

Falcon Life Steps

Track key events before you summarize.

5.7.D "retell, paraphrase, or summarize texts in ways that maintain meaning and logical order;"

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB In the margin, write 1, 2, and 3 beside details that show the beginning, middle, and end of the falcons' nesting season. Underline one important detail in each part that belongs in a summary.

Peregrines on the Ledge

- ① Each spring, a pair of peregrine falcons may return to the same city building ledge. The birds do not build a nest from sticks. Instead, the female makes a shallow scrape in gravel or soil. She usually lays three or four eggs. Both parents protect the eggs, but the female spends more time keeping them warm.
- ② After about a month, the eggs hatch. The chicks are covered with pale down and cannot fly. Adult falcons bring food to the ledge, tearing prey into small pieces for the chicks. As the chicks grow, they develop feathers and flap their wings. They also move around the ledge, building strength and balance before their first flight. This stage lasts several weeks.
- ③ About six weeks after hatching, young peregrines leave the ledge for short flights. This moment is called fledging. For several more weeks, the parents continue to bring food and support the young birds as they learn to hunt. The young falcons gradually become independent. Some stay near the nesting area, while others travel farther away to find places of their own.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 Paraphrase this idea in one sentence: The female spends more time keeping the eggs warm.

2 What happens first after the eggs hatch, and what changes happen before the chicks make their first flight?

3 Write a one-sentence summary of the second paragraph. Include hatching, adult care, and chick growth.

4 Retell the young falcons' steps from fledging to independence in two sentences.

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Write a three-sentence summary of the whole passage in logical order. Include the eggs, the chicks' growth, and what happens after fledging.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

In the margin, write 1, 2, and 3 beside details that show the beginning, middle, and end of the falcons' nesting season. Underline one important detail in each part that belongs in a summary. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Paraphrase this idea in one sentence: The female spends more time keeping the eggs warm.	The mother falcon does most of the work of warming the eggs.
2	What happens first after the eggs hatch, and what changes happen before the chicks make their first flight?	First, the chicks are covered in down and cannot fly. Before their first flight, they grow feathers, flap their wings, and build strength and balance.
3	Write a one-sentence summary of the second paragraph. Include hatching, adult care, and chick growth.	After the eggs hatch, adult falcons feed the chicks while the chicks grow feathers and gain strength for flight.
4	Retell the young falcons' steps from fledging to independence in two sentences.	About six weeks after hatching, the young falcons begin making short flights from the ledge. Their parents feed them as they learn to hunt, and the young birds gradually become independent.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

City peregrines lay eggs in a shallow scrape, and the parents protect the eggs. After hatching, adults feed the chicks while the chicks grow feathers and strengthen their wings. Around six weeks later, the young birds fledge, learn to hunt, and gradually live independently.

Accept summaries that keep the main events in order: eggs, hatching and growth, then fledging and independence. Students may use different wording if they maintain the passage's meaning and include accurate key details.