

**Andres isla**

1 Southern = del sur

2 grow: crecer

3 Thick layer = capa gruesa

4 THUNK-Like: como un tunk

5 bubbler = burbujeador

6 clumsy torpes

7 divers = diversos

8 SURFACE = superficial

9 breathe = respirar

10 gather = recolectar

11 snouts = hocicos

12 harems = harenes

13 Raising = levantamiento

14 pug cachorros

15 pounds = libras

16 Molt = muda

17 northern = nortena

~~18~~

19 body = Sangrienta

20 shed = cobertizo

First text + Asociacion

¡ingenio =

¡comuna =

¡carga =

¡placido =

¡placido =

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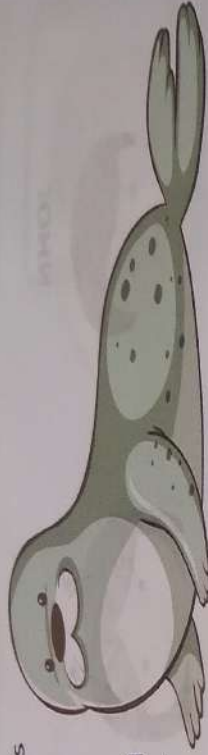
## READING COMPREHENSION



Read the text and answers the questions.

### WORDL'S LARGEST SEAL

In the freezing ocean waters of Antarctica, the planet's largest seals make their home in a frozen world. These giants are southern elephant seals, and they can grow as long as the length of a car and weigh as much as two cars combined. The name "elephant seal" comes from both the males' enormous size and from their giant trunk-like nose, called a proboscis. Females do not have a proboscis and they are much smaller.



A thick layer of blubber keeps southern elephant seals warm in their icy habitat. The seals are clumsy on land, but in water they're graceful swimmers and incredible divers. They can easily dive 1,000 to 4,000 feet to hunt for squid, octopus, and various kinds of fish. Elephant seals are able to stay underwater for 20 minutes or more. The longest underwater session researchers observed is an amazing two hours! When they return to the surface to breathe, it's only for a few minutes. Then they dive again.

While elephant seals spend most of their time swimming, they also gather on beaches in groups called colonies. One reason they come to land is to give birth and breed. Males arrive before females. They battle for dominance, deciding who will have large harems of females. Raising their enormous bodies, the males inflate their snouts and bellow. Usually these confrontations end quickly.

However, sometimes only a physical battle can settle the matter. These fights can be bloody, but permanent injury is rare. Females arriving on land give birth to a single pup they've been carrying since the previous year.

Newborns weigh about 90 pounds. The mother nurses her pup for a little over three weeks. After this, she breeds with a dominant male and then returns to the sea to feed. Her pup now weighs well over 200 pounds and is on its own. If it survives, it too will enter the sea within a couple of months. A second reason elephant seals come to land is to molt. When they molt, they shed old skin and fur and new skin and fur grows. A smaller species, the northern elephant seal, lives in the Pacific Ocean, dispersed from Baja, California to Alaska. Both northern and southern elephant seals were once hunted nearly to extinction. However, under legal protections both have made incredible comebacks.

2 Based on the information you just read, describe how the movements of an elephant seal are different on land than underwater.

The easily dive 1,000 to 4,000 feet to hunt or squid. They are able to stay underwater 20 minutes or more.

3 Why do male elephant seals reach land before females during the breeding season?

Males come ashore before females to fight for dominance.

4 How does an elephant seal get its food? What foods are part of the diet of an elephant seal?

The main sources of food are fish and squid. Prey is captured both near the surface and very deep underwater.

5 Are elephant seals going extinct today? Why or why not?

Today there are somewhere between 120,000 - 150,000 elephant seals - a number likely to increase.