

Name: _____ Date: _____

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

Vocabulary:

"Should We Bring Back the Woolly Mammoth?"

1. **captivity (kap-TIV-i-tee)** *noun*; A person or an animal that is in captivity is confined—that is, being kept somewhere and not allowed to leave. Prisoners are in captivity. Animals in zoos and aquariums are also in captivity.
2. **curiosity (kyor-ee-AHS-i-tee)** *noun*; You might be familiar with the noun *curiosity* meaning "a desire to learn or know," as in, "Dave's curiosity about dinosaurs kept him up all night reading about them." *Curiosity* can also refer to something that is strange and unusual—an object or idea that inspires wonder. A store that sells curiosities might sell items such as a comb carved out of bone, a cowboy doll that is also a radio, or the preserved body of a two-headed turtle.
3. **embryo (EM-bree-oh)** *noun*; An embryo is an animal in the earliest stages of growth before it is born. A human embryo is a tiny clump of cells in the mother's womb that will eventually grow into a baby. A bird embryo develops inside an egg and will eventually grow into a chick.
4. **lumber (LUHM-buhr)** *verb or noun*; To lumber is to walk or move in a slow, heavy, and awkward way. After a tough game, a tired football player might lumber off the field. A truck filled with heavy goods might lumber up a steep hill.

As a noun, *lumber* means "wooden planks or boards cut from logs," as in, "The logging company cut down an acre of trees to turn into lumber."
5. **meddle (MED-l)** *verb*; To meddle is to become overly involved in someone else's business—to involve yourself when your involvement isn't requested or wanted. For example, if Matt's sister tells Rebecca that Matt likes her, Matt might tell his sister to stop meddling in his personal life.

Directions: Below or on the back of this page, list any other words from the article 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 primary meaning of the word with your teacher or another adult. Then write a definition for the word and one example sentence using the word.

Vocabulary Practice

"Should We Bring Back the Woolly Mammoth?"

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

BOOK TITLES

- A. *The Embryo*
- B. *Meddling Mike*
- C. *Captivating Curiosities*
- D. *Captivity: A Harrowing Story of Survival in Space*

1. Travel writer Steven Nebbins takes you to some of America's most peculiar tourist attractions, including the world's largest cowboy boots in San Antonio, Texas; Leila's Hair Museum in Independence, Missouri; and a house made out of newspaper in Rockport, Massachusetts.

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

2. In this delightful children's book, a young cow learns to stop interfering in the other animals' business.

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

3. Journalist Amanda White has just received a phone call from a young man with an amazing story: He says he was kidnapped by aliens and held prisoner on their spaceship for two years. At first, Amanda thinks he's making it all up—but then she starts to wonder . . .

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

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

4. **meddle**

- Ⓐ help
- Ⓑ intrude

5. **curiosity**

- Ⓐ an odd item
- Ⓑ a familiar feeling

6. **lumber**

- Ⓐ glide
- Ⓑ trudge

Directions: Underline the boldfaced word that best completes each sentence.

7. The wildlife rescue center keeps animals in **captivity/curiosity** only if they would be unable to survive in the wild.

8. Because of my injured knee, I **lumbered/meddled** across the cafeteria like an elephant.

9. The scientist studies pig **embryos/curiosities** to learn more about how baby pigs develop and grow.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Constructing a Response

Directions: Read "Should We Bring Back the Woolly Mammoth?" and complete the activity on page 25. Then follow the steps below to write a response to the question on page 25.

→ See *Scope's* "How to Answer a Constructed-Response Question" for tips and information about how to complete this activity.

Question from page 25:

How does the section "Many Questions" contribute to the article?

Step 1: Write your claim.

Complete the sentences below to write your claim in response to the question.

The section "Many Questions" helps readers understand _____

_____.

Step 2: Provide text evidence with commentary.

Write two details from the article that support your claim. You can write them in the form of direct quotations or paraphrases. Include a citation for each detail. Explain how each detail supports your claim.

Detail 1: _____

Sentence explaining how this detail supports my claim: _____

Detail 2: _____

Sentence explaining how this detail supports my claim: _____

Step 3: Write a conclusion.

Wrap it all up. End your paragraph with a strong sentence that will give your readers something to think about. One option is to refer to your central claim. Or come up with an idea of your own!

Now it's time to put it all together. And guess what? You've already done the hardest part! All that's left is to take what you just wrote and put it together into one flowing paragraph. Write your final response on a separate sheet of paper.

Remember to:

- Use transitions between sentences.
- Read your paragraph to make sure your ideas are clear. Revise as needed.
- When you are satisfied with your paragraph, read it again to make sure there are no spelling or punctuation mistakes.

Name: _____ Date: _____

How to Answer a Constructed Response Question

Step 1: State your claim.

Your claim is your answer to the question. Your claim should . . .

- **echo the question. In other words, it should turn the question into a statement.**

Example A: Imagine you are answering the question, “According to the article, what is the best way to eat chocolate?” Your answer should start like this: “According to the article, the best way to eat chocolate is . . .”

Example B: Imagine you are answering the question, “Does the author think it’s ever okay to lie?” If your answer is yes, your answer could start like this: “The author thinks that sometimes it’s okay to lie . . .”

- **include reasoning or explanation. So if you are answering a yes-or-no question, you need to do more than say yes or no—you also need to provide some explanation or reason for your answer. If you are answering an open-ended question, you need to provide a brief summary or explanation of your ideas. Your reasoning or explanation should be one to three sentences.**

Example A: According to the article, the best way to eat chocolate is take your time and enjoy the chocolate with all five of your senses.

Example B: “The author thinks that sometimes it’s okay to lie, if you are lying to make someone feel good and no harm will come from your lie.”

Step 2: Provide text evidence with commentary.

Text evidence is details from the text that support your claim—in other words, details from the text that show why your claim is true.

Commentary is where you explain WHY the text evidence supports your claim. Your commentary should include key words from your claim. Text evidence . . .

- **can be in the form of a direct quotation or paraphrase.**
- **should be cited. In other words, you need to make it clear to the reader where the quote or paraphrase came from. Give the page number and, if it’s not obvious, the author’s name and/or the name of the article.**

Here are two examples of text evidence with commentary:

Example A (using a direct quote): “Before you bite the chocolate, take a moment to look at it,” the author writes on page 5. “Admire its glossy shine. Then lift it to your nose and take a deep inhale. What do you notice?” (p. 5) Here, the author is telling readers to take their time before biting into the chocolate, and to use their senses of sight and smell to enjoy the chocolate.

For more on using text evidence, see Scope’s “How to Use Text Evidence” reference sheet.

Example B (using a paraphrase): According to the author, it's okay to tell your friend you're sure no one at the party noticed the spinach stuck between her teeth, because there is nothing to be done about it now and maybe you can relieve some of your friend's embarrassment (p. 14). Here, the author is saying that it's OK to tell a small lie that makes someone feel better and doesn't do any harm.

Step 3: Write a conclusion.

A conclusion is 1-3 closing sentences that leave your reader with an insightful thought. A conclusion could . . .

- **state whether you agree or disagree with the author's point of view, and why.**
- **state whether you think the author's reasoning is sound or unsound, and why.**
- **tell how the topic you've been writing about connects to your life.**

Here are two examples of text evidence with commentary:

Example A: Perhaps eating chocolate in the slow, thoughtful way the author suggests could lead to a deeper enjoyment of it—but eating chocolate this way would also require an awful lot of patience and self-control!

Example B: Is the author right? I think so. Being completely honest about everything at all times is very likely to lead to some hurt feelings, and why hurt someone's feelings if it's not necessary?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Short Read Quiz

Directions: Read “Should We Bring Back the Woolly Mammoth?” Then answer the questions below.

1. The purpose of the article is mainly to
 - (A) argue that woolly mammoths were important Ice Age animals.
 - (B) transport readers into the past, to imagine the habitats of woolly mammoths.
 - (C) explain the pros and cons of an exciting new technology that could help bring back extinct creatures like the woolly mammoth.
 - (D) provide an explanation for how gene editing works.
2. Author Maggie Pierce describes the woolly mammoth as a behemoth. Which details help you understand the meaning of the word *behemoth*?
 - (A) “But traces of them can still be found.”
 - (B) “They stood as tall as a basketball hoop and weighed as much as a school bus.”
 - (C) “They would likely live in captivity.”
 - (D) “Mammoth remains, some remarkably well preserved, have been discovered in Siberia, a cold region in Russia.”
3. Which statement expresses a central idea of the article?
 - (A) The Ice Age was a long time ago.
 - (B) There are reasons to be concerned about de-extinction.
 - (C) Our traits are determined by our genes.
 - (D) Mammoths were enormous animals.
4. Which pair of lines BEST support the central idea you identified in question 3?
 - (A) “The embryo would be placed in the womb of an elephant” and “Today, thousands of creatures are in danger of becoming extinct.”
 - (B) “All living things have genes” and “they are what make a dog’s ears pointy.”
 - (C) “Bringing back extinct creatures is known as de-extinction” and “The last of these furry giants died out about 4,000 years ago.”
 - (D) “Yet de-extinction raises many questions” and “is it fair to bring an animal into the world to be a research subject—a curiosity, basically?”
5. In the section “Many Questions,” Pierce expresses concern about
 - (A) how mammoths would affect tigers.
 - (B) what mammoths would eat.
 - (C) mammoth habitats.
 - (D) the financial cost of de-extinction.
6. In the section “Many Questions,” Pierce asks a series of questions. What purpose do they serve?
 - (A) They help readers picture woolly mammoths.
 - (B) They encourage readers to consider the consequences of bringing mammoths back.
 - (C) They create a feeling of wonder and excitement.
 - (D) They add suspense to the article.

Constructed-Response Question

Directions: Write your answer in a well-organized response.

7. What opinion does Maggie Pierce express about de-extinction in her article? How do you know? Be sure to answer both questions. Use text evidence to support your answers.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Short Read Quiz

Directions: Read “Should We Bring Back the Woolly Mammoth?” Then answer the questions below.

1. Which statement BEST describes the article?

- (A) The article argues that woolly mammoths were important Ice Age animals.
- (B) The article transports readers into the past, to imagine the habitats of woolly mammoths.
- (C) The article explains the pros and cons of an exciting new technology that could help bring back extinct creatures like the woolly mammoth.
- (D) The article provides an explanation for how gene editing works.

2. On page 24, Maggie Pierce writes “This research has triggered a debate.” Based on context clues, *triggered* most closely means

- (A) ended.
- (B) started.
- (C) worsened.
- (D) improved.

3. Which sentence expresses a central idea of the section “Not If, But When”?

- (A) Genes determine the color of our hair.
- (B) De-extinction will soon be possible.
- (C) Elephants and mammoths are closely related.
- (D) Mammoths had shaggy coats.

4. Which line BEST supports the central idea you identified in question 3?

- (A) “The embryo would be placed in the womb of an elephant.”
- (B) “All living things have genes.”
- (C) “They are what make a dog’s ears pointy and a bird’s feathers blue.”
- (D) “But today, advances in technology have made de-extinction less a question of ‘if’ than ‘when.’”

5. In the section “Many Questions,” Pierce expresses concern about

- (A) how mammoths would affect tigers.
- (B) what mammoths would eat.
- (C) mammoth habitats.
- (D) the financial cost of de-extinction.

6. In the section “Many Questions,” Pierce asks a series of questions. What purpose do they serve?

- (A) They help readers imagine what a woolly mammoth looked like.
- (B) They encourage readers to consider the consequences of bringing mammoths back.
- (C) They create a feeling of wonder and excitement.
- (D) They add suspense to the article.

Constructed-Response Question

Directions: Write your answer in a well-organized response.

- 7.** Consider the following claim: *Maggie Pierce is concerned about de-extinction.* Explain whether you agree or disagree with this claim, based on Pierce’s article “Should We Bring Back the Woolly Mammoth?” Support your answer with text evidence.