



COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

NATIONAL PARKS: GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

1. Write a paragraph describing the main ideas of Chapter 3.
2. What feature of Glacier National Park do you find most interesting? Why?
3. What animal is an invasive species in Glacier National Park?
 - A. grizzly bear
 - B. Clark's nutcracker
 - C. rainbow trout
4. Why might melting glaciers harm some plants and animals in the park?
 - A. All plants and animals need large glaciers to survive.
 - B. Melting ice and warm weather could change the ecosystem.
 - C. Many animals in the park live inside the ice.



5. What does **poverty** mean in the *Glacier National Park* book?

*But settlers had destroyed the tribes' food sources. Many Indigenous people faced hunger and **poverty**. So, in 1895, they sold some land to the United States.*

- A. cooking fancy meals
- B. gaining money
- C. not having enough

6. What does **vistas** mean in the *Glacier National Park* book?

*The road passes many beautiful **vistas**. People can look out their windows to glimpse amazing sights. They can also stop at different places to enjoy the views.*

- A. views of nature
- B. long, narrow roads
- C. cars full of people



ANSWER KEY FOR NATIONAL PARKS: GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

1. Answers will vary
2. Answers will vary
3. C
4. B
5. C
6. A



COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

NATIONAL PARKS: GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK

1. Write a few sentences describing different things visitors can do in Grand Canyon National Park.
2. If you visited the Grand Canyon, what would you be most excited to see? Why?
3. What is the most venomous animal in the Grand Canyon?
 - A. rattlesnake
 - B. little brown bat
 - C. canyon tree frog
4. How do visitors erode trails?
 - A. Visitors always stay in their cars.
 - B. Many visitors walk on the same trail.
 - C. Visitors usually create new trails.



5. What does **migrate** mean in the *Grand Canyon National Park* book?

*Some live by the canyon all through the year. Others stop briefly as they **migrate**.*

- A. move to a new area
- B. drink water from a river
- C. stay somewhere forever

6. What does **droughts** mean in the *Grand Canyon National Park* book?

*Also, climate change has caused less rain to fall. **Droughts** harm plants and animals.*

- A. times when there is too much rain
- B. times when there is not enough rain
- C. times when wildlife is safe from rain



ANSWER KEY FOR NATIONAL PARKS: GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK

1. Answers will vary
2. Answers will vary
3. A
4. B
5. A
6. B



COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

NATIONAL PARKS: GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK

1. Write a few sentences describing the different kinds of wildlife found in Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

2. If you were going to visit Great Smoky Mountains National Park, what would you be most interested in seeing? Why?

3. When did Great Smoky Mountains National Park open?
 - A. 1830
 - B. 1926
 - C. 1940

4. How might beetles help the park's forests?
 - A. They could eat invasive insects.
 - B. They could eat the park's trees.
 - C. They could eat large salamanders.



5. What does **conflicts** mean in the *Great Smoky Mountains National Park* book?

*In the 1600s, European settlers began to arrive. They created **conflicts**. Settlers often fought with the Cherokee people.*

- A. friendly events
- B. food and water
- C. problems

6. What does **conserve** mean in the *Great Smoky Mountains National Park* book?

*Pollution harms native species. It hurts the land, too. Park officials hope to change that. They want to **conserve** the area.*

- A. hurt
- B. keep safe
- C. cut down



ANSWER KEY FOR NATIONAL PARKS: GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK

1. Answers will vary
2. Answers will vary
3. C
4. A
5. C
6. B



COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

NATIONAL PARKS: YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

1. Write a few sentences explaining the main ideas of Chapter 6.
2. If you visited Yellowstone, what would you be most excited to see? Why?
3. When did the US government make Yellowstone a national park?
 - A. 1835
 - B. 1872
 - C. 1995
4. How could removing invasive animals help native animals survive?
 - A. Native animals would die without invasive animals living nearby.
 - B. Native animals would not have to compete with invasive animals.
 - C. Native animals would move to new places and find better food.



5. What does **thriving** mean in the *Yellowstone National Park* book?

*Life in Yellowstone is **thriving**. But the park also faces threats. Climate change is harming the health of some wildlife.*

- A. getting louder
- B. having problems
- C. doing well

6. What does **conserve** mean in the *Yellowstone National Park* book?

*Scientists and park officials hope to stop this danger. They are taking action to **conserve** the park.*

- A. to build more roads in an area
- B. to make something more dangerous
- C. to protect something from harm



ANSWER KEY FOR NATIONAL PARKS: YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

1. Answers will vary
2. Answers will vary
3. B
4. B
5. C
6. C



COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

NATIONAL PARKS: YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

1. Write a few sentences explaining the main ideas of Chapter 6.
2. If you visited Yosemite, what would you be most excited to see? Why?
3. Which hiking trail is good for beginners?
 - A. Half Dome
 - B. Turtleback Dome
 - C. Clouds Rest
4. How is climate change harming Yosemite National Park?
 - A. Bighorn sheep are more common.
 - B. Dangerous fires are more common.
 - C. Shuttle buses are more common.



5. What does **iconic** mean in the *Yosemite National Park* book?

*El Capitan is **iconic**. It is one of Yosemite's most famous spots. El Capitan is a granite rock formation.*

- A. high above the ground
- B. difficult to climb
- C. very well known

6. What does **diverse** mean in the *Yosemite National Park* book?

*The area has many **diverse** habitats. This allows a wide variety of wildlife to live there. Animals live in the park's forests, meadows, and more.*

- A. very different
- B. all the same
- C. extremely dangerous



ANSWER KEY FOR NATIONAL PARKS: YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

1. Answers will vary
2. Answers will vary
3. B
4. B
5. C
6. A



COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

NATIONAL PARKS: ZION NATIONAL PARK

1. Write a few sentences describing types of animals that live in Zion National Park.
2. Do you think people are doing enough to conserve the park? Why or why not?
3. Where did the park's sandstone cliffs come from?
 - A. old sand dunes
 - B. old forests
 - C. old campgrounds
4. Why do people want to keep invasive plants out of Zion?
 - A. Park workers do not like how the plants look.
 - B. Invasive plants could harm native wildlife.
 - C. The habitat is too empty for new plants.



5. What does **campaign** mean in the *Zion National Park* book?

*Word spread about the area's beauty. Soon, people started a **campaign**. They asked the US government to set aside the land.*

- A. a set of actions that are meant to convince people of something
- B. a set of actions that are meant to make a place more beautiful
- C. a set of actions that are meant to make people dislike something

6. What does **biodiversity** mean in the *Zion National Park* book?

*Plants are key to Zion's **biodiversity**. More than 1,000 species of plants are found in the park.*

- A. when a place has one kind of living thing
- B. when a place has no living things
- C. when a place has many kinds of living things



ANSWER KEY FOR NATIONAL PARKS: ZION NATIONAL PARK

1. Answers will vary
2. Answers will vary
3. A
4. B
5. A
6. C