

Name: _____ Date: _____

Go to Scope
Online to listen
to the words
and definitions
read aloud!

Paired Texts Vocabulary

"How to Save a Baby Orangutan"

1. **deforestation** (dee-for-ist-AY-shuhn) *noun*; Deforestation is the act of removing all the trees from an area, either by cutting them down or burning them. Deforestation usually takes place to make way for roads and buildings, to cut down trees to make paper, or to clear an area for farms, ranches, or mining.
2. **dispatch** (dih-SPACH) *verb*; To dispatch is to quickly send someone or something to a specific place for a specific reason. For example, 911 operators dispatch rescue vehicles to the scene of an emergency.
3. **ecosystem** (EE-koh-sis-tuhm) *noun*; An ecosystem is all the living and nonliving things in a particular environment. A pond's ecosystem, for example, includes the plants, animals, bacteria, and water in the pond, as well as the soil at the bottom of the pond and the sunlight and the rainfall that the pond receives. Each part plays an important role in helping the system function.
4. **habitat** (HAB-i-tat) *noun*; A habitat is the environment where a plant or an animal naturally lives and grows. Polar bears are found naturally only in the Arctic. Thus, the Arctic is the habitat for a polar bear. Some zoos have polar bears, but these zoos are not the bears' habitat.
5. **malnutrition** (mal-noo-TRISH-uhn) *noun*; Nutrition is the act or process of providing the body with the food it needs to grow and be healthy. The Latin root *mal* means "bad"; malnutrition is an unhealthy condition that results from not eating enough food or from eating food that lacks the proper nutrients. Someone suffering from malnutrition is often weak and thin.
6. **primatologist** (pry-muh-TOL-uh-jist) *noun*; A primate (PRAHY-mayt) is any member of the group of mammals that includes humans, apes, and monkeys. A primatologist is a scientist who studies nonhuman primates.

7. stabilize (STAY-buh-lahyz) *verb*; As it is used in the article, *stabilize* means "to stop something from quickly changing or getting worse." If someone is seriously injured, emergency responders work to stabilize that person—to control bleeding and keep the person warm and calm.

Stabilize can also mean "to make something more secure or less shaky." If your table is wobbly, you might tighten the bolts and screws to stabilize it.

8. voracious (vo-RAY-shuhs) *adjective*; As used in the article, *voracious* means "craving or eating large amounts of food," as in, "After her 60-mile bike ride, Shana had a *voracious* appetite. She ate three plates of spaghetti!"

Voracious can also mean "having a strong desire or enthusiasm for something," as in, "My brother is a voracious reader, sometimes reading as many as three books a week."

Directions: Below or on the back of this page, list any other words from the articles whose definitions you are not sure about. For each word, use context clues to try to figure out the meaning. Then look up the word in a few different dictionaries. Discuss the meaning of the word with your teacher or another adult. Then write a definition for the word and one example sentence.

Paired Texts Vocabulary Practice

Directions: Below are titles and summaries for imaginary books. Choose the best title for each book. Briefly explain your choices. (There is one title you will not use.)

BOOK TITLES

- A. *Stabilized!*
- B. *Our Habitat*
- C. *The Primatologist*
- D. *Human Malnutrition*

1. A collection of stunning photographs takes readers on a journey to the wild savannas of Africa, to wander and graze with a herd of elephants through the place they call home.

Title (A-D): _____ Why I chose this title: _____

2. This medical reference book explains the signs to look for to determine if someone is not eating properly and how to treat the person.

Title (A-D): _____ Why I chose this title: _____

3. This fascinating account of one researcher's groundbreaking studies on gorillas details the contributions she made to her field.

Title (A-D): _____ Why I chose this title: _____

Directions: Choose the word that is most similar in meaning to each word in bold.

4. **dispatch**

- (A) receive (B) send

5. **voracious**

- (A) very hungry (B) satisfied

6. **stabilize**

- (A) make steady (B) destroy

7. **malnutrition**

- (A) wealth (B) starvation

Directions: Choose the best answer to each question below.

8. Which is part of a forest ecosystem?

- (A) a painting of the forest
(B) flowers that grow in the forest

9. What is something a primatologist might want to learn more about?

- (A) how chimpanzees socialize
(B) how humans learn sign language

10. A country that bans deforestation _____.

- (A) wants to clear more forests for coal mines
(B) wants to prevent its forests from being cut down

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Close-Reading Questions

"How to Save a Baby Orangutan" and "Why We Need Rainforests"

1. Why can't young orangutans survive in the wild without their mothers? (key ideas and details)
2. What attitude toward orangutans and rainforests does author Mackenzie Carro express in her article? (tone)
3. Preuschoft says that if we protect the rainforest for orangutans, we will also "protect thousands of other important plants and animals" (18). How does information in the infographic "Why We Need Rainforests" support Preuschoft's claim? (synthesis)
4. Briefly explain what the infographic is about. (key ideas)

Name: _____ Date: _____

Critical-Thinking Questions

"How to Save a Baby Orangutan" and "Why We Need Rainforests"

1. Consider the sidebar "5 Ways Orangutans Are Just Like Us." Why might the author or editors have included this sidebar? Does it affect your feelings about orangutans?
2. Imagine that "How to Save a Baby Orangutan" were turned into an infographic. How would the experience of reading the infographic compare with the experience of reading the article?
3. Would you want to work at the Forest School as a caregiver to young orangutans? Why or why not?
4. The article says that one way to help orangutans is by asking companies to use palm oil that is produced in a way that does not harm rainforests. Brainstorm other ways that kids might be able to help orangutans.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Preparing to Write: Why We Need Rainforests

This activity will help you prepare for the writing prompt on page 19:

Explain why rainforests are important and why they should be protected. Draw on both the article and the infographic to support your ideas.

Directions: After reading "How to Save a Baby Orangutan" and "Why We Need Rainforests," fill in the chart below.

Question	"How to Save a Baby Orangutan"	"Why We Need Rainforests"
What threats do rainforests face?		
Why are rainforests important? Why should they be protected?		

Name: _____ Date: _____

Exploring Text Structures

"Text structure" is the term for how an author organizes information. Authors use different text structures to achieve different purposes, and one piece of writing often has multiple text structures.

Directions: Common text structures are listed in the boxes on the right. Use the information in these boxes to help you answer the questions below about the text structures in "How to Save a Baby Orangutan."

1. The introduction of the article uses **description**. What is the author describing in the first two paragraphs?

Description or List

Includes details to help you picture or get to know a person, a place, a thing, or an idea

Cause and Effect

Explains *why* something happened (cause) and *what* happened as a result (effect)

Problem and Solution

Presents a problem and explains how it is solved

Compare and Contrast

Presents the similarities and/or differences between two items, such as a pair of events, time periods, ideas, or places

Sequence of Events

Describes events in the order in which they happen (also called chronological order)

2. A. Underline the text structure the author uses in the section "Racing to Help."

sequence of events

cause and effect

- B. Explain how you know, using evidence from the text.

3. In the section "Important Skills," what does the author compare and contrast?

4. A. Which text structure does the author use in the first two paragraphs of the section "Cheeky Grin"?

B. Explain how you know, using evidence from the text.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Finding and Using Text Evidence

Directions: Read "How to Save a Baby Orangutan." Then complete the activity below.

1. Imagine that you are writing a paragraph explaining how the Four Paws Forest School helps orphaned baby orangutans.

A. Which of the following would be the BEST topic sentence for your paragraph?

- Ⓐ The Four Paws Forest School helps orphaned baby orangutans by protecting them from hunters.
- Ⓑ The Four Paws Forest School is located in the heart of Borneo's rainforest.
- Ⓒ The Four Paws Forest School helps orphaned baby orangutans by teaching the babies important survival skills that their mothers would have taught them in the wild.

B. Which information from the article BEST supports the sentence you chose in part A?

- Ⓐ "For example, in the wild, Gerhana might have seen his mother peel the bark away from a tree and eat the nutritious fibers underneath. At the school, human caregivers showed Gerhana how to do this." (p. 18)
- Ⓑ "There are laws in place to prevent deforestation, but, Preuschoft says, more must be done to enforce them." (p. 18)
- Ⓒ "But many humans see the orangutans as pests—like roaches and rats—and kill them." (p. 17)

C. Which of the following BEST explains why the text evidence you chose in part B is relevant?

- Ⓐ It provides an example of an important survival skill that the Forest School teaches baby orangutans: how to find food.
- Ⓑ It explains how the Forest School helps baby orangutans by enforcing deforestation laws.
- Ⓒ It explains why baby orangutans need the help of the Four Paws Forest School.

2. Choose the piece of text evidence that BEST supports the statement below. Then complete the sentence to explain your choice.

Orangutans are in serious danger.

- Ⓐ “Gerhana needed medical attention—fast.” (p. 17)
- Ⓑ “There are laws in place to prevent deforestation, but, Preuschoft says, more must be done to enforce them.” (p. 18)
- Ⓒ “Since 1950, orangutan populations have declined by about 80 percent . . .” (p. 18)

I chose ____ because _____

3. A. Choose the THREE pieces of text evidence that BEST support the statement below.

Baby orangutans are dependent on their mothers in the wild.

- Ⓐ “Only six months old and unable to climb trees by himself, Gerhana would have been stranded. All he could have done was cry out—miserable, starving, and alone.” (p. 17)
- Ⓑ “Preuschoft isn’t surprised by Gerhana’s remarkable recovery. ‘That’s typical of orangutans,’ she says. ‘They are very resilient.’” (p. 18)
- Ⓒ “Ultimately, once the orangutans are healthy, fully grown, and independent, they are released back into the wild. . . . But this process can take 10 years or longer.” (p. 18)
- Ⓓ “In the wild, baby orangutans learn critical survival skills by observing and imitating their mothers.” (p. 18)
- Ⓔ “The two are inseparable as the mother helps her baby learn critical skills, such as how to find food, swing through the trees, and build a nest to sleep in.” (p. 17)

B. Select one piece of INCORRECT evidence from above and explain why it does NOT support the statement.

Evidence ____ does not support the statement because _____

4. Choose the paragraph that correctly uses text evidence from “How to Save a Baby Orangutan” in the form of a direct quotation.

- Ⓐ Orangutans are resourceful. For example, in the article “How to Save a Baby Orangutan,” author Mackenzie Carro explains that orangutans use large leaves to shield themselves from rain (17). The fact that orangutans use the plants around them to keep themselves dry shows that they are clever animals.
- Ⓑ Orangutans are resourceful. For example, in the article “How to Save a Baby Orangutan,” author Mackenzie Carro writes, “When it rains, orangutans hold leaves over their heads to keep dry” (17). The fact that orangutans use the plants around them to keep themselves dry shows that they are clever animals.
- Ⓒ Orangutans are resourceful. For example, “When it rains, orangutans hold leaves over their heads to keep dry.” The fact that orangutans use the plants around them to keep themselves dry shows that they are clever animals.

Explain why the two answers you did NOT choose are incorrect: _____

5. Choose the paragraph that correctly uses text evidence from “How to Save a Baby Orangutan” in the form of a paraphrase.

- Ⓐ There are ways to help save orangutans. For example, in the article “How to Save a Baby Orangutan,” author Mackenzie Carro quotes primatologist Dr. Signe Preuschoft who explains that there must be better enforcement of the laws that protect orangutans and their habitats (18). In other words, to help save orangutans, governments and other agencies can do a better job of making sure that people follow certain environmental laws.
- Ⓑ There are ways to help save orangutans. For example, in the article “How to Save a Baby Orangutan,” author Mackenzie Carro writes, “There are laws in place to prevent deforestation, but, Preuschoft says, more must be done to enforce them” (18). In other words, to help save orangutans, governments and other agencies can do a better job of making sure that people follow certain environmental laws.
- Ⓒ There are ways to help save orangutans. Primatologist Dr. Signe Preuschoft says that there must be better enforcement of the laws that protect orangutans and their habitats.

Explain why the two answers you did NOT choose are incorrect: _____

6. Now it's your turn. Write a paragraph explaining why baby orangutans need their mothers in the wild. Your paragraph should include:

- **a topic sentence**
- **at least one piece of text evidence in the form of a paraphrase or a direct quotation**
- **a sentence that states how that evidence supports your central idea**

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Finding Text Evidence

Directions: Read “How to Save a Baby Orangutan.” Then complete the activity below.

1. Choose the TWO pieces of text evidence from “How to Save a Baby Orangutan” that best support the statement below.

STATEMENT:

Orangutans are in serious danger.

- Ⓐ “Lizards the size of crocodiles darted across the forest floor as gem-colored frogs leaped through the mud and leopards hunted their dinner.” (p. 16)
- Ⓑ “But many humans see the orangutans as pests—like roaches and rats—and kill them.” (p. 17)
- Ⓒ “Gerhana needed medical attention—fast.” (p. 17)
- Ⓓ “Since 1950, orangutan populations have declined by about 80 percent . . .” (p. 18)

2. Choose the ONE piece of text evidence that best supports the statement below. Then complete the sentence to explain your choice.

STATEMENT:

Orangutans need rainforests to survive.

- Ⓐ “Palm oil is found in many foods and products, from pizza dough and chocolate to shampoo and toothpaste.” (p. 16)
- Ⓑ “Orangutans survive on the fruit and plants the rainforest produces, so as their habitat shrinks, so does their source of food.” (p. 16)
- Ⓒ “Since 1950, orangutan populations have declined by about 80 percent . . .” (p. 18)

I chose ____ because _____

3. Read the lines below from the article. Then write a statement that they all support.

STATEMENT:

- Ⓐ “Only six months old and unable to climb trees by himself, Gerhana would have been stranded. All he could have done was cry out—miserable, starving, and alone.” (p. 17)
- Ⓑ “The two are inseparable as the mother helps her baby learn critical skills, such as how to find food, swing through the trees, and build a nest to sleep in.” (p. 17)
- Ⓒ “In the wild, baby orangutans learn critical survival skills by observing and imitating their mothers.” (p. 18)

Name: _____ Date: _____

What's the Tone?

Tone is the author's attitude toward the subject he or she is writing about or toward the reader.

Words that could describe tone include *doubtful*, *humorous*, *gleeful*, *serious*, and *questioning*.

Authors create tone through word choice, the information they include, and how they organize the text.

This activity is about author Mackenzie Carro's tone in "How to Save a Baby Orangutan." We started question 1 for you.

1. What is Carro's tone as she writes about the Forest School? Write one adjective to describe it here:

admiring

In the box to the right, support your answer using details from the text.

The Forest School

Deforestation

2. What is Carro's tone as she writes about deforestation? Write one adjective to describe it here:

How do you know? Support your answer using details from the text.

3. What is Carro's tone as she writes about orangutans? Write one adjective to describe it here:

Support your answer using details from the text.

Orangutans

4. Look over your answers from pages 1 and 2. Consider the tone Carro uses throughout her article as she discusses the Forest School, deforestation, and orangutans.

What clues does Carro's tone give you about why she wrote this article? What do you think she was trying to accomplish through this article? Answer both questions in the space below.

Name: _____ Date: _____

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Tone is the author's attitude toward the subject he or she is writing about or toward the reader.

Words that could describe tone include *doubtful*, *humorous*, *gleeful*, *serious*, and *questioning*.

Authors create tone through word choice, the information they include, and how they organize the text.

This activity is about author Mackenzie Carro's tone in "How to Save a Baby Orangutan." We completed question 1 for you.

1. What is Carro's tone as she writes about the Forest School? Write one adjective to describe it here:

admiring

In the box to the right, support your answer using details from the text.

The Forest School

- Carro describes the Forest School as an "extraordinary place in the heart of the rainforest" (17). The word "extraordinary" shows that she views the school as unusual and remarkable.
- The details Carro chose to include about the caregivers' response when Gerhana was first brought in—that they "sprang to action" and then "worked around the clock—feeding and hydrating Gerhana, giving him medicine and belly rubs—to keep him alive"—show that she admires their dedication (17).
- Carro writes that though Gerhana still has a lot to learn, "Fortunately, his many human moms and dads will be at his side, helping him every step of the way" (18). You can tell she thinks Gerhana is lucky to be at the Forest School with caregivers she views warmly, like loving parents.

Deforestation

2. What is Carro's tone as she writes about deforestation? Write one adjective to describe it here:

How do you know? Support your answer using details from the text.

3. What is Carro's tone as she writes about orangutans? Write one adjective to describe it here:

Support your answer using details from the text.

Orangutans

4. Look over your answers from pages 1 and 2. Think about the tone Carro uses throughout her article as she discusses the Forest School, deforestation, and orangutans.

What clues does Carro's tone give you about why she wrote this article? What do you think she was trying to accomplish?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Paired Texts Quiz

Directions: Read “How to Save a Baby Orangutan” and “Why We Need Rainforests.” Then answer the questions below.

- On page 16, Mackenzie Carro writes, “For orangutans like Gerhana, this deforestation is a catastrophe.” Based on context clues, which is the best definition of *catastrophe*?
 - an unfortunate incident that happens unexpectedly and unintentionally
 - a puzzling situation
 - an event causing great damage or suffering; a disaster
 - a problem that slows progress down
- Which is the best summary of Gerhana’s story?
 - A farmer found a baby orangutan and turned him over to the authorities.
 - A human killed a mother orangutan, orphaning her baby.
 - A baby orangutan’s mother was killed, but a special school saved his life and is raising him so that he can be released into the wild again.
 - An orangutan’s habitat shrank because of human activity such as farming and mining.
- According to the information in the article,
 - scientists are unsure how many orangutans exist in the wild today.
 - orangutan populations have remained steady since the 1950s.
 - orangutan populations have declined so sharply that the animals are now in danger of extinction.
 - orangutans are no longer considered endangered.
- On page 17, Carro writes that the caregivers “worked around the clock.” Context clues show that to work around the clock is to
 - work all day and all night.
 - keep track of what time it is while you work.
 - work near a clock.
 - take breaks from your work throughout the day.
- The main purpose of “How to Save a Baby Orangutan” is to _____, whereas the main purpose of “Why We Need Rainforests” is to _____.
 - introduce readers to Dr. Signe Preuschoft; inform readers about Earth’s water cycle
 - inform readers about the threats orangutans face; help readers understand the vital role rainforests play in the planet’s health
 - describe the unique ecosystem in Borneo; explain why deforestation occurs
 - explain how orangutans communicate; compare the lumber and coal industries
- Which ideas are supported by both the article and the infographic? (Choose TWO answers.)
 - Rainforests are unique ecosystems that need to be preserved.
 - Humans have a lot in common with orangutans.
 - Rainforests regulate Earth’s climate.
 - Deforestation has devastating effects on plants and animals.

Constructed-Response Questions

Directions: Write your answer to the question below in a well-organized response.

- The naturalist John Muir once said, “When one tugs at a single thing in nature, he finds it attached to the rest of the world.” What did he mean? How does this idea apply to the article and the infographic?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Paired Texts Quiz

Directions: Read “How to Save a Baby Orangutan” and “Why We Need Rainforests.” Then answer the questions below.

- On page 16, Mackenzie Carro writes, “For orangutans like Gerhana, this deforestation is a catastrophe.” Context clues reveal that a catastrophe is
 - an accident.
 - a problem.
 - a disaster.
 - a setback.
- Which detail would be least important to include in a summary of Gerhana’s story?
 - Gerhana almost died alone in the wild.
 - Gerhana’s mother was killed.
 - Gerhana has a coat of bright-orange hair.
 - Caregivers at the Forest School saved Gerhana.
- According to the information in the article, orangutan populations
 - are too difficult to measure in the wild.
 - have remained steady since the 1950s.
 - have declined sharply.
 - are on the rise.
- On page 17, Carro writes that the caregivers at the Forest School “worked around the clock.” To work around the clock is to
 - work all day and all night.
 - keep track of what time it is.
 - work near a clock.
 - take breaks from work throughout the day.
- The main purpose of the infographic “Why We Need Rainforests” is to help readers understand
 - Earth’s water cycle.
 - the role rainforests play in the planet’s health.
 - carbon dioxide.
 - the lumber and coal industries.
- Both the article and the infographic support the idea that (choose TWO answers)
 - deforestation is a problem.
 - rainforests provide important medicines.
 - orangutans are like humans in many ways.
 - rainforests are valuable.

Constructed-Response Question

Directions: Write your answer to the question below in a well-organized response.

- The naturalist John Muir once said, “When one tugs at a single thing in nature, he finds it attached to the rest of the world.” He meant that in nature, nothing exists alone; everything is connected. How does this idea apply to the article and the infographic?

Note: *Scope* does not accept Google Docs. If you are e-mailing your entry, please send a .pdf or .doc file.

Rainforest Contest

Explain why rainforests are important and why they should be protected. Draw on both the article and the infographic to support your ideas. Three winners will each get *Orphaned* by Eliot Schrefer.

Entries will be judged on:

- ⇒ use of information from both texts
- ⇒ grammar, spelling, and punctuation
- ⇒ clarity and good organization
- ⇒ creativity

My name: _____

My home phone number: _____ My grade: _____

My teacher's name: _____ My teacher's e-mail: _____

School name: _____

School address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ ZIP: _____

School phone number: _____

My parent or legal guardian consents to my participation in this contest.

Parent's or legal guardian's signature: _____

Include this form with your entry and send both to: scopemag@scholastic.com
or mail them to: Rainforest Contest, c/o *Scope*, P.O. Box 712, New York, NY 10013-0712

ENTRIES MUST BE RECEIVED BY October 15, 2019!