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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. Fish, frogs, and insects
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  - D. Grass, leaves, and fruits
- 2) How do flamingos get their dazzling color?
  - A. By eating certain types of food like shrimp and algae.
  - B. By bathing in bright colored water.
  - C. They are born with it.
  - D. By rolling in colored mud.
- 3) What color are baby flamingos when they are born?
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  - B. Heavy snow and ice
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  - D. Fire in the forest
- 5) What is the purpose of a flamingo's long legs?
  - A. To help them fly
  - B. To help them climb trees
  - C. To help them wade in deep waters
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- 6) What gives flamingos their pink color?
  - A. Keratin
  - B. Melanin
  - C. Carotenoids
  - D. Chlorophyll
- 7) Where do most flamingos live?
  - A. Parts of Asia and Europe
  - B. Parts of North America and Australia
  - C. Parts of Africa and South America
  - D. Parts of Antarctica and Arctic
- 8) What kind of habitats do flamingos like?
  - A. Fields, meadows, and hills
  - B. Lakes, lagoons, and swamps
  - C. Deserts, mountains, and forests
  - D. Cities, towns, and villages
- 9) What's special about a flamingo's beak?
  - A. It's long and helps them reach high food sources.
  - B. It changes color to match their surroundings.
  - C. It is very sharp and helps them catch fish.
  - 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 food
  - B. For warmth
  - C. For protection from predators
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**Determine if the statements is something the animal would say (W) or if it is not something the animal would say (N).**

- 11) "I use my beak for hunting on the ground for worms."
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- 18) "Living in large groups helps me increase my chances of finding a mate."
- 19) "My unique beak is bent in the middle and I use it like a filter to catch my food in water."
- 20) "I enjoy being solitary and independent."
- 21) "I am born with a beautiful pink color."
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- 23) "I get my pink color from eating food containing carotenoids."
- 24) "I like to live in small groups of less than 20."
- 25) "We grow up together in huge groups. There are sometimes thousands of us in one place."
- 26) "I love living near water. Lakes, lagoons, and swamps are where I call home."
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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.
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- 36) Flamingos are the best birds to watch because of their graceful movements.
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- 38) Baby flamingos are not born pink.
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- 40) Flamingos have the most unique beaks among all birds.

**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.
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- 47) Flamingos eat only plants and seeds.
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- 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  
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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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**Determine if the sentence is a declarative(d), exclamatory(e), interrogative(i) or imperative(m).**

- 56) Flamingos build their nests out of mud.
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- 58) It's incredible to know that flamingos have been around for 30 million years!
- 59) There are four different species of flamingos, what a surprise!
- 60) The largest known spreading of flamingos occurred in India with about 1.5 million individuals, just how many flamingos is that!
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- 67) What do flamingos eat?
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  - 69) Did you know that a flock of flamingos is called a "flamboyance", how unique is that!
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- |           |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. _____  | 26. _____ | 51. _____ |
| 2. _____  | 27. _____ | 52. _____ |
| 3. _____  | 28. _____ | 53. _____ |
| 4. _____  | 29. _____ | 54. _____ |
| 5. _____  | 30. _____ | 55. _____ |
| 6. _____  | 31. _____ | 56. _____ |
| 7. _____  | 32. _____ | 57. _____ |
| 8. _____  | 33. _____ | 58. _____ |
| 9. _____  | 34. _____ | 59. _____ |
| 10. _____ | 35. _____ | 60. _____ |
| 11. _____ | 36. _____ | 61. _____ |
| 12. _____ | 37. _____ | 62. _____ |
| 13. _____ | 38. _____ | 63. _____ |
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| 20. _____ | 45. _____ | 70. _____ |
| 21. _____ | 46. _____ | 71. _____ |
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- |                         |                           |                                 |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. <u><b>B</b></u>      | 26. <u><b>true</b></u>    | 51. <u><b>B</b></u>             |
| 2. <u><b>A</b></u>      | 27. <u><b>true</b></u>    | 52. <u><b>A</b></u>             |
| 3. <u><b>A</b></u>      | 28. <u><b>false</b></u>   | 53. <u><b>D</b></u>             |
| 4. <u><b>A</b></u>      | 29. <u><b>true</b></u>    | 54. <u><b>A</b></u>             |
| 5. <u><b>C</b></u>      | 30. <u><b>true</b></u>    | 55. <u><b>C</b></u>             |
| 6. <u><b>C</b></u>      | 31. <u><b>fact</b></u>    | 56. <u><b>declarative</b></u>   |
| 7. <u><b>C</b></u>      | 32. <u><b>opinion</b></u> | 57. <u><b>exclamatory</b></u>   |
| 8. <u><b>B</b></u>      | 33. <u><b>fact</b></u>    | 58. <u><b>exclamatory</b></u>   |
| 9. <u><b>D</b></u>      | 34. <u><b>opinion</b></u> | 59. <u><b>exclamatory</b></u>   |
| 10. <u><b>C</b></u>     | 35. <u><b>fact</b></u>    | 60. <u><b>exclamatory</b></u>   |
| 11. <u><b>false</b></u> | 36. <u><b>opinion</b></u> | 61. <u><b>declarative</b></u>   |
| 12. <u><b>false</b></u> | 37. <u><b>fact</b></u>    | 62. <u><b>interrogative</b></u> |
| 13. <u><b>true</b></u>  | 38. <u><b>fact</b></u>    | 63. <u><b>exclamatory</b></u>   |
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