

Integrating Information from Two Texts

Name: _____

Date: _____

Score: _____ / 10



Quick Review

When two texts cover the same topic, look for ideas that BOTH agree on, ideas that only ONE text mentions, and any places where they disagree. Combining the texts can give a fuller picture.

PART 1 — READ

Read the passage. Then answer the questions.

Two Articles About Sea Turtles

Text A: Sea Turtles—Ancient Ocean Travelers

Sea turtles have lived in Earth's oceans for more than 100 million years—longer than there have been humans. There are seven species, and the largest, the leatherback, can weigh over 1,000 pounds. Sea turtles spend almost their whole life at sea, but females come ashore once a year to lay eggs in the warm sand. A single female may lay about one hundred eggs in a nest. Eight weeks later, tiny hatchlings dig themselves out and race to the ocean. Scientists estimate that only one in a thousand hatchlings will survive to become an adult. The rest are eaten by birds, crabs, and fish, or die from changes in the environment.

Text B: How People Are Helping Sea Turtles

Around the world, people are working to help sea turtles survive. Many beaches are now patrolled at night during nesting season. Volunteers move eggs from busy beaches into safer protected nests. Bright lights from hotels can confuse hatchlings, which use the moonlight on the water to find the sea, so some cities now require beachfront lights to be turned off or shielded after dark. Fishing boats use special nets called TEDs—Turtle Excluder Devices—that let trapped turtles escape. Because of these efforts, some species, like the Kemp's ridley sea turtle, are slowly increasing in number again. Scientists say recovery will be slow because sea turtles take twenty to thirty years to become adults and lay their first eggs.

PART 2 — PRACTICE

Read BOTH texts. Then answer the questions, using information from both when needed.

1. What is the main topic that BOTH texts share?
 - A. The history of leatherback turtles only
 - B. Volunteers who patrol beaches at night
 - C. Sea turtles, including the dangers they face and how they live
 - D. Beachfront hotels and their lights



2. Which idea is found in Text A but NOT Text B?
 - A. Sea turtles have lived on Earth for more than 100 million years.
 - B. Volunteers move eggs from busy beaches to safer nests.
 - C. Bright lights from hotels can confuse hatchlings.
 - D. Special nets called TEDs let trapped turtles escape.
3. Which idea is found in Text B but NOT Text A?
 - A. A single female may lay about one hundred eggs in a nest.
 - B. Sea turtles take 20–30 years to become adults that can lay eggs.
 - C. There are seven species of sea turtles.
 - D. Hatchlings dig themselves out of the sand.
4. Which idea is supported by BOTH texts together?
 - A. Sea turtles never come on land.
 - B. Sea turtles face many dangers, especially when they are young.
 - C. Fishing nets cannot accidentally catch sea turtles.
 - D. Only one species of sea turtle exists today.
5. Why are TEDs important, based on BOTH texts together?
 - A. They help female turtles dig deeper nests in the warm sand.
 - B. They make beaches darker at night so hatchlings can see the moon.
 - C. They lower one human danger (fishing nets) for turtles that already face natural dangers in Text A.
 - D. They give hatchlings food to eat before they reach the ocean.
6. Why do hatchlings need DARK beaches at night?
 - A. They follow the moonlight on the water to find their way to the sea.
 - B. Dark beaches keep the sand from getting too hot.
 - C. Predators cannot see hatchlings in the dark.
 - D. Hatchlings only dig themselves out in total darkness.
7. Using Text A's numbers, about how many hatchlings from a SINGLE nest are likely to survive to adulthood?
 - A. About 100 (the whole nest)
 - B. About 50 (half the nest)
 - C. About 10 (one in ten)
 - D. Far fewer than 1 (about a tenth of one)



8. Which fact from Text A BEST explains WHY recovery will be slow (Text B)?
- A. Leatherbacks can weigh over 1,000 pounds.
 - B. Sea turtles already lose 999 of every 1,000 hatchlings before adulthood.
 - C. Hatchlings race to the ocean.
 - D. Sea turtles have lived for 100 million years.
9. Combine information from BOTH texts. Write two or three sentences that explain why sea turtles need natural protection AND help from people.

10. Which sentence BEST states the BIG IDEA you get from reading BOTH texts together?
- A. Sea turtles are interesting only because they have lived for 100 million years.
 - B. Sea turtles are no longer in any kind of danger.
 - C. Volunteers should stop moving sea-turtle eggs.
 - D. Sea turtles face serious natural and human dangers, but people are working in several ways to help them recover.



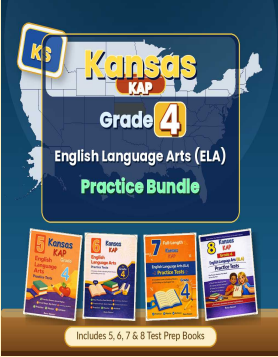
Answer Keys

<p>1 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input checked="" type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D</p> <p>2 <input checked="" type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D</p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> A <input checked="" type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D</p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> A <input checked="" type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D</p> <p>5 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input checked="" type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D</p>	<p>6 <input checked="" type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D</p> <p>7 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input checked="" type="radio"/> D</p> <p>8 <input type="radio"/> A <input checked="" type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D</p> <p>9 <input type="text" value="See below"/></p> <p>10 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input checked="" type="radio"/> D</p>
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Explanations	
1. C	Both texts focus on sea turtles overall. A names ONE species, mentioned briefly in Text A only. B is a Text-B-only detail. D is a Text-B-only detail.
2. A	The 100-million-year fact is in Text A only. B, C, and D are all from Text B only — picking them means assigning the wrong source.
3. B	Only Text B mentions 20–30 years to maturity. A, C, and D are all from Text A — picking them is a source-mix-up.
4. B	Text A says only 1 in 1,000 hatchlings survive (natural dangers); Text B describes lights and nets (human dangers). Both show young turtles face many dangers. A contradicts Text A (females nest on land). C contradicts Text B (TEDs are needed BECAUSE nets catch turtles). D contradicts Text A ("seven species").
5. C	Only C uses BOTH texts — Text A's natural dangers PLUS Text B's TED solution. A confuses TEDs with nesting help. B confuses TEDs with the lights rule (a different solution). D invents a fact no text supports.
6. A	Text B states this directly. B is real-world plausible (sand DOES heat up) but is not in the text. C is also plausible but is not the reason the text gives. D is wrong — Text A says it takes eight weeks underground; dark or light is not the trigger.
7. D	1 in 1,000 survives, but a nest has only 100 eggs, so the expected survivors from one nest is about 0.1 — far fewer than 1. A through C take real numbers from the text but apply them to the wrong fraction.
8. B	If only 1 in 1,000 survives naturally, the species rebuilds slowly even when humans help. A is about size, not numbers. C describes one moment. D explains long ancestry but not slow recovery.
9.	Answer: Sample answer: Sea turtles already face many natural dangers — Text A says only one in a thousand hatchlings reaches adulthood because predators and the environment kill the rest. Text B adds that humans cause MORE dangers, like bright lights and fishing nets, so people must also help by patrolling beaches, dimming lights, and using TEDs. Together, the two texts show that without human help, even more turtles would die. NOT acceptable: answers that use only ONE text (e.g., only the 1-in-1,000 fact, or only the volunteer details), or that simply restate one text without combining ideas. Strong answers cite at least one fact from EACH text and connect natural dangers (Text A) with human help (Text B). Reject single-source answers.
10. D	D combines Text A's dangers with Text B's solutions — the picture you only get by reading BOTH. A uses Text A only. B contradicts both texts. C contradicts Text B.



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