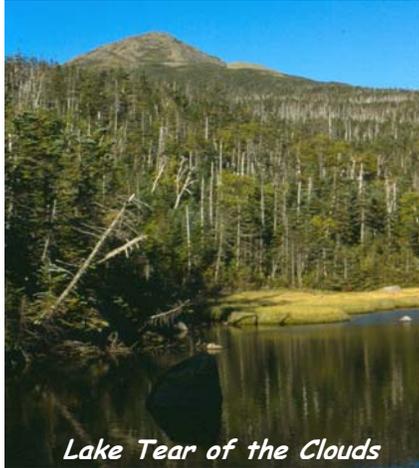


Read the following article and answer the questions.

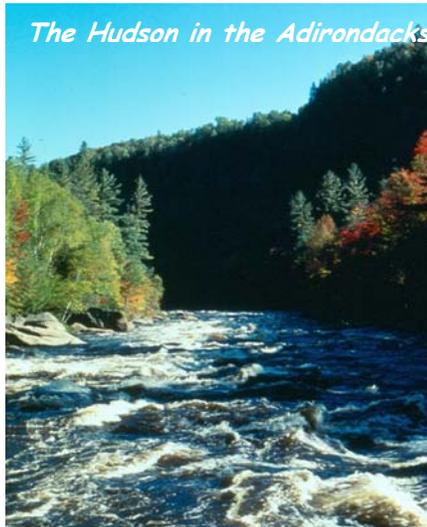
From the Mountains to the Sea



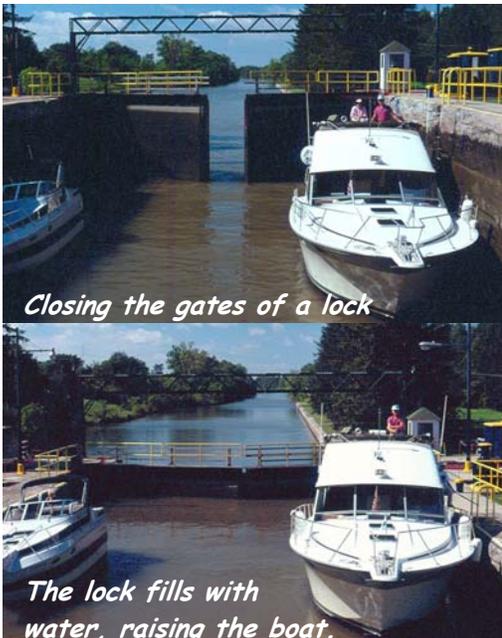
Lake Tear of the Clouds

High in the Adirondack Mountains, surrounded by **evergreen** trees, is a little pond called Lake Tear of the Clouds. The tiny **brook** that flows from Lake Tear is starting a journey 315 miles long. Joining with many other **streams**, it will become the mighty **Hudson River** flowing to New York Harbor.

At first, the Hudson rushes downhill over waterfalls and **rapids**. The water from Lake Tear drops 4,000 feet as its **course** winds through the Adirondacks to the city of Glens Falls.



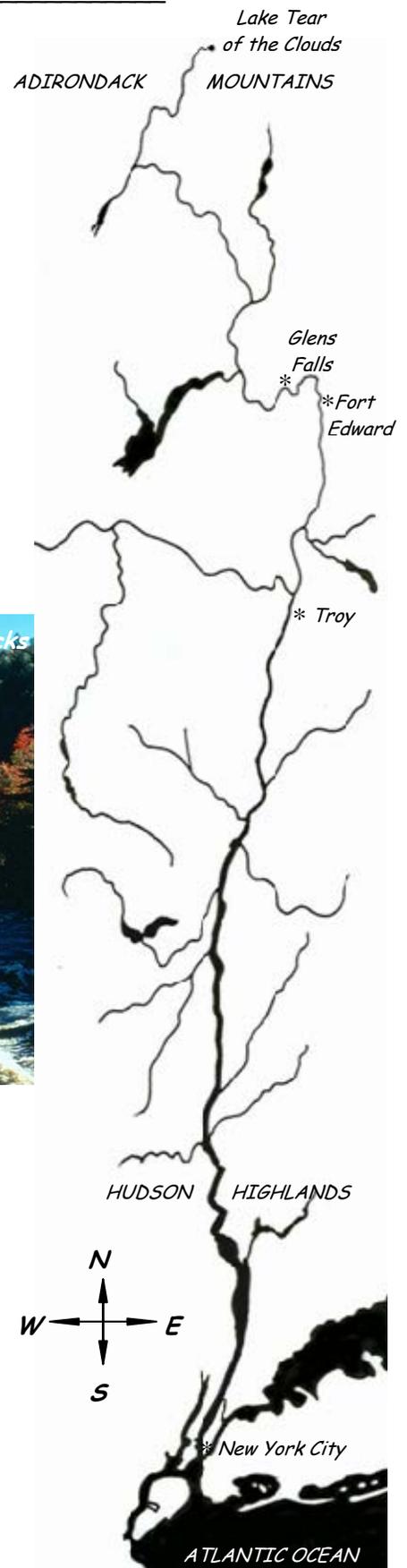
The Hudson in the Adirondacks



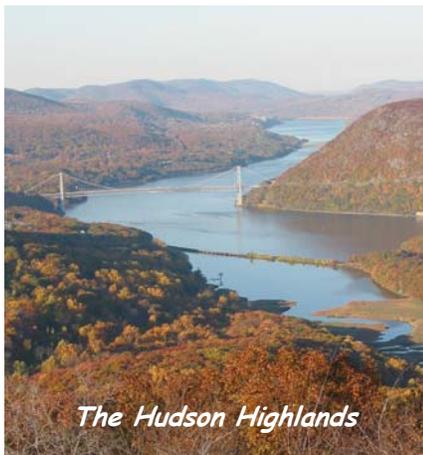
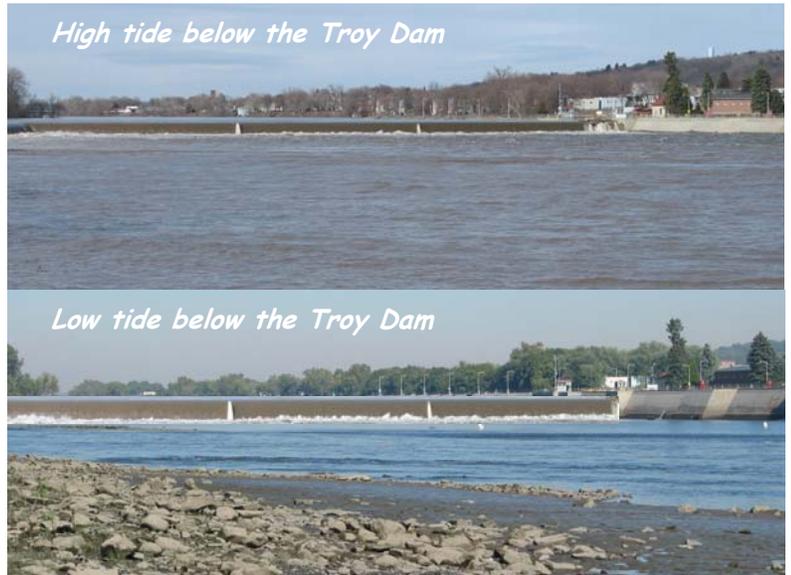
Closing the gates of a lock

The lock fills with water, raising the boat.

In Fort Edward, a few miles south of Glens Falls, the Hudson becomes a **canal**. The river flows **downstream** over a set of **dams**, each with a **lock** that raises or lowers boats from one section of the river to the next.



The last of these dams and locks is at Troy. When the Hudson goes over this dam, it drops almost to **sea level**. Even though the Atlantic Ocean is more than 150 miles away, it influences the river all the way to Troy. The water level here goes up and down with ocean tides. These are the same high and low tides that affect beaches on Long Island and the New Jersey shore.



Closer to the Atlantic, the river flows through mountains called the Hudson Highlands. Here the ocean starts to influence the Hudson in another way. **Seawater** pushes into the Hudson and mixes with **fresh water**, making the river taste slightly salty. This mix of salt and fresh water is called **brackish water**. Places where this mixing occurs are called **estuaries**.



The Hudson River estuary becomes saltier as it nears New York City and the Atlantic Ocean. Here people catch flounder and other fish of the sea. Cruise ships sail in from the ocean to dock at river **piers**.

Perhaps the estuary's brackish water and tides gave the **explorer** Henry Hudson hope that this river would lead to the Pacific Ocean and China. He sailed up the river on his ship the *Half Moon* in 1609. He was disappointed in the end, but his voyage was remembered. This great river flowing from the Adirondacks to the Atlantic was named after him.



Name _____ Date _____

1. This article is **mostly about**
 - a. how people use the Hudson River
 - b. the kinds of fish that live in the Hudson River
 - c. the course of the Hudson River
 - d. Lake Tear of the Clouds

2. Where did the Hudson River get its name?
 - a. from an explorer
 - b. from a Native American
 - c. from a fish found in the sea
 - d. from an estuary

3. What is an **estuary**?
 - a. a stream with rapids and waterfalls
 - b. a place where fresh water and salty ocean water mix
 - c. a kind of ship
 - d. a water route to Asia

4. Where does the Hudson River begin its journey?
 - a. the City of Troy
 - b. the Adirondack Mountains
 - c. the Hudson Highlands
 - d. the Atlantic Ocean

5. Do you think the Hudson goes over any waterfalls between the dam at Troy and the Atlantic Ocean? Why or why not?

6. **Challenge question:** Why do you think Henry Hudson decided that this river did not lead all the way to China?

