

Let's dive into the fascinating world of wood storks, a truly unique creature! These spectacular birds are big, standing up to 3.5 feet high with a wingspan of up to 5.5 feet. Their bodies are covered in white feathers, but their heads and necks are bald, covered in a scaly, dark gray skin. And if you get a chance to see them in flight, you'll notice their black flight feathers which is a pretty cool contrast to their white bodies.

Now that you've pictured these magnificent creatures, let's discover where they live and what they eat. Wood storks are found in the southeastern United States, but they really love the wetlands of Florida, Georgia, and South



Carolina. They are expert fishermen who love to dine on small fish, and they have a unique fishing technique. They use their sensitive beaks to feel for fish in the murky water, and snap! They've got their dinner.

From their amazing fishing skills, let's move to their interesting life cycle and their relationship with other animals. Wood storks are quite social and like to live in large colonies with other birds. They build their nests in trees near water, often sharing their space with herons, egrets, and ibises. During breeding season, each pair of wood storks takes turns incubating their eggs, and then feeding and taking care of their chicks.



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!



Solve each problem.

Use the article to answer the question.

1) Are wood storks a protected species?

A. No, they are not protected B. Yes, in many areas

C. No, there are too many of them D. No, they are considered pests

2) During the breeding season, who incubates the eggs of the wood stork?

A. Both parents take turns

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D. Neither, they leave them to hatch on

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3) What do wood storks eat?

A. Plants
B. Fish
C. Other birds
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6) Where can you find wood storks?

A. Southwestern United States B. Southeastern United States

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7) With which other birds do wood storks share their space?

A. Doves, pigeons, and sparrows B. Eagles, hawks, and owls

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A. Mountains

B. Forests
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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."
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- 14) "We are big birds, as tall as three and a half feet!"
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- 16) "During the breeding season, you will see me sharing responsibilities with my partner, we even take turns incubating our eggs."
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- 28) "We have no feathers on our heads or necks, it's just smooth, scaly, grey skin."
- **29**) "I'm very aggressive towards humans."
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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.
- 37) 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.
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Determine if the statement is true or false.

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

- 51) They'll eat fish and other small creatures.
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- 54) It's a bird that's well known for its bald, dark head.
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Determine if the sentence is a declarative(d), exclamatory(e), interrogative(i) or imperative(m).

- **56)** Wood storks primarily eat small fish and amphibians.
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		Wood Stork		I	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.					

23.

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24. 49.

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Wood Stork

Name: Answer Key

			wood Stork
1.	В	26.	false
2.	<u>A</u>	27.	true
3.	В	28.	true
4.	D	29.	false
5.	В	30.	false
6.	<u> </u>	31.	fact
7.	D	32.	opinion
8.	A	33.	fact
9.	C	34.	opinion
10.	C	35.	fact
11.	A	36.	opinion
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

	I
51.	В
52.	A
53.	D
54.	A
55.	C
56.	declarative
57.	interrogative
58.	declarative
59.	declarative
60.	interrogative
61.	interrogative



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1) Are wood storks a protected species? (paragraph 4)

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C. D.

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Wood Stork

Name:

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