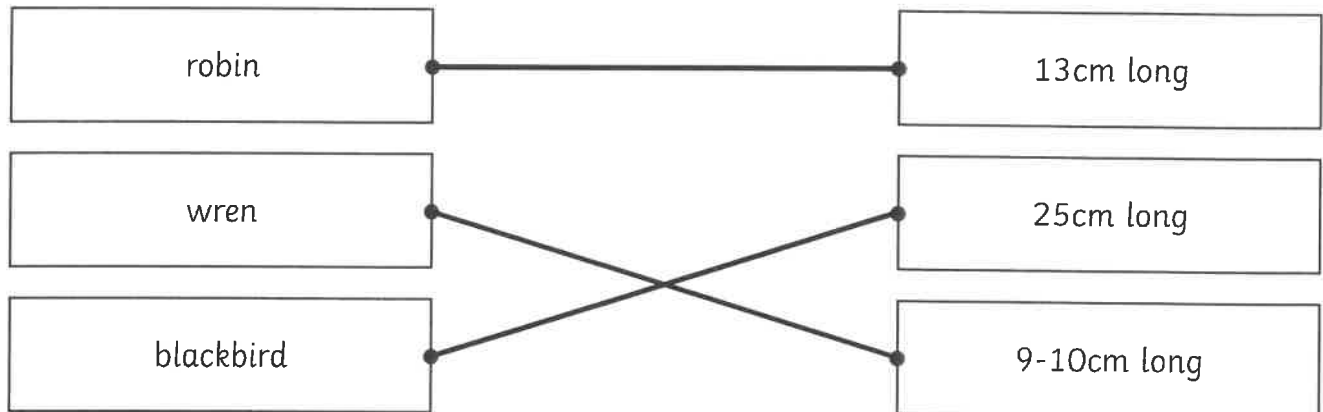


Answers

1. How many eggs will robins lay? Tick one.

- ☒ **4-6**
☐ 5-8
☐ 9-10
☐ 13

2. Draw **three** lines to match each bird to their size.



3. What is the smallest native bird in the UK?

The goldcrest is the smallest native bird in the UK.

4. Fill in the missing words:

Nightingales are not always **resident** in the UK but are special **summer** visitors to parts of **southern** England.

5. Find and copy a word from the **Threats to Garden Birds and How You Can Help** section which means the same as **crash into**.

collide

6. Who do you think that the author has written the text for?

Pupils' own responses, such as: I think the author has written the text for children who are interested in wildlife and who would like to try to help protect garden birds.

7. Explain how you could help British garden birds.

Pupils' own responses, such as: I could ask my dad to replace the nets over our flowers for a fine mesh so that birds don't become tangled.

8. Which of the birds mentioned would you most like to see? Give at least **two** reasons.

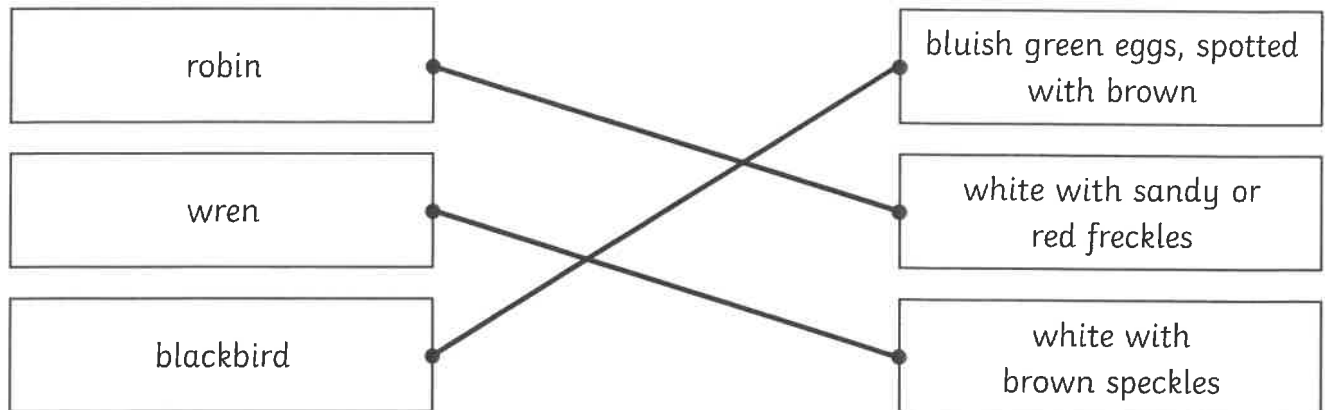
Pupils' own responses, such as: I would most like to see a wren because I have never seen one even though they are Britain's most common bird. I would also like to see just how tiny they are.

Answers

1. How long are blackbirds? Tick one.

- ☐ 9cm
☐ 9-10cm
☐ 13cm
☒ **25cm**

2. Draw **three** lines to match each bird to the description of their egg.



3. Name **two** habitats that blackbirds can be found in.

Accept any two of the following: fields; gardens; towns; cities; countryside.

4. Fill in the missing words from this sentence:

People use nets in their gardens to stop birds getting to their **vegetables**, but birds can become **tangled** in them. If nets are needed, it is best to use fine mesh nets made of **natural materials**.

5. Find and copy a phrase from the text that shows that nightingales do not live permanently within the UK.

(they are) not always resident (in the UK)

6. Summarise the information about nightingales in 30 words or fewer.

Pupils' own responses, such as: Nightingales are special summer visitors to southern England that are secretive and hard to spot but their loud, fast song can be heard day and night.

7. Why do you think that robins can become so tame that they feed out of people's hands?

Pupils' own responses, such as: Because robins live in areas such as towns and cities, they are used to humans being around and, if humans feed them regularly, they will begin to trust them enough to feed directly out of their hands.

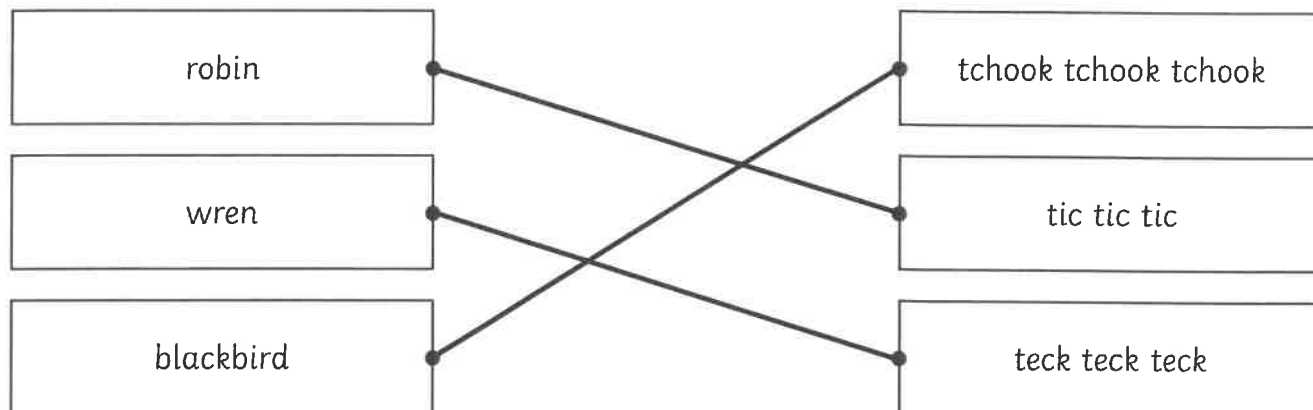
8. Why do you think that nightingales are described as a 'special summer visitor'?
- Pupils' own responses, such as: Nightingales visit the UK during the summer months and people think they are special because of their beautiful and rare song.**
9. Why has the author included a glossary? Choose one other word to include and write a definition for it.
- Pupils' own responses, such as: The author has included a glossary to explain the meanings of some of the more tricky words.**
- natural: Not made by humans; from nature.**

Answers

1. What is the Latin name of the wren? Tick one.

- ☐ Luscinia megarhynchos
☒ **Troglodytes troglodytes**
☐ Turdus merula
☐ Erithacus rubecula

2. Draw **three** lines to match each bird to its song.



3. What does **trill** mean?

A trill is a quavering note.

4. Find and copy **two** things that robins will eat.

Accept any two of the following: insects and their larvae; spiders; worms; weeds; seeds; fruit; berries; nuts; oats; mealworms.

5. What is the problem with using nets in a garden?

The problem with using nets in a garden is that birds can become tangled in them.

6. Why do you think wrens are so good at hiding?

Pupils' own responses, such as: They are very small and brown in colour so they blend in to the bushes and trees that they build their nests in.

7. Summarise the information from the third paragraph in 40 words or fewer.

Pupils' own responses, such as: Robins are seen in cities, towns and villages; they will nest anywhere, in their cup-shaped mossy nest, from May to July, laying 4-6 white eggs with sandy or red freckles up to three times per year.

8. Which of the threats do you think is the most problematic? What could you do to help the problem?

Pupils' own responses, such as: I think that weed killers are the most problematic threat because they can kill birds or their food, meaning that the birds could starve.

9. Why do you think that robins are Britain's favourite bird? Give at least two reasons.

Pupils' own responses, such as: Robins are very distinctive with their red breast and people associate them with Christmastime; they are also very friendly and will sometimes feed out of people's hands.

10. Can you think of any other threats to garden birds? What could you do to help the problem?

Pupils' own responses, such as: I think that pets are a threat to garden birds, especially cats because they often catch and kill small birds or destroy their nests. It is difficult to control cats, but people with pet cats should try to make sure that they don't attack birds by giving them plenty of toys to play with.