

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

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

1. What is a group of crows called?
  - Ⓐ a tower
  - Ⓑ a murder
  - Ⓒ a pod
  - Ⓓ a swarm
2. When a moose calf grows up, it \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Ⓐ lives alone
  - Ⓑ lives in a small family
  - Ⓒ lives in a band
  - Ⓓ lives in a herd
3. What does the author want to emphasize most about small families?
  - Ⓐ Small families stay together for life.
  - Ⓑ Small families are made up of unrelated animals.
  - Ⓒ Small families care for their young by feeding and guarding them.
  - Ⓓ Small families have young that are born ready to live on their own.
4. An extended animal family is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Ⓐ herd
  - Ⓑ band
  - Ⓒ society
  - Ⓓ school
5. How do wolves hunt prey?
  - Ⓐ They team up with other animals.
  - Ⓑ They work together with each other.
  - Ⓒ They use trumpeting to communicate.
  - Ⓓ They choose several leaders to take control.
6. Why do gazelles make a honking sound?
  - Ⓐ to warn members of their herd of danger
  - Ⓑ to tell members of their herd where food is
  - Ⓒ to show members of their herd where to sleep
  - Ⓓ to attract a new mate to their herd

*Quick Check continued on following page*

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7. How is a herd different from a band?
  - Ⓐ Members in a herd look for food together.
  - Ⓑ Members in a herd communicate with other members.
  - Ⓒ Members in a herd protect their babies.
  - Ⓓ Members in a herd look out for themselves.
8. What is the main idea of the section "Societies"?
  - Ⓐ Societies are groups of insects that can build very tall towers.
  - Ⓑ Societies are large, organized groups of animals that do amazing things together.
  - Ⓒ Societies are small groups of animals where each member looks out for itself.
  - Ⓓ Societies are groups of animals that all do the same job.
9. Which detail supports the main idea that living in a group helps animals survive?
  - Ⓐ Each member of a society looks out for itself.
  - Ⓑ Groups help animals raise and protect their young.
  - Ⓒ In a herd, every member has a job.
  - Ⓓ The leadership in bands always passes peacefully.
10. Which of the following words from the book shows how the author feels about animal societies?
  - Ⓐ *unique*
  - Ⓑ *care*
  - Ⓒ *incredible*
  - Ⓓ *skilled*
11. **Extended Response:** How does living in a group help protect the members of the group?
12. **Extended Response:** Choose two animal groups from the book. Compare the groups by explaining how they are alike and different.

## Quick Check Answer Sheet

## Animal Groups: Strength in Numbers

Main Comprehension Skill: Author's Purpose

1. Ⓑ Main Idea and Details
2. Ⓐ Main Idea and Details
3. Ⓒ Author's Purpose
4. Ⓑ Main Idea and Details
5. Ⓑ Main Idea and Details
6. Ⓐ Cause and Effect
7. Ⓓ Compare and Contrast
8. Ⓑ Main Idea and Details
9. Ⓑ Main Idea and Details
10. Ⓒ Author's Point of View
11. Answers will vary. Example: *Living in a group means there are more animals to watch for predators. Also, when large groups are moving across land, it makes it more difficult for a predator to focus on and attack one animal. Members of larger groups use communication to help protect members of the group.*
12. Answers will vary depending on the groups students pick. Example: *Small families and herds are different in size. Small families have few animals, while herds have many. Herds don't form close bonds like small families do. Members of herds and small families both take care of their young.*