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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. Fish, frogs, and insects
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  - D. Grass, leaves, and fruits
  
- 2) How do flamingos get their dazzling color?
  - A. By bathing in bright colored water.
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  - C. They are born with it.
  - D. By rolling in colored mud.
  
- 3) What color are baby flamingos when they are born?
  - A. Yellow or orange
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- 4) What is a threat to flamingos?
  - A. Fire in the forest
  - B. Heavy snow and ice
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  - D. Rainstorms and floods
  
- 5) What is the purpose of a flamingo's long legs?
  - A. To help them run fast
  - B. To help them climb trees
  - C. To help them fly
  - D. To help them wade in deep waters
  
- 6) What gives flamingos their pink color?
  - A. Carotenoids
  - B. Melanin
  - C. Keratin
  - D. Chlorophyll
  
- 7) Where do most flamingos live?
  - A. Parts of Africa and South America
  - B. Parts of Asia and Europe
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  - D. Parts of North America and Australia
  
- 8) What kind of habitats do flamingos like?
  - A. Deserts, mountains, and forests
  - B. Fields, meadows, and hills
  - C. Lakes, lagoons, and swamps
  - D. Cities, towns, and villages
  
- 9) What's special about a flamingo's beak?
  - A. It changes color to match their surroundings.
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  - C. It is bent in the middle and they use it like a filter to catch their food in water.
  - D. It's long and helps them reach high food sources.
  
- 10) Why do flamingos live in large groups?
  - A. For food
  - B. For protection from predators
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  - D. For warmth



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

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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.
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**Determine if the statement is true or false.**

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- 67) What do flamingos eat?
  - 68) Flamingos always stand on one leg to keep the other one warm, it's amazing to think how different they are from us!
  - 69) Did you know that a flock of flamingos is called a "flamboyance", how unique is that!
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- |           |           |           |
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| 1. _____  | 26. _____ | 51. _____ |
| 2. _____  | 27. _____ | 52. _____ |
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- 44) Baby flamingos are pink when they are born.
- 45) Flamingos live in parts of Africa and Europe.
- 46) Flamingos mainly feed on large animals like tortoises and rabbits.
- 47) Flamingos eat only plants and seeds.
- 48) Flamingos prefer to live by themselves.
- 49) Flamingos use their uniquely shaped beak to catch food in water.
- 50) Flamingos obtain their color by eating certain types of shrimp and algae.

**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  
C. won't  
D. doesn't
- 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.  
A. They have  
B. They were  
C. They will  
D. They are
- 55) I'm amazed by how flamingos can fly," said the zookeeper.  
A. I have  
B. I was  
C. I am  
D. I will

**Determine if the sentence is a declarative(d), exclamatory(e), interrogative(i) or imperative(m).**

- 56) Flamingos build their nests out of mud.
- 57) Flamingos are pink because of their diet, isn't that astonishing!
- 58) It's incredible to know that flamingos have been around for 30 million years!
- 59) There are four different species of flamingos, what a surprise!
- 60) The largest known spreading of flamingos occurred in India with about 1.5 million individuals, just how many flamingos is that!
- 61) Flamingos can stand on one leg for a long time.
- 62) Do flamingos lay eggs?
- 63) Flamingos can live up to 50 years, imagine that!
- 64) Flamingos live in large groups called colonies.
- 65) How tall can flamingos grow?
- 66) Flamingos lay their first egg at six years old, that's a long time to wait!



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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



- |                                 |                                   |   |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. <u>    <b>C</b>    </u>      | 26. <u>    <b>true</b>    </u>    | 51. <u>    <b>B</b>    </u>             |
| 2. <u>    <b>B</b>    </u>      | 27. <u>    <b>true</b>    </u>    | 52. <u>    <b>A</b>    </u>             |
| 3. <u>    <b>D</b>    </u>      | 28. <u>    <b>false</b>    </u>   | 53. <u>    <b>D</b>    </u>             |
| 4. <u>    <b>C</b>    </u>      | 29. <u>    <b>true</b>    </u>    | 54. <u>    <b>A</b>    </u>             |
| 5. <u>    <b>D</b>    </u>      | 30. <u>    <b>true</b>    </u>    | 55. <u>    <b>C</b>    </u>             |
| 6. <u>    <b>A</b>    </u>      | 31. <u>    <b>fact</b>    </u>    | 56. <u>    <b>declarative</b>    </u>   |
| 7. <u>    <b>A</b>    </u>      | 32. <u>    <b>opinion</b>    </u> | 57. <u>    <b>exclamatory</b>    </u>   |
| 8. <u>    <b>C</b>    </u>      | 33. <u>    <b>fact</b>    </u>    | 58. <u>    <b>exclamatory</b>    </u>   |
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| 10. <u>    <b>B</b>    </u>     | 35. <u>    <b>fact</b>    </u>    | 60. <u>    <b>exclamatory</b>    </u>   |
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| 12. <u>    <b>false</b>    </u> | 37. <u>    <b>fact</b>    </u>    | 62. <u>    <b>interrogative</b>    </u> |
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| 16. <u>    <b>false</b>    </u> | 41. <u>    <b>true</b>    </u>    | 66. <u>    <b>exclamatory</b>    </u>   |
| 17. <u>    <b>true</b>    </u>  | 42. <u>    <b>false</b>    </u>   | 67. <u>    <b>interrogative</b>    </u> |
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