Facts About Eskimos

In the next lesson, you will read about Eskimos. The winters are very cold where Eskimos live. Eskimos live near the North Pole in Canada and Alaska.

Alaska is a state of the United States, but it is far north of the main part of the United States. Touch Alaska on the map.
Picture 2 shows an Eskimo with some of the things that Eskimos use. The Eskimo is holding a fishing pole in one hand.
The Eskimo is holding a fishing spear in the other hand.
The Eskimo is wearing warm clothes that are made from animal skins.

Near the Eskimo is a sled. The dogs that pull the sleds are called sled dogs.
The boat that Eskimos use in the summer is called a kayak.
Make sure you can read these words:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eskimo</th>
<th>Alaska</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kayak</td>
<td>spear</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Back to Canada

There were hundreds of geese on Crooked Lake and in the fields around it. Henry and Tim circled the lake twice before Henry spotted their flock. Then he pointed his wing toward the south shore and said, “There’s our flock right there.”

The two geese flew very low over the flock and honked loudly. As they made a sharp turn and headed back, Henry could hear some of the geese in the flock saying things like, “Who are those geese?” and “Doesn’t that one goose look a lot like Henry?”

Tim and Henry landed right in the middle of the flock. Oh, how the geese honked and flapped their wings. Tim’s mom flapped her wings so hard she sent little feathers flying all over the place. His dad rushed over and gave Tim a big old goose kiss. “My son,” he said, “I didn’t think we’d ever see you again.”

Tim had tears in his eyes. As Tim ran off with his mom and dad, Henry’s friends formed a big circle around him and honked so loudly that you could hear them for miles. A few minutes later, some of his children, grandchildren and great grandchildren came from their flocks to give Henry big old goose kisses. One of Henry’s grandchildren said, “We didn’t think you were coming, but we knew we would see you next summer when we went north again.”

“Yes,” a great grandchild said, “but now you’ll be able to fly back to Canada with us next spring.”

Henry started to say, “Oh, I don’t know,” but then he smiled and said, “Sure. We’ll all go back to Canada in the spring.”

And that’s what happened. Henry spent the winter in the warm Florida sun, napping, eating, swimming and visiting with his friends and family. About two times every week, he would go flying with some of the geese who were less than a year old. He would always make sure that Tim went with them. Henry would give the young geese practice at flying in a V. Henry would honk out orders as the V would swoop over Crooked Lake very low and very fast. Once in a while, Henry would have a sore wing after flying with the young geese, but his wing wasn’t too bad.

Henry wasn’t really worried about his wing because the trip back north was a lot easier than the trip down to Florida. The trip north started in January but the geese wouldn’t reach Big Trout Lake in Canada until the middle of April.

At the beginning of January, Tim, Henry and all the geese began
feeling restless. They wanted to fly north. Two days later, the first flocks took off. Over the next few days, Henry watched hundreds and hundreds of flocks take off. Finally, Henry's flock was ready. It flew into the sky and joined other flocks that were leaving Crooked Lake, Reedy Lake and the other nearby lakes. The geese flew in four great Vs. The sky was filled with geese.

Henry's flock followed the warm weather as it moved north. The flock would stay at a landing place long enough to make sure that the next landing place would not be frozen.

Finally, in the middle of April, the flock arrived at Big Trout Lake. There was honking and flapping as the geese met other flocks that stayed at Big Trout Lake during the summer.

Two days after the flock landed at Big Trout Lake, Tim and Henry said goodbye. It was time for Tim and the other geese that were almost a year old to form their own flock and fly off to Sandy Lake. The young geese would spend the summer at that lake. Before Tim left, he gave Henry a big old goose kiss and said, "Thank you for everything you've done. And I hope that I'll see you next winter at Crooked Lake."

Henry said, "I'll be there."
Number your paper from 1 through 11.

Review Items
1. When geese learn to fly, do they start in the water or on the land?
2. They run with their ___ out to the side.

3. Which letter shows the part of the earth that receives more heat from the sun than any other letter?
4. Which letter shows a part of the earth that receives less heat from the sun than any other letter?

5. The sun shines ___.
   - some of the time
   - all of the time

6. Can you see the sun all day long and all night long?

7. Write the letters of the 2 kinds of places that are safe for geese.
   a. places with many geese
   b. places with a few ducks
   c. places with no geese or ducks
   d. places with a few geese
8. During winter at the North Pole, how much does the sun shine?
   - never       - all the time
9. During summer at the North Pole, how much does the sun shine?
   - never       - all the time
10. What season is it at the North Pole when the North Pole tilts toward the sun?
11. What season is it at the North Pole when the North Pole tilts away from the sun?
Use a road map of your state to figure out how far it is between some of the cities in your state. Use the key to measure the distances.

Compare the distance you get using the key with the distance number that is shown on the map.

The distance numbers that are given on the map are often more than the distance you get by using the key. Why is that true?

Who would travel farther between two cities, a goose or a person driving on the road?

Why?
1. Which letter on the map shows Alaska? ________________

2. Which letter shows Canada? ________________________

3. Which letter shows the main part of the United States? ________________

4. Which 2 letters show where Eskimos live? _____ and _____

5. How warm is it during winter in Alaska? ________________

Look at the picture below. Write the name of each of these objects in the correct place:

- Eskimo
- sled dogs
- fishing pole
- fishing spear
- sled
- kayak

6. ____________________
7. ____________________
8. ____________________
9. ____________________
10. ____________________
11. ____________________
12. What kind of boat do Eskimos use in the summer?  

13. Why don’t they use those boats in the winter?  

---

**Story Items**

14. Who met Tim at Crooked Lake?  

15. Why were they surprised to see Tim?  

16. The first geese to greet Henry were his  

17. Were Henry’s children, grandchildren and great grandchildren in the same  

   flock as Henry?  

18. In the winter, Henry gave the young geese practice in flying in a  

19. The flocks started to fly north again in the month of  

20. They did not arrive at Big Trout Lake until the month of  

21. So it took them months to make the trip north.  

22. After the flocks arrived at Big Trout Lake, and the other young geese left the flock.  

23. How old were all these geese?  

24. Where did those geese move to?  

25. What lake would this flock go to in the fall?  

---

**Review Item**

26. The picture shows the sun and two balls. **Fix up the balls** so that half of each ball is in sunlight and half is in shadow.

![Diagram of the sun and two balls with one divided by a dashed line]  

GO TO PART D IN YOUR TEXTBOOK.
1. hind
2. Alaskan
3. December
4. shoulder
5. jacket
6. icy

2. snowball
2. playmate
3. snowdrift
4. slowpoke

3. repeated
2. playful
3. dangerous
4. walruses

4. killer whale
2. polar bear
3. ice floe
4. Oolak
5. March
6. splat

5. Usk
2. Oomoo
3. pebbled
4. February
5. scattered
6. fur
Animals in Alaska

The picture below shows some of the animals that live in Alaska. Here are the names of the animals in the picture: polar bear, elephant seal, killer whale, walrus and wolf.

Tell which animal in the picture is the biggest and which animal is the smallest.
Where Oomoo and Oolak Lived

In the next story, you will read about Oomoo and Oolak. They were Eskimos who lived in Alaska.

Pictures 1, 2 and 3 show the place where Oomoo and Oolak lived.
Pictures 1 and 2 show what their place looked like in the spring. Picture 1 shows how that place looks if you are standing on the beach. Picture 2 shows how that place looks if you are above that place looking down. Picture 2 is like a map of the place. You can see the ice floe in Picture 2.

The pebbled beach shows where the sand ends and the ocean begins. Seals are on the pebbled beach, far from the tent. Two walruses are closer on the pebbled beach. Near the end of the ice floe are killer whales.

The tent on top of the hill was Oomoo's summer home.

Picture 3 shows how the same place looked at the end of summer. Compare the place in spring and at the end of the summer. Tell three things that have changed.

In summer, the seals and the walruses moved away before the water froze. The killer whales also moved away. These animals came back in the spring.

Make sure you can read these words:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>seal</th>
<th>walrus</th>
<th>killer whale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ice floe</td>
<td>slope</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Picture 2**

**Picture 3**
Oomoo was an Eskimo girl who was twelve years old. Oomoo had a brother named Oolak. He was ten. Oomoo and Oolak lived in Alaska, near the ocean. When our story starts, Oomoo and Oolak are very happy. They are happy because it is April. April is a very good time of the year for the Eskimos along the Alaskan coast because April is in spring. And in the spring, the days start getting longer and warmer.

In the spring, you can notice the days getting longer. The days get longer because the North Pole of the earth is tilting toward the sun. As the North Pole tilts more and more toward the sun, the days get longer and longer.

If you live in Alaska, the days get very short in the winter and very long in the summer. The picture of the globes shows why. Globe W shows how the earth looks on the first day of winter. The X marks the place where Oomoo and Oolak live. Half of the earth is dark all the time. The place where Oomoo and Oolak live is so close to the North Pole that it is in darkness all winter long.

During Oomoo’s winter, there is no daytime. There is only nighttime. That nighttime lasts for weeks and weeks. Imagine not seeing the sun for weeks. Then imagine what it is like to see the sun start coming out for a longer time each day.

Look at globe S. It shows the earth on the first day of summer.

You can tell that globe S shows summer because the North Pole is tilting toward the sun. On the first day of summer, it doesn’t get dark where Oomoo and Oolak live. They are so close to the North Pole that they can see the sun all the time. For weeks, there is no night—just daytime. Then the sun starts disappearing for a longer time each day.
Remember, in summer the sun shines all the time where Oomoo and Oolak live. In winter, the sun does not shine at all. If you understand these facts, you can see why Oomoo and Oolak were happy when it was April. During the months of December and January, they had not seen the sun. During the months of February and March, the days got longer and warmer. In April, the days were getting much longer. Now the sun was shining more than 12 hours each day. The little flowers were starting to pop out on hills near the ocean. Thousands of seals were beginning to appear along the shore. Now the days were beautiful. “The sun,” Oomoo said to herself and held her hands up. “The beautiful sun.” She took a deep breath and smiled at Oolak. He smiled. They were standing on a hill next to the ocean. Tiny white clouds were scattered in the blue sky. The ocean was blue and gray, and it looked very cold. There was still a lot of snow on the ground, but it was wet snow, the kind of snow that made good snowballs.

Oolak made a good snowball. Oomoo figured out what Oolak was going to do, so she started to run away. She ran down the slippery hill and onto the ice chunks. She heard a snowball splat next to her, but she didn’t stop. She ran and hollered over her shoulder, “Missed again!” She was smiling as she jumped to the next chunk of ice. She heard another splat next to her.

Then she stopped. In front of her, a huge polar bear was climbing from the water onto the ice. The polar bear was no more than three meters from Oomoo.
Number your paper from 1 through 22.

**Story Items**

1. When days get longer, is the North Pole tilting toward the sun or away from the sun?
2. When days get shorter, is the North Pole tilting toward the sun or away from the sun?
3. Oomoo and Oolak might have a hard time going to sleep at night in the summertime. Tell why.
4. In April, the sun shines for more than 16 hours each day in Alaska.
5. What kind of animal did Oomoo see at the end of the story?
6. How far was Oomoo from that animal?
7. During Oomoo's winter, there is no ________.
   - daytime
   - nighttime

8. Write the letter of the globe that shows how the earth looks on the first day of winter.
9. Write the letter of the globe that shows how the earth looks on the first day of summer.
Review Items

10. Write the number of the earth that has the North Pole tilting away from the sun.
11. Write the number of the earth that has the North Pole tilting toward the sun.
12. Write the number of the earth that has darkness all around the North Pole.
13. Write the number of the earth that has daylight all around the North Pole.

Write which season each earth in the picture shows.

14. 
15. 
16. 
17. 

18. How warm is it during winter in Alaska?
19. Which letter on the map shows Alaska?
20. Which letter shows Canada?
21. Which letter shows the main part of the United States?
22. Which 2 letters show where Eskimos live?
Label each animal in the picture below.

1. __________
2. __________
3. __________
4. __________
5. __________
6. __________

7. Which animal in the picture is the biggest? _________________

8. Which animal in the picture is the smallest? _________________
Write these words in the correct places on the map.

9. pebbled beach  
10. killer whales
11. summer home  
12. path
13. ice floe  
14. seals
15. walruses

16. At the end of summer, the beach where Oomoo lived was different from the picture in 3 ways. What was different about the ice floe?

________________________________________________________________________

17. What was missing from the water? _______________________________________

18. What was missing from the beach? _______________________________________

GO TO PART E IN YOUR TEXTBOOK.
The Dangerous Season

The animals in Alaska are most dangerous in the spring. The male animals are ready to fight anything. The females have babies in the spring. After they have had babies, they will fight any animal that bothers their babies.

Polar bears are dangerous. So are wolves and walruses. The picture shows two animals fighting on the beach. The winner of the fight will keep his place on the beach. The loser will have to find another spot on the beach. The loser will probably have to fight another seal.

Remember, these animals are most dangerous in the spring.
Usk, the Polar Bear

"Usk," Oomoo shouted. "Usk, you big hill of white. Where have you been?"

The huge polar bear stood up and wagged his head from side to side. He was nearly three meters tall when he stood up on his hind legs. Oomoo started to run toward Usk, but then she stopped. She remembered what her father had told her last fall, when the days were starting to get short. Her father had told her that Usk was no longer a bear cub. He was a full-grown bear and full-grown bears are not pets.

Now Oolak was standing on the ice chunk next to Oomoo. "Wow," he said, "Usk has grown a lot since last fall."

"Yes," Oomoo said. "Usk is beautiful." She was right.

Usk's coat was white-white, so bright in the sun that the color hurt Oomoo's eyes. As she looked at Usk, she remembered the first time she had ever seen him. Hunters had shot Usk's mother three years ago. Usk was just a baby, no bigger than a puppy. When Oomoo found Usk, he was very skinny and he could hardly move. For months she fed him milk from a bottle that she had made out of animal skins. Usk grew bigger and bigger. He became the best playmate that anybody ever had. He loved to run and wrestle in the snow. He slid down steep snowdrifts headfirst. He slid down them tail
first. In fact, he would sometimes slide down them as he turned around and around, with his legs sticking out in all directions as he swept a wide path down the snowdrift.

As Oomoo stood near the great bear, she found it hard to believe that this same bear used to fit inside her jacket or that this bear used to sleep on the floor of her winter home.

Usk had been Oomoo’s friend for over two years, but last fall something about him changed. He still liked to play sometimes, but at other times he didn’t seem to be interested in Oomoo or in being with her. Usk would go off by himself and walk along the high slopes, sometimes howling into the air like a dog. Sometimes he wouldn’t come down to see Oomoo for three or four days at a time. And each time he came back, he didn’t seem as playful as he had been the time before.

One day late in the fall, another polar bear came over the hills. It was a young male, about the same size as Usk. Usk attacked that bear and drove it away. That was the day that Oomoo’s father told her and Oolak not to go near the bear anymore. “Usk is a bear,” her father had told them. “And bears do what bears do. They are not pets. Do not go near Usk anymore. He could hurt you.”

Oomoo stood there on the ice chunk, looking up at Usk. She remembered what her father had told her.

Oomoo wanted to run over and give that great big bear a great big hug. She wanted to bury her face in his heavy white fur. She wanted to slide down the slopes with him. But she just stood there, smiling. “Hi, Usk,” she said. Her brother repeated the greeting.

Usk dropped to all four legs and lowered his rear end, the way he always did when he wanted to play. “Usk wants to play,” Oolak hollered. Oolak was holding a wet snowball. He threw it at Usk and hit the bear in the shoulder. “Come on, Usk,” he yelled, and ran back toward the shore.

Oomoo was going to remind her brother that they should not play with Usk. But before she could say anything, the bear bumped into her, almost knocking her into the icy water. Usk ran past her after Oolak, who was running toward the beach and hollering, “Here I am, you big white slowpoke.”

Oomoo started running after the bear. She began to laugh.
Number your paper from 1 through 16.

Review Items

Choose from these words to answer each item:
- Canada
- Florida
- sun
- equator
- migration
- poles
- moon
- geese

1. The heat that the earth receives comes from the __________.
2. The part of the earth that receives more heat than any other part is the __________.
3. The parts of the earth that receive less heat than any other part are called the __________.

Write the name of each numbered object in the picture. Choose from these names:
- fishing pole
- spear
- Eskimo
- sled dogs
- sled
- kayak

Lesson 14
10. When days get longer, is the North Pole tilting toward the sun or away from the sun?

11. When days get shorter, is the North Pole tilting toward the sun or away from the sun?

12. In April, the sun shines for more than ___ hours each day in Alaska.

13. Which globe shows how the earth looks on the first day of winter?

14. Which globe shows how the earth looks on the first day of summer?

15. What kind of boat do Eskimos use in the summer?

16. Why don’t they use those boats in the winter?
Name ________________________________

A

1. In what season are animals most dangerous in Alaska? ________________
2. During what season do female animals in Alaska have babies? ________________
3. Female animals fight in the spring to protect ____________________________.
4. Name 2 kinds of Alaskan animals that are dangerous in the spring.

B  Story Items

5. What had happened to Usk’s mother? ________________________________
6. When Oomoo first saw Usk, Usk was no bigger than a ____________________.
7. About how tall was Usk when he stood up now? _________________________
8. Oomoo’s father said, “Full-grown bears are not ________.”
   • cubs    • pets    • dogs
9. Usk had become less playful last ________________________________.
10. Oomoo didn’t run up and hug Usk because she remembered what
    ________________________________ had told her.
11. What did Oolak throw at Usk? ________________________________
12. Why did Oolak do that? ________________________________

Skill Items

Scientists do not ignore ordinary things.

13. What word means that you don’t pay attention to something? ________________
14. What word tells about things that you see all the time? ________________
15. What do we call highly-trained people who study different things about the
    world? ________________________________
Review Items

Write these words in the correct places on the map.

16. ice floe  19. walruses  21. path
17. summer home  20. pebbled beach  22. seals
18. killer whales

GO TO PART D IN YOUR TEXTBOOK.
A

1
1. mosquito
2. actually
3. punish
4. no-see-ums
5. scientists
6. ordinary

2
1. speckled
2. nudged
3. scrambled
4. sliced

3
1. forth
2. cliff
3. ignore
4. hitch
5. enter
6. careless

4
1. swarming
2. sloshing
3. growling
4. tumbling

B

Florida, Canada and Alaska

You’ve read about places in Florida, Canada and Alaska. See what you remember about those places.
- Which place is farthest south, Florida, Big Trout Lake or Alaska?
- Which place is farthest north?
- Which place has the warmest winters?
- Which place has the coldest winters?

Lesson 15
Here's a map that shows Canada and Alaska.
You can see the route that goes from Big Trout Lake to where Oomoo and Oolak live.

Use the key to figure out about how far it is between these two places.

---

**C Playing with Usk**

Oolak ran very fast, but Usk ran even faster. Usk caught up to Oolak just as Oolak reached the beach. Usk nudged Oolak with his nose, and Oolak went tumbling in the pebbles. Usk made a growling sound and shook his head, but Oomoo knew that he was just playing the way dogs sometimes do. Oolak got to his feet and started to stumble through the pebbles. Before he got two meters down the beach, however, Usk caught up to him again, gave him a nudge in the back, and down went Oolak.
Oomoo ran to the edge of the beach where there was a snowdrift that was about a meter deep. She made a snowball and threw it at Usk. Splat! It hit him on the rear end. He turned around and stood up.

Usk made a growling sound and chased Oomoo. He caught up to her, grabbed her by the collar and pushed her over. She went face first into the snowdrift next to the pebbled beach.

She rolled over and laughed. Usk was sitting in the snow next to her, panting. With his big pink tongue hanging out, he looked like a great big white dog. She tossed some snow at his tongue. He licked his chops, and then started to pant again.

“Hey,” Oolak said. “Let’s hitch him up to the sled.”

Oomoo remembered the fun that she and Oolak used to have sledding down the hills with Usk. She used to hitch him to a dog sled and let him run down the hills. Sometimes he would stop halfway down and the sled would run into him. Then everybody would tumble down the hill. Sometimes he would run very fast and then make a turn at the bottom of the hill. The sled would
slide in a great circle and then turn
over, tossing Oomoo and Oolak into
the snow. Sometimes Usk would . . .

“Oomoo,” her father shouted.

Oomoo stopped thinking of
sledging with Usk and looked up on
the top of the hill, where her father
was standing. “Oomoo,” he shouted
again. “Oolak, come here now.”

Oomoo and Oolak scrambled up the
slope through the wet snow.

The top of the hill was free of
snow. Oomoo stamped the snow
from her feet and looked down. She
did not want to look at her father.
She could feel that he was looking
at her.

“Oomoo, I am ashamed of you,”
he said. “What season of the year is
it?” Oomoo answered quietly.

Her father said, “And in what
season are bears the most
dangerous?”

“Spring,” she said.

“And what did I tell you about
playing with Usk?”

Oomoo replied, “We should not
go near him.”

Her father said, “If you cannot
stay away from that bear, you will
have to stay where he will not go.”

D Number your paper from 1 through 20.

Skill Items

Here are three events that happened in the story:

a. Her father said, “And in what season are bears the most
dangerous?”
b. Oolak got to his feet and started to stumble through the
pebbles.
c. With his big pink tongue hanging out, he looked like a great
big white dog.

1. Write the letter of the event that happened near the beginning of
the story.

2. Write the letter of the event that happened near the middle of
the story.

3. Write the letter of the event that happened near the end of
the story.
Use the words in the box to write complete sentences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ignore</th>
<th>splat</th>
<th>route</th>
<th>Eskimos</th>
<th>ordinary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>playful</td>
<td>scientists</td>
<td>restless</td>
<td>constant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. The horses became [ ] on the dangerous [ ].
5. [ ] do not [ ] things.

Review Items

6. In which direction do geese fly in the fall?
7. What is this trip called?

8. The earth is shaped like a [ ].
9. The hottest part of the earth is called the [ ].
   - pole
   - desert
   - equator
10. The [ ] are the coldest places on the earth and the [ ] is the hottest place on the earth.
11. How many poles are there?
12. The farther you go from the equator, the [ ] it gets.
   - colder
   - fatter
   - hotter

13. At which letter would the winters be very, very cold?
14. At which letter would the winters be very, very hot?
15. Is it easier to fly alone or with a large flock?
16. Flying near the back of a large flock is like riding your bike
   • with the wind
   • against the wind

17. What season is it at the North Pole when the North Pole tilts
    toward the sun?
18. What season is it at the North Pole when the North Pole tilts
    away from the sun?

19. In what season are animals most dangerous in Alaska?
20. During what season do female animals in Alaska have babies?
Name ____________________________

A

1. What state is at the north end of the route on the map?

2. What country is at the south end of the route?

3. About how many miles is the route?

4. Write **OO** where Oomoo and Oolak lived.

5. Write **OH** where Old Henry lived in the summertime.

B

**Story Items**

6. What happened when Usk nudged Oolak with his nose?
7. Usk started chasing Oomoo after ____________________

8. When Usk caught up to Oomoo, what did he grab?
   - boot    - collar

9. Then what did Usk do to Oomoo? ____________________

10. Who made the children stop playing? ____________________

11. When Oomoo reached her father, she didn’t look at him. Why?
    ____________________

12. Will the father let the children play with Usk? ____________________

**Review Items**

13. Write the missing seasons on the picture below.

14. Shade half of earth A and half of earth C.

---

**Diagram:**

A. Winter

B. __________

D. __________

C. __________

---

**GO TO PART D IN YOUR TEXTBOOK.**
A

1. numb
2. shrank
3. ridge
4. sliced
5. cliff
6. itch

1. grinding
2. glanced
3. punishment
4. swarming
5. nicer
6. speckled

B

Facts About Killer Whales

You'll be reading more about killer whales. Here are facts about killer whales:

- Killer whales are about 12 meters long. Most other whales are much longer than killer whales.
- Killer whales are not fish. Fish are cold-blooded. Whales are warm-blooded, like bears, humans and dogs.
- Killer whales are very smart. Some scientists think that killer whales are smarter than dogs.
- Killer whales hunt in packs. They kill larger whales, polar bears, seals or any other animal that is in the water.

C

The Beach

Oomoo's father said, "You must stay away from Usk."

Then he ordered Oomoo and Oolak to stay near their summer house for two full days. Oomoo and Oolak were not to go down to the beach or on the ice floe or into the hills. Oomoo's family had just moved into their summer home, which was a tent on a ridge near the ocean.

Their winter home was at the bottom of a cliff, right next to the beach. The winter home was a cave dug into the side of the cliff. The screaming winter wind could not get inside the cave. The summer home was much nicer, and it was much larger than the cave. It was made from animal skins. The only problem with the summer home was the bugs.
As soon as the snow starts to melt in Alaska, insects come out. Mosquitoes come out in clouds—millions and millions of them. The mosquitoes don’t seem to bother the bears or the dogs, but they sure bother humans. There are also biting flies in Alaska. Biting flies look like ordinary flies, but they bite like mosquitoes. They leave red bumps that itch.

There are other biting flies—very small ones. And there are also little insects so small that you have to look very carefully to see them. They come out when the sun goes down, and they bite. Their bites feel like mosquito bites, but they do not leave a red mark. These tiny bugs are called no-see-ums.

Oomoo didn’t like the bugs, but she managed to ignore them most of the time. And Oomoo’s summer home was in a place where the wind blew hard. When the wind blew, the bugs stayed away.

Oomoo was being punished, but she really didn’t mind sitting there on the hill near her summer home, looking down at the beach. The beach was like a circus that had a million different acts. There were acts from the elephant seals. They were swarming on the beach about half a mile from Oomoo’s summer home. Male seals were fighting for the best places on the beach.

Closer to Oomoo was another act. Two walruses were lying on a part of the beach that was speckled with thousands of birds. In the ocean were the killer whales, swimming back and forth just beyond the end of the ice floe. The killer whales were waiting for the seals to enter the water.

As Oomoo watched the killer whales she remembered a time when she had been very close to them. She had been out in a kayak with her father. It was late spring and the ocean was very calm. Oomoo’s father paddled the kayak past the end of the ice floe. Suddenly, three huge killer whales appeared in the water. The fins of the killer whales sliced through the water as they circled the boat. Then one of the whales lifted its head out of the water and seemed to look right at Oomoo. The whale opened its mouth and Oomoo could see the shiny white row of knives. The whale was only a few meters from the kayak. It looked at Oomoo for a few seconds, then slipped back into the water, making a sloshing sound.

Oomoo and her father sat silently in the kayak. Oomoo was so frightened that her hands were shaking. Then slowly, the three killer whales moved away from the kayak.

As Oomoo sat on the ridge looking out at the killer whales and thinking about what had happened, she could feel goose bumps on her
arms. "I never want to be that close to killer whales again," she said to herself. Then the sounds on the beach caught her attention. Some of the birds near the walruses were fighting.
Number your paper from 1 through 13.

Review Items

Write the name of each animal in the picture.

1.  
2.  
3.  
4.  
5.  
6.  

7. Which animal in the picture is the biggest?
8. Which animal is the smallest?
9. Female animals fight in the spring to protect __________.

10. Name 2 kinds of Alaskan animals that are dangerous in the spring.

11. The map shows a route. What state is at the north end of the route?

12. What country is at the south end of the route?

13. About how many miles is the route?
Name _____________________________

A

1. About how long are killer whales? _________________________________

2. Compare the size of killer whales with the size of other whales. **Killer whales** _________________________________________________

3. Are killer whales fish? _________________________________________

4. Are killer whales **warm-blooded** or **cold-blooded**? ______________

5. Name 3 animals that are warm-blooded. _____________________________

6. Name 3 animals that are cold-blooded. ______________________________

B  Story Items

7. How long did Oomoo and Oolak have to stay near the summer house? ________________________________________________________________

8. What kind of house was the summer house? ________________________

9. What kind of house was the winter house? _________________________

10. Which house was bigger? _________________________________________

11. What was the only problem with the summer house? ________________

12. Name 3 kinds of biting insects that Alaska has in the spring. __________

13. Why was Oomoo’s summer home in a place where the wind blew hard? __________________________________________________________

14. What were the male seals on the beach fighting for? ________________
15. What were the killer whales waiting for?

16. What were Oomoo and her father in when the killer whales came close to them?

17. How many whales were there?

Skill Items

Here are three events that happened in the story:

a. They were swarming by the thousands on the beach about half a mile from Oomoo’s summer home.

b. Then Oomoo’s father ordered Oomoo to stay near their summer house for two full days.

c. “I never want to be that close to killer whales again,” she said to herself.

18. Write the letter of the event that happened near the beginning of the story. ______

19. Write the letter of the event that happened near the middle of the story. ______

20. Write the letter of the event that happened near the end of the story. ______

Review Items

21. How many Great Lakes are there? ______________________

22. Color the Great Lakes on the map.

23. Fill in the blanks to show the four seasons.

winter, ______________, summer, fall, ______________, spring,

__________________________

GO TO PART D IN YOUR TEXTBOOK.