

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

DIRECTIONS

Read the text and then answer the questions.

Swimming in the ocean is fun. It can also be dangerous. The waves can pull swimmers underwater. A riptide can do this. It is also called a *rip current*. This is a strong channel of water. It can drag people away from the beach. People fight to stay above the surface. Even strong swimmers struggle. Surfers or swimmers should swim parallel to the beach to get out of a rip current. This is very important information to know!

1. Which question about the text would help readers monitor their reading?

- (A) How do you get sand out of your shoes?
- (B) How did I get this rip in my pants?
- (C) Why can swimming in the ocean be dangerous?
- (D) What do kids learn in swimming lessons?

2. Which title best fits the text?

- (A) Beach Fun
- (B) Safety in the Water
- (C) Playing with Beach Balls
- (D) Swimming in the Pool

3. Which word has the same vowel sound as *tide*?

- (A) film
- (B) cry
- (C) rid
- (D) tidbit

4. What is the definition of *drag* as it is used in this text?

- (A) moving slowly
- (B) a nuisance
- (C) pulling something or someone
- (D) effort

5. Which word describes the tone of this text?

- (A) warning
- (B) sad
- (C) funny
- (D) historical

SCORE

1. (Y) (N)

2. (Y) (N)

3. (Y) (N)

4. (Y) (N)

5. (Y) (N)

___ / 5

Total

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1. (Y) (N)

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3. (Y) (N)

4. (Y) (N)

5. (Y) (N)

___ / 5

Total

Shark attacks are scary to think about when you are at the beach. Hearing a story of an attack on the news may make people think twice about swimming. Swimmers may not want to go in the water, or they may not even want to be on the beach. The truth is that shark attacks are rare. When a shark bites a human it is usually a mistake. A shark may think it is eating a seal. Sharks do not hunt humans.

1. What does the first sentence tell about this text?

- (A) The story is about scary shows on TV.
- (B) The story is about shark attacks.
- (C) The story is about going to the beach.
- (D) The story is about pet sharks.

2. Which chapter title would help a reader find this information in a table of contents?

- (A) Sharks Are Everywhere!
- (B) The Truth About Shark Attacks
- (C) Stay Out of the Water
- (D) Danger at the Beach

3. Which two words have the same vowel sound?

- (A) *seal* and *hunt*
- (B) *scary* and *rare*
- (C) *twice* and *think*
- (D) *beach* and *news*

4. Which of the following words is a synonym for *rare*?

- (A) each month
- (B) never
- (C) always
- (D) uncommon

5. What type of text would include language similar to what is used in this text?

- (A) a social studies book
- (B) a book of animal poems
- (C) a menu
- (D) an article about ocean wildlife

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DIRECTIONS

Read the text and then answer the questions.

Pollution on the beach is troubling. Some of that trash comes from beachgoers. Throwing garbage on the sand pollutes the water because the trash makes its way into the ocean. Some of the trash actually washes up from the ocean. Pollution can come from many places. People can work together to clean up the beaches. It makes the beach a nicer place to visit. It helps wildlife there, too!

1. Which type of image would tell a reader more about this text?

- (A) a list of wildlife found on the beach
- (B) a photograph of a fishing boat
- (C) a photograph of a polluted beach
- (D) a picture of a "No Swimming" sign

2. Which word from the text would most likely be found in the glossary?

- (A) work
- (B) pollution
- (C) trash
- (D) sand

3. Which word from the text makes a new word by adding the prefix *re-*?

- (A) visit
- (B) place
- (C) makes
- (D) all of the above

4. Which of these words is the root word of *pollution*?

- (A) revolution
- (B) pollute
- (C) poll
- (D) Polly

5. Based on the text, which statement is true?

- (A) The author wants to teach people about keeping beaches clean.
- (B) The author thinks beaches are all filthy.
- (C) The author compares air pollution and water pollution.
- (D) The author uses facts to tell the history of pollution.

SCORE

1. (Y) (N)

2. (Y) (N)

3. (Y) (N)

4. (Y) (N)

5. (Y) (N)

___ / 5

Total

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Being Safe on the Beach

A day at the beach can be wonderful. The coast is quiet and peaceful. The view of the water is very soothing. It can also be quite dangerous. The ocean is very powerful. People need to make safe choices. This will help people avoid injury out in the waves or on the sand.

There is one major way that people can be safe on the coast. They must pay attention to signs and warnings on the beach. Sometimes, a flag will wave on the beach. The flag warns people about risky conditions.

Here are the flags that people might see on some beaches:



- A double red flag means the water is closed to the public. The entire beach is closed. People must stay out of the water. This is used for severe weather or currents. Water pollution, lightning, or shark sightings nearby also will get this flag.
- A red flag means there is a high hazard. A high hazard may be high surf and/or strong currents.
- A yellow flag means there is a moderate hazard. A moderate hazard may be strong surf and/or currents.
- A green flag means there are safe conditions. This means that conditions on the beach are safe, but beachgoers should always use caution.

Lifeguards also help with beach safety. They watch swimmers and surfers. They keep a close eye on people in the water. They will even watch people on the sand who are near the waves. Lifeguards are trained to help rescue people. They know first aid in case someone gets hurt. They can also call other rescuers to help a person who is in serious trouble.

Yet not all beaches have lifeguards. Many beaches are public property. People can visit them when they choose. There is no one to stop a person from going into the water. People have to be safe for their own good. A perfect day on the beach is always a safe day on the beach!

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DIRECTIONS

Read "Being Safe on the Beach" and then answer the questions.

1. What is the purpose for reading this text?

- (A) to be entertained
- (B) to be persuaded to avoid the beach
- (C) to learn about beach safety
- (D) to learn about flags

2. Which statement would the author likely agree with?

- (A) People can behave however they want to at the beach.
- (B) Stay out of the water when lifeguards tell you to do so.
- (C) There are no rules at the beach.
- (D) Strong swimmers are never in danger.

3. Which statement makes a connection to the text?

- (A) Our car has hazard lights in case it breaks down.
- (B) We fly a flag on the 4th of July.
- (C) I stay safe at the beach by sticking close to my family and watching the water for hazards.
- (D) I like the color red.

4. Which information in the text is highlighted in a list?

- (A) who hangs the flags
- (B) where the flags are hung
- (C) what the flags mean
- (D) the beaches that use this flag system

5. What is the main idea?

- (A) Lifeguards are not properly trained.
- (B) The beach is a safe place.
- (C) Beach safety is important.
- (D) Flags come in pretty colors.

6. What is one way to stay safe at the beach?

- (A) Stay out of the water when there is a hazard.
- (B) Follow the directions of lifeguards.
- (C) Pay attention to the beach flags.
- (D) all of the above

SCORE

1. (Y) (N)

2. (Y) (N)

3. (Y) (N)

4. (Y) (N)

5. (Y) (N)

6. (Y) (N)

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Total

