

# Integrating Information from Several Texts on One Topic

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Score: \_\_\_\_\_ / 10



## Quick Review

Strong readers don't just read each source on its own — they put the pieces TOGETHER. Ask: What does each text say? Where do they AGREE? Where do they ADD something the other doesn't have? What can I say after reading BOTH that I couldn't say from just one?

## PART 1 — READ

Read the passage. Then answer the questions.

### Two Texts About Wild Bees

**PASSAGE 1:** "Beyond the Honeybee." When most people picture a bee, they picture a honeybee — a striped insect that lives in a large hive and produces honey. Honeybees are important, but they are only one of more than four thousand bee species that live in North America. Most of the others are wild bees that nest alone, often in holes in the ground or inside hollow plant stems. Wild bees include the fuzzy bumblebee, the metallic green sweat bee, and the gentle mason bee. Although wild bees do not make honey for people, they are powerful pollinators. A single wild orchard mason bee can pollinate as many apple flowers in a day as one hundred honeybees. Despite this importance, wild bees do not get the public attention that honeybees do.

**PASSAGE 2:** "What Wild Bees Need." Wild bees are in trouble. Studies show that more than one in four wild bee species in North America is at risk of disappearing. The main reasons are loss of natural habitat, the heavy use of pesticides, and a shortage of the wildflowers many wild bees depend on. The good news is that ordinary people can help. Planting native flowers that bloom in spring, summer, and fall keeps food available all season. Leaving a small bare patch of soil — about the size of a doormat — gives ground-nesting wild bees a place to dig. Cutting hollow garden stems no shorter than knee-high gives stem-nesting bees a winter shelter. None of these steps requires a beekeeper or a beehive.

## PART 2 — PRACTICE

Read both passages. Then choose the best answer for each question.

1. According to PASSAGE 1, how do most wild bees in North America LIVE?
  - A. In large hives with thousands of other bees
  - B. Inside the trunks of large trees
  - C. Alone, often nesting in the ground or in hollow plant stems
  - D. In rooftop boxes managed by beekeepers



2. According to PASSAGE 2, what is ONE main reason wild bees are in trouble?
  - A. They are eaten by birds.
  - B. They cannot fly long distances.
  - C. Honey is being taken from their hives.
  - D. They are losing natural habitat and the wildflowers they depend on.
3. Combining INFORMATION FROM BOTH passages, why does the trouble of wild bees ALSO matter for the food we eat?
  - A. Because wild bees are powerful pollinators (passage 1) and many wild bee species are now at risk (passage 2)
  - B. Because wild bees make most of the honey people buy
  - C. Because wild bees protect honeybees from disease
  - D. Because wild bees control the price of fruit at grocery stores
4. Which detail from PASSAGE 1 makes the warning in PASSAGE 2 feel MORE serious?
  - A. Honeybees live in large hives.
  - B. A single wild orchard mason bee can pollinate as many apple flowers in a day as one hundred honeybees.
  - C. Sweat bees are metallic green.
  - D. Bumblebees are fuzzy.
5. Which idea would BOTH passages support?
  - A. Wild bees deserve more public attention than they currently get.
  - B. Honeybees are not pollinators.
  - C. All bee species are doing well in North America.
  - D. Wild bees should be moved into hives so people can collect their honey.
6. If a reader wanted to know HOW TO HELP wild bees, which passage would be MORE useful?
  - A. Passage 1, because it lists species names
  - B. Both passages equally
  - C. Neither passage gives any help
  - D. Passage 2, because it lists three specific actions a person can take
7. Which fact appears ONLY in passage 2?
  - A. Wild bees are powerful pollinators.
  - B. There are more than 4,000 bee species in North America.
  - C. More than one in four wild bee species is at risk of disappearing.
  - D. The bumblebee is fuzzy.



8. If a student wrote a one-sentence summary of BOTH passages together, which would be BEST?
- A. Wild bees are an unfamiliar but powerful group of pollinators that are now at risk, and people can help them with a few simple yard choices.
  - B. Honeybees make most of the honey in North America.
  - C. Bumblebees are fuzzy and sweat bees are green.
  - D. Pesticides are the only reason wild bees are in trouble.
9. Use ONE detail from EACH passage to explain why a homeowner who plants native wildflowers helps MORE than just the honeybees.

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10. Which question can be answered ONLY by USING BOTH passages?
- A. How many bee species live in North America?
  - B. What is one action a homeowner can take to help wild bees?
  - C. What color is a sweat bee?
  - D. How does the trouble described in one passage threaten the important pollinator role described in the other?



## Answer Keys

- 1  A  B  C  D
- 2  A  B  C  D
- 3  A  B  C  D
- 4  A  B  C  D
- 5  A  B  C  D

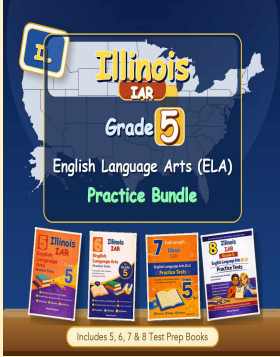
- 6  A  B  C  D
- 7  A  B  C  D
- 8  A  B  C  D
- 9
- 10  A  B  C  D

### Explanations

1. C	Paragraph 1 directly says most wild bees nest alone in soil or stems. A describes honeybees (the comparison the passage makes). B and D invent details not in the passage.
2. D	Passage 2 names habitat loss, pesticides, and wildflower shortage. A is a real-world fact about some bees but is not a reason in the passage. B is unsupported. C is wrong because most wild bees do not even make honey.
3. A	Combining "powerful pollinators" (passage 1) with "at risk" (passage 2) gives the food link. B contradicts passage 1. C is invented. D is invented.
4. B	B shows the BIG pollination job wild bees do — losing them would have a big effect, which makes the warning feel serious. A describes honeybees, not wild bees. C and D are color/texture details that do not affect the warning's weight.
5. A	Passage 1 says wild bees are overlooked; Passage 2 says they are at risk and people can help — both push for more attention. B is wrong (honeybees ARE pollinators). C contradicts passage 2. D contradicts passage 1 (most wild bees don't make honey).
6. D	Passage 2 lists native flowers, a bare-soil patch, and tall stem cuttings — three actions. A lists species but no actions. B is wrong because passage 1 has no action steps. C is wrong because passage 2 clearly does.
7. C	C only appears in passage 2. A and D are in passage 1. B is also in passage 1.
8. A	A pulls together the importance idea (passage 1), the risk idea (passage 2), and the action idea (passage 2). B leaves out wild bees entirely. C is just two species details. D contradicts passage 2, which lists THREE reasons.
9.	<b>Answer:</b> Sample answer: From passage 1, I know there are more than 4,000 bee species in North America and many of them — like wild orchard mason bees — are powerful pollinators. From passage 2, I know wild bees depend on wildflowers that bloom across the seasons. So planting native wildflowers gives food not just to honeybees but to thousands of wild bee species, including the strong pollinators in passage 1. <b>NOT acceptable:</b> answers using only one passage, or answers that say honeybees are the only bees that matter. Strong answers cite ONE detail from EACH passage and connect them: passage 1 (many wild bee species / strong pollinators) + passage 2 (wild bees depend on wildflowers). Reject one-source answers.
10. D	D combines the pollinator role (passage 1) with the trouble (passage 2) — so it requires BOTH. A is fully answered by passage 1 alone. B is fully answered by passage 2 alone. C is fully answered by passage 1 alone.



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