



## Worksheet 3 – Birds of Chicago

**Instructions:** Please review the Birds of Chicago section on the Bird's Eye View of the Chicago Migratory Route web site at [www.cityofchicago.org/Environment/BirdMigration](http://www.cityofchicago.org/Environment/BirdMigration). Upon completing your review of the Birds of Chicago section, answer the following questions. Remember, each question has only one correct answer. Good luck!

### Fill in the Blank

Use the following words to complete the sentences below. You may use each word only once or not at all. While more than one word on the list may complete a particular sentence, choose the best word.

- |                                  |                               |                             |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ▪ American Ornithologists' Union | ▪ Gray-cheeked Thrush         | ▪ Ponds and Lagoons         |
| ▪ Baltimore Oriole               | ▪ Indigo Bunting              | ▪ Prairies                  |
| ▪ Belted Kingfisher              | ▪ Jackson Park                | ▪ Prothonotary Warbler      |
| ▪ Black-crowned Night-Heron      | ▪ Killdeer                    | ▪ Purple Martin             |
| ▪ Bonaparte's Gull               | ▪ Lake Michigan               | ▪ Red-tailed Hawk           |
| ▪ Cedar Waxwing                  | ▪ Lesser Yellowlegs           | ▪ Ruby-throated Hummingbird |
| ▪ Common Loon                    | ▪ Lincoln Park Bird Sanctuary | ▪ Shoreline                 |
| ▪ Common Merganser               | ▪ Magic Hedge                 | ▪ Snowy Owl                 |
| ▪ Common Nighthawk               | ▪ Miegs Field                 | ▪ Spotted Sandpiper         |
| ▪ Common Snipe                   | ▪ Osprey                      | ▪ White-throated Sparrow    |
| ▪ Eastern Kingbird               | ▪ Parkland                    | ▪ Woodlands                 |
| ▪ Eggers Woods                   | ▪ Peregrine Falcon            | ▪ Yellow-bellied Sapsucker  |

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ is located near Montrose Harbor.
2. A Major League baseball team is named after the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. After the summer breeding season, the \_\_\_\_\_ loses its characteristic black hood with only a black spot behind each eye remaining.
4. Due to the fermentation of the fruit they eat, the \_\_\_\_\_ is occasionally unable to take flight due to intoxication.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ makes an unmistakable, eerie, wailing cry that you may recognize from camping trips up north.
6. When the \_\_\_\_\_ takes flight, it performs a distinctive zigzag pattern to confuse predators.
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ migrates in flocks, typically at night, using the stars to help it navigate.
8. The \_\_\_\_\_ is most commonly mistaken for the Greater Yellowlegs, which has very similar plumage.



9. The male \_\_\_\_\_ has been known to build many “dummy” nesting sites for various purposes, such as fooling predators, showing off to a prospective mate, and acting as locations for the male to perch away from the actual nest.
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ thrives in areas where there is water nearby and will return to the same nesting area year-after-year, if it’s available.
11. The \_\_\_\_\_ is an unusual bird in that its mating habits are the opposite of most bird species. The females in the species are the ones that actively pursue the males.
12. The \_\_\_\_\_ is known for its striped head and white throat.
13. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the oldest and largest organization devoted to the scientific study of birds whose main activity is the publication of scientific information about birds.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ are grasslands that are mostly treeless.
15. \_\_\_\_\_ is an important body of water for migrating ducks, grebes, loons, diving ducks, and gulls.

## True/False

For each of the statements below, decide whether that statement is true or false

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| T | F | 1. The Windy City is home to more than 500 species of birds.   |
| T | F | 2. The nest of the Baltimore Oriole is a woven pouch that hangs from crossing branches.  |
| T | F | 3. The Eastern Kingbird brings its stunned prey to a nearby tree, throws it in the air, and swallows it whole.   |
| T | F | 4. Black-crowned Night Herons feed mostly on fish and attract prey by vibrating their bill rapidly in the water.   |
| T | F | 5. Nighthawks, which are not true hawks, are at their most active state at night.  |
| T | F | 6. The Common Loon consumes many of the insects that are a nuisance to humans, including spiders, wasps, and beetles.  |
| T | F | 7. Possibly Chicago’s most common shorebird, Killdeer can be found during the spring and summer months all along the lakefront nesting on rooftops and running along the beaches.                |
| T | F | 8. The Peregrine Falcon is possibly the fastest animal on earth. In flight, a Peregrine Falcon’s wings beat rapidly, allowing the bird to dive, or stoop, at speeds of up to 100 miles per hour. |
| T | F | 9. Once on the Endangered Species list due to eggshell thinning from exposure to DDT, the Peregrine has made a remarkable comeback and was removed from the list in 1999.                        |
| T | F | 10. The most amazing attribute of the Ruby-throated Hummingbird is the speed at which their wings flap – up to 80 times per second.  |



## Multiple Choice

For each of the questions or statements below, select the answer that best answers the question or completes the statement.

1. Popular birding sites in Chicago include all of the following, except \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Montrose Harbor
  - b. Miegs Field
  - c. Illinois Beach State Park
  - d. Jackson Park
  - e. None of the above
  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ are common warm weather inhabitants of City parks that are difficult to see, because they nest high up in deciduous trees.
  - a. Peregrine Falcons
  - b. Belted Kingfishers
  - c. Common Loons
  - d. Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers
  - e. Baltimore Orioles
  
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ dives headfirst into calm, open water to spear its prey.
  - a. Belted Kingfisher
  - b. Red-tailed Hawk
  - c. Common Nighthawk
  - d. Killdeer
  
4. The following bird is falsely rumored to have been reintroduced to Chicago to help control the pigeon population.
  - a. Red-tailed Hawk
  - b. Common Nighthawk
  - c. Peregrine Falcon
  - d. Osprey
  - e. Killdeer
  
5. The largest local rookery of \_\_\_\_\_, where approximately 450 females raise their young each year, is located in marshes of the Lake Calumet area.
  - a. Baltimore Orioles
  - b. Black-crowned Night-Herons
  - c. Bonaparte's Gulls
  - d. Gray-cheeked Thrushes
  - e. Ruby-throated Hummingbirds



6. Common Loons, also known as the \_\_\_\_\_, prefer clear, pristine waters in which they can poke their head in the water to see their prey.
  - a. Swimmer
  - b. Flyer
  - c. Diver
  - d. Fisher
  - e. Whiner
  
7. The Chicago area's largest duck is the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Common Snipe
  - b. Common Nighthawk
  - c. Common Merganser
  - d. Belted Kingfisher
  - e. Baltimore Oriole
  
8. \_\_\_\_\_ have been known to attack larger birds, including hawks and crows, and even humans.
  - a. Black-crowned Nigh-Herons
  - b. Eastern Kingbirds
  - c. Peregrine Falcons
  - d. Ruby-throated Hummingbirds
  
9. This crafty bird, whose name comes from its call, actually fakes a “broken wing” to lure predators to themselves and away from their nest.
  - a. Eastern Kingbird
  - b. Killdeer
  - c. Prothonotary Warbler
  - d. Yellow-bellied Sapsucker
  
10. One of the most widely distributed birds in the world, the Peregrine Falcon breeds on every continent, except \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. South America
  - b. North America
  - c. Australia
  - d. Europe
  - e. Asia
  - f. Antarctica
  - g. Africa
  
11. The male and female \_\_\_\_\_ will stay together exclusively for life. Only after its partner dies will it seek out a new mate.
  - a. Yellow-bellied Sapsucker
  - b. White-throated Sparrow
  - c. Snowy Owl
  - d. Red-tailed Hawk



12. Besides speed, their specialized wings also allow them to change directions easily and even fly backwards and upside down for short periods of time.
- Ruby-throated Hummingbird
  - Osprey
  - Common Loon
  - Snowy Owl
  -
13. The \_\_\_\_\_ winters farther north than any other bird species in the Bird Gallery. During the winter months, they hang out near Miegs Field in Chicago.
- Common Loon
  - Osprey
  - Peregrine Falcon
  - Prothonotary Warbler
  - Snowy Owl
14. These woodpeckers, preferring mostly deciduous forests, drill a series of holes in their territorial trees in a horizontal pattern.
- Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers
  - Snowy Owl
  - Lesser Yellowlegs
  - Eastern Kingbird
  - Common Snipe
15. Which of the following bird species is properly capitalized?
- Wild turkey
  - Yellow-crowned Night-heron
  - Green-Winged Teal
  - Greater White-fronted Goose

