

Unit Overview

Owls will provide you with resources to supplement a theme study of owls.

This unit is divided into 10 areas of study:

1. Characteristics of a Owl
2. Habitat
3. Owls Love the Night Life
4. Owl Babies
5. Food for Owls
6. Night Friends and Owl Enemies
7. Different Kinds of Owls
8. Endangered Owls
9. Owls in Literature
10. Owls in Visual Art

Resources included are:

1. **Owl Information- Who Gives a Hoot?**
2. **19 Task Cards for Independent Learning-** direct student learning from a learning centre.
3. **Student Record Sheet-** a chart for each student to record and evaluate each activity completed.
4. **Journal Word Cards** - to increase student vocabulary and to assist in student writing.
5. **Owl Quiz** - to test owl knowledge.
6. **Creative Writing Page** - for additional student writing.

Who... Who... Who's Looking at You!

The owl has an awesome face. The owl has big round eyes on a wide flat face. Have you ever looked an owl straight in the eye? How did you feel?

Owls have binocular vision, like people, but the owl's eyes can only look straight ahead. To see in other directions, the owl can turn its neck almost all the way around!

The feathers on an owl's face start out in the centre and around the eyes and fan out towards the outside. This part of an owl's face is called the **facial disc**.

The owl has big ears! They are hidden behind the feathers of the facial disc. One ear is larger than the other ear. The owl can hear even the quietest sounds of the forest.

The owl's **beak** is at the centre of the face. It is curved downwards. At the top of the beak are the owl's nostrils.

Some owls have **ear tufts** on the top of their heads. These are not ears, but feathers that look like ears.

Task Card # 1

File Folder #1

Name _____ Date _____

Can you label the parts of the owl ?



Can you fill in the blanks?

1. An owl's feathers are called _____.
2. An owl has a sharp, curved _____.
3. An owl uses its _____ to catch its prey.
4. An owl uses its _____ to hear its prey.
5. The owl's feathers form a _____ on the owl's face.

Task Card # 2

File Folder #2

Name _____ Date _____

Look at some pictures of owls. Find the facial disc on each. The feathers fan out from the centre of the owl's face. Can you fill in the owl drawing with feathers ?



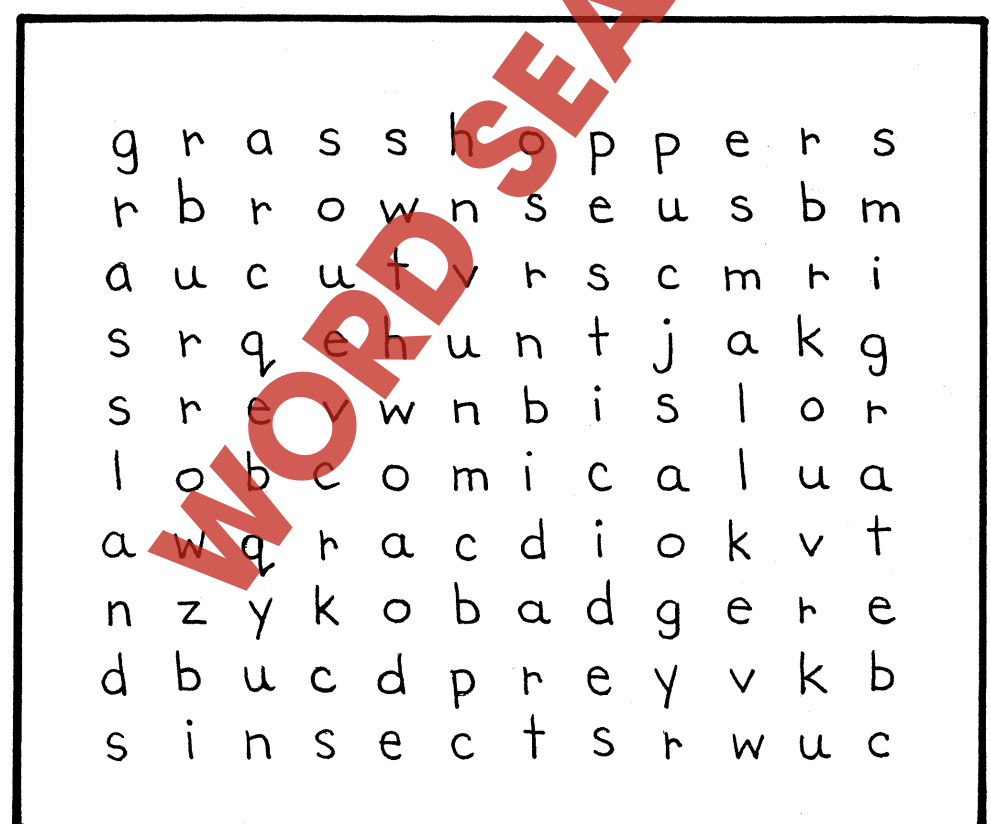
Task Card # 3

File Folder # 3

Name _____ Date _____



Can you find and circle the "burrowing owl words?"
grasshoppers, burrow, grasslands, badger, migrate, prey, insects, hunt, comical, brown, pesticides, small.



Task Card # 9 File Folder # 9

Name _____ Date _____

Can you write an ending to the story?
Give your story a title.



_____ (title)
The mice were out gathering food. The owl has spotted them!
What will they do?
Where will they hide?

WRITING PROMPT

OWL RESEARCH by _____

Name of Owl : _____

Scientific Name: _____

Appearance: _____

Habitat: _____

Habits: _____

Food : _____

RESEARCH

Draw a picture of your owl to go with your report.

Task Card # 17 File Folder # 17

Name _____ Date _____

OWL BOOK REPORT



Title _____

Author _____

Illustrator _____

Main character(s) _____

What this book is about:

What I liked best about this book:

BOOK REPORT

Owl Quiz # 1

Name _____ Date _____

Fill in the blanks.

1. The sharp curved claws of an owl are called _____.
2. A clutch is a set of _____.
3. A brood is a set of _____.
4. There are 2 families of owls : _____ owls and _____ owls.
5. Owls regurgitate _____.
6. Owls are mostly active at night. They are _____ animals.
7. A baby owl is called an _____.
8. An example of an owl with ear tufts is the _____ owl.
9. Owls like to _____ in a tree during the day and _____ at night.
10. A black coloured bird called the _____ does not like owls.

QUIZ