



Hey, have you ever spotted a bird with a zebra-like pattern on its wings and a brilliant bright red cap? That's our friend, the Gila woodpecker! These unique fellows are medium-sized woodpeckers with a round head, straight pointed bill, and a stiff, spiky tail which they use for support when they're pecking away. They have striking black and white bars on their wings and tail, and don't forget to look for that dash of red on the heads of the males!



Now that we've met our winged buddy, let's fly off to its home. These birds are residents of the hot and dry desert areas of the southwestern United States and Mexico. Their favorite hangout spots are the giant cactus plants, known as saguaros, where they drill holes to nest. Fun fact, these holes later serve as homes for other desert animals too, talk about being good neighbors!

Speaking of being good neighbors, what do you think these birds like to snack on? Their diet mainly consists of insects, but they also enjoy a mix of fruits and berries. Sometimes, they can even be seen sipping nectar from cactus flowers, just like hummingbirds! And during the breeding season, both mom and dad share the responsibility of feeding the little ones.



In the world of birds, these woodpeckers have some cool features that set them apart. Unlike many other woodpeckers, Gilas have a very special relationship with humans as they often nest in telephone poles and are even known to visit bird feeders. Also, their tongue is long and sticky, perfect for snatching up those tasty bugs! So next time you spot a bird with a funky pattern and a red cap, you'll know that's our friend, the Gila woodpecker, one of the desert's most interesting residents.



Solve each problem.

Use the article to answer the question.

- 1) What color cap does the Gila woodpecker have?
A. Red
B. Green
C. Blue
D. Purple
- 2) How are Gila woodpeckers like good neighbors?
A. They leave their holes for other desert animals to use
B. They sing beautiful songs
C. They share their food
D. They protect other animals
- 3) What human-made structures do Gila woodpeckers nest in?
A. Mailboxes
B. Telephone poles
C. Chimneys and roofs
D. Barns and sheds
- 4) What giant plants do Gila woodpeckers drill holes in to nest?
A. Saguaros
B. Bamboo plants
C. Palm trees
D. Oak trees
- 5) What distinguishes male Gila woodpeckers from females?
A. Their larger size
B. A long, colourful tail
C. Bright, bold feathers
D. A dash of red on their heads
- 6) Where does the Gila woodpecker live?
A. On the coastlines of Australia
B. In the cold tundras of Siberia
C. In the rainforests of South America
D. Desert areas of the Mexico
- 7) What kind of tongue does the Gila woodpecker have?
A. Long and smooth
B. Short and rough
C. Long and sticky
D. Short and spiky
- 8) Who shares the responsibility of feeding the little ones during the breeding season?
A. The eldest baby woodpecker
B. Both mom and dad
C. Only mom
D. Only dad
- 9) What do Gila woodpeckers mainly eat?
A. Meat
B. Insects
C. Seeds
D. Grains
- 10) What do Gila woodpeckers use their tongues for?
A. To carry their young
B. To snatch up bugs
C. To drill holes in cactus
D. To pick up twigs

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

- 11) "Not only do I eat insects, sometimes I enjoy sipping sweet nectar from cactus flowers. It's my special dessert."
- 12) "You see the holes in the saguaro cacti? Yes, we made those. We're quite the carpenters, aren't we?"



- 13) "You see that flash of red on my head? If you do, then you're looking at a male, that's me!"
- 14) "I only eat nectar from cactus flowers during the breeding season."
- 15) "I'm an insect lover, that's my favorite meal!"
- 16) "Only females feed the little ones, dad is responsible for making nests."
- 17) "I only eat fruits and berries, insects are not my cup of tea."
- 18) "I have been known to use telephone poles for nesting."
- 19) "My tongue isn't just long, it's sticky too! It's the perfect tool for catching wiggly insects."
- 20) "Sometimes some other animals use the holes I made as a home."
- 21) "I prefer damp and cool climates, the desert is too hot for me."
- 22) "My meal is quite varied, I enjoy nibbling on a mix of fruits and berries when I'm not catching insects."
- 23) "I don't really like cactus, they're too prickly for me."
- 24) "Unlike some birds, my tails isn't fluffy, it's stiff."
- 25) "I live in a cold and wet environment."
- 26) "My tongue is short and slippery."
- 27) "I have a beak that's sharp and straight, perfect for drilling into cactus plants!"

Determine if the statement is a fact or opinion based on the information in the article.

- 28) Other animals may use the holes drilled by Gila woodpeckers in cactuses as homes.
- 29) It's interesting how both mom and dad Gila woodpeckers share the responsibility of feeding their young ones.
- 30) Gila woodpeckers create holes in saguaro cactuses to make nests.
- 31) The ability of Gila woodpeckers to drill holes in saguaro cacti is remarkable.
- 32) Male Gila woodpeckers have a dash of red on their heads.
- 33) The Gila woodpecker's long, sticky tongue is a very impressive adaptation.
- 34) Both male and female Gila woodpeckers feed their young.
- 35) Gila woodpeckers inhabit the desert regions of the southwestern United States and Mexico.
- 36) The red cap on a gila woodpecker is definitely the most beautiful feature of any bird.
- 37) The zebra-like pattern on Gila woodpeckers' wings is incredibly beautiful.

Determine if the statement is true or false.

- 38) Gila woodpeckers can be seen sipping nectar from cactus flowers.
- 39) The female Gila woodpecker is responsible for feeding the little ones.
- 40) Gila woodpeckers have a long and sticky tongue.
- 41) Gila woodpeckers live in cold and icy regions.
- 42) Gila woodpeckers drill holes in cactus plants to live in.
- 43) Gila woodpeckers only eat insects.
- 44) Gila woodpeckers build their nests in burrows underground.
- 45) Gila woodpeckers do not have tongues.
- 46) Gila woodpeckers often nest in telephone poles.
- 47) The male Gila woodpecker has a bright red cap on its head.

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



- 53) Gila woodpeckers make holes in cacti to build their nests.
- 54) Gila woodpeckers can peck up to 20 times per second, it's astonishing!
- 55) Despite its rough diet, a Gila woodpecker's tongue is long and sticky to extract insects from the wood, it's so cool!
- 56) Gila woodpeckers have a unique black and white zebra-striped back, it's simply fantastic!
- 57) The Gila woodpecker's loud, rolling call can be heard in the desert, it's incredible to listen to!
- 58) Gila woodpeckers can drum on a tree up to 25 times a second.
- 59) How tall can a gila woodpecker grow?
- 60) Isn't it amazing that Gila woodpeckers can live up to seven years in the wild!
- 61) Gila woodpeckers have a unique call that sounds like a loud "waka-waka-waka".
- 62) What color is the plumage of a gila woodpecker?
- 63) In spite of their small size, Gila woodpeckers are not easily intimidated and will defend their territory fiercely, that's impressive!
- 64) Where do gila woodpeckers build their nests?
- 65) They use their strong beaks to drill holes into cacti, it's phenomenal!
- 66) The Gila woodpecker is known to share its cactus home with several other bird species, it's extraordinary!
- 67) Even in the harsh desert environment, Gila woodpeckers thrive, which is quite remarkable!
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| 1. _____ | 26. _____ | 51. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 27. _____ | 52. _____ |
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Determine which choice is the expanded form of the underlined contraction.

- 48) They're not just good at building homes, they're also excellent at finding food.
A. They have
B. They are
C. They were
D. They will
- 49) Don't be surprised if you see them eating insects, fruits, or even nectar!
A. Do not
B. Did not
C. Does not
D. Will not
- 50) Gila woodpeckers aren't just birds, they're engineers of the desert!
A. is not
B. will not
C. do not
D. are not
- 51) It's fascinating how they peck holes in the cactus without hurting themselves, isn't it?
A. It is
B. It has
C. It will
D. It was
- 52) They've built their homes in cacti to stay cool during the hot summer months.
A. They will
B. They are
C. They have
D. They were

Determine if the sentence is a declarative(d), exclamatory(e), interrogative(i) or imperative(m).

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|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. <u> A </u> | 26. <u> Not </u> | 51. <u> A </u> |
| 2. <u> A </u> | 27. <u> Would </u> | 52. <u> C </u> |
| 3. <u> B </u> | 28. <u> fact </u> | 53. <u> declarative </u> |
| 4. <u> A </u> | 29. <u> opinion </u> | 54. <u> exclamatory </u> |
| 5. <u> D </u> | 30. <u> fact </u> | 55. <u> exclamatory </u> |
| 6. <u> D </u> | 31. <u> opinion </u> | 56. <u> exclamatory </u> |
| 7. <u> C </u> | 32. <u> fact </u> | 57. <u> exclamatory </u> |
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| 13. <u> Would </u> | 38. <u> true </u> | 63. <u> exclamatory </u> |
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| 19. <u> Would </u> | 44. <u> false </u> | |
| 20. <u> Would </u> | 45. <u> false </u> | |
| 21. <u> Not </u> | 46. <u> true </u> | |
| 22. <u> Would </u> | 47. <u> true </u> | |
| 23. <u> Not </u> | 48. <u> B </u> | |
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| 25. <u> Not </u> | 50. <u> D </u> | |



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