

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 ☐	1. What is an animals territory ? ☐	
2. If food is limited, an animal will defend its territory to protect this supply of food ☐	2. What is one reason given for animals defending their territory ? ☐	
3. Others will only fight for a territory in which to nest and rear their young at breeding time ☐	3. What is another reason given for animals defending their territory ? ☐	
4. Territorial animals know exactly where the boundaries of their territories are ☐	4. How well do territorial animals know the boundaries of their territories ? ☐	
5. Animals from same species compete fiercely for an area because needs are very similar ☐	5. What happens when animals of the same species live in the same area ? Why ? ☐	
6. Animals of different species may be less competitive—their needs are different ☐	6. What happens when animals of different species live in the same area ? Why ? ☐	
7. If their food supply is different their territories may overlap ☐	7. When might territories overlap ? ☐	
8. Bird's territories are among the easiest to find, especially during breeding time (spring) ☐	8. Which animals' territories are the easiest to find and at what time of the year ? ☐	
9. In most species of bird, each male claims a territory ☐	9. Who claims the territory in most bird species ? ☐	
10. A small bird (robin) only needs a garden Golden eagle may claim 80sq kms (30sq miles) ☐	10. How big is a small bird's territory compared to a large bird ? (give specific details) ☐	
11. Animals mark their territories with scent Dogs and foxes use urine as scent markers ☐	11. How do some animals mark their territory ? What is one example of scent marking ? ☐	
12. Antelopes and deer mark trees with an oily scent from glands between their eyes ☐	12. What is the other example of scent marking given in this report ? ☐	
13. This scent warns other males that they have reached a rival's territory ☐	13. What is the purpose of the scent marking ? ☐	
14. Like birds, mammals try to scare away rivals Howler monkeys make fierce booming noises ☐	14. What is another way that mammals protect their territory ? What is the example given ? ☐	
15. If male mammals meet at the edge of their territories, they may fight fiercely ☐	15. What might happen when two male mammals meet at the edge of their territories ? ☐	
16. Male sea elephants claim a small area of beach and collect a group of females ☐	16. What sort of territory do male sea elephants establish ? ☐	
17. They will fight rival bulls to the death to defend this territory ☐	17. How do male sea elephants react to a another male who approaches their territory ? ☐	
18. Most territorial skirmishes are bluff and end when the weaker animal retreats unharmed ☐	18. What usually happens when two males confront each other over territory ? ☐	
RETELL TOTAL (PASS 50% = 9) ☐		INFERENTIAL COMPREHENSION 19. Why does the male establish the territory ? ☐ <i>That's their role in nature .</i>
		20. Why would an animal back down from a fight over territory ? ☐ <i>He knows he is not as strong.</i>
		COMPREHENSION TOTAL (PASS 75% = 15) ☐