Secrets in the Pools

Mark, organize, and summarize facts from one source.

4.W.5.d "Summarize and organize information in their own words, giving credit to the source."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Circle two ways a tide pool changes, underline two ways animals respond, and number two actions that protect tide pools so you can group the facts before summarizing them.

When the Sea Steps Back

1. At the edge of a rocky beach, seawater fills small hollows when the tide comes in. When the tide goes out, some water stays behind in these hollows. These little pools are called tide pools. For hours, the animals in a pool may be cut off from the open sea. Sunlight can warm the water, while waves at the next high tide bring fresh seawater.

2. Life in a tide pool is not easy. On a sunny day, water may evaporate, making the remaining water saltier. A sea anemone can pull in its soft tentacles when it is exposed to air. A limpet, a kind of sea snail, clings tightly to rock with a strong foot. These different actions help animals stay safe until the water rises again.

3. People can explore tide pools without disturbing them. Step on bare rock instead of plants or animals, and leave each animal where you found it. Moving a rock can expose creatures hiding underneath, so put it back gently if you lift it. Watch quietly for small movements, such as a snail sliding over stone. The next high tide will cover the pools again.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. In one sentence, summarize how a tide pool forms and later changes. Use your own words and name the passage as your source.

2. Write two short notes about low tide. Label one Water and tell how it can change on a sunny day. Label the other Animals and tell what they may be cut off from.

3. In one sentence, compare how an anemone and a limpet respond when the tide goes out. Use your own words.

4. Group two visitor actions into short notes. Label one Protect and the other Observe. Use your own words.

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

A younger student wants to lift a rock and leave it turned over to look again later. Write four sentences explaining what to do and why. Include one fact about changing tides, one fact about an animal, and the passage title as your source.

ANSWER KEY

Secrets in the Pools

GRADE 4 · 4.W.5.d

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Circle two ways a tide pool changes, underline two ways animals respond, and number two actions that protect tide pools so you can group the facts before summarizing them. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	In one sentence, summarize how a tide pool forms and later changes. Use your own words and name the passage as your source.	**According to "When the Sea Steps Back," water left in rocky hollows forms pools that can warm before the sea returns.**
2	Write two short notes about low tide. Label one Water and tell how it can change on a sunny day. Label the other Animals and tell what they may be cut off from.	**Water: Some water evaporates, making the rest saltier. Animals: They may be cut off from the open sea.**
3	In one sentence, compare how an anemone and a limpet respond when the tide goes out. Use your own words.	**An anemone pulls in its tentacles when exposed to air, while a limpet grips the rock tightly.**
4	Group two visitor actions into short notes. Label one Protect and the other Observe. Use your own words.	**Protect: Leave animals where they are. Observe: Watch for small movements without disturbing the pool.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Put the rock back gently because leaving it turned over exposes hidden creatures. When the tide goes out, water stays in rocky hollows until the sea rises again. A limpet grips stone while it waits for the water to return. These facts come from "When the Sea Steps Back."

Accept accurate summaries and notes in the student's own words. For the open task, look for advice to replace the rock, a reason based on the passage, both requested facts, and credit to the passage.