



Student/Classroom: _____ Examiner: _____ Assessment Date: _____
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Bats: Flying Creatures of the Night 411

Sopris West Six Minute Solutions Passage 411

Bats are small, furry animals that look like mice. Bats are the only mammals that **(are)** able to fly. Bats have unusual **(body)** parts. The joint bones of a **(bat's)** arms and hand are very long. **(There)** is a thin piece of skin **(called)** a flying membrane between the last **(four)** digits of a bat's fingers. This **(flying)** membrane looks like a webbed hand **(and)** is used as a wing. Bats **(have)** a second piece of skin, or membrane, **(which)** connects their hand and ankle joints. **(A)** third membrane stretches between the bat's **(ankles)** and attaches to its tail. These **(pieces)** of skin stretch like an open **(umbrella)** over the bones of the bat's **(arms)** and fingers. In order to fly, **(bats)** use a type of motion called **(a)** flapping flight. A bat lifts and **(pushes)** itself up by lowering its wings **(down)** and pushing them forward. The bat **(stays)** in a horizontal position while it **(is)** flying. It almost looks like it **(is)** doing the swimming breaststroke! Bats fly **(mostly)** at night. They are guided by **(reflected)** sound waves. This navigation system is **(echolocation)**. Bats are able to send out **(supersonic)** sounds with a pitch higher than **(humans)** can hear. When these sounds hit **(an)** object, they make an echo. The **(bats)** hear the echo and change course **(so)** that they do not have a **(collision)**.



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Bats are small, furry animals that look like mice. Bats are the only mammals that **(are, and, the)** able to fly. Bats have unusual **(attaches, body, between)** parts. The joint bones of a **(bat's, flapping, look)** arms and hand are very long. **(There, Pushing, Down)** is a thin piece of skin **(so, these, called)** a flying membrane between the last **(these, four, object)** digits of a bat's fingers. This **(joints, flying, thin)** membrane looks like a webbed hand **(that, reflected, and)** is used as a wing. Bats **(navigation, have, lowering)** a second piece of skin, or membrane, **(animals, which, to)** connects their hand and ankle joints. **(A, Than, Collision)** third membrane stretches between the bat's **(lifts, a, ankles)** and attaches to its tail. These **(pieces, joint, umbrella)** of skin stretch like an open **(they, umbrella, connects)** over the bones of the bat's **(arms, mammals, ankle)** and fingers. In order to fly, **(them, bats, have)** use a type of motion called **(a, third, tail)** flapping flight. A bat lifts and **(furry, pushes, wings)** itself up by lowering its wings **(sounds, higher, down)** and pushing them forward. The bat **(swimming, breaststroke, stays)** in a horizontal position while it **(is, unusual, there)** flying. It almost looks like it **(is, sound, use)** doing the swimming breaststroke! Bats fly **(waves, is, mostly)** at night. They are guided by **(reflected, make, mostly)** sound waves. This navigation system is **(only, called, echolocation)**. Bats are able to send out **(very, horizontal, supersonic)** sounds with a pitch higher than **(like, pitch, humans)** can hear. When these sounds hit **(humans, ankles, an)** object, they make an echo. The **(bats, fingers, digits)** hear the echo and change course **(so, are, able)** that they do not have a **(collision, wing, small)**.