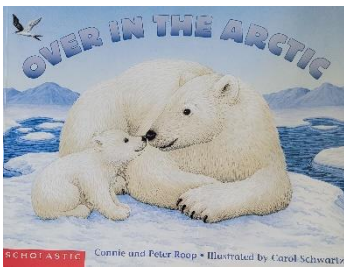
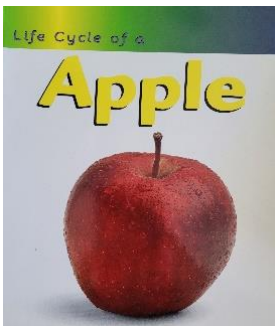
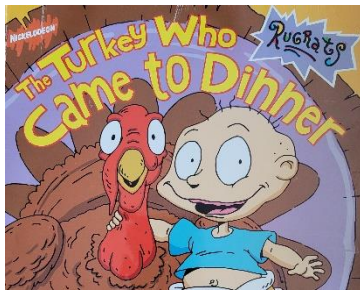
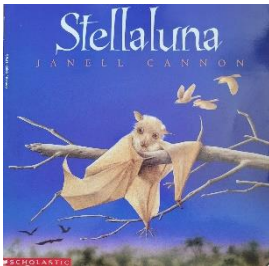
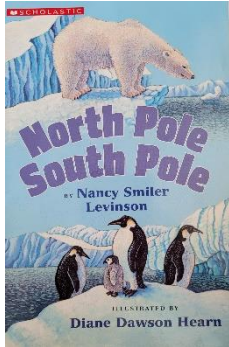


Name _____

Many authors put an *APPENDIX* at the back of their books to help the reader understand more details about something discussed in the book.

Match the book covers with what you think the *appendix* might be.

Covers



Appendix

Fact File

People have been eating apples for over 2 million years.

Apple trees only produce good fruit in places that have a cold winter.

We can eat apples all year round, because some countries have their autumn when we have our spring.

One apple tree may produce about 200 apples each year.

In an orchard apple trees may live for up to 100 years.



ARCTIC ANIMALS

arctic foxes: In the summer, arctic foxes have gray fur. Their fur turns as white as snow in the winter so they can hide better. Arctic foxes eat mice, berries, birds, and any dead animals they might find.

beluga whales: Beluga whales live in the cold Arctic water year round. Their layers of fat, or blubber, keep them warm. Belugas are the only all-white whales.

caribou: Caribou is another name for reindeer. Caribou live in large herds. Caribou can run very fast. They migrate for many miles looking for plants to eat. Caribou have thick fur in the winter to keep them warm.

musk oxen: Musk oxen have thick fur and fat to keep them warm in the Arctic. They live in herds. Musk oxen eat grass and small plants. When a group of musk oxen are attacked by wolves, they form a circle to protect themselves.



BAT NOTES

Of the nearly 4,000 species of mammals on Earth, almost one quarter are bats, the only mammals capable of powered flight.

The scientific name for bats is Chiroptera, "hand-wing," because the skeleton that supports the wing is composed of the animal's elongated finger bones.

The majority of bats are classified as Microchiroptera, "small hand-wing." Nearly 800 varieties fill special niches in every climate around the world except the polar zones. The lifespans and food preferences of Microchiroptera vary widely. Many eat insects, while others catch fish, amphibians, and reptiles. Finally,



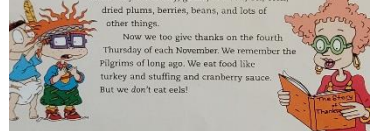
THE FIRST THANKSGIVING

In 1620 a group of people left England because the king would not let them pray in their own way. They sailed on a ship called the Mayflower for sixty-six long days over rough seas. They finally landed at Plymouth Rock, in what would later be called Massachusetts.

Life was not easy for the people we now call the Pilgrims. Their first winter was very hard. Nearly half of the Pilgrims died.

But that summer their Native American friend, Squanto, showed them where to hunt and fish, and how to grow food like corn and pumpkins. That fall the pilgrims had a good harvest! It was time for a celebration! They invited their new friends and had a three-day feast. They ate turkey, goose, venison, eel, corn, dried plums, berries, beans, and lots of other things.

Now we too give thanks on the fourth Thursday of each November. We remember the Pilgrims of long ago. We eat food like turkey and stuffing and cranberry sauce. But we don't eat eels!



NORTH POLE

- It is in the Arctic.
- It is water surrounded by land.
- The average temperature in winter is 22 to 28 degrees below zero.
- The average temperature in the fall is 10 to 15 degrees below zero.
- Winter months are October to March.
- The first recorded flight to reach the North Pole by dog sled was Admiral Peary, E. Peary in 1909.
- The first plane to fly over the North Pole was Admiral Richard E. Byrd in 1926.

SOUTH POLE

- It is in the Antarctic.
- It is land surrounded by water.
- Antarctica is a continent.
- The average temperature of the interior is about 67 degrees below zero.
- The average temperature of the interior is summer is 14 degrees below zero.
- 39 months are April to September.
- Summer months are October to March.
- The first explorer to reach the South Pole by dog sled was Roald Amundsen in 1911.
- The first plane to fly over the South Pole was Admiral Richard E. Byrd in 1929.

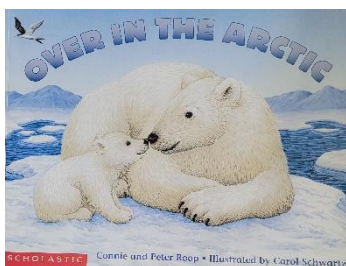
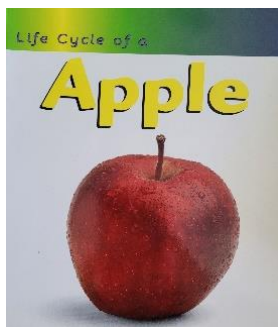
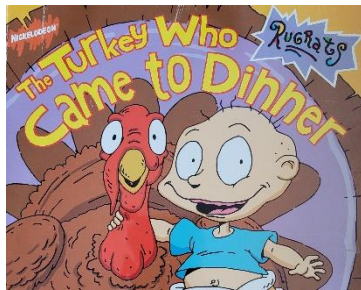
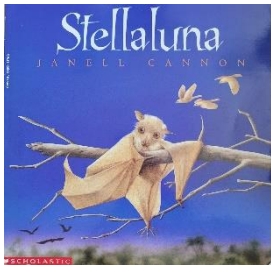
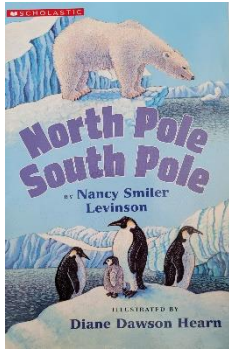


ANSWER KEY

Many authors put an *APPENDIX* at the back of their books to help the reader understand more details about something discussed in the book.

Match the book covers with what you think the *appendix* might be.

Covers



Appendix

Fact File

People have been eating apples for over 2 million years.

Apple trees only produce good fruit in places that have a cold winter.

We can eat apples all year round, because some countries have their autumn when we have our spring.

One apple tree may produce about 200 apples each year.

In an orchard apple trees may live for up to 100 years.

ARCTIC ANIMALS

arctic foxes: In the summer, arctic foxes have gray fur. Their fur turns as white as snow in the winter so they can hide better. Arctic foxes eat mice, berries, birds, and any dead animals they might find.

beluga whales: Beluga whales live in the cold Arctic water year-round. Their layers of fat, or blubber, keep them warm. Belugas are fat, or oily, white whales.

caribou: Caribou is another name for reindeer. Caribou live in large herds. Caribou can run very fast. They migrate for many miles looking for plants to eat. Caribou have thick fur in the winter to keep them warm.

musk oxen: Musk oxen have thick fur and fat to keep them warm in the Arctic. They live in herds. Musk oxen eat grass and small plants. When a group of musk oxen are attacked by wolves, they form a circle to protect themselves.

BAT NOTES

Of the nearly 4,000 species of mammals on Earth, almost one-quarter are bats, the only mammals capable of powered flight.

The scientific name for bats is Chiroptera, "hand-wing," because the skeleton that supports the wing is composed of the animal's elongated finger bones.

The majority of bats are classified as Microchiroptera, "small hand-wing." Nearly 800 varieties fill special niches in every climate around the world except the polar zones. The lifestyles and food preferences of Microchiroptera vary widely. Many eat insects, while others catch fish, amphibians, and reptiles. Finally,



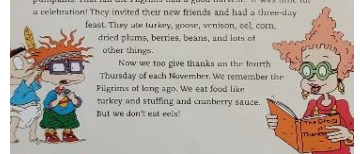
THE FIRST THANKSGIVING

In 1620 a group of people left England because the king would not let them pray in their own way. They sailed on a ship called the Mayflower for sixty-six long days over rough seas. They finally landed at Plymouth Rock, in what would later be called Massachusetts.

Life was not easy for the people we now call the Pilgrims. Their first winter was very hard. Nearly half of the Pilgrims died.

But that summer their Native American friend, Squanto, showed them where to hunt and fish, and how to grow food like corn and pumpkins. That fall the Pilgrims had a good harvest. It was time for a celebration! They invited their new friends and had a three-day feast. They ate turkey, goose, venison, seal, corn, dried plums, berries, beans, and lots of other things.

Now we too give thanks on the fourth Thursday of each November. We remember the Pilgrims of long ago. We eat food like turkey and stuffing and cranberry sauce. But we don't eat eels!



NORTH POLE

- It is in the Arctic.
- It is never surrounded by land.
- The average temperature is below a 22 to 55 degrees in winter.
- The average temperature in the summer is 22 to 26 degrees above zero.
- The ice melts in the months of October to February.
- Summer months are April to September.
- The first recorded expedition to reach the North Pole by dog sled was led by Robert E. Peary in 1909.
- The first pilot to fly over the North Pole was Admiral Richard E. Byrd in 1926.

SOUTH POLE

- It is in the Antarctic.
- It is not surrounded by water.
- It is surrounded by a continent.
- The average temperature of the winter is between 70 degrees below zero.
- The average temperature of the summer is 4 degrees below zero.
- Winter months are April to September.
- Summer months are October to March.
- The first expedition to reach the South Pole was led by Robert A. Amundsen in 1911.
- The first pilot to fly over the South Pole was Admiral Richard E. Byrd in 1926.