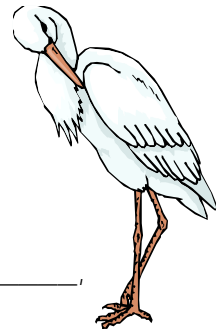


"Everglades" Story Guide

Name _____ Teacher _____



Preview the story by looking at the title, genre information, and pictures. What do you predict this story will be about?

What is the genre? _____ This genre gives _____,
but the _____ and _____ might not be real.

As you read, look for words containing either prefixes or suffixes or both. Fill in the chart with words you find and the page number where they appear.

Word	Prefix	Root	Suffix
miraculous, p.250	none	miracle	-ous

- p. 250 Where does the story take place?
- p. 250 How does the storyteller feel about the Everglades River?
How do you know?
- p. 253 What kind of rock was formed by seashells on the bottom of the sea?
- p. 253 What landform shape is the state of Florida?
- p. 253 When Lake Okeechobee filled to its brim and spilled over, what did the spill become?
- p. 254 What is the author comparing by using the simile "the saw grass clattered like a trillion swords"?
- p. 254 Why can the alligators walk unhurt among the spears of saw grass?
- p. 257 List two examples of phrases the author uses to indicate the abundance (great amount) of life in the Everglades. Ex. Blizzard of wood storks



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- p. 258 Who were the first people to come to the Everglades?
- p. 258 Who were the next people to come to the Everglades?
- p. 258 Why does the author say the Everglades was a "living kaleidoscope of color"?
- p. 261 Why did the egrets almost become extinct?
- p. 261 Why did the Conquistadors leave the Everglades? (List two reasons.)
- p. 261 Which group of early visitors to the Everglades still has a few people who live there today?
- p. 262 Based on the storyteller's answers to the children's questions, do you think the effect that humans have had on the Everglades is good or bad?
 _____ Why? _____

In the beginning of this story, the author describes the Everglades as how it was during the Age of _____.

Why do the children want to return home quickly in the end of the story?

These are some of the plants and animals of the Everglades: moss, ferns, saw grass, alligators, crabs, insects, snails, fish, turtles, egrets, wood storks, flamingoes, roseate spoonbills, herons, anhingas, frogs, snakes, panthers, raccoons, deer, otter, orchids, lizards, anole, palms, vines, and mosquitoes. Choose items from this list to fill in the chart below. You may also find other examples in the book. Hint: If you're not sure what classification something is, look it up in the dictionary!

Classification Chart

Mammals	Reptiles	Birds	Plants	Other

