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The information used in this book comes from the following sources:

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# The Zebra

**Directions:** Read the short sentences. Pick the answer choice that best combines the information in the short sentences. Your answer should be clear and grammatically correct.

1. A zebra baby is a foal.

A foal has legs.

The legs are extremely long.

- a. A zebra baby is a foal that is born with long legs extremely.
- b. A zebra baby is called a foal, and it has extremely long foal legs when it is born.
- c. When it is born, a foal that is a baby zebra has extremely long legs.
- d. A zebra baby, or foal, is born with extremely long legs.

2. The foal can run with its legs.

The foal can keep up with its legs.

The legs are almost adult-sized.

The foal can keep up with the herd within an hour.

The hour is after its birth.

- a. With its almost adult-sized legs, the foal can run and keep up with the herd within an hour after its birth.
- b. Within an hour after its birth, the foal's legs can almost keep up and run with the adult-sized herd.
- c. The foal can keep up with the herd within an hour after its birth on its almost adult-sized legs it can run with and keep up with.
- d. With its legs that are almost adult-sized, within an hour of its birth, the foal can run with the herd and keep up with the herd.

3. Zebras roll.

They roll in the mud.

They roll in the dust.

They roll to take a bath.

- a. Zebras roll in the mud, or zebras roll in the dust to take a bath.
- b. Zebras roll to take a mud bath in the dust.
- c. In the mud or the dust zebras roll to take a bath.
- d. To take a bath, zebras roll in the mud or dust.

# The Zebra *(cont.)*

4. Zebras shake when the mud dries.

Zebras shake the mud off.

Loose hair shakes off with the mud.

Flakes of skin shake off with the mud.

The skin is dry.

- Zebras shake when the mud dries so that the mud shakes off, along with loose hairs and shaking dry flakes of skin.
- When the mud dries, zebras shake it off, along with loose hair and flakes of dry skin.
- Flakes of dry skin and loose hairs are shaken off along with the mud by the zebra when it has dried.
- Zebras shake it off, drying the mud, loose hair, and flakes of skin.

5. The film is left on the skin.

The film is of dust.

The film acts as a shield.

The shield is against heat.

The shield is against wind.

The shield is against insects.

- The film left on the skin is of dust and acts as a shield against heat, and wind and insects.
- A shield against heat, wind, and insects, is the film of dust left on the skin.
- The film of dust left on the skin acts as a shield against heat, wind, and insects.
- Left on the skin, the dust of film acts as a heat, wind, and insect shield.

6. Some birds help the zebras stay clean.

They help by eating pests.

The pests are little.

The pests burrow in the zebras' skin.

- The little pests that burrow in the zebras' skin are helped by some birds eating them.
- Some birds that eat the little pests that burrow in the zebras' skin help stay clean.
- Some birds help the zebras stay clean by eating the tiny pests that burrow in the zebras' skin.
- Burrowing in the zebras' skin, the little pests are eaten by some clean birds.

**Fun Fact!** Did you know that no two zebras are exactly alike? Just as we have our own fingerprints, zebras have their own stripe patterns.