



Let's flap our wings and fly into the world of the remarkable California gulls! These birds are medium-sized gulls, with a white body, grey wings, and a yellow beak marked with a black ring. One unique thing about them is their eyes - they're a beautiful shade of dark brown, almost black! And if you notice their legs, they're a vibrant greenish-yellow that really stands out.

Flapping from their eye-catching looks, let's swoop into their fascinating habitats. California gulls are found in the western parts of North America, especially, as the name suggests, in California. But they aren't just beach bums, you can also find them in deserts and even in the mountains! During breeding season, they build nests near water bodies like lakes, and lay 2 or 3 eggs at a time.

After exploring their homes, it's time to delve into their diet and daily life. These gulls are omnivores, munching on everything from insects, fish, small mammals, to even the food they find in our trash cans! They have a pretty friendly relationship with humans, often seen hanging around us in hopes of grabbing a few food scraps. They're also known to help farmers by eating harmful insects, but can sometimes become a nuisance when they flock in large numbers.



From their interactions with us, let's fly into some fun facts and the differences between California gulls and other species. Did you know that the California gull is the state bird of Utah, not California? Unlike some other gull species, California gulls migrate south during winter, in search of warmer weather. So there you have it, an exciting journey into the life of the California gull, an animal that's so much more than just another bird at the beach.

**Solve each problem.****Use the article to answer the question.**

- 1) Do California gulls help farmers?
  - A. Yes, by helping in ploughing the fields
  - B. Yes, by eating harmful insects
  - C. No, they don't help farmers
  - D. Yes, by scaring away other birds
- 2) What do California gulls mostly eat?
  - A. Only food humans give them
  - B. Insects, fish, small mammals
  - C. Grass and leaves and bark
  - D. Only fruits, seeds and nuts
- 3) What kind of relationship do California gulls have with humans?
  - A. They ignore humans
  - B. They are afraid of humans
  - C. A friendly one
  - D. They attack humans
- 4) Which state is the California gull the state bird of?
  - A. Utah
  - B. California
  - C. Nevada
  - D. Arizona
- 5) Can California gulls become a nuisance?
  - A. Yes, when they flock in large numbers
  - B. Yes, because they eat crops
  - C. Yes, because they attack humans
  - D. No, they never become a nuisance
- 6) Do California gulls migrate during winter?
  - A. Only newborn gulls
  - B. No
  - C. Only adult gulls
  - D. Yes
- 7) What color are the California gull's eyes?
  - A. Green
  - B. Yellow
  - C. Brown
  - D. Blue
- 8) Besides the beach, where else can you find California gulls?
  - A. In cities
  - B. In forests
  - C. In deserts
  - D. In tundra
- 9) Where do California gulls build nests during their breeding season?
  - A. On the ground, in open areas
  - B. Near water bodies like lakes
  - C. On the beach sand
  - D. In tall trees
- 10) How many eggs do California gulls usually lay at a time?
  - A. 10 or 12
  - B. 6 or 7
  - C. 4 or 5
  - D. 2 or 3
- 11) What color is the beak of a California gull?
  - A. Blue with a green stripe
  - B. Black with a yellow spot
  - C. Yellow with a black ring
  - D. Red with a white tip





- 36) The most annoying thing about California gulls is when they flock together in large numbers.

**Determine if the statement is true or false.**

- 37) California gulls have a white body.
- 38) California gulls have a pretty mean relationship with humans, often seen pecking them.
- 39) The California gull is the state bird of Utah.
- 40) The California gulls can only be found in deserts.
- 41) California gulls migrate south during winter.
- 42) California gulls lay over 30 eggs at a time.
- 43) California gulls build their nests in trees.
- 44) Unlike some other bird species, California gulls do not migrate during winter.
- 45) California gulls are found in the western parts of North America.
- 46) California gulls build nests near water bodies.

**Determine if the sentence is a declarative(d), exclamatory(e), interrogative(i) or imperative(m).**

- 47) California gulls migrate to different places during the year.
- 48) How many eggs does a California gull lay?
- 49) California gulls can live near lakes and beaches.
- 50) California gulls have white feathers.
- 51) What do California gulls eat?
- 52) Do California gulls migrate?



- 1. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8. \_\_\_\_\_
- 9. \_\_\_\_\_
- 10. \_\_\_\_\_
- 11. \_\_\_\_\_
- 12. \_\_\_\_\_
- 13. \_\_\_\_\_
- 14. \_\_\_\_\_
- 15. \_\_\_\_\_
- 16. \_\_\_\_\_
- 17. \_\_\_\_\_
- 18. \_\_\_\_\_
- 19. \_\_\_\_\_
- 20. \_\_\_\_\_
- 21. \_\_\_\_\_
- 22. \_\_\_\_\_
- 23. \_\_\_\_\_
- 24. \_\_\_\_\_
- 25. \_\_\_\_\_

- 26. \_\_\_\_\_
- 27. \_\_\_\_\_
- 28. \_\_\_\_\_
- 29. \_\_\_\_\_
- 30. \_\_\_\_\_
- 31. \_\_\_\_\_
- 32. \_\_\_\_\_
- 33. \_\_\_\_\_
- 34. \_\_\_\_\_
- 35. \_\_\_\_\_
- 36. \_\_\_\_\_
- 37. \_\_\_\_\_
- 38. \_\_\_\_\_
- 39. \_\_\_\_\_
- 40. \_\_\_\_\_
- 41. \_\_\_\_\_
- 42. \_\_\_\_\_
- 43. \_\_\_\_\_
- 44. \_\_\_\_\_
- 45. \_\_\_\_\_
- 46. \_\_\_\_\_
- 47. \_\_\_\_\_
- 48. \_\_\_\_\_
- 49. \_\_\_\_\_
- 50. \_\_\_\_\_

- 51. \_\_\_\_\_
- 52. \_\_\_\_\_



Let's flap our wings and fly into the world of the remarkable California gulls! These birds are medium-sized gulls, with a white body, grey wings, and a yellow beak marked with a black ring. One unique thing about them is their eyes - they're a beautiful shade of dark brown, almost black! And if you notice their legs, they're a vibrant greenish-yellow that really stands out.

Flapping from their eye-catching looks, let's swoop into their fascinating habitats. California gulls are found in the western parts of North America, especially, as the name suggests, in California. But they aren't just beach bums, you can also find them in deserts and even in the mountains! During breeding season, they build nests near water bodies like lakes, and lay 2 or 3 eggs at a time.

After exploring their homes, it's time to delve into their diet and daily life. These gulls are omnivores, munching on everything from insects, fish, small mammals, to even the food they find in our trash cans! They have a pretty friendly relationship with humans, often seen hanging around us in hopes of grabbing a few food scraps. They're also known to help farmers by eating harmful insects, but can sometimes become a nuisance when they flock in large numbers.



From their interactions with us, let's fly into some fun facts and the differences between California gulls and other species. Did you know that the California gull is the state bird of Utah, not California? Unlike some other gull species, California gulls migrate south during winter, in search of warmer weather. So there you have it, an exciting journey into the life of the California gull, an animal that's so much more than just another bird at the beach.



Solve each problem.

Use the article to answer the question.

- 1) Do California gulls help farmers?
  - A. Yes, by helping in ploughing the fields
  - B. Yes, by eating harmful insects
  - C. No, they don't help farmers
  - D. Yes, by scaring away other birds
- 2) What do California gulls mostly eat?
  - A. Only food humans give them
  - B. Insects, fish, small mammals
  - C. Grass and leaves and bark
  - D. Only fruits, seeds and nuts
- 3) What kind of relationship do California gulls have with humans?
  - A. They ignore humans
  - B. They are afraid of humans
  - C. A friendly one
  - D. They attack humans
- 4) Which state is the California gull the state bird of?
  - A. Utah
  - B. California
  - C. Nevada
  - D. Arizona
- 5) Can California gulls become a nuisance?
  - A. Yes, when they flock in large numbers
  - B. Yes, because they eat crops
  - C. Yes, because they attack humans
  - D. No, they never become a nuisance
- 6) Do California gulls migrate during winter?
  - A. Only newborn gulls
  - B. No
  - C. Only adult gulls
  - D. Yes
- 7) What color are the California gull's eyes?
  - A. Green
  - B. Yellow
  - C. Brown
  - D. Blue
- 8) Besides the beach, where else can you find California gulls?
  - A. In cities
  - B. In forests
  - C. In deserts
  - D. In tundra
- 9) Where do California gulls build nests during their breeding season?
  - A. On the ground, in open areas
  - B. Near water bodies like lakes
  - C. On the beach sand
  - D. In tall trees
- 10) How many eggs do California gulls usually lay at a time?
  - A. 10 or 12
  - B. 6 or 7
  - C. 4 or 5
  - D. 2 or 3
- 11) What color is the beak of a California gull?
  - A. Blue with a green stripe
  - B. Black with a yellow spot
  - C. Yellow with a black ring
  - D. Red with a white tip







36) The most annoying thing about California gulls is when they flock together in large numbers.

**Determine if the statement is true or false.**

- 37) California gulls have a white body.
- 38) California gulls have a pretty mean relationship with humans, often seen pecking them.
- 39) The California gull is the state bird of Utah.
- 40) The California gulls can only be found in deserts.
- 41) California gulls migrate south during winter.
- 42) California gulls lay over 30 eggs at a time.
- 43) California gulls build their nests in trees.
- 44) Unlike some other bird species, California gulls do not migrate during winter.
- 45) California gulls are found in the western parts of North America.
- 46) California gulls build nests near water bodies.

**Determine if the sentence is a declarative(d), exclamatory(e), interrogative(i) or imperative(m).**

- 47) California gulls migrate to different places during the year.
- 48) How many eggs does a California gull lay?
- 49) California gulls can live near lakes and beaches.
- 50) California gulls have white feathers.
- 51) What do California gulls eat?
- 52) Do California gulls migrate?



- |                                 |   |   |
|---------------------------------|---|---|
| 1. <u>    <b>B</b>    </u>      | 26. <u>    <b>false</b>    </u>         | 51. <u>    <b>interrogative</b>    </u> |
| 2. <u>    <b>B</b>    </u>      | 27. <u>    <b>fact</b>    </u>          | 52. <u>    <b>interrogative</b>    </u> |
| 3. <u>    <b>C</b>    </u>      | 28. <u>    <b>opinion</b>    </u>       |   |
| 4. <u>    <b>A</b>    </u>      | 29. <u>    <b>fact</b>    </u>          |   |
| 5. <u>    <b>A</b>    </u>      | 30. <u>    <b>opinion</b>    </u>       |   |
| 6. <u>    <b>D</b>    </u>      | 31. <u>    <b>fact</b>    </u>          |   |
| 7. <u>    <b>C</b>    </u>      | 32. <u>    <b>opinion</b>    </u>       |   |
| 8. <u>    <b>C</b>    </u>      | 33. <u>    <b>fact</b>    </u>          |   |
| 9. <u>    <b>B</b>    </u>      | 34. <u>    <b>fact</b>    </u>          |   |
| 10. <u>    <b>D</b>    </u>     | 35. <u>    <b>opinion</b>    </u>       |   |
| 11. <u>    <b>C</b>    </u>     | 36. <u>    <b>opinion</b>    </u>       |   |
| 12. <u>    <b>D</b>    </u>     | 37. <u>    <b>true</b>    </u>          |   |
| 13. <u>    <b>D</b>    </u>     | 38. <u>    <b>false</b>    </u>         |   |
| 14. <u>    <b>true</b>    </u>  | 39. <u>    <b>true</b>    </u>          |   |
| 15. <u>    <b>false</b>    </u> | 40. <u>    <b>false</b>    </u>         |   |
| 16. <u>    <b>false</b>    </u> | 41. <u>    <b>true</b>    </u>          |   |
| 17. <u>    <b>false</b>    </u> | 42. <u>    <b>false</b>    </u>         |   |
| 18. <u>    <b>true</b>    </u>  | 43. <u>    <b>false</b>    </u>         |   |
| 19. <u>    <b>true</b>    </u>  | 44. <u>    <b>false</b>    </u>         |   |
| 20. <u>    <b>false</b>    </u> | 45. <u>    <b>true</b>    </u>          |   |
| 21. <u>    <b>false</b>    </u> | 46. <u>    <b>true</b>    </u>          |   |
| 22. <u>    <b>false</b>    </u> | 47. <u>    <b>declarative</b>    </u>   |   |
| 23. <u>    <b>true</b>    </u>  | 48. <u>    <b>interrogative</b>    </u> |   |
| 24. <u>    <b>false</b>    </u> | 49. <u>    <b>declarative</b>    </u>   |   |
| 25. <u>    <b>true</b>    </u>  | 50. <u>    <b>declarative</b>    </u>   |   |

**Solve each problem.****Use the article to answer the question.**

- 1) Do California gulls help farmers? (paragraph 3)
  - A. Yes, by helping in ploughing the fields
  - B. Yes, by eating harmful insects
  - C.
  - D.
- 2) What do California gulls mostly eat? (paragraph 3)
  - A.
  - B. Insects, fish, small mammals
  - C.
  - D.
- 3) What kind of relationship do California gulls have with humans? (paragraph 3)
  - A.
  - B. They are afraid of humans
  - C. A friendly one
  - D.
- 4) Which state is the California gull the state bird of? (paragraph 4)
  - A. Utah
  - B. California
  - C.
  - D.
- 5) Can California gulls become a nuisance? (paragraph 3)
  - A. Yes, when they flock in large numbers
  - B. Yes, because they eat crops
  - C.
  - D.
- 6) Do California gulls migrate during winter? (paragraph 4)
  - A.
  - B. No
  - C.
  - D. Yes
- 7) What color are the California gull's eyes? (paragraph 1)
  - A. Green
  - B. Yellow
  - C. Brown
  - D.
- 8) Besides the beach, where else can you find California gulls? (paragraph 2)
  - A.
  - B. In forests
  - C. In deserts
  - D.
- 9) Where do California gulls build nests during their breeding season? (paragraph 2)
  - A. On the ground, in open areas
  - B. Near water bodies like lakes
  - C.
  - D.
- 10) How many eggs do California gulls usually lay at a time? (paragraph 2)
  - A. 10 or 12
  - B.
  - C.
  - D. 2 or 3
- 11) What color is the beak of a California gull? (paragraph 1)
  - A.
  - B. Black with a yellow spot
  - C. Yellow with a black ring
  - D.



12) Which best describes adult california gulls eating habits? (paragraph 3)

- A. Carnivores
- B. They do not eat when they are grown
- C.
- D. Omnivores