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We've learned so much about wood storks, but let's not forget about their relationship with us humans and their unique defenses. While they might look a bit intimidating with their large size and bald heads, wood storks are generally peaceful creatures and pose no threat to humans. In fact, they are a protected species in many areas because their habitats are threatened by human activity. So next time when you see a wood stork, give it a friendly wave, and remember all the cool facts you've learned about them!



Wood Stork

Solve each problem.

3010	e each problem.		
Use	the article to answer the question.		
1)	Are wood storks a protected species?		
	A. Yes, in many areas	В.	No, there are too many of them
	C. No, they are considered pests	D.	No, they are not protected
2)	During the breeding season, who incubates th	e eg	ggs of the wood stork?
	A. Both parents take turns	В.	Only the father stork
	C. Only the mother stork	D.	Neither, they leave them to hatch on their own
3)	What do wood storks eat?		
0)	A. Fish	B	Insects
	C. Other birds		Plants
	c. ould blus	D.	1 1411(5
4)	What colors are the feathers on a wood stork's	s bo	dy?
	A. Red and blue	В.	Green and yellow
	C. Brown and gray	D.	White and black
5)	Are wood storks dangerous to humans?		
	A. Yes, they carry dangerous diseases	B.	Yes, they often attack humans
	C. No, they are peaceful creatures		Yes, they are very aggressive
6)	Where can you find wood storks?		
	A. Southeastern United States	В.	Northwestern United States
	C. Northeastern United States	D.	Southwestern United States
7)	With which other birds do wood storks share	thei	r space?
	A. Doves, pigeons, and sparrows	В.	Herons, egrets, and ibises
	C. Parrots, toucans, and budgerigars	D.	Eagles, hawks, and owls
8)	What is the texture of the skin on a wood stor	k's I	head and neck?
	A. Smooth	В.	Feathery
	C. Furry	D.	Scaly
9)	What is the color of the feathers on a wood st	ork'	s body?
	A. Gray	В.	White
	C. Black	D.	Brown
10)	Where do wood storks like to live?		
	A. Wetlands	B.	Mountains
	C. Deserts	D.	Forests
11)	What color are the flight feathers of a wood s	tork	?
-	A. Black		Brown
	C. Grey	D.	White
	-		



Determine if the statements is something the animal would say (W) or it it is not something the animal would say (N).

- 12) "I build my nest on the ground."
- **13**) "Caring is in our nature. Once the eggs are laid, both parents share responsibility in taking care of the chicks."
- 14) "We are big birds, as tall as three and a half feet!"
- **15)** "I might look a bit intimidating with my large size and bald head, but I'm pretty chill, not aggressive at all."
- **16)** "During the breeding season, you will see me sharing responsibilities with my partner, we even take turns incubating our eggs."
- 17) "I have a glamorous head full of feathers."
- 18) "I let my partner do all the work in taking care of our chicks."
- 19) "We share space with herons, egrets, and ibises in colonies."
- 20) "I just swoop down and grab fish out of the water."
- 21) "I'm the second smallest bird in North America."
- 22) "I am pretty social and enjoy living in a large neighborhood of fellow birds."
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- 24) "My home's a bit swampy—I love living in the wetlands of Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina."
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- 28) "We have no feathers on our heads or necks, it's just smooth, scaly, grey skin."
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Determine if the statement is a fact or opinion based on the information in the article.

- **31)** Wood storks often share their living space with herons, egrets, and ibises.
- **32)** Wood storks' black flight feathers make them look extra stylish.
- **33)** Wood storks are usually found in the southeastern United States.
- **34)** Wood storks, with their bald heads, are the oddest-looking birds in the wetlands.
- **35)** Wood storks can stand almost 4 feet high.
- **36)** Wood storks are not scary animals, despite their large size and bald heads.
- Wood storks are a protected species because their habitats are threatened by human activity.
- **38)** A wood stork's head and neck are not covered in feathers, but in a scaly, dark gray skin.
- **39**) It's not fair that wood storks have to share their nests with other birds.
- **40**) It's amazing how wood storks take turns incubating their eggs and feeding their chicks.

Determine if the statement is true or false.

- 41) Wood storks share their space with other birds.
- 42) Wood storks are one of the smallest birds in the world.
- **43**) Wood storks live in trees near water.
- 44) Wood storks heads and necks are covered in gray or brown fur.
- **45)** Wood storks are carnivores who love to eat small fish.
- **46**) Wood storks prefer to live alone.
- **47)** Wood storks are aggressive and attack without warning.
- **48)** Only the female wood stork takes care of her chicks.
- **49)** Wood storks are a protected species in many areas.
- **50)** Wood storks are found in the southeastern United States.

Determine which choice is the expanded form of the underlined contraction.

- **51**) <u>They'll</u> eat fish and other small creatures.
 - A. They areB. They willC. They haveD. They do
- **52**) <u>I'd</u> say their nest are quite large.
 - A. I wouldB. I haveC. I doD. I am
- 53) Wood storks <u>aren't</u> found everywhere in the world.
 - A. is notB. have notC. do notD. are not
- **54)** <u>It's</u> a bird that's well known for its bald, dark head.
 - A. It isB. It hasC. It doesD. It will
- **55**) <u>They've</u> a wingspan of up to 5 feet.
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Determine if the sentence is a declarative(d), exclamatory(e), interrogative(i) or imperative(m).

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- 57) How many eggs does a wood stork lay?
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- **59)** Wood storks have a wingspan of about 6 feet.
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			Wood Stork			Name:	
1.		26		51.		-	
2.		27		52.		-	
3.		28		53.		-	
4.		29		54.		-	
5.		30		55.		-	
6.		31		56.		-	
7.		32		57.		-	
8.		33		58.		-	
9.		34		59.		-	
10.		35		60.		-	
11.		36		61.		-	
12.		37					
13.		38					
14.		39					
15.		40					
16.		41					
17.		42.					
18.		43					
19.		44					
20.		45					
21.		46					
22.		47					
23.		48					
24.		49					
25.		50					
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Wood Stork

Name: Answer Key

Solve each problem.

Use	Use the article to answer the question.							
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,	A. Fish	B.	Insects					
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			Wood Stork			Name:	Answer Key
1.	A	26.	false	51.	В	_	
2.	A	27	true	52.	Α	_	
3.	A	28	true	53.	D	_	
4.	D	29.	false	54.	Α	_	
5.	<u> </u>	30.	false	55.	С	_	
6.	A	31	fact	56.	declarative		
7.	В	32.	opinion	57.	interrogative		
8.	D	33.	fact	58.	declarative		
9.	B	34	opinion	59.	declarative	_	
10.	A	35	fact	60.	interrogative	_	
11.	A	36.	opinion	61.	interrogative	_	
12.	false	37	fact				
13.	true	38	fact				
14.	true	39.	opinion				
15.	true	40	opinion				
16.	true	41.	true				
17.	false	42.	false				
18.	false	43	true				
19.	true	44	false				
20.	false	45.	true				
21.	false	46	false				
22.	true	47	false				
23.	false	48.	false				
24.	true	49.	true				
25.	true	50.	true				
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Wood Stork

Solv	ve each problem.		
Use	the article to answer the question.		
1)	Are wood storks a protected species?	(paragraph 4)	
	A. Yes, in many areas	B.	No, there are too many of them
	С.	D.	
2)	During the breeding season, who incu	bates the eg	ggs of the wood stork? (paragraph 3)
	A. Both parents take turns		Only the father stork
	С.	D.	
3)	What do wood storks eat? (paragraph 2)		
5)	A. Fish	B.	
	С.	D.	
4)	What colors are the feathers on a woo		•
	A.		Green and yellow
	C.	D.	White and black
5)	Are wood storks dangerous to humans	s? (paragraph 4)	
	А.	В.	Yes, they often attack humans
	C. No, they are peaceful creatures	D.	
6)	Where can you find wood storks? (para	graph 2)	
0)	A. Southeastern United States	в.	
	С.	D.	
	With a high other high do not a dotted		
7)	With which other birds do wood stork A.		1
	А. С.	D.	Herons, egrets, and ibises
	С.	D.	
8)	What is the texture of the skin on a we		
	А.		Feathery
	С.	D.	Scaly
9)	What is the color of the feathers on a	wood stork'	s body? (paragraph 1)
	А.	B.	White
	С.	D.	
10)	Where do wood storks like to live? (pa	ragraph 2)	
10)	A. Wetlands		Mountains
	C.	D.	
11)	What color are the flight feathers of a		
	A. Black		Brown
	C.	D.	

Determine if the statements is something the animal would say (W) or it it is not something the animal would say (N).



12) "I build my nest on the ground." (paragraph 3)

