

Cloze Procedure

7

There are four types of poisonous snakes in North America. One of these is ___ rattlesnake, which belongs to ___ family that is often ___ pit viper. This family _____ snakes has a deep ___ between the eye and ___ on each side of ___ face. Inside the pit ___ is a membrane that ___ sensitive to heat. This ___ enables the snake to _____ and strike at any ___ with warm blood.

A _____ coils itself into a ___ and then strikes with ___ speed. It kills by ___ its poison fangs into _____ prey.

A rattlesnake gets ___ name from a series ___ loosely fitted rings at ___ end of its tail. ___ new ring or rattle ___ formed each time a ___ sheds its skin. After the snake sheds its skin the first time, a rattle is formed, which is called a button.

Traditional Cloze: Every 5th word is deleted.

Para 1. Maze.

There are four types of poisonous snakes in North America. One of these is ___ rattlesnake, which belongs to ___ family that is often ___ pit viper. This family _____ snakes has a deep ___ between the eye and ___ on each side of ___ face. Inside the pit ___ is a membrane that ___ sensitive to heat. This ___ enables the snake to _____ and strike at any ___ with warm blood.

Paragraph 1 Choices: a, pit, called, membrane, locate, is its, of, the, there, animal, nostril

Para 2. First letter to each deletion is given.

A r_____ coils itself into a l_____ and then strikes with l_____ speed. It kills by s_____ its poison fangs into i_____ prey.

Para 3. Teacher choose word to be deleted. Length of word is indicated.

Any letter clues are inserted.

A _____ gets _____ name from a series of l_____ly fitted rings at _____ end of its tail. _____ new ring or rattle is _____ each time a _____ sheds its sk _____. After the snake sheds its skin the _____st time, a _____ is formed, which is _____d a button.

7 Original Text

There are four types of poisonous snakes in North America. One of these is the rattlesnake, which belongs to a family that is often called pit viper. This family of snakes has a deep pit between the eye and nostril on each side of its face. Inside the pit there is a membrane that is sensitive to heat. This membrane enables the snake to locate and strike at any animal with warm blood.

A rattlesnake coils itself into a loop and then strikes with lightning speed. It kills by sinking its poison fangs into its prey.

A rattlesnake gets its name from a series of loosely fitted rings at the end of its tail. A new ring or rattle is formed each time a snake sheds its skin. After the snake sheds its skin the first time, a rattle is formed, which is called a button.