



Imagine being in the chilly Arctic and spotting a fluffy ball of white blending into the snow - that's an Arctic hare for you! These amazing creatures are the polar bunnies of the Arctic regions, and they're perfectly adapted for their icy homes. With a thick coat of fur that's as white as the snow around them, they're not easy to spot. Their long, strong hind legs help them jump high and run fast, while their shorter front legs are perfect for digging in the snow.

Speaking of digging in the snow, ever wondered what's on the menu for an Arctic hare? Well, these hares are herbivores, which means they mostly eat plants. During the summer, they munch on tasty flowers, leaves, and grasses, but in winter, when the ground is covered with snow, they have to rely on woody plants, mosses, and lichens. Sometimes, they even eat their own frozen droppings to get back some of the nutrients!

Moving from their chilly meals to their life cycle, Arctic hares have a pretty interesting life. They usually live alone, but when the weather gets really cold, they come together in groups to keep warm. In early spring, female hares give birth to up to eight babies, known as leverets. These leverets grow up quickly, and by the time they're a month old, they're ready to face the Arctic world on their own.

☒ Just like us humans, Arctic hares have their own set of friends and foes in the Arctic. While they're friendly and harmless to humans, they have to watch out for predators like Arctic foxes, wolves, and polar bears. To protect themselves, they use their amazing camouflage, speed, and sometimes even stand still to look like a part of the snow-covered landscape. The Arctic hare, with its unique abilities and adaptations, truly is a wonder of the Arctic world.





**Solve each problem.**

**Use the article to answer the question.**

- 1) What do Arctic hares use their short front legs for?  
A. For climbing trees  
B. For digging in the snow  
C. For swimming in the sea  
D. For catching prey
- 2) When do female hares give birth to their babies?  
A. In early spring  
B. In winter  
C. In early autumn  
D. In late summer
- 3) How many babies can a female Arctic hare give birth to?  
A. Around six babies  
B. Up to eight babies  
C. Up to three babies  
D. Only one baby
- 4) Why do Arctic hares come together in groups?  
A. To keep warm  
B. To migrate  
C. To build burrows  
D. To find food
- 5) What do Arctic hares eat in winter?  
A. Fish  
B. Woody plants, mosses, and lichens  
C. Insects  
D. Leaves, flowers, and grasses
- 6) What is a baby Arctic hare called?  
A. A pup  
B. A cub  
C. A kit  
D. A leveret
- 7) What age can baby Arctic hares face the Arctic world on their own?  
A. At birth  
B. One month old  
C. Three months old  
D. Six months old
- 8) What color is the fur of an Arctic hare?  
A. Grey  
B. Brown  
C. White  
D. Black
- 9) What are some of the predators of Arctic hares?  
A. Gorillas, orangutans, and chimpanzees  
B. Arctic foxes, wolves, and polar bears  
C. Zebras, warthogs, and hyenas  
D. Lions, tigers, and cheetahs
- 10) What does an Arctic hare eat during summer?  
A. Flowers, leaves, and grasses  
B. Meat  
C. Frozen droppings  
D. Woody plants, mosses, and lichens

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

- 11) "My color stands out, making me easy to spot in the snow."



- 12) "When it's too cold outside, we hares get together to stay warm. We're like a big family then."
- 13) "We feast on fish and insects during the summer."
- 14) "Our fur turns green during summer."
- 15) "In summer, I feast on juicy flowers and leaves."
- 16) "My front legs are stronger and longer than my back legs."
- 17) "My mom had eight children, and we were ready to face the Arctic world on our own within a month."
- 18) "Did you know that I'm covered in fur that matches the snow? No wonder it's hard to spot me!"
- 19) "Our babies are born fully grown and independent."
- 20) "We give birth to only one baby each spring."
- 21) "When I'm scared, I stand really still, and blend in with the snow. You can't see me!"

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

- 22) Arctic hares can have as many as eight leverets in a single litter.
- 23) It's amazing how Arctic hares can find food even in the snowy winter months.
- 24) Arctic hares group together during cold weather to keep each other warm.
- 25) It is fascinating that Arctic hares can eat woody plants, mosses, and lichens to survive in winter.
- 26) During summer, Arctic hares eat flowers, leaves, and grasses for food.
- 27) The fact that arctic hares will eat their own frozen droppings is disgusting.
- 28) In just about a month, leverets are mature enough to fend for themselves.
- 29) In winter Arctic hares will eat woody plants, mosses, and lichens.
- 30) Arctic hares look extra cute with their long ears.
- 31) The way Arctic hares use their short front legs for digging is impressive.

**Determine if the statement is true or false.**

- 32) Arctic hares are herbivores.
- 33) In early spring, female hares give birth to as many as 50 babies.
- 34) Female hares give birth to up to eight babies.
- 35) Arctic hares live in tropical rainforests.
- 36) Arctic hares may live in groups to keep warm when it is very cold.
- 37) In winter, Arctic hares only eat meat.
- 38) During winter Arctic hares hibernate.
- 39) Polar bears are very friendly with Arctic hares.
- 40) Arctic hares sometimes eat their own droppings.
- 41) In winter, an Arctic hare may rely on moss for food.

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



- 
- 42) Arctic hares have sharp claws for digging.
  - 43) Do arctic hares hibernate?
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  - 46) How do arctic hares protect themselves from predators?
  - 47) What color is an arctic hare in winter?



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|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. <u>    <b>B</b>    </u>        | 26. <u>    <b>fact</b>    </u>          |
| 2. <u>    <b>A</b>    </u>        | 27. <u>    <b>opinion</b>    </u>       |
| 3. <u>    <b>B</b>    </u>        | 28. <u>    <b>fact</b>    </u>          |
| 4. <u>    <b>A</b>    </u>        | 29. <u>    <b>fact</b>    </u>          |
| 5. <u>    <b>B</b>    </u>        | 30. <u>    <b>opinion</b>    </u>       |
| 6. <u>    <b>D</b>    </u>        | 31. <u>    <b>opinion</b>    </u>       |
| 7. <u>    <b>B</b>    </u>        | 32. <u>    <b>true</b>    </u>          |
| 8. <u>    <b>C</b>    </u>        | 33. <u>    <b>false</b>    </u>         |
| 9. <u>    <b>B</b>    </u>        | 34. <u>    <b>true</b>    </u>          |
| 10. <u>    <b>A</b>    </u>       | 35. <u>    <b>false</b>    </u>         |
| 11. <u>    <b>false</b>    </u>   | 36. <u>    <b>true</b>    </u>          |
| 12. <u>    <b>true</b>    </u>    | 37. <u>    <b>false</b>    </u>         |
| 13. <u>    <b>false</b>    </u>   | 38. <u>    <b>false</b>    </u>         |
| 14. <u>    <b>false</b>    </u>   | 39. <u>    <b>false</b>    </u>         |
| 15. <u>    <b>true</b>    </u>    | 40. <u>    <b>true</b>    </u>          |
| 16. <u>    <b>false</b>    </u>   | 41. <u>    <b>true</b>    </u>          |
| 17. <u>    <b>true</b>    </u>    | 42. <u>    <b>declarative</b>    </u>   |
| 18. <u>    <b>true</b>    </u>    | 43. <u>    <b>interrogative</b>    </u> |
| 19. <u>    <b>false</b>    </u>   | 44. <u>    <b>declarative</b>    </u>   |
| 20. <u>    <b>false</b>    </u>   | 45. <u>    <b>declarative</b>    </u>   |
| 21. <u>    <b>true</b>    </u>    | 46. <u>    <b>interrogative</b>    </u> |
| 22. <u>    <b>fact</b>    </u>    | 47. <u>    <b>interrogative</b>    </u> |
| 23. <u>    <b>opinion</b>    </u> |   |
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**Determine if the statements is something the animal would say (W) or it is not something the animal would say (N).**

- 11) "My color stands out, making me easy to spot in the snow." (paragraph 1)



- 12) "When it's too cold outside, we hares get together to stay warm. We're like a big family then." (paragraph 3)