



Welcome to the frosty world of the Alaskan hare, a truly unique creature! These hares are larger than most rabbits and hares, and they have an amazing white fur coat that helps them blend into the snowy landscapes. Their ears are shorter than other hares to help keep them warm in the freezing weather. They also have large, strong hind legs that make them excellent jumpers and fast runners, perfect for escaping predators.

Speaking of escaping, let's hop into what these Alaskan hares eat and who might be chasing them for dinner. Alaskan hares are herbivores, meaning they munch on plants like grass, berries, and twigs. But they have to be careful because they're a favorite meal for predators like lynxes, wolves, and birds of prey. When danger approaches, Alaskan hares use their speed to outrun predators, or stay still and silent, blending into the snow with their white fur.

Now that we've covered their meals and defenses, let's burrow into the life cycle of the Alaskan hare. Like other hares, they have a fairly short gestation period, meaning the time it takes for baby hares, or leverets, to be born is only about a month. The leverets are born fully furred and with their eyes open, ready to face the world. By the time they're one year old, they're considered adults and ready to have leverets of their own.



From their life cycle, let's hop to their relationship with us humans and other animals. Alaskan hares are generally shy and stay away from humans, but they play an important role in the ecosystem by serving as prey for larger animals. Compared to other species, Alaskan hares have adapted to survive in harsher, colder climates and are generally larger and stronger. Isn't it amazing how these hares have adapted to thrive in such cold, harsh conditions? That's the wonder of the Alaskan hare.

**Solve each problem.****Use the article to answer the question.**

- 1) How long does it take for baby hares, or leverets, to be born?
 - A. About six months
 - B. About a month
 - C. About a week
 - D. About a year
- 2) What is special about Alaskan hares ears?
 - A. Their ear have long hair to add warmth
 - B. They have shorter ears than other hares
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- 3) What notable feature do Alaskan hares have compared to other hares?
 - A. Their noses are bigger
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 - A. Herbivores
 - B. Carnivores
 - C. Omnivores
 - D. They do not eat
- 5) Do Alaskan hares have large hind legs?
 - A. Only the males have large hind legs
 - B. No
 - C. Yes
 - D. Only the females have large hind legs
- 6) When are the Alaskan hares considered adults?
 - A. When they're three years old
 - B. When they're six months old
 - C. When they're two years old
 - D. When they're one year old
- 7) How do Alaskan hares defend themselves when danger approaches?
 - A. By running fast or staying still and silent
 - B. By hiding in holes or under rocks
 - C. By fighting back with their teeth and claws
 - D. By making loud noises to scare away the predator
- 8) Which choice do Alaskan hares eat?
 - A. Meat and fish
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 - A. Bears, foxes, and eagles
 - B. Lions, giraffes, and elephants
 - C. Dogs, cats, and mice
 - D. Lynxes, wolves, and birds of prey
- 10) What do baby Alaskan hares, or leverets, look like when they are born?
 - A. Covered in spots and with their ears closed
 - B. Bald and with their eyes closed
 - C. Without fur and with no eyes
 - D. Fully furred and with their eyes open



Determine if the statements is something the animal would say (W) or if it is not something the animal would say (N).

- 11) "We Alaskan hares have super strong legs, they help us jump high and run really fast."
- 12) "Funny enough, we actually enjoy hanging out with humans. They make great companions during the long winters!"
- 13) "We hares are adapted to survive in harsher, colder climates and we're bigger and stronger than other hares."
- 14) "We have brown fur to blend in with the dirt and debris on the ground."
- 15) "I eat plants like grass, berries, and twigs. Yum!"
- 16) "Our diet consists strictly of mushrooms and ferns."
- 17) "You know, we don't really start our families until we're about five years old."
- 18) "We can't even open our eyes until we've been alive for two whole months!"
- 19) "When I'm scared, I run really fast or sit still in the snow and stay quiet. It helps me hide from predators."
- 20) "Whenever we're in danger, we climb the nearest tree to escape!"
- 21) "Oh, it takes a full six months before our young ones are born!"
- 22) "We're tiny creatures no bigger than a human hand."
- 23) "We have a rather unique defense mechanism. We play dead when predators are around!"
- 24) "We hares need to be careful, we're a favorite meal for lynxes, wolves, and birds of prey."

Determine if the statement is a fact or opinion based on the information in the article.

- 25) Predators of Alaskan hares include lynxes, wolves, and birds of prey.
- 26) The fact that Alaskan hares, like other hares, can already see and walk just after being born is fascinating.
- 27) Alaskan hares eat plants like grass, berries, and twigs.
- 28) Alaskan hares are more interesting than other hares because they live in such a cold and harsh environment.
- 29) Alaskan hares are larger than most rabbits and hares.
- 30) The fact that Alaskan hares have a shorter gestation period than most other hares is quite surprising.
- 31) Baby Alaskan hares are born fully furred and with its eyes open.
- 32) Alaskan hares' ears are shorter than most hares.
- 33) Alaskan hares look really cute with their short ears, wide eyes, and fluffy fur.
- 34) Alaskan hares' ability to run very fast is truly impressive.

Determine if the statement is true or false.

- 35) Leverets are born with their eyes open.
- 36) Alaskan hares have adapted to only live in tropical rain forests.
- 37) By the time they are one year old, Alaskan hares are considered adults.
- 38) Alaskan hares are smaller than most rabbits and hares.



- 39) Alaskan hares are herbivores.
- 40) Alaskan hares have long floppy ears.
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Determine if the sentence is a declarative(d), exclamatory(e), interrogative(i) or imperative(m).

- 45) Alaskan hares are herbivores, meaning they only eat plants.
- 46) How fast can Alaskan hares run?
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- 48) Alaskan hares are also referred to as snowshoe hares.
- 49) Do Alaskan hares live alone or in pairs?
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| 1. _____ | 26. _____ |
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1-10	95	90	85	80	75	70	65	60	55	50
11-20	45	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0



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|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. <u> B </u> | 26. <u> opinion </u> |
| 2. <u> B </u> | 27. <u> fact </u> |
| 3. <u> C </u> | 28. <u> opinion </u> |
| 4. <u> A </u> | 29. <u> fact </u> |
| 5. <u> C </u> | 30. <u> opinion </u> |
| 6. <u> D </u> | 31. <u> fact </u> |
| 7. <u> A </u> | 32. <u> fact </u> |
| 8. <u> D </u> | 33. <u> opinion </u> |
| 9. <u> D </u> | 34. <u> opinion </u> |
| 10. <u> D </u> | 35. <u> true </u> |
| 11. <u> true </u> | 36. <u> false </u> |
| 12. <u> false </u> | 37. <u> true </u> |
| 13. <u> true </u> | 38. <u> false </u> |
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| 18. <u> false </u> | 43. <u> true </u> |
| 19. <u> true </u> | 44. <u> true </u> |
| 20. <u> false </u> | 45. <u> declarative </u> |
| 21. <u> false </u> | 46. <u> interrogative </u> |
| 22. <u> false </u> | 47. <u> declarative </u> |
| 23. <u> false </u> | 48. <u> declarative </u> |
| 24. <u> true </u> | 49. <u> interrogative </u> |
| 25. <u> fact </u> | 50. <u> interrogative </u> |



Solve each problem.

Use the article to answer the question.

- 1) How long does it take for baby hares, or leverets, to be born? (paragraph 3)
 - A. About six months
 - B. About a month
 - C.
 - D.
- 2) What is special about Alaskan hares ears? (paragraph 1)
 - A.
 - B. They have shorter ears than other hares
 - C.
 - D.
- 3) What notable feature do Alaskan hares have compared to other hares? (paragraph 1)
 - A. Their noses are bigger
 - B. Their whiskers are longer
 - C. Their ears are shorter
 - D.
- 4) Are Alaskan hares herbivores or carnivores? (paragraph 2)
 - A. Herbivores
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
- 5) Do Alaskan hares have large hind legs? (paragraph 1)
 - A. Only the males have large hind legs
 - B.
 - C. Yes
 - D.
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11) "We Alaskan hares have super strong legs, they help us jump high and run really fast."
(paragraph 1)

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