

Name: _____

- 1 Commas can be used to add information to a sentence. Sometimes the information is one word and sometimes it is a string of words. Commas go in front of and behind this extra information. For example: I met with my friend, Lucy, on the weekend. If this additional information is removed, the sentence will still make sense: I met with my friend on the weekend.

Use the page numbers to find the additional information for each of the following sentences. Insert the additional information in the spaces provided.

- a (page 7) With the constant supply of food, _____, pigeon populations thrive in some cities.
- b (page 11) Peregrine falcons are raptors, _____, that feed on small to medium-sized birds.
- c (page 12) Have you ever seen dark shapes, _____, flying outside at night?
- d (page 12) Bats are nocturnal animals — they fly about in search of food at night, and sleep, _____, upside-down during the day.
- 2 Large populations of pigeons have moved into cities and urban areas. Fill in the table below to compare and contrast the features of these habitats.

| | Woodlands | Cities and urban areas |
|-------------|-----------|------------------------|
| Predators | | |
| Food source | | |
| Shelter | | |
| Nesting | | |
| Other | | |

- 3 Write three questions you would like to ask the author of this book if you met her.

Looking back and making connections

In the famous Trafalgar Square, London, small stalls used to sell grain for feeding the pigeons. Tourists would come to feed the hundreds of pigeons that lived in the square. They would also look at the famous statues and fountains. In more recent years, grain stalls have been banned. On the back of this page, write a list of reasons 'for' keeping the stalls and a list of reasons 'against'.

Name: _____

- 1 Perform a text search to match the animals to their natural and new habitats. Use each word only once and cross each word off as you use it.

*forests swamps harbours ponds bushland mountains
lakes open forests estuaries waterways rainforests coasts
semi-desert areas backyards grasslands beaches rural areas
creeks city outskirts*

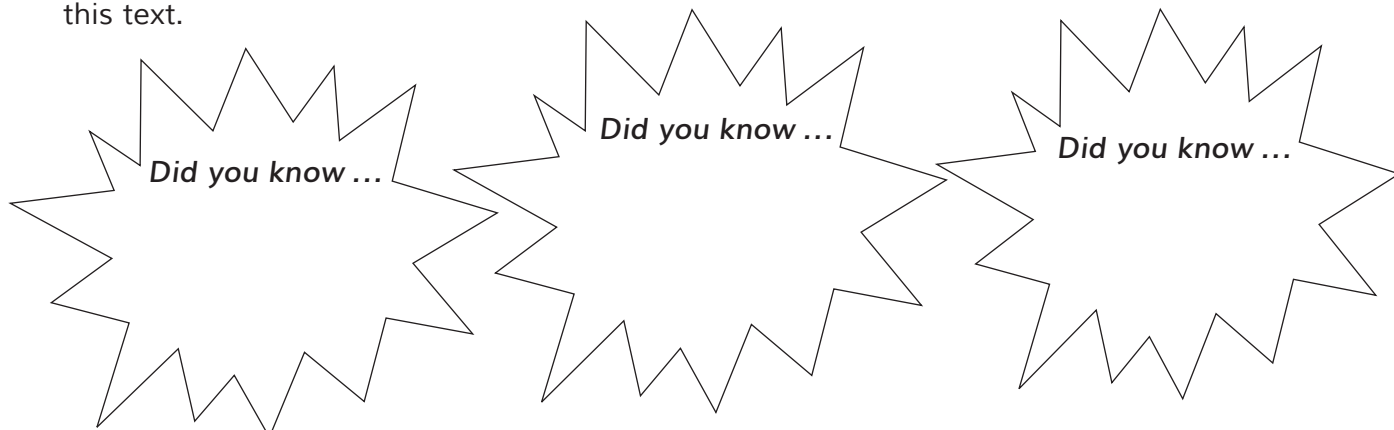
| Animal | Habitats |
|-----------|----------|
| Foxes | |
| Frogs | |
| Kangaroos | |
| Penguins | |
| Seals | |

- 2 An antonym is a word with an opposite meaning. The antonym for 'happy' is 'sad'. Use the page numbers to find the antonyms for the following words in the text.

| Antonym | Word from text |
|------------------------|----------------|
| (page 10) slowest | |
| (page 11) deliberately | |
| (page 13) megabats | |
| (page 15) repaired | |
| (page 15) captured | |
| (page 30) native | |

| Antonym | Word from text |
|---------------------|----------------|
| (page 21) plentiful | |
| (page 5) prey | |
| (page 8) inadequate | |
| (page 21) centre | |
| (page 25) rarely | |
| (page 26) calm | |

- 3 Write some interesting 'Did you know' facts with information that you gained from this text.



Looking back and making connections

Design a poster that shows other students how they can help look after the wildlife that has moved to the city. Display your poster publicly.