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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. Grass, leaves, and fruits
 - B. Shrimps, snails, and plankton
 - C. Fish, frogs, and insects
 - D. Nuts, seeds, and berries

- 2) How do flamingos get their dazzling color?
 - A. By bathing in bright colored water.
 - B. By eating certain types of food like shrimp and algae.
 - C. They are born with it.
 - D. By rolling in colored mud.

- 3) What color are baby flamingos when they are born?
 - A. Grey or white
 - B. pink or red
 - C. Yellow or orange
 - D. Black or brown

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

- 6) What gives flamingos their pink color?
 - A. Carotenoids
 - B. Melanin
 - C. Chlorophyll
 - D. Keratin

- 7) Where do most flamingos live?
 - A. Parts of North America and Australia
 - B. Parts of Antarctica and Arctic
 - C. Parts of Asia and Europe
 - D. Parts of Africa and South America

- 8) What kind of habitats do flamingos like?
 - A. Fields, meadows, and hills
 - B. Cities, towns, and villages
 - C. Deserts, mountains, and forests
 - D. Lakes, lagoons, and swamps

- 9) What's special about a flamingo's beak?
 - A. It changes color to match their surroundings.
 - B. It is very sharp and helps them catch fish.
 - C. It's long and helps them reach high food sources.
 - D. It is bent in the middle and they use it like a filter to catch their food in water.

- 10) Why do flamingos live in large groups?
 - A. For protection from predators
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Determine if the statements is something the animal would say (W) or it it is not something the animal would say (N).

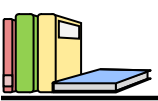
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Determine if the statement is a fact or opinion based on the information in the article.

- 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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- 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.

- 41) Living in large groups helps protect flamingos from predators.
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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
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- 53) It's a fact that flamingos stand on one leg to conserve heat.
 - A. they are
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- 54) They've discovered that the flamingo's pink color comes from its diet.
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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.
- 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!
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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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| 2. _____ | 27. _____ | 52. _____ |
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11-20	45	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0



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| 1. <u> B </u> | 26. <u> true </u> | 51. <u> B </u> |
| 2. <u> B </u> | 27. <u> true </u> | 52. <u> A </u> |
| 3. <u> A </u> | 28. <u> false </u> | 53. <u> D </u> |
| 4. <u> C </u> | 29. <u> true </u> | 54. <u> A </u> |
| 5. <u> C </u> | 30. <u> true </u> | 55. <u> C </u> |
| 6. <u> A </u> | 31. <u> fact </u> | 56. <u> declarative </u> |
| 7. <u> D </u> | 32. <u> opinion </u> | 57. <u> exclamatory </u> |
| 8. <u> D </u> | 33. <u> fact </u> | 58. <u> exclamatory </u> |
| 9. <u> D </u> | 34. <u> opinion </u> | 59. <u> exclamatory </u> |
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