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Speaking of food, let's dive into a flamingo's typical menu. They love to munch on small creatures like shrimps, snails, and microscopic organisms known as plankton. These animals contain a natural pigment called carotenoids that gives flamingos their pink color. When baby flamingos are born, they are grey or white, but they start to turn pink after eating food containing carotenoids.

Now that we have our bellies full, let's take a trip to where these beautiful birds hang out. Flamingos live in parts of Africa, Asia, the Americas, and Europe, but the majority of them love to hang out in parts of Africa and South America. They love living in large groups, sometimes with thousands of other flamingos, around lakes, lagoons, and swamps. Living in large groups helps protect them from predators and increases their chances of finding a mate.

If you're wondering how we humans interact with flamingos, you're in for a treat. People around the world adore flamingos and often visit places where they live to watch their elegant movements and beautiful colors. However, humans can also pose a threat to flamingos by disturbing their natural habitats. So, while we admire these beautiful birds, it's important to remember to protect their homes so they can continue to thrive and paint our world pink with their presence.





Solve each problem.

Use the article to answer the question.

- 1) What are some foods flamingos eat?

A. Shrimps, snails, and plankton	B. Grass, leaves, and fruits
C. Fish, frogs, and insects	D. Nuts, seeds, and berries

- 2) How do flamingos get their dazzling color?

A. By rolling in colored mud.	B. By bathing in bright colored water.
C. They are born with it.	D. By eating certain types of food like shrimp and algae.

- 3) What color are baby flamingos when they are born?

A. Yellow or orange	B. Black or brown
C. pink or red	D. Grey or white

- 4) What is a threat to flamingos?

A. Rainstorms and floods	B. Humans disturbing their natural habitats
C. Fire in the forest	D. Heavy snow and ice

- 5) What is the purpose of a flamingo's long legs?

A. To help them climb trees	B. To help them wade in deep waters
C. To help them run fast	D. To help them fly

- 6) What gives flamingos their pink color?

A. Chlorophyll	B. Melanin
C. Carotenoids	D. Keratin

- 7) Where do most flamingos live?

A. Parts of North America and Australia	B. Parts of Antarctica and Arctic
C. Parts of Asia and Europe	D. Parts of Africa and South America

- 8) What kind of habitats do flamingos like?

A. Cities, towns, and villages	B. Fields, meadows, and hills
C. Lakes, lagoons, and swamps	D. Deserts, mountains, and forests

- 9) What's special about a flamingo's beak?

A. It is very sharp and helps them catch fish.	B. It's long and helps them reach high food sources.
C. It is bent in the middle and they use it like a filter to catch their food in water.	D. It changes color to match their surroundings.

- 10) Why do flamingos live in large groups?

A. For food	B. For warmth
C. For protection from predators	D. For play



Determine if the statements is something the animal would say (W) or it it is not something the animal would say (N).

- 11) "I use my beak for hunting on the ground for worms."
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- 21) "I am born with a beautiful pink color."
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- 24) "I like to live in small groups of less than 20."
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Determine if the statement is a fact or opinion based on the information in the article.

- 31) Living in large groups helps flamingos to stay safe from predators.
- 32) The long neck of a flamingo is the most interesting part of its body.
- 33) Flamingos eat small creatures like shrimp, snails, and plankton.
- 34) Flamingos look the best when they are standing on one leg.
- 35) Flamingos obtain their pink color from their diet.
- 36) Flamingos are the best birds to watch because of their graceful movements.
- 37) Flamingos can usually be found around lakes, lagoons, and swamps.
- 38) Baby flamingos are not born pink.
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Determine if the statement is true or false.

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- 44) Baby flamingos are pink when they are born.
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- 47) Flamingos eat only plants and seeds.
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Determine which choice is the expanded form of the underlined contraction.

- 51) Flamingos don't usually fly at night.
A. didn't B. do not
C. doesn't D. can't
- 52) Flamingos aren't just beautiful to look at, they're an important part of the eco system.
A. are not B. couldn't
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- 53) It's a fact that flamingos stand on one leg to conserve heat.
A. they are B. it was
C. it has D. It is
- 54) They've discovered that the flamingo's pink color comes from its diet.
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Determine if the sentence is a declarative(d), exclamatory(e), interrogative(i) or imperative(m).

- 56) Flamingos build their nests out of mud.
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- 67) What do flamingos eat?
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| 1. _____ | 26. _____ | 51. _____ |
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1-10	95	90	85	80	75	70	65	60	55	50
11-20	45	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0



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| 1. <u> A </u> | 26. <u> true </u> | 51. <u> B </u> |
| 2. <u> D </u> | 27. <u> true </u> | 52. <u> A </u> |
| 3. <u> D </u> | 28. <u> false </u> | 53. <u> D </u> |
| 4. <u> B </u> | 29. <u> true </u> | 54. <u> A </u> |
| 5. <u> B </u> | 30. <u> true </u> | 55. <u> C </u> |
| 6. <u> C </u> | 31. <u> fact </u> | 56. <u> declarative </u> |
| 7. <u> D </u> | 32. <u> opinion </u> | 57. <u> exclamatory </u> |
| 8. <u> C </u> | 33. <u> fact </u> | 58. <u> exclamatory </u> |
| 9. <u> C </u> | 34. <u> opinion </u> | 59. <u> exclamatory </u> |
| 10. <u> C </u> | 35. <u> fact </u> | 60. <u> exclamatory </u> |
| 11. <u> false </u> | 36. <u> opinion </u> | 61. <u> declarative </u> |
| 12. <u> false </u> | 37. <u> fact </u> | 62. <u> interrogative </u> |
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