

Owls KS2 Answers

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Why do you think it is important that owls don't make a noise when they fly?

All owls are predators and feed mainly on small mammals such as mice, voles and shrews. These little animals have very good hearing to warn them of approaching danger. If an owl could not fly silently, the small mammals would run to safety before they could be caught.

Page 3

Tawny Owls have speckly brown feathers. Where do you think they might hide?

In trees! Tawny Owls naturally live in broadleaf woods and forests, though they have been moving into towns and cities that have plenty of parks and gardens. Sunlight shining through the leaves of a tree makes a dappled pattern, so the feather patterns of Tawny Owls make them much harder to see when sleeping on a branch during the daytime. Other woodland animals with similar camouflage patterns include Fallow Deer, Wren, Song Thrush and baby Wild Boar.

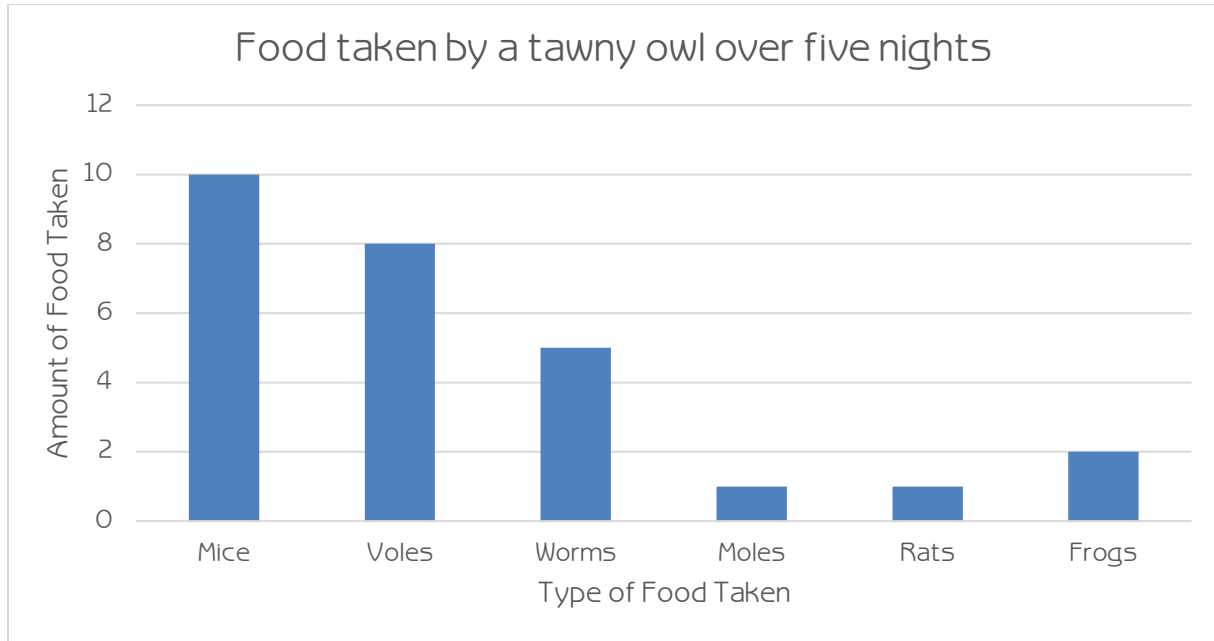
Page 4

Food Chain: each gap has the right number of dashes for each word

Sun → BRAMBLE → Mouse → OWL



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Page 6

- Tawny Owl - Tree
- Barn Owl - Church
- Short Eared Owl - Field

Page 8

All the right answers are hidden in the text on this page

- 1) To keep evil spirits away
- 2) Steal their eggs
- 3) Look after their habitat

Page 9

All the right answers are hidden in the text throughout the booklet

- 1) Any of the following: wings, feathers, tail, hollow bones (Page 2)
- 2) Seven: barn, tawny, short-eared, long-eared, little, snowy and eagle owl (Page 1)
- 3) Carnivore (Page 4)
- 4) The bits of an owl's food that can't be digested, such as fur and bones (Page 4 and 7)
- 5) Owls and other birds have no teeth (Page 4 and 7)



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Why can't owlets fly as soon as they are hatched?

Because they don't have the right feathers. When they first hatch, owlets have soft downy feathers to keep them warm, just like a baby chicken. Their flight feathers don't start to grow until they are older.

Page 11

Each gap has the right number of dashes for each word:

- A baby owl – OWLET
- kinds of owls – TAWNY, SNOWY, EAGLE and BARN
- An animal that only eats meat – CARNIVORE
- All things owls would eat – MOUSE, VOLE and RAT
- These help an owl to fly – WINGS
- All birds have these – FEATHERS
- An owl grips its prey with these – TALONS
- An owl lays its eggs in this – NEST
- The place where an owl sits – PERCH
- The way a bird travels – FLY
- When an owl suddenly flies down to catch its prey – SWOOP
- An owl coughs this up after a meal – PELLET
- The sharp, pointed part of an owl's face – BEAK
- The kind of animal an owl is – BIRD
- What an owl uses for seeing – EYES

