Tide Pool Edit

Use precise terms and cut repeated meanings.

6.W.2.e "Choose language and content-specific vocabulary that express ideas precisely and concisely, recognizing and eliminating wordiness and redundancy."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Circle three places where words repeat a meaning, one in each paragraph. Underline two science terms that name a body part or an attachment structure precisely.

Life Between Tides

1. When the tide pulls away from a rocky shore, seawater remains in hollows called tide pools. A pool may look still, but its residents face changing conditions. On a sunny day, water evaporates and the salt left behind becomes more concentrated. A sudden rainstorm can make the pool less salty. These shifts test animals that cannot simply swim to deeper water. Some shelter under rocks until the next high tide returns back. Others close their shells to hold moisture inside.

2. Sea anemones attach to rock with a muscular base. Their tentacles surround a mouth and catch small animals drifting past. When exposed to air, an anemone pulls its tentacles inward to reduce water loss. Mussels use strong threads, called byssal threads, to fasten themselves to rocks. Clusters of mussels can create tight spaces where other creatures hide. A crab may crawl into a small, tiny crevice during low tide. In that shelter, it is less exposed to drying wind and hungry birds.

3. These pools are also places of movement, not just hiding. A limpet presses its broad foot against rock to resist waves, then grazes on algae with a ribbon of tiny teeth called a radula. As the tide rises, water flows over the rocks and brings food particles into the pool. When it falls again, some animals must endure hours out of the water. Life in a tide pool depends on holding fast, finding shade, and responding to changing conditions each and every day.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. In paragraph 1, how would you shorten the phrase “returns back” without changing its meaning?

2. In paragraph 2, rewrite “a small, tiny crevice” without the repeated meaning.

3. Which term in paragraph 2 names the threads mussels use to attach to rocks more precisely than “threads” does?

4. Rewrite the last sentence of paragraph 3 without its repeated meaning. Keep all three survival actions.

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Write three informative sentences about a natural process other than tides. Use at least two precise science terms, and avoid words that repeat the same meaning.

ANSWER KEY

Tide Pool Edit

GRADE 6 · 6.W.2.e

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Circle three places where words repeat a meaning, one in each paragraph. Underline two science terms that name a body part or an attachment structure precisely. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	In paragraph 1, how would you shorten the phrase "returns back" without changing its meaning?	**Use "returns."**
2	In paragraph 2, rewrite "a small, tiny crevice" without the repeated meaning.	**A tiny crevice.**
3	Which term in paragraph 2 names the threads mussels use to attach to rocks more precisely than "threads" does?	**Byssal threads.**
4	Rewrite the last sentence of paragraph 3 without its repeated meaning. Keep all three survival actions.	**Life in a tide pool depends on holding fast, finding shade, and responding to changing conditions each day.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Magma rises through a vent beneath a volcano. At the surface, the molten rock is called lava. As lava cools, it hardens into igneous rock.

For the marking job, accept "returns back," "small, tiny," and "each and every" as redundant wording. Precise terms include "tentacles," "byssal threads," and "radula"; accept other accurate body-part or attachment terms from the passage.