



The Nation's Favorite Fun Family Newspaper
Kidsville News! Brainworks Worksheet
February Enrichment Activities
Grades K-2



Students: After reading "Connections," use information from the article to complete the matching activity below. Draw a line from the term on the left to its matching definition or fact on the right.

Instructions: Match the terms on the left with the definitions or facts on the right by drawing a line between the two.

Terms

Definitions

1. bee hummighbird

when birds fly to other locations for warmer weather and food

2. flock

46 million Americans do this as a way to enjoy birds

3. ostrich

chirping, singing, noise making

4. National Audubon Society

the smallest bird

5. birdwatchers

a group of birds that join together for safety, food finding, traveling and socializing

6. migrate

an organ birds have that is used for food grinding

7. bird communication

American organization devoted to birds

8. gizzard

largest bird in size, eyes and the eggs they lay



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Students: After reading “Around the World,” answer the following questions in complete sentences. If you need more space, you can use the back of this sheet.

1. What are some of the survival techniques of birds?
2. How do size and color helps birds reproduce?
3. Describe characteristics of all birds. Are there any exceptions?
4. How do the diets of birds vary by species?



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Students: After reading "Wildville," write an acrostic poem about peafowl.
Use each letter of the bird's name as a starting point for a fact about the creature.
Complete sentences are not required. See the letter P below as an example.

P eafowl are types of pheasants.

E

A

F

O

W

L



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Answer Key



Students: After reading "Connections," use information from the article to complete the matching activity below. Draw a line from the term on the left to its matching definition or fact on the right. Parents and teachers: Answers are below.

Instructions: Match the terms on the left with the definitions or facts on the right by drawing a line between the two.

Terms

Definitions

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. bee hummingbird | when birds fly to other locations for warmer weather and food |
| 2. flock | 46 million Americans do this as a way to enjoy birds |
| 3. ostrich | chirping, singing, noise making |
| 4. National Audubon Society | the smallest bird |
| 5. birdwatchers | a group of birds that join together for safety, food finding, traveling and socializing |
| 6. migrate | an organ birds have that is used for food grinding |
| 7. bird communication | American organization devoted to birds |
| 8. gizzard | largest bird in size, eyes and the eggs they lay |



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Answer Key

Students: After reading "Around the World," answer the following questions in complete sentences. If you need more space, you can use the back of this sheet. **Parents and teachers:** The answers are below are from the article. Ensure students answer in their own words.

1. How are some of the survival techniques of birds?

One survival technique of many birds is migration. Many birds, but not all, fly to warmer habitats in the winter months to protect themselves from the cold and to find food. They are an easily adaptable species, too. Different species have adapted to different habitats so that birds can be found in places ranging from deserts and islands to rainforests and cities.

2. How do size and color helps birds reproduce?

In many species, the male is more brightly colored and attention-getting than the female, which helps it find and protect its female mates' eggs. The female's dull coloring may help it remain hidden in the nest.

3. Describe characteristics of all birds. Are there any exceptions?

Even though birds are warm-blooded like mammals, they are more closely related to reptiles. Their characteristics include having feathers, wings and hollow bones. Birds fly, build nests and lay eggs. Birds are found almost everywhere on earth and many migrate in the winter months to warmer habitats. They have sharp eyesight and breed at least once a year. Exceptions to these characteristics are penguins and ostriches, which cannot fly.

4. How do the diets of birds vary by species?

Birds eat a wide variety of foods. Many types eat insects, yet waterbirds catch fish. Birds of prey catch many kinds of animals, including other birds. Some birds, such as vultures, feed on dead animals and garbage. Many other types eat plant material, such as seeds and fruits.



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Answer Key



Students: After reading "Wildville," write an acrostic poem about peafowl. Use each letter of the bird's name as a starting point for a fact about the creature. Complete sentences are not required. See the letter P below as an example.
Parents and teachers: Poems will vary.

P eafowl are types of pheasants.

E ggs are laid by the female peahens.

A mazing colors of green, brown, yellow and blue

F an out their tailfeathers if they are male

O ut-of-this-world beautiful

W alking kaleidoscope of color

L ive in the wild in southern Asia, Africa and India
