



Imagine yourself in the icy cold Arctic, and you spot a fluffy, small creature with brilliant white fur. That's an Arctic Fox for you! These cute little guys are the superstars of the Arctic, sporting white coats that keep them warm and blend in with the snow. In the summer, they change their wardrobe to a brown or gray coat to match the surrounding rocks. They are quite small, about the size of a large domestic cat, with a big bushy tail for balance and warmth.

You may be wondering where these fantastic furballs live. Arctic foxes make their homes in the chilly regions of the Arctic, braving temperatures as low as -58°F . They create complex burrows on hill sides, cliffs, or even the sea ice, which are also used by their families for many generations. These burrows can have as many as 100 entrances, talk about a grand home!

Now, let's explore what they eat and how they live. Arctic foxes are not fussy eaters and will munch on a variety of food ranging from small animals like lemmings, birds, eggs, and even the leftovers from larger predators like polar bears. They have a superpower of being able to hear their prey even when it's underneath the snow. In terms of their life cycle, they mate in early spring and the female gives birth to a litter of adorable cubs after about 52 days.



Lastly, let's chat about their relationship to humans and other animals. Arctic foxes usually keep their distance from humans, but sometimes they get caught in traps set for other animals. They also have a unique relationship with polar bears, often following them to scavenge leftovers from their kills. Despite all the challenges, Arctic foxes are resilient and have adapted to live in one of the harshest environments on earth, truly making them one of the most fascinating creatures!

Solve each problem.

Use the article to answer the question.

- 1) What color is the Arctic Fox's fur during winter?
 - A. Gray
 - B. Brown
 - C. Black
 - D. White
- 2) What do Arctic foxes use their big bushy tail for?
 - A. To communicate
 - B. As a weapon
 - C. Balance and warmth
 - D. For swimming
- 3) How many entrances can an Arctic Fox's burrow have?
 - A. 20
 - B. 5
 - C. Up to 100
 - D. 50
- 4) How do Arctic foxes react to human presence?
 - A. They attack humans when they feel threatened.
 - B. They are very friendly and approach humans without fear.
 - C. They signal other foxes when they spot humans.
 - D. They usually keep their distance from humans.
- 5) After how many days does a female Arctic fox give birth to a litter of cubs?
 - A. About 52 days.
 - B. About 90 days.
 - C. About 70 days.
 - D. About 30 days.
- 6) What is the lowest temperature an Arctic Fox can survive in?
 - A. -58°F
 - B. 32°F
 - C. 0°F
 - D. -10°F
- 7) What does the Arctic fox's white fur help it with in winter?
 - A. It helps them attract a mate.
 - B. It helps reflect sunlight to keep them cool.
 - C. It helps them blend in with the snow.
 - D. It has no specific purpose other than being a winter coat.
- 8) What change happens to the Arctic fox's fur during summer?
 - A. Its fur changes to a darker shade of white.
 - B. Its fur changes to brown or gray.
 - C. Its fur becomes more fluffy.
 - D. Its fur falls off.
- 9) When do Arctic foxes mate?
 - A. In early spring
 - B. In the fall
 - C. In the winter
 - D. In the summer
- 10) How do Arctic foxes find their prey under the snow?
 - A. They rely on other animals to uncover the snow first.
 - B. They use their keen eyesight to spot their prey.
 - C. They use their strong sense of smell to find their prey.
 - D. They can hear their prey even when it's underneath the snow.



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

- 11) "We have sharp hearing, and can even hear prey underneath the snow!"
- 12) "We live in the Arctic, where it gets very cold."
- 13) "Our homes have at least 100 entrances. Can you imagine that many doors to your house?"
- 14) "Polar bears are our biggest enemies, we always run away from them."
- 15) "We have a special bond with polar bears, sometimes we follow them to get their leftovers."
- 16) "I prefer warm climates and can't stand the cold!"
- 17) "We eat all sorts of things, like lemmings, birds, eggs, and sometimes the leftovers from polar bears' meals."
- 18) "We only eat sweet berries and juicy fruits."
- 19) "We survive on a strict diet of vegetables only."
- 20) "We're as big as a polar bear!"

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

- 21) Arctic foxes can have up to 100 entrances in their burrows.
- 22) The unique relationship between Arctic fox and polar bears is the most interesting part of their lives.
- 23) The female fox gives birth to cubs after about 52 days of pregnancy.
- 24) It's amazing how Arctic foxes can hear their prey even when they are buried under the snow.
- 25) Arctic foxes live mostly in very cold regions, like the Arctic.
- 26) It's interesting that Arctic foxes can live in the same burrow for many generations.
- 27) Arctic foxes are small in size, about the size of a large cat.
- 28) Arctic foxes eat various foods ranging from small animals like lemmings and birds to bigger animals.
- 29) Arctic foxes look cutest when they are still small cubs.
- 30) Arctic foxes' summer coats are the most beautiful among all animals in the Arctic.

Determine if the statement is true or false.

- 31) Arctic fox burrows can have as many as 100 entrances.
- 32) Arctic Foxes often fight polar bears for food.
- 33) It takes about 52 days for arctic foxes to give birth.
- 34) Arctic foxes live in Africa in the winter and migrate to the Arctic in the summer.
- 35) Arctic foxes can hear their prey even when it is under the snow.
- 36) Arctic foxes are a bit larger than polar bears.
- 37) Arctic Fox burrows only have one entrance at the opening.
- 38) Arctic foxes only eat fish and other sea animals.
- 39) Arctic foxes usually keep their distance from humans.



40) Arctic foxes fur changes color in the summer.

Determine if the sentence is a declarative(d), exclamatory(e), interrogative(i) or imperative(m).

41) Arctic foxes are omnivores, which means they eat both meat and plants.

42) Do arctic foxes live in groups or alone?

43) Arctic foxes live in the Arctic regions of North America, Europe, and Asia.

44) Arctic foxes change their fur color depending on the season.

45) Where do arctic foxes build their dens?

46) How do arctic foxes survive in cold temperatures?



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| 1. _____ | 26. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 27. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 28. _____ |
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Lastly, let's chat about their relationship to humans and other animals. Arctic foxes usually keep their distance from humans, but sometimes they get caught in traps set for other animals. They also have a unique relationship with polar bears, often following them to scavenge leftovers from their kills. Despite all the challenges, Arctic foxes are resilient and have adapted to live in one of the harshest environments on earth, truly making them one of the most fascinating creatures!



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| 1. <u> D </u> | 26. <u> opinion </u> |
| 2. <u> C </u> | 27. <u> fact </u> |
| 3. <u> C </u> | 28. <u> fact </u> |
| 4. <u> D </u> | 29. <u> opinion </u> |
| 5. <u> A </u> | 30. <u> opinion </u> |
| 6. <u> A </u> | 31. <u> true </u> |
| 7. <u> C </u> | 32. <u> false </u> |
| 8. <u> B </u> | 33. <u> true </u> |
| 9. <u> A </u> | 34. <u> false </u> |
| 10. <u> D </u> | 35. <u> true </u> |
| 11. <u> true </u> | 36. <u> false </u> |
| 12. <u> true </u> | 37. <u> false </u> |
| 13. <u> true </u> | 38. <u> false </u> |
| 14. <u> false </u> | 39. <u> true </u> |
| 15. <u> true </u> | 40. <u> true </u> |
| 16. <u> false </u> | 41. <u> declarative </u> |
| 17. <u> true </u> | 42. <u> interrogative </u> |
| 18. <u> false </u> | 43. <u> declarative </u> |
| 19. <u> false </u> | 44. <u> declarative </u> |
| 20. <u> false </u> | 45. <u> interrogative </u> |
| 21. <u> fact </u> | 46. <u> interrogative </u> |
| 22. <u> opinion </u> | |
| 23. <u> fact </u> | |
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- 11) "We have sharp hearing, and can even hear prey underneath the snow!" (paragraph 3)

- 12) "We live in the Arctic, where it gets very cold." (paragraph 2)