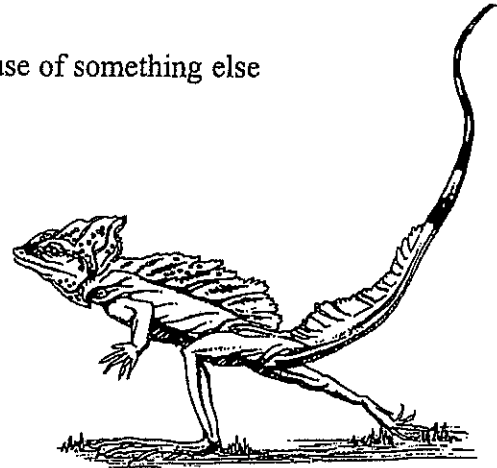


Running on Water

Story 7, Tracks 1-4
Spanish, Track 5

Review Key Words¹

- reacts** Reacts means does a certain thing because of something else that has happened.
- sprints** Sprints means runs fast, usually for a short distance.
- surface** A surface is the outside or top part of something.
- split second** A split second is a very short amount of time, less than one second.



Write a Prediction

Read the Story²⁻⁴

8 Have you heard of an animal that can
15 run across the **surface** of water? The
22 basilisk lizard of Central America can! It
30 **sprints** on its two back legs. Basilisks can
38 grow to over two feet long and weigh
45 almost half a pound. They're heavier than
53 water, so how do they keep from sinking?

60 A basilisk slaps its foot against the
67 water's surface with **great force**. This force
75 pushes the water down and away, making a
83 pocket of air around the foot. Water around
91 the air pocket **reacts** by pushing back with
97 equal force. This pushing back, or
103 resistance, keeps the basilisk's foot from
112 sinking.

112 You can see the **effects** of the basilisk's
112 foot slap with a simple activity. First,

119 slowly **immerse** your **palm** into a tub filled
127 with water, and notice how easily the water
135 lets your hand go in. Now, try slapping
143 your palm down hard against the water's
150 surface. The water didn't let your hand go
158 in so easily, did it? The water **resisted**—at
167 least for a short time.

172 The force of the basilisk's foot slap lasts
180 only a **split second**. Immediately, the
186 basilisk needs to create that force again.
193 When running on water, a basilisk takes 10
201 to 20 steps a second. As soon as it stops
211 stepping, it starts sinking. **Fortunately**,
216 basilisks are great swimmers too!

221

words read _____

words read _____

goal _____

- errors _____ = _____
cold score

- errors _____ = _____
hot score expression date passed

Running on Water

Answer the Questions

1. What is the main idea of this story?
 - a. Basilisk lizards can run across water because their feet slap the surface with great force and speed.
 - b. Basilisk lizards can grow to over two feet long and are heavier than water.
 - c. You can see the effects of the basilisk's foot slap by slapping your palm against water.
2. What happens when the basilisk lizard stops running?
 - a. It makes an air pocket.
 - b. It starts to sink.
 - c. It slaps its foot down.
3. What does the word **force** mean in this story?
 - a. a pocket of air
 - b. power or strength
 - c. the surface of the water
4. Why does the basilisk need to take so many steps each second?
 - a. because resistance keeps the foot from sinking
 - b. because the basilisk slaps its foot down with great force
 - c. because the force of each foot slap lasts only a split second
5. How can you experience the effects of the basilisk's foot slap?

6. Match each word with its definition.

1. palm	a. ___ results
2. fortunately	b. ___ put into liquid
3. immerse	c. ___ pushed back
4. resisted	d. ___ luckily
5. effects	e. ___ inner part of the hand
7. Fill in each blank with a bold-faced word from the story.

The basilisk lizard can run on the _____ of water. It _____ across the water on its two back legs. It keeps from sinking by slapping the water's surface with great _____. The water _____ by pushing back against the lizard's foot with equal force. The force of each foot slap lasts only a _____.

Number Correct: _____

Summarize the Story

Number of Words Written: _____