

Tide Pool Clues

Use reading moves when a detail is unclear.

3.6.I "monitor comprehension and make adjustments such as re-reading, using background knowledge, asking questions, and annotating when understanding breaks down."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Circle one word or idea that makes you pause, write a ? beside it, and underline the sentence that helps you understand it after you reread.

Life Between the Tides

- ① At low tide, rocky shores can hold small pools of seawater. These tide pools are like tiny neighborhoods. Sea stars, crabs, snails, and anemones may live there. Anemones look like flowers, but they are animals. Their soft tentacles catch tiny food floating in the water. When waves return, the pools connect again to the larger ocean.
- ② During low tide, the sun can warm a shallow pool quickly. The water may become warmer than the ocean water. A crab can hide under a rock, where it stays cooler and wetter. Some snails close a hard door called an operculum over their shells. This helps them keep water inside their bodies until the tide comes back.
- ③ People who visit tide pools can help protect these animals. They can watch quietly and leave rocks where they are. A rock may be a crab's hiding place, even if no animal is visible at first. Visitors should not take shells or animals home. Looking closely, then leaving the pool as it was, keeps this small habitat safe.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 The word operculum may be new. Reread its sentence. What is an operculum?

2 Use what you know about shade and the details in paragraph 2. Why might a crab hide under a rock at low tide?

3 Write a question beside the sentence, "A rock may be a crab's hiding place." Then answer your question with a detail from the paragraph.

4 Which sentence in paragraph 1 should you underline to explain what happens to tide pools when waves return?

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Choose one sentence from the passage that makes you pause. Put a ? beside it, then write two sentences: a question about the sentence and an answer you found by rereading.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Circle one word or idea that makes you pause, write a ? beside it, and underline the sentence that helps you understand it after you reread. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	The word operculum may be new. Reread its sentence. What is an operculum?	It is a hard door that a snail closes over its shell.
2	Use what you know about shade and the details in paragraph 2. Why might a crab hide under a rock at low tide?	The rock can keep the crab cooler and wetter.
3	Write a question beside the sentence, "A rock may be a crab's hiding place." Then answer your question with a detail from the paragraph.	Possible response: Why should visitors leave rocks where they are? A rock may be a crab's hiding place, even when no animal is visible.
4	Which sentence in paragraph 1 should you underline to explain what happens to tide pools when waves return?	"When waves return, the pools connect again to the larger ocean."

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

How do anemones get food in the tide pool? I reread and found that their soft tentacles catch tiny food floating in the water.

Accept reasonable circled words or ideas and underlined details that help clarify them. For the written questions, accept different useful questions and answers that are supported by the passage.