



Student/Classroom: _____ Examiner: _____ Assessment Date: _____

Baboons: The Biggest Monkeys 413

Sopris West Six Minute Solutions Passage 413

Baboons are the biggest monkeys. They are sometimes called dog-faced monkeys. **(This)** is because they have heads that **(resemble)** a dog's muzzle. Baboons can be **(brown)**, black, or silver in color. They **(have)** long arms and feet. Baboons are **(intelligent)** animals that are adaptable to their **(environment)**. They are found primarily in Africa. **(Baboons)** can live to be 25 to 30 years **(old)**.

Baboons live in groups called troops. **(These)** troops are well-organized. Each member has **(its)** place. Dominant males usually rule the **(troop)**. They have two main jobs. The **(first)** job is to keep order within **(the)** troop. Baboons do not always get **(along)** with each other and often fight **(among)** themselves. The other job is to **(protect)** the troop from enemies. Jungle cats, **(like)** leopards, are the baboon's greatest enemy. **(The)** male baboons act as guards. They **(guard)** while the rest of the troop **(looks)** for food. Baboons are often on **(the)** move, looking for food. They live **(mostly)** on the ground. However, baboons are **(able)** to climb trees for safety. The **(baby)** baboons travel by holding onto their **(mother's)** fur. As they get older, the **(baby)** baboons ride on their mothers' backs.

(Baboons) eat insects, fruits, seed, reptiles, and **(rodents)**. Their favorite food is the scorpion. **(Baboons)** have large pouches in their cheeks. **(These)** pouches can hold almost as much **(food)** as their stomachs. They look under **(rocks)** and bushes for food. Baboons also **(hunt)** along with herds of other animals.

(Baboons) are social animals. One of their **(favorite)** activities is grooming. Baboons engage in **(mutual)** grooming as a way of forming **(social)** bonds. The grooming also helps to **(keep)** the baboons clean.



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Baboons are the biggest monkeys. They are sometimes called dog-faced monkeys. **(The, Within, This)** is because they have heads that **(resemble, long, ride)** a dog's muzzle. Baboons can be **(guard, are, brown)**, black, or silver in color. They **(have, eat, jungle)** long arms and feet. Baboons are **(forming, intelligent, dog's)** animals that are adaptable to their **(live, bushes, environment)**. They are found primarily in Africa. **(For, Mostly, Baboons)** can live to be 25 to 30 years **(old, order, its)**. Baboons live in groups called troops. **(Cats, Rest, These)** troops are well-organized. Each member has **(engage, its, enemies)** place. Dominant males usually rule the **(troop, in, to)**. They have two main jobs. The **(first, guards, on)** job is to keep order within **(arms, called, the)** troop. Baboons do not always get **(fruits, monkeys, along)** with each other and often fight **(among, food, adaptable)** themselves. The other job is to **(two, bonds, protect)** the troop from enemies. Jungle cats, **(like, also, onto)** leopards, are the baboon's greatest enemy. **(The, Fur, Black)** male baboons act as guards. They **(guard, muzzle, often)** while the rest of the troop **(looks, always, favorite)** for food. Baboons are often on **(the, each, silver)** move, looking for food. They live **(however, mostly, mother's)** on the ground. However, baboons are **(well-organized, a, able)** to climb trees for safety. The **(keep, baby, mothers')** baboons travel by holding onto their **(travel, mother's, rule)** fur. As they get older, the **(from, baby, protect)** baboons ride on their mothers' backs.



(Rocks, Because, Baboons) eat insects, fruits, seed, reptiles, and **(cheeks, like, rodents)**.

Their favorite food is the scorpion.

(Trees, Baboons, Seed) have large pouches in their cheeks. **(Member, These, Other)**

pouches can hold almost as much

(first, pouches, food) as their stomachs. They look under **(dog-faced, or, rocks)** and bushes

for food. Baboons also **(hunt, they, looks)**

along with herds of other animals.

(Be, Baboons, Get) are social animals. One of their **(large, favorite, africa)** activities is

grooming. Baboons engage

in **(way, mutual, these)** grooming as a way of forming **(social, that, move)** bonds. The

grooming also helps to **(keep, their, found)**

the baboons clean.