of a small group of plants that gets its food from insects. It grows wild in _____ along the North and South Carolina coasts.
2. The soil is poor in these places, and that suits the Venus flytrap. Unlike most plants, it does not _____ in places where the soil is rich.
3. The leaves of the Venus flytrap act as traps to catch insects that land on them. They have a kind of _____ down the middle so that the leaf can snap shut when landed on.
4. Once trapped, it is impossible for the insect to escape. _____ on each side of the leaf come together to close the gap where the edges of the leaf meet.
5. After a week or so, the leaf opens and discards what is left of the insect. The Venus flytrap _____ its food the way your stomach does, but takes a little longer to do it.
6. You can grow this unusual plant at home in a goldfish bowl or large glass jar. Most _____ sell them, or you can order them on the Internet.
7. The bowl should be kept in a warm place during the summer and moved to a cooler spot in winter. It should _____ a mixture of sand and moss deep enough to cover the roots.
8. Don't let the growing mixture get too dry or too wet. Get into the _____ of watering the plant a little each day.
9. Feed the plant by dropping small insects into the bowl, which is then covered. Unlike the monarch butterfly caterpillar, the Venus flytrap is not _____ about food.
10. Remember that conditions in the home are quite different from the outdoors. Your Venus flytrap _____ on you for its food and water.

Lesson 8

1. marshes
2. thrive
3. hinge
4. Spines
5. digests
6. nurseries
7. contain
8. habit
9. finicky
10. relies

Name: _____ Date: _____

Book 3, Lesson 8 Test

Choose the **BEST** way to complete each sentence or to answer each question.
Circle the letter of your answer.

1. A cat's spine is its
 - Ⓐ paw.
 - Ⓑ belly.
 - Ⓒ backbone.
 - Ⓓ nose.

2. Which of these might contain a pearl necklace?
 - Ⓐ a woman
 - Ⓑ a jewelry box
 - Ⓒ an oil painting
 - Ⓓ a thief

3. A nursery is a room set aside for
 - Ⓐ babies and small children.
 - Ⓑ eating meals.
 - Ⓒ talking with friends.
 - Ⓓ reading books.

4. Marshy ground is
 - Ⓐ hard and rocky.
 - Ⓑ soft and moist.
 - Ⓒ snowy.
 - Ⓓ dry and sandy.

5. Another word for reliable is
- Ⓐ intelligent.
 - Ⓑ gentle.
 - Ⓒ clever.
 - Ⓓ trustworthy.
6. A plant that thrives grows
- Ⓐ on a garden fence.
 - Ⓑ slowly.
 - Ⓒ strong and healthy.
 - Ⓓ on another plant's branches.
7. A door's hinges are for
- Ⓐ locking the door.
 - Ⓑ shutting out cold or rainy weather.
 - Ⓒ swinging the door open and shut.
 - Ⓓ looking through the keyhole.
8. Julie has a habit of saying "Um" before she speaks. She does this
- Ⓐ for a good reason.
 - Ⓑ without thinking.
 - Ⓒ rarely.
 - Ⓓ to annoy people.
9. To rely on someone is to
- Ⓐ joke with that person.
 - Ⓑ tag that person while playing a game.
 - Ⓒ describe that person.
 - Ⓓ count on that person.

10. A person's body begins to digest food right after he or she

- Ⓐ eats the food.
- Ⓑ throws the food away.
- Ⓒ buys the food.
- Ⓓ grows the food.

11. What is another word for finicky?

- Ⓐ scared
- Ⓑ fussy
- Ⓒ conceited
- Ⓓ curious

12. Which of these are habits?

- Ⓐ costumes for a school play
- Ⓑ jeans and T-shirts
- Ⓒ special clothes to wear when riding a horse
- Ⓓ clothes to wear to school

13. A cactus's spines are

- Ⓐ juicy.
- Ⓑ sharp.
- Ⓒ its roots.
- Ⓓ its leaves.

14. Which of these is a container?

- Ⓐ a child's stuffed toy animal
- Ⓑ a comfortable chair
- Ⓒ a city bus with a few passengers
- Ⓓ a plastic box for leftover food

Lesson 8

15. Which of these is MOST likely to live in a marsh?

- Ⓐ a giraffe
- Ⓑ a polar bear
- Ⓒ a small fish
- Ⓓ a whale

16. Which of these are on sale at a nursery?

- Ⓐ plants
- Ⓑ pets
- Ⓒ groceries
- Ⓓ car parts

Answer Key

Lesson 8 Test

1. C
2. B
3. A
4. B
5. D
6. C
7. C
8. B
9. D
10. A
11. B
12. C
13. B
14. D
15. C
16. A