

Select the idea that the tree house mentioned in the article's sidebar represents.





In the following texts:

Social media sometimes reflects a connection between people and other living things.



ANIMALS ARE TAKING OVER SOCIAL MEDIA!



MOST POPULAR ANIMALS ON SOCIAL MEDIA



@Boo

This cute little Pomeranian was first introduced to us back in 2009.

Typical tweet:

"Life never gets easier,
we just get stronger."

- 127 retweets -



7,623 followers



6.8m likes

More Facebook likes than



Will.I.Am
6.1m
likes



@Sockington

Just your regular everyday cat, owned by archivist Jason Scott, letting Twitter know what's going on.

Typical tweet:

"HOORAY IT IS STAY
HOME ALL DAY DAY
wait a minute that's every day
WELCOME TO CAT LIFE
zzzzzzzzzz"

- 101 retweets -

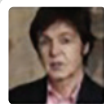


1.3m followers



9,892 likes

More Twitter followers than



Paul McCartney
1.2m
followers



@BronxZoosCobra

The Egyptian cobra that managed to escape from the Bronx Zoo and ended up attracting the attention of thousands of Twitter users.

Typical tweet:

"I can't decide if
marshmallow peeps
are more delicious
than actual peeps,
Happy Easter!"

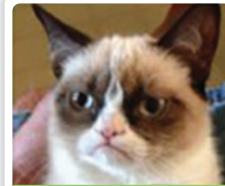


190,381 followers

More Twitter followers than



Judge Judy
12,605
followers



Grumpy Cat

A meme phenomenon known for looking...grumpy

Typical tweet:

"You hate me?
Well okay, grab a chair
and wait for me to care."

- 1500 retweets -



1.8m followers

More Twitter followers than



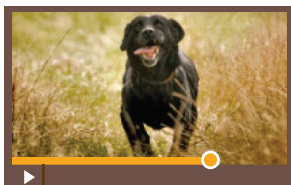
Steve Carell
1.6m
followers



ANIMALS GO VIRAL ON YOUTUBE



First we had...



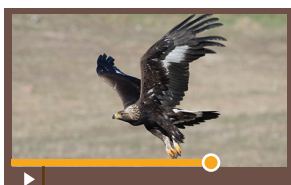
Fenton the Dog

This labrador sends his owner crazy as he chases deer in the park

8.6m views

39,928 likes

David Allen the Emmy award winning director remade the famous video, this time featuring Fenton chasing an elephant, ostrich and t-rex!



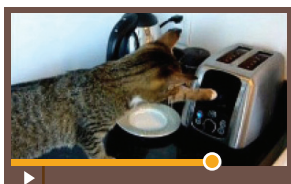
Golden Eagle Snatches Kid

Golden eagle tries to snatch a baby in Montreal – real or a hoax?

42.3m views

83,195 likes

It turns out this video was just a hoax created by animation students, but it went viral all the same.



Cat vs Toaster

A cat learns the hard way not to mess with kitchen appliances

3.4m views

10,561 likes

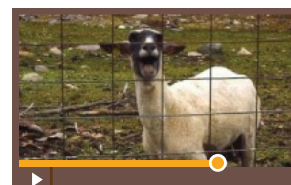
Then goats started to take over!!

The Ultimate Goat Edition Supercut

A compilation of some of the most popular songs interrupted by goats, inspired by the Taylor Swift original

9.3m views

86,000 likes

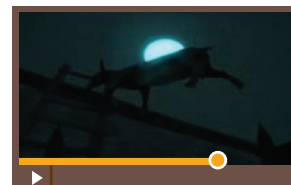


Laddergoat

A virtual goat has the gamer in fits of laughter and leads him to say the famous line "oh laddergoat, you so random"

6m views

57,423 likes



They even sing Happy Birthday to you...



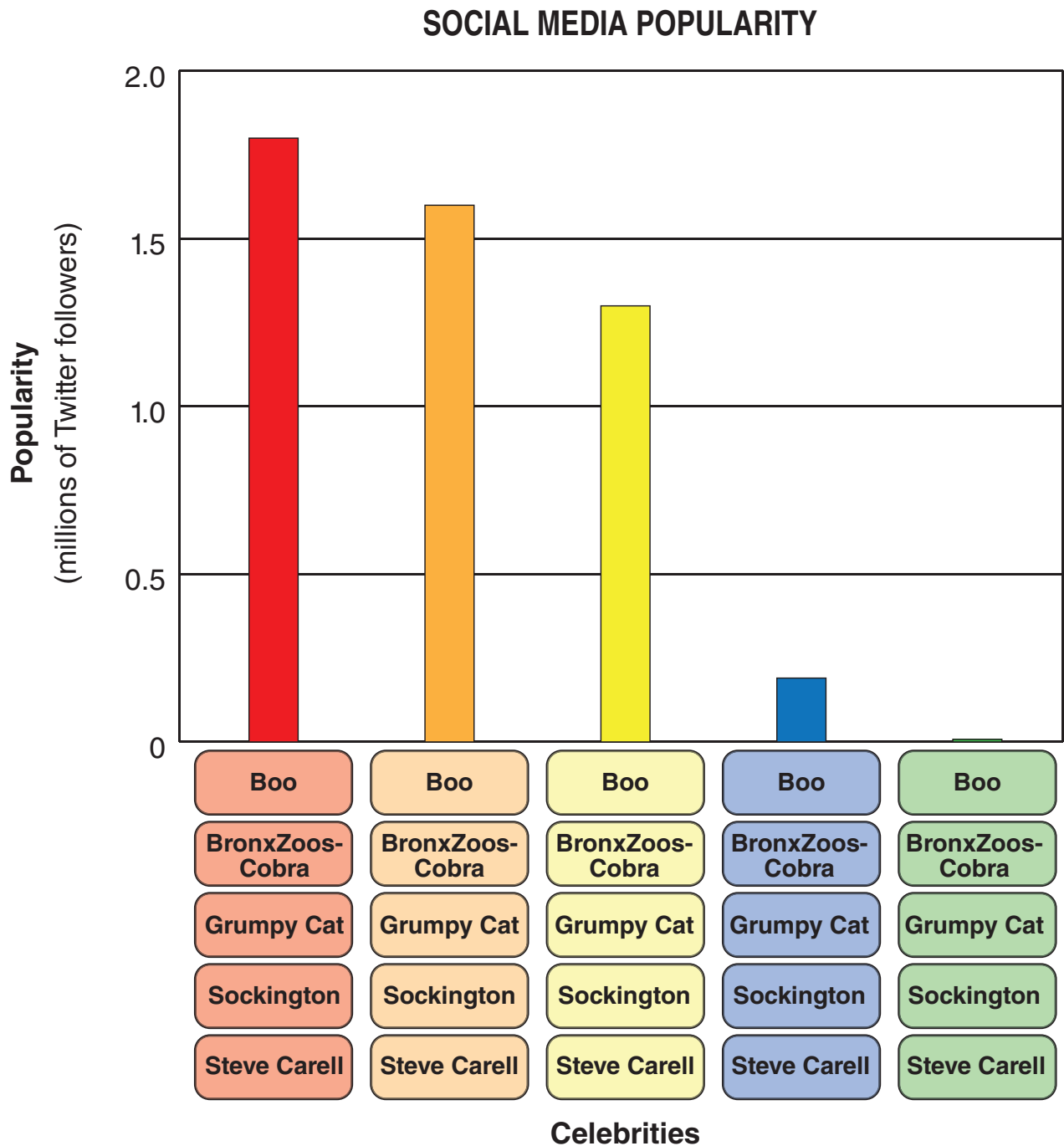
Chipmunks – Happy Birthday to you!!!

55m views

50,981 likes

Source: Edgemere Ltd.

Select the appropriate label for each of the columns in the bar graph.



Which dictionary entry most accurately applies to the underlying tone of the infographic?

Click on the definition to indicate your response.

Dictionary

anthropomorphism |,anTHrəpə'môrfizəm |
noun

A

the attribution of human characteristics or behaviour to a god, animal, or object.

Dictionary

existentialism |,egzə'sten(t)SHə,lizəm |
noun

E

a philosophical theory or approach that emphasizes the existence of the individual person as a free and responsible agent determining their own development through acts of the will.

Dictionary

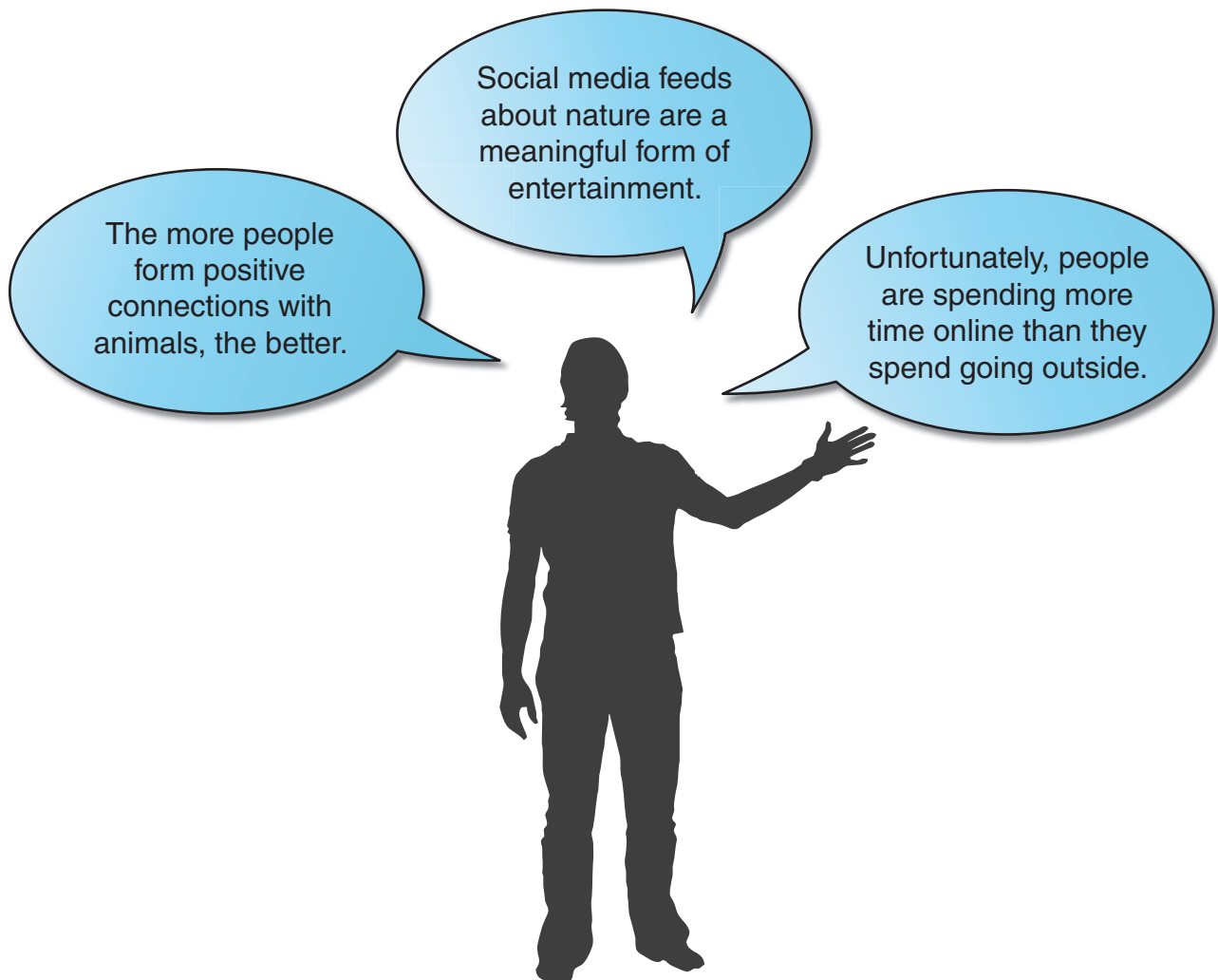
naturalism |'naCH(ə)rə,lizəm |
noun

N

- 1 (in art and literature) a style and theory of representation based on the accurate depiction of detail.
- 2 a philosophical viewpoint according to which everything arises from natural properties and causes, and supernatural or spiritual explanations are excluded or discounted.

Which comment would the author of “Connecting with Nature Boosts Creativity and Health” most likely make about the people viewing social media feeds about animals?

Click on the speech bubble to indicate your response.



CRITICISM

Why you should think twice before sharing that cute animal video



By Laura Dattaro
NOVEMBER 10, 2015

ONCE THE PURVIEW of world-traveling explorers lugging expensive professional gear, wildlife footage can now be captured and shared by nearly anyone. Drones and GoPros have made it easier for amateurs to shoot quality video outdoors, while social media and cell phone cameras have turned backyard animals and pets into documentary subjects. Animal videos are so popular that nearly half of video-posting internet users make them.

That rise in **animal fodder** is page-view gold for news and media organizations that aggregate popular content to bring viewers to their sites. But like any new source of wealth, it also carries the risk for harm or exploitation.

Last month, for example, a video of a group of boaters poking a sleeping otter went viral, only to invoke the wrath of wildlife biologists who pointed out that pestering an otter is illegal under both the Marine Mammal Protection Act and the Endangered Species Act—not the kind of behavior a news site should deem “hilarious” or “cute.”

Sharing **fluff videos** may be one of the more lighthearted (or **banal**, depending on one’s perspective) aspects of the modern journalist’s job, but the content’s “cute” status doesn’t negate a journalist’s responsibility for it—whether that content comes in the form of video, photography, or audio. “They can all lie,” says Andrew Seaman, chair of the Society of Professional Journalists’ ethics committee. “So it’s really the job of a journalist to go in there and make sure they’re putting that in fuller context.”

- 5 The to-share or not-to-share discussion often surges after an act of violence or terrorism. When two journalists from Virginia local station WDBJ7 were fatally shot on camera in August, the media world split on the value of showing the video to its audiences.

While implications for sharing animal videos are generally not so dire, there can be indirect effects on the animals from which newsrooms are profiting. Videos of exotic pets, like the slow **loris** videos that were wildly popular a few years back, can promote illegal wildlife trade. Showing animals in captivity can also inadvertently support animal neglect, mistreatment, or abuse.

Without awareness of these problems, a seemingly cute animal video can appear so **innocuous** that the normal process of vetting content can go ignored. Otters don't have big endangered species campaigns like rhinos or tigers; they don't look like Shamu or Flipper, the animals most commonly associated with marine mammals. It takes more than a passing knowledge of federal wildlife law to know that all marine mammals, endangered or otherwise, are protected from harassment by humans, and that simple pestering counts as harassment.

"In any instance where a person would have good reason to think, *Whoa, what's going on here, is this some kind of harassment or abuse of an animal?* certainly you have an obligation to explore further before you would use it," says Robert Dreschel, director of the Center for Journalism Ethics at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. "There's a lot of disagreement about where is the line between cute animal behavior and behavior that involves something that would be abusive. I would err on the side of caution."

Sometimes, that obligation is forgotten. VICE's Motherboard, for example, posted a video last month of a reptile perched atop a walking robot suit, because "Tuesdays suck." A comment on Facebook prompted the writer to reach out to an ecologist, who pointed out that the horned lizard appeared to be in distress and expressed concern that the video could inspire similar behavior. That sort of expert consulting—at the least, a quick search for any potential issues—should be done before publishing any video.

- 10 Or, if the case may be, don't publish it at all. *The Huffington Post* covered the otter debacle, detailing the hefty fines associated with marine mammal harassment and quoting several experts on the dangers of touching an otter. But the post still included the video. "That's just really passing the buck on your own responsibility," Dreschel says.

Laura Dattaro. "Why you should think twice before sharing that cute animal video." November 10, 2015.
www.cjr.org/criticism/wildlife_videos.php

Students completing the assessment electronically will be able to access the following glossary items with a mouseover

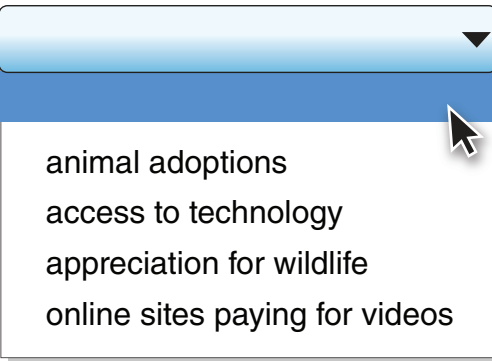
Once the purview of: only of concern to
animal fodder: animals as a subject matter
fluff videos: videos that have purely entertainment value
banal: obvious or boring
loris: a small, slow moving primate
innocuous: not harmful

Question B-9 (1 point)

Why you should think twice before sharing that cute animal video

What has contributed to the increase in pictures and videos of animals being posted online?

an increase in



- animal adoptions
- access to technology
- appreciation for wildlife
- online sites paying for videos

Question B-10 (1 point)

Why you should think twice before sharing that cute animal video

What is the author implying by using the phrases, “animal fodder,” “fluff videos” and “the risk for harm or exploitation”?

- ☐ Too often people treat wildlife with a lack of respect.
- ☐ Many people view wildlife videos as an educational resource.
- ☐ People are generally unaware of regulations protecting wildlife.

Question B-11 (1 point)

Why you should think twice before sharing that cute animal video

Who gains financial benefit from cute animal videos that are posted online?

Click on the image to indicate your response.



outdoor enthusiasts



wildlife researchers



Internet media companies



online vendors

Question B-12 (1 point)**Why you should think twice before sharing that cute animal video**

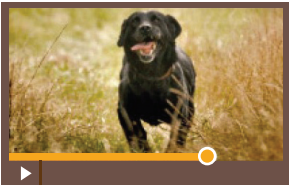
What is the overall purpose of the article “Why you should think twice...”?

- ☐ to inform people about the plight of endangered species
- ☐ to criticize people for wasting time in trivial online pursuits
- ☐ to challenge people to consider the implications of their actions

Question B-13 (1 point)**Animals are Taking Over Social Media****Why you should think twice before sharing that cute animal video**

Which popular video from the infographic “Animals are Taking Over Social Media” fails to meet the standard of truth in journalism discussed in the article “Why you should think twice...”?


Click on the image to indicate your response.



Fenton the Dog

8.6m views

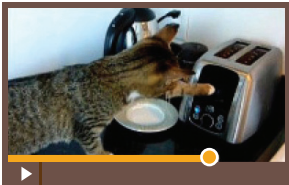
39,928 likes



Golden Eagle Snatches Kid

42.3m views

83,195 likes



Cat vs Toaster

3.4m views

10,561 likes



**I've been arguing
for a while that
connection to
nature should be
thought of as a
human right.**

Richard Louv



Discuss the importance of a personal connection with nature in the modern age.

- Communicate your insight into this topic in a well-developed response.
- You may respond creatively or critically, using any written format.
- Methods of development may include narration, exposition, persuasion, description or any combination of these.
- Your response should be sufficiently detailed to thoroughly demonstrate your thinking.

Suggested time: 25 minutes

You have chosen:



PATH B2: Literacy for Expression



ESSENTIAL QUESTION:

What role does the natural world play
in people's lives?

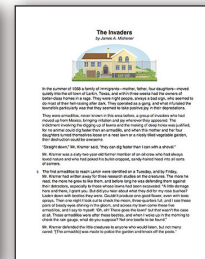
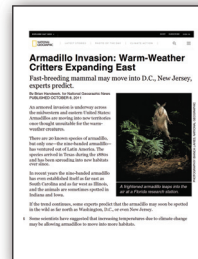


What responsibilities
do humans have to
other species?

In this path you will read and analyze

- one article
- one story

You will also express yourself in writing.





Humans and other species often have to find ways to co-exist.



Armadillo Invasion: Warm-Weather Critters Expanding East

Fast-breeding mammal may move into D.C., New Jersey, experts predict.

By Brian Handwerk, National Geographic Creative
PUBLISHED OCTOBER 8, 2011

An armored invasion is underway across the midwestern and eastern United States: Armadillos are moving into new territories once thought unsuitable for the warm-weather creatures.

There are 20 known species of armadillo, but only one—the nine-banded armadillo—has ventured out of Latin America. The species arrived in Texas during the 1880s and has been spreading into new habitats ever since.

In recent years the nine-banded armadillo has even established itself as far east as South Carolina and as far north as Illinois, and the animals are sometimes spotted in Indiana and Iowa.

If the trend continues, some experts predict that the armadillo may soon be spotted in the wild as far north as Washington, D.C., or even New Jersey.

- 5 Some scientists have suggested that increasing temperatures due to climate change may be allowing armadillos to move into more habitats.

But armadillo expert Colleen McDonough, a biologist at Valdosta State University in Georgia, doubts this is the case. For starters, armadillos have been consistently moving northward and eastward from the Rio Grande since the latter part of the 19th century, she said.

“There are different hypotheses as to why—one being that the expansion was facilitated by land-use practices and removal of large mammalian predators,” she said.

“Because this movement has been consistent over the years, I think it is a continuation [of a longer-term trend] and not directly the result of recent climate change.”



A frightened armadillo leaps into the air at a Florida research station.

PHOTOGRAPH BY BIANCA LAVIES, NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

Adaptable Armadillos

Instead, McDonough suspects that the armadillo's general adaptability and fast reproduction are fueling its expansion.

- 10 The omnivorous animals can make their homes in forests, grasslands, and even suburbia. In addition, fertile females begin breeding at just one year old and have litters of four young each year.

Armadillos aren't invincible, of course, and cold weather will eventually check their spread.

The animals have sparse coverings of hair on their bellies, and their carapaces—or back shields—protect them from predators but not the elements, said McDonough, who also studies the animals with the International Union for Conservation of Nature's Anteater, Sloth & Armadillo Specialist Group.

What's more, the animals don't hibernate, meaning they have to forage for food in the winter.

Even so, "they can survive periods of cold by staying in their burrows and forgoing foraging" for a short while, she said.

- 15 "I have [also] heard of animals foraging in leaf litter under light snow cover in north Texas. This may be possible farther north, but with extensive periods of freezing weather, they will not do well."

Invaders May Impact New Habitats

Like most invaders, armadillos are likely to have some impacts on their new habitats—and those effects are not always easy to foresee.

The mammals are known to dig up insect larvae for food, and it's possible they will compete for such meals with resident animals such as skunks. Armadillos have also been known to raid the nests of various species and so could harm populations of ground-nesting birds such as quail.

Anyone hoping to keep armadillo numbers down won't find it an easy task—the animals are difficult to trap, and natural predators are rare in the armadillo's new range, McDonough added.

But a positive for humans is that armadillo appetites could keep some insect pests, such as fire ants, in check.

- 20 So how far will the armadillo go? McDonough isn't sure.

"Over the decades, scientists have set limits [on the armadillo's range] based on temperature," McDonough added, "and these animals seem to have surprised most [experts] by surpassing these.

"I hate to make predictions, because they keep surprising me."

Brian Hardwerk. "Armadillo Invasion: Warm Weather Critters Expanding East."
National Geographic. 08 October 2011.

Question B-1 (1 point)**Armadillo Invasion: Warm-Weather Critters Expanding East**

The armadillo began migrating into the United States

within the last decade.
in the nineteenth century.
following the urbanization of rural land.
after declines in available food sources.

Question B-2 (1 point)**Armadillo Invasion: Warm-Weather Critters Expanding East**

What evidence discredits the theory that the expansion of armadillo territory is the result of climate change?

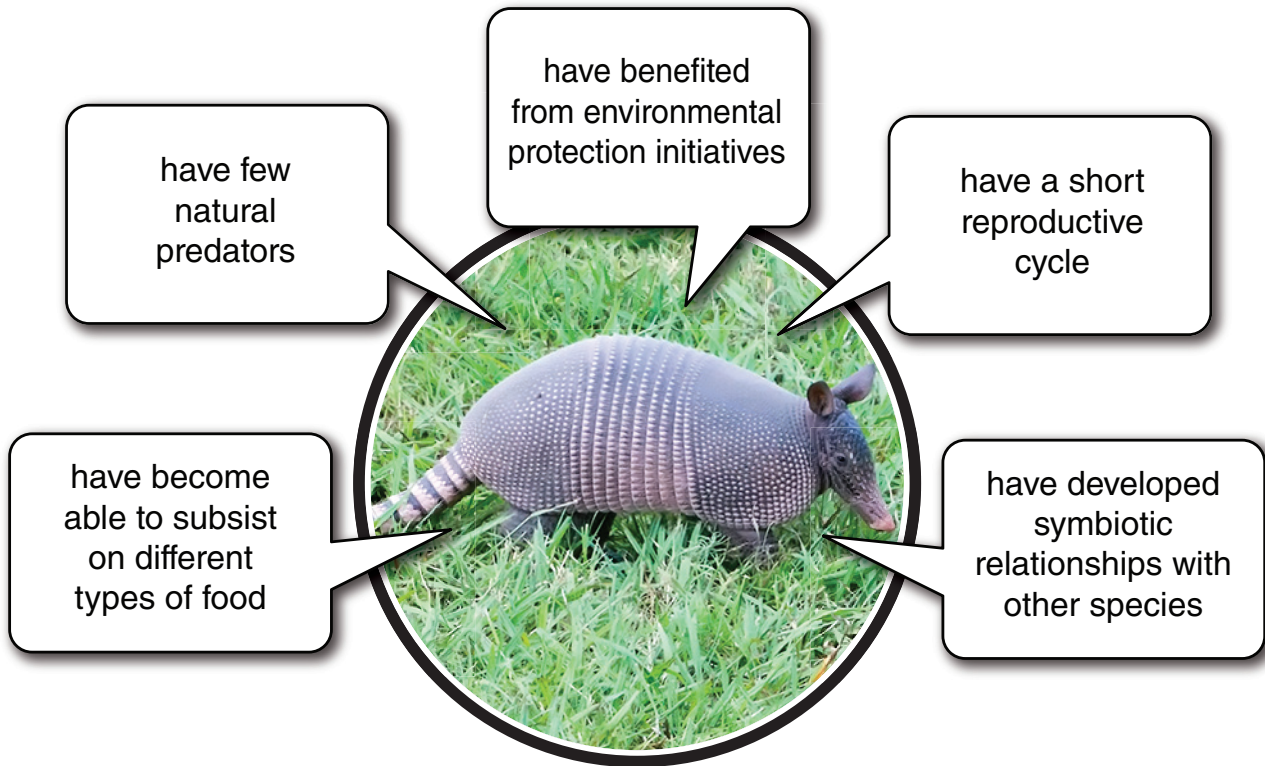
- ☐ The armadillo migration began much earlier.
- ☐ Armadillo physiology has evolved during the expansion.
- ☐ Armadillos have adapted to colder climates by hibernating longer.
- ☐ The armadillo population increased during years of colder temperatures.

Question B-3 (2 points)

Armadillo Invasion: Warm-Weather Critters Expanding East

What factors have contributed to the territorial expansion of the species?

Select **the three** that best apply.

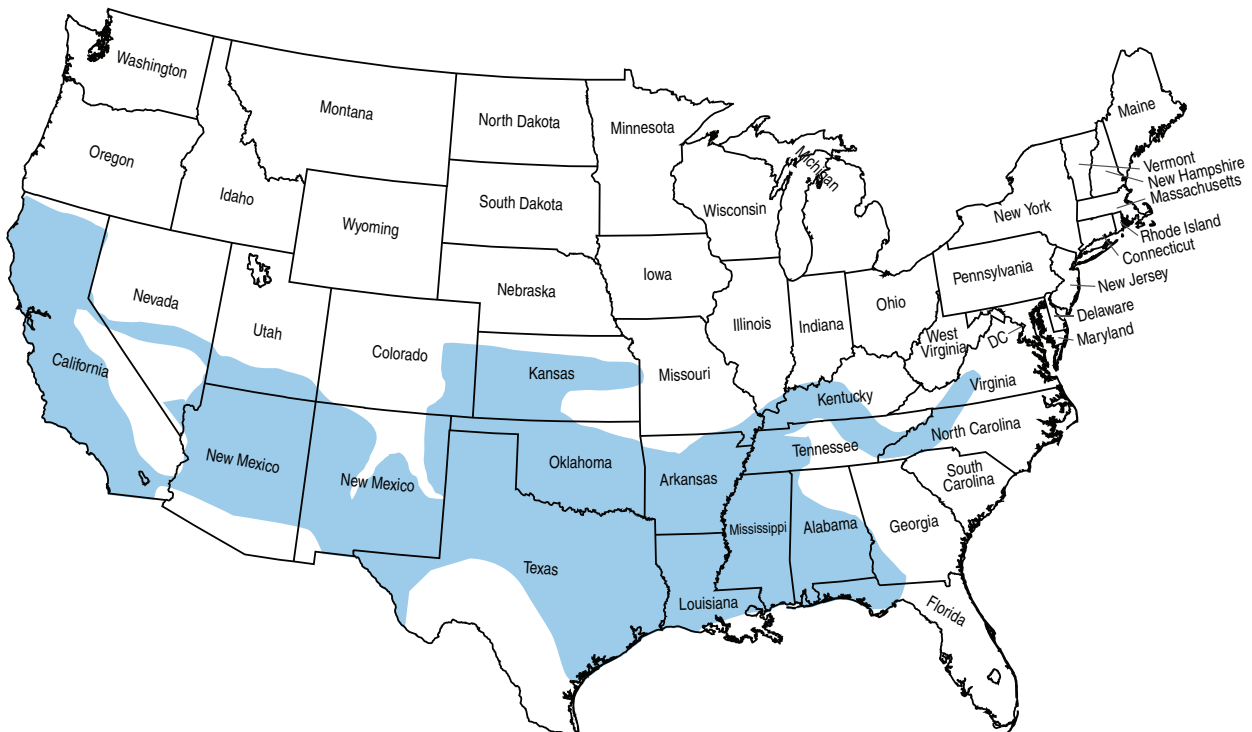


Question B-4 (1 point)

Armadillo Invasion: Warm-Weather Critters Expanding East

Which map best represents the range of the nine-banded armadillo in 2011?

Click on the map to indicate your answer.





Question B-5 (1 point)

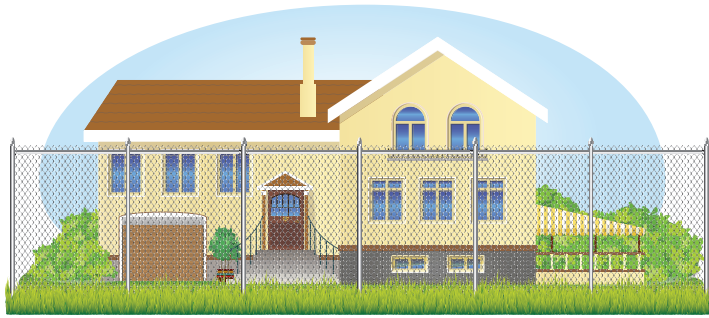
Armadillo Invasion: Warm-Weather Critters Expanding East

What is the intended effect of the phrase “armored invasion” to describe the spread of armadillos?

- ☐ It depicts the armadillos’ aggressive nature.
- ☐ It outlines a strategy for a counteroffensive.
- ☐ It creates an image of a powerful adversary.

The Invaders

by James A. Michener



In the summer of 1968 a family of immigrants—mother, father, four daughters—moved quietly into the oil town of Larkin, Texas, and within three weeks had the owners of better-class homes in a rage. They were night people, always a bad sign, who seemed to do most of their hell-raising after dark. They operated as a gang, and what infuriated the townsfolk particularly was that they seemed to take positive joy in their **depredations**.

They were armadillos, never known in this area before, a group of invaders who had moved up from Mexico, bringing irritation and joy wherever they appeared. The indictment involving the digging up of lawns and the making of deep holes was justified, for no animal could dig faster than an armadillo, and when this mother and her four daughters turned themselves loose on a neat lawn or a nicely tilled vegetable garden, their destruction could be awesome.

“Straight down,” Mr. Kramer said, “they can dig faster than I can with a shovel.”

Mr. Kramer was a sixty-two-year-old former member of an oil crew who had always loved nature and who had poked his bullet-cropped, sandy-haired head into all sorts of corners.

- 5 The first armadillos to reach Larkin were identified on a Tuesday, and by Friday, Mr. Kramer had written away for three research studies on the creatures. The more he read, the more he grew to like them, and before long he was defending them against their detractors, especially to those whose lawns had been excavated: “A little damage here and there, I grant you. But did you hear about what they did for my rose bushes? Laden down with beetles they were. Couldn’t produce one good flower, even with toxic sprays. Then one night I look out to check the moon, three-quarters full, and I see these pairs of beady eyes shining in the gloom, and across my lawn come these five armadillos, and I say to myself: ‘Oh, oh! There goes the lawn!’ but that wasn’t the case at all. Those armadillos were after those beetles, and when I woke up in the morning to check the rain gauge, what do you suppose? Not one beetle to be found.”

Mr. Kramer defended the little creatures to anyone who would listen, but not many cared: “[The armadillo] was made to police the garden and knock off the pests.”

But it was when he extolled the beauty of the armadillo that he lost the support of even the most sympathetic Larkin citizens, for they saw the little animal as an awkward, low-

slung relic of some past geologic age that had mysteriously survived into the present; one look at the creature convinced them that it should have died out with the dinosaurs, and its survival into the twentieth century somehow offended them. To Mr. Kramer, this heroic persistence was one of the armadillo's great assets, but he was even more impressed by the beauty of its design.

"Armadillo? What does it mean? 'The little armored one.' Nothing like it in the rest of the animal kingdom. Real relic of the dinosaur age."

How beautiful, how mysterious the armadillos were when one took the trouble to inspect them seriously, as Mr. Kramer did. They were **hallowed** creatures, for they had seen the earth before man arrived, and they had survived to remind him of how things once had been. "They must continue into the future," Mr. Kramer said, "so that future generations can see how things once were."

- 10 Sometimes when Mr. Kramer watched this mother and her four daughters heading forth for some new devastation, he chuckled with delight: "There they go! The Five Horsewomen of the Apocalypse!"

Another Larkin man had a much different name for the little excavators. Ransom Rusk, principal heir and sole proprietor of the Rusk holdings in the Larkin Field, had a fierce desire to obliterate memories of his unfortunate ancestry. He had married a Wellesley graduate from New England, and it was amusing that her mother, wishing to dissociate herself from her cotton-mill ancestry, had named her daughter Fleurette, trusting that something of French **gentility** would rub off on her.

Fleurette and Ransom Rusk had employed an architect from Boston to build them a mansion, and he had suggested an innovation that would distinguish their place from others in the region: "It is very fashionable, in the better estates of England, to have a bowling green. It could also be used for croquet, should you prefer," and Fleurette had applauded the idea.

It was now her pleasure to entertain at what she called "a pleasant afternoon of bowls," and she did indeed make it pleasant. Not many of the local millionaires knew how to play bowls, but they had fun at the variations they devised.

One morning when [Ransom] heard Fleurette scream "Oh my God!" Thinking that she had fallen, he rushed into the bedroom to find her standing by the window, pointing wordlessly at the havoc that had been wreaked upon her bowling green.

- 15 "Looks like an atomic bomb!" Ransom said. "It's those damned armadillos."

He slammed out of the house, inspected the chopped-up bowling lawn, and summoned the gardeners: "Can this be fixed?"

"We can **resod** it like new, Mr. Rusk," they assured him, "but you'll have to keep them armadillos out."

"I'll take care of them, I'll shoot them." In pursuit of this plan, he went to the hardware store to buy a stack of ammo for his .22 rifle, but while there, he happened to stand

beside Mr. Kramer at the checkout counter, and the tired oilman, who had worked for Rusk, asked: "What are the bullets for?" and Ransom said: "Armadillos."

"Oh, you mustn't do that! Those are precious creatures. You should be protecting them, not killing them."

20 "They tore up my wife's lawn last night."

"A minor difficulty," Kramer said lightly, since he did not have to pay for the repairs. And before Ransom could get away, the enthusiastic nature lover had drawn him to the drugstore, where they shared a Dr Pepper.

"Did you know, Ransom, that we have highly accurate maps showing the progress north of the armadillo? Maybe the only record of its kind."

"Should have kept them in Mexico," Rusk said, fingering his box of shells.

"They'll occupy the entire Gulf area before this century is out."

25 "They aren't going to occupy my place much longer," Ransom said, and that was the beginning of the hilarious adventure, because Mr. Kramer persuaded him, almost tearfully, not to shoot the armadillos but to keep them away from the bowling green by building protection around it. "These are unique creatures," he said, "relics of the past, and they do an infinite amount of good."

The first thing Rusk did was to enclose his wife's resodded bowling green with a stout, tennis-court-type fence, but two nights after it was in place, at considerable expense, the bowling green was chewed up again, and when Mr. Kramer was consulted he showed the Rusks how the world's foremost excavators had simply burrowed under the fence.

"What you have to do is dig a footing around your green, six feet deep, and fill it with concrete. Sink your fence poles in that."

"Do you know how much that would cost?"

"They tell me you have the money," Kramer said easily, and so the fence was taken down, backhoes were brought in, and the deep trench was dug, enclosing the green.

30 But four days after the job was finished, Fleurette Rusk let out another wail, and when Ransom ran to her room, he bellowed: "Is it those damned armadillos again?" It was, and when he and Mr. Kramer studied the new disaster the situation became clear, as the enthusiastic naturalist explained: Look at that hole! Ransom, they dug right under the concrete barrier and up the other side. Probably took them half an hour, no more. What we must do, Ransom, is drive a **palisade** below the concrete footing."

"And how do we do that?"

"Simple, you get a hydraulic ram and it drives down metal stakes. Twenty feet deep. But they'll have to be close together."

When this job was completed, Rusk calculated that he had \$218,000 invested in that bowling green, but to his grim satisfaction, the sunken palisade did stop the predators he

had named Lady Macbeth and Her Four Witches. The spikes of the palisade went too deep for her to risk a hole so far below the surface.

But she was not stopped for long, because one morning Ransom was summoned by a new scream: “Ransom, look at those scoundrels!” and when he looked, he saw that the mother, frustrated by the palisade, but still hungry for the tender grass roots, had succeeded in climbing her side of the fence, straight up, and then descending straight down, and she was in the process of teaching her daughters to do the same.

- 35 For some minutes Rusk stood at the window, watching the odd procession of armadillos climbing up his expensive fence, and when one daughter repeatedly fell back, unable to learn, he broke into laughter.

“I don’t see what’s so funny,” his wife cried, and he explained: “Look at the dumb little creature. She can’t use her front claws to hold on to the cross wires,” and his wife exploded: “You seem to be cheering her on,” and it suddenly became clear to Rusk that he was doing just that. Ransom realized that in this fight of Fleurette versus the lady armadillos, he was cheering for the animals.

But as a good sport he did telephone Mr. Kramer and ask: “Those crazy armadillos can climb the fence. What do we do?” Mr. Kramer noted the significant difference; always before it had been “those damned armadillos” or worse. When a man started calling them crazy, he was beginning to fall in love with them.

“Tell you what, Ransom. We call in the fence people and have them add a projection around the upper edge, so that when the armadillos reach the top of the fence, they’ll run into the screen curving back at them and fall off.”

“Will it hurt them?”

- 40 “Six weeks ago you wanted to shoot them. Now you ask if it’ll hurt them. Ransom, you’re learning.”

So the fence builders were brought in, and yes, they could bring a **flange** out parallel to the ground that no armadillo could negotiate, and when it was done Rusk would sit on his porch at night with a powerful beam flashlight and watch as the mother tried to climb the fence, with her daughters trailing, and he would break into audible laughter as the determined little creatures clawed their way to the top, encountered the barrier, and tumbled back to earth. Again and again they tried, and always they fell back. Ransom Rusk had defeated the armadillos, at a total cost of \$238,000.

“What are you **guffawing** at in the dark?” Fleurette demanded, and he said, “At the armadillos trying to get into your bowling green.”

“You should have shot them months ago,” she snapped, and he replied, “They’re trying so hard, I was thinking about going down and letting them in.”

James A. Michener. “The Invaders.”
Creatures of the Kingdom: Stories of Animals and Nature.
Toronto: Random House, 1993.

Students completing the assessment electronically will be able to access the following glossary items with a mouseover

depredations: attacks on
hallowed: holy
gentility: higher social class
resod: plant grass again
palisade: a fortification underground made of stakes
flange: a flat rim
guffawing: laughing loudly

Question B-6 (1 point)

The Invaders

What image of the armadillo is developed through Mr. Kramer's description of them as "...the Five Horsewomen of the Apocalypse"?

an image of

▼

feminine beauty
strategic progress
inevitable destruction

Select the attitude expressed in each of these quotations.

“[The armadillo] was made to police the garden and knock off the pests.”

(Paragraph 6)

Pro-
Armadillo

Anti-
Armadillo

“one look at the creature convinced them that it should have died out with the dinosaurs, and its survival into the twentieth century somehow offended them.”

(Paragraph 7)

Pro-
Armadillo

Anti-
Armadillo

“They were hallowed creatures, for they had seen the earth before man arrived, and they had survived to remind him of how things once had been.”

(Paragraph 9)

Pro-
Armadillo

Anti-
Armadillo

Question B-8 (1 point)**The Invaders**

Which phrase best describes the process used by Ransom Rusk to refine his design of the armadillo-proof fence?

- ☐ learning from mistakes
- ☐ working with architects
- ☐ referring to expert research
- ☐ collaborating with environmentalists

Question B-9 (1 point)**The Invaders**

Which phrase best describes Rusk's attitude toward the armadillos at the end of the story?

- ☐ open animosity
- ☐ grudging respect
- ☐ overwhelming resentment

Question B-10 (1 point)**The Invaders**

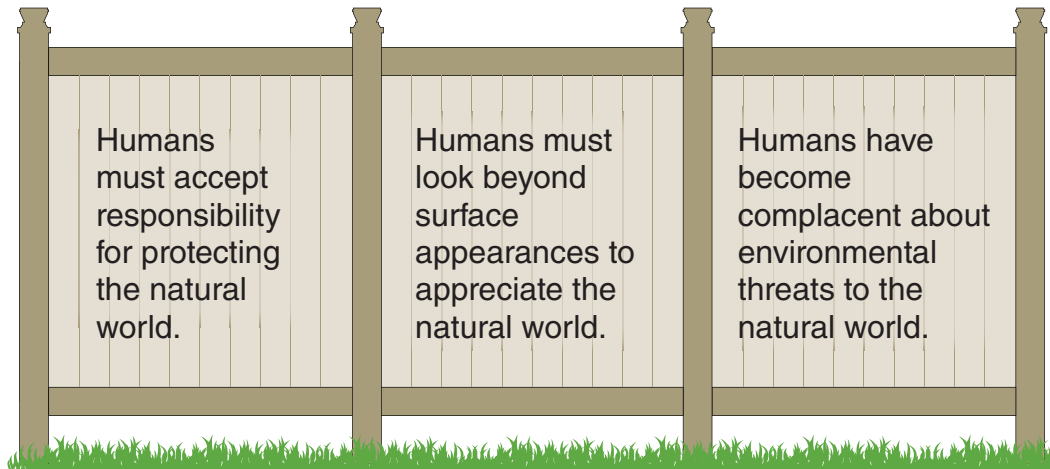
What does Rusk's lawn represent in the story?

human

pride
honesty
creativity
indifference

Which conclusion about the relationship between humans and the natural world can be drawn from the story?

Click on the sentence to indicate your response.



Question B-12 (1 point)

What is one human benefit of the armadillo invasion proposed in both “Armadillo Invasion...” and “The Invaders”?

Click on the image to indicate your response.



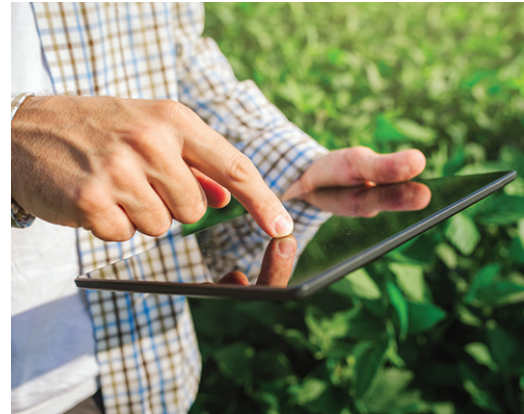
Soil on the farmlands
will be improved.



Other nuisance species
will be controlled.



Opportunities for scientific
research will increase.

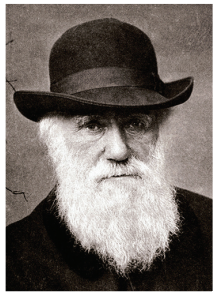


New technology will be developed
to prevent further expansion.

Question B-13 (1 point)

Which quotation by Charles Darwin is most closely associated with the armadillos' behaviour in both "Armadillo Invasion: Warm-Weather Critters Expanding East" and "The Invaders"?

Click on the quotation to indicate your response.

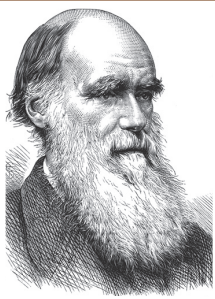
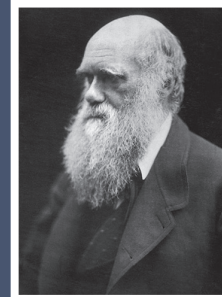


**OF ANY SPECIES WHICH
ARE PERIODICALLY BORN,
BUT A SMALL NUMBER
CAN SURVIVE...**

CHARLES DARWIN

Besides love and sympathy,
animals exhibit other qualities
connected with the social
instincts which in us would
be called moral.

Charles Darwin



The most powerful natural species
are those that adapt to
environmental change without
losing their fundamental identity
which gives them their
competitive advantage.

Charles Darwin

Question B-14 (1 point)

Which adjective would both Colleen McDonough in “Armadillo Invasion” and Mr. Kramer in “The Invaders” use to complete the following sentence?

“Armadillos are _____ creatures.”

Click on the definition to indicate your response.

Dictionary

frivolous | 'frivələs |
adjective

F

not having any serious purpose or value: *rules to stop frivolous lawsuits.*

- (of a person) carefree and not serious.

Dictionary

voracious | və'rāSHəs |
adjective

V

wanting or devouring great quantities of food: *he had a voracious appetite.*

- having a very eager approach to an activity: *his voracious reading of literature.*

Dictionary

tenacious | tənāSHəs |
adjective

T

tending to keep a firm hold of something; clinging or adhering closely: *a tenacious grip.*

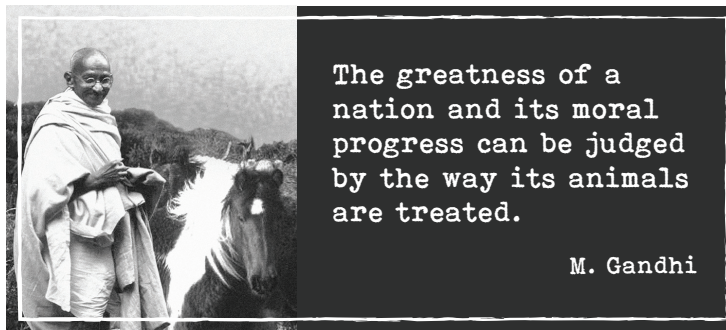
- not readily relinquishing a position, principle, or course of action; determined: *you're tenacious and you get at the truth*

Dictionary

rancorous | 'raNGk(ə)rəs |
adjective

R

characterized by bitterness or resentment: *sixteen miserable months of rancorous disputes | a rancorous debate.*



What obligations, if any, do people have to other living things?

- Communicate your insight into this topic in a well-developed response.
- You may respond creatively or critically, using any written format.
- Methods of development may include narration, exposition, persuasion, description or any combination of these.
- Your response should be sufficiently detailed to thoroughly demonstrate your thinking.

Suggested time: 25 minutes

All reasonable attempts have been made to contact the copyright holders of all material (texts, photographs, graphics, illustrations).

Self-Reflection

1. Reflect on your work on this assessment. Think about what you did well.

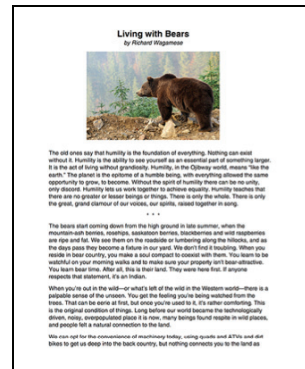
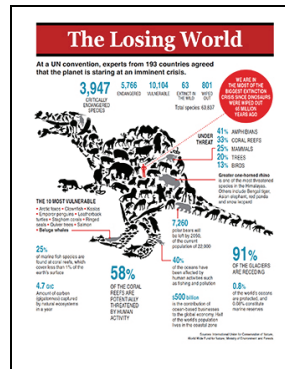
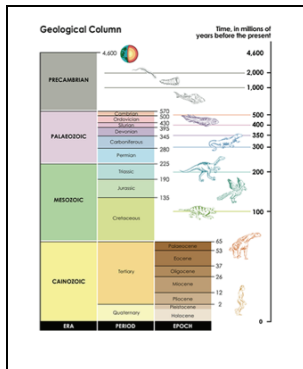
Select all that apply.

- ☐ I read each question carefully.
- ☐ I reviewed my answers before I submitted my assessment.
- ☐ In the student-choice component, I thought carefully about my choice.

2. This assessment allowed me to demonstrate my ability in literacy.



3. Order the readings in Part A from most interesting to least interesting.



4. Part B, the student-choice section, allowed me to make a choice that worked best for me.



5. Do you have any comments or recommendations on the assessment for the Graduation Literacy Assessment Development Team?