

Name :

Date :

Age :

Title : **Animal Territories**

Running words : 276

Reading Age : 12-13

Level 7

Many animals establish a territory, an area where they live and feed. If there is a limited food supply, an animal will defend its territory to protect this supply of food. Others will only fight for a territory in which they can nest and rear their young at breeding time. Territorial animals know exactly where the boundaries of their territory are. Animals from the same species compete fiercely for an area. This is because their needs are very similar. Animals of different species may be less competitive because their needs are different. If their food supply is different their territories may overlap. Bird's territories are among the easiest to find, especially during breeding time in spring. In most species of bird, each male claims a territory. A small bird like a robin only needs a garden. The golden eagle may claim as much as 80 square kilometres (30 sq miles). Many animals stake out and mark their territories with scent. Dogs and foxes use urine as scent markers. Some mammals have special scent glands. Antelopes and deer, for example, mark trees with an oily scent from glands between their eyes. This scent warns other males that they have reached a rival's territory. Like birds, mammals try to scare away rivals. Howler Monkeys make fierce booming noises to frighten off competition. If male mammals meet at the edge of each other's territory, they may fight fiercely. Male sea elephants claim a small area of beach and collect a group of females. They will fight rival bulls to the death to defend this territory. However, most territorial skirmishes are bluff and end when the weaker animal retreats, unharmed.

*Analysis of uncorrected reading miscues*  
Circle cues used during miscue

1.	M	V	S	
2.	M	V	S	
3.	M	V	S	
4.	M	V	S	
5.	M	V	S	
6.	M	V	S	
7.	M	V	S	
97% 8.	M	V	S	
Instructional Level	9.	M	V	S
	10.	M	V	S
	11.	M	V	S
	12.	M	V	S
	13.	M	V	S
	14.	M	V	S
	15.	M	V	S
	16.	M	V	S
94% 17.	M	V	S	
18.	M	V	S	
19.	M	V	S	
20.	M	V	S	

*Analysis of self corrections*  
Circle cues used during miscue self correction

1.	M	V	S	M	V	S
2.	M	V	S	M	V	S
3.	M	V	S	M	V	S
4.	M	V	S	M	V	S
5.	M	V	S	M	V	S
6.	M	V	S	M	V	S
7.	M	V	S	M	V	S
8.	M	V	S	M	V	S
9.	M	V	S	M	V	S
10.	M	V	S	M	V	S

Accuracy Pass 97%		Comments about reading behaviour :
Retelling Pass 50%		
Comprehension Pass 75%		
		Recommended Instructional Reading Age :

**LITERAL COMPREHENSION : Animal Territories**

**Level 7**

**Section A : Retell**

**Section B : Questions to check Comprehension**

*After initial reading by the student, give them the opportunity to reread the passage silently before attempting retelling. Number responses to indicate retelling sequence. Score half if some details are left out.*

*After retelling, tick boxes in this section that have already been covered by the student in Section A. Use the questions below to check comprehension of events or details that the student has not retold in Section A.*

1. Many animals establish a territory, an area where they live and feed
2. If food is limited, an animal will defend its territory to protect this supply of food
3. Others will only fight for a territory in which to nest and rear their young at breeding time
4. Territorial animals know exactly where the boundaries of their territories are
5. Animals from same species compete fiercely for an area because needs are very similar
6. Animals of different species may be less competitive—their needs are different
7. If their food supply is different their territories may overlap
8. Bird's territories are among the easiest to find, especially during breeding time (spring)
9. In most species of bird, each male claims a territory
10. A small bird (robin) only needs a garden Golden eagle may claim 80sq kms (30sq miles)
11. Animals mark their territories with scent Dogs and foxes use urine as scent markers
12. Antelopes and deer mark trees with an oily scent from glands between their eyes
13. This scent warns other males that they have reached a rival's territory
14. Like birds, mammals try to scare away rivals Howler monkeys make fierce booming noises
15. If male mammals meet at the edge of their territories, they may fight fiercely
16. Male sea elephants claim a small area of beach and collect a group of females
17. They will fight rival bulls to the death to defend this territory
18. Most territorial skirmishes are bluff and end when the weaker animal retreats unharmed

1. What is an animals territory ?
2. What is one reason given for animals defending their territory ?
3. What is another reason given for animals defending their territory ?
4. How well do territorial animals know the boundaries of their territories ?
5. What happens when animals of the same species live in the same area ? Why ?
6. What happens when animals of different species live in the same area ? Why ?
7. When might territories overlap ?
8. Which animals' territories are the easiest to find and at what time of the year ?
9. Who claims the territory in most bird species ?
10. How big is a small bird's territory compared to a large bird ? (give specific details)
11. How do some animals mark their territory ? What is one example of scent marking ?
12. What is the other example of scent marking given in this report ?
13. What is the purpose of the scent marking ?
14. What is another way that mammals protect their territory ? What is the example given ?
15. What might happen when two male mammals meet at the edge of their territories ?
16. What sort of territory do male sea elephants establish ?
17. How do male sea elephants react to a another male who approaches their territory ?
18. What usually happens when two males confront each other over territory ?

**RETELL TOTAL**  
( PASS 50% = 9 )

**INFERENCEAL COMPREHENSION**

19. Why does the male establish the territory ? *That's their role in nature .*
20. Why would an animal back down from a fight over territory ? *He knows he is not as strong.*

**COMPREHENSION**  
**TOTAL (PASS 75% = 15 )**