

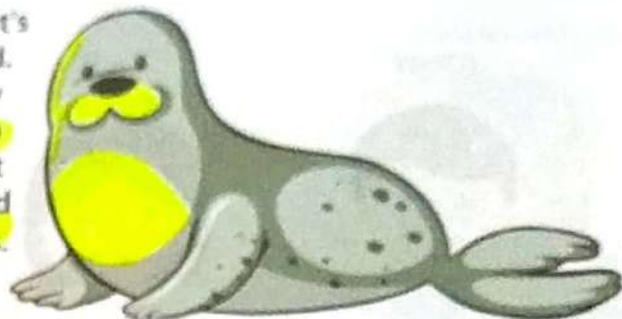
## READING COMPREHENSION



1 Read the text and answer the questions.

### WORLD'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 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.



classroom texto 1

freeze congelación

southem del sur

grow crece

length largo

weigh pesa

trunk-like como un tronco

proboscis proboscis

smaller más pequeña

thick gruesa

layer capa

blubber grasa de ballena

keeps mantiene

warm caldo

their su

clumsy torpe



DIA MES AÑO

grateful agradecido

summer vacaciones

queps diversos

easily fácilmente

side lateral

kinds tipos

more más

immediate, submarine

Reaches investiga

again de nuevo

whip por golpe

spend gastar

swimming natación

gather recalcular

beaches playa

called llamado

reason razón



|          |                 |
|----------|-----------------|
| give     | dar             |
| aged     | rocea           |
| before   | antes de        |
| remedy   | curaci          |
| physical | fisica          |
| booby    | ensucringentado |
| injury   | lesion          |
| arriving | llegando        |
| birth    | nacimiento      |
| previous | previa          |
| newborns | recien nacidos  |

AÑO

MES

DÍA



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

the costly dive 1,000 to 9000 feet to hunt or squid.

they are able to hold underwater 29 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 source of food are fish and squid. prey is captured both near the surface and very deep underwater.

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

today there are somewhere a between 120,000-150,000 elephants seal - A number likely close.