

Common Core Aligned Comprehension Assessment

What Do You Do When Something Wants to Eat You?
CCSS Assessment

Name: _____

Score: / 9

Directions:

Use what you know about **What Do You Do When Something Wants to Eat You?** to answer each of the following questions.

1. Which of these is a key detail in understanding each of the animals in this book?

- ☐ A They are all ocean animals.
- ☐ B The animals are defending themselves or feeling threatened.
- ☐ C This is the way all of these animals hunt for food.
- ☐ D These animals all make good pets.

2. What is the main idea of this text about animals?

- ☐ A Animals eat other animals.
- ☐ B There are some scary animals out there!
- ☐ C Animals can defend themselves from predators in many interesting ways.
- ☐ D No one should try to catch or eat a Puffer fish.

3. The word **harm** means to hurt something. The text says the hover fly is **harmless**. What does **harmless** mean?

- ☐ A It can not hurt anything or anyone.
- ☐ B It is very dangerous.
- ☐ C It can sting and bite.
- ☐ D Its sting hurts less than a wasp.

4. This author uses illustrations as a text feature. If he wanted to help you with some of the important and difficult words he wrote, what could he add to the end of the book?

- ☐ A He could add a graph of how many times he used the word.
- ☐ B He could add a caption.
- ☐ C He could add a table.
- ☐ D He could add a glossary.

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Common Core Assessment:
One question for each Reading
Informational OR Reading Literature
standard (1-9)



5. What was the author's purpose in writing about how animals defend themselves? (RI.2.6)

- ☐ A He wanted you to know how to catch these animals.
- ☐ B He wanted to write about his favorite animals.
- ☒ C He wanted you to notice how animals adapt and solve their problems.
- ☐ D He wanted you to be angry at the animals' predators.

6. How did the illustration of the glass snake help you understand it is really a lizard? (RI.2.7)

- ☒ A It shows how it can drop its tail and still live. Snakes do not have tails.
- ☐ B It shows that it has legs, they are just really small.
- ☐ C It shows how the legs drop off when the glass snake is threatened.
- ☐ D It is a drawing that showed the glass snake in many pieces.

7. After all the details about how animals defend themselves, the author ends with a question. What point is he trying to make? (RI.2.8)

- ☐ A He wants you to know wild animals are smarter than people.
- ☒ B He wants you to know that you can adapt and solve problems, too.
- ☐ C He is pointing out that catching animals is easy.
- ☐ D He want to convince you to go to the zoo to see these animals.

8. How are the gliding frog and the flying fish similar? (RI.2.9)

- ☐ A Both of them are brightly colored to warn predators of their poison.
- ☐ B Both are very fast swimmers and can make quick getaways.
- ☐ C The gliding frog lives in trees, while the flying fish lives in the ocean.
- ☒ D They can both escape by traveling through the air.

9. If you wanted to read more facts about animal survival, which book would NOT be helpful? (RI.2.10)

- ☐ A *Animal Survival Facts*
- ☒ B *Auggie the Hedgehog's Big Adventure*
- ☐ C *How Animals Adapt to Survive*
- ☐ D *Predators vs. Prey*

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Answer Key

