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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. Nuts, seeds, and berries
C. Fish, frogs, and insects	D. Grass, leaves, and fruits

- 2) How do flamingos get their dazzling color?

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

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

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

- 4) What is a threat to flamingos?

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

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

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

- 6) What gives flamingos their pink color?

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

- 7) Where do most flamingos live?

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

- 8) What kind of habitats do flamingos like?

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

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

A. It is very sharp and helps them catch fish.	B. It changes color to match their surroundings.
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 warmth	B. For play
C. For protection from predators	D. For food



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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- 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.
- 39) Flamingos are the most attractive birds because of their pink and red colors.
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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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- 46) Flamingos mainly feed on large animals like tortoises and rabbits.
- 47) Flamingos eat only plants and seeds.
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- 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
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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
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- A. They have B. They were
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- 55) I'm amazed by how flamingos can fly," said the zookeeper.
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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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- 58) It's incredible to know that flamingos have been around for 30 million years!
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- 61) Flamingos can stand on one leg for a long time.
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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> C </u> | 27. <u> true </u> | 52. <u> A </u> |
| 3. <u> C </u> | 28. <u> false </u> | 53. <u> D </u> |
| 4. <u> C </u> | 29. <u> true </u> | 54. <u> A </u> |
| 5. <u> D </u> | 30. <u> true </u> | 55. <u> C </u> |
| 6. <u> B </u> | 31. <u> fact </u> | 56. <u> declarative </u> |
| 7. <u> B </u> | 32. <u> opinion </u> | 57. <u> exclamatory </u> |
| 8. <u> D </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> |
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| 13. <u> true </u> | 38. <u> fact </u> | 63. <u> exclamatory </u> |
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