

Name: _____ Date: _____

Finding and Using Text Evidence

Directions: Read “The Great Bird Poop Disaster” and “How to Solve the Problem of Bird Poop.” Then complete the activity below.

1. Imagine that you are writing a paragraph explaining how bird poop can be an expensive problem.

A. Which of the following is the BEST topic sentence for your paragraph?

- Ⓐ Bird poop can be an expensive problem because it smells bad.
- Ⓑ Bird poop can be an expensive problem because it makes cities look ugly.
- Ⓒ Bird poop can be an expensive problem because it damages infrastructure.

B. Which information from the article BEST supports the sentence you chose in part A?

- Ⓐ “The pasty goo is a major headache for cities around the world . . .” (pp. 17-18)
- Ⓑ “That means [bird poop] can eat away at the surfaces of buildings and bridges . . . In the U.S., pigeons alone cause about \$1.1 billion in damages every year.” (p. 18)
- Ⓒ “At the center of a bird dropping is a black substance; that is the poop. The white, gloppy stuff is the urine, which consists mainly of uric acid.” (p. 18)

C. Which of the following BEST explains why the text evidence you chose in part B is relevant?

- Ⓐ It gives examples of the damage bird poop can cause and how expensive that damage can be.
- Ⓑ It describes what bird poop is made of and why it’s harmful.
- Ⓒ It gives an example of bird poop causing health problems.

2. Choose the piece of text evidence that BEST supports the statement below. Then complete the sentence to explain your choice.

Bird poop can create unsafe conditions for humans.

- Ⓐ “When a bird population gets too large, the birds are forced to live in crowded nests, where they can easily pass diseases to each other.” (p. 18)
- Ⓑ “They nest comfortably in buildings, on window ledges, and on rooftops.” (p. 18)
- Ⓒ “For example, in 2011, part of the roof of a gas station in California collapsed due to the nearly 12 inches of pigeon poop that had accumulated there. Fortunately, no one was injured—but someone could have been.” (p. 18)

I chose ____ because _____

3. A. Choose THREE pieces of text evidence from “The Great Bird Poop Disaster” and “How to Solve the Problem of Bird Poop” that BEST support the statement below.

Conditions in cities create good environments for birds to live in.

- Ⓐ “In New York City, for instance, the pigeon population has been estimated to be as high as 7 million birds.” (p. 18)
- Ⓑ “And [birds] get plenty to eat from our garbage and from people feeding them.” (p. 18)
- Ⓒ “The birds don’t have predators in cities as they do in the wild.” (p. 18)
- Ⓓ “Many cities that enforce bird-feeding bans have seen reductions in bird populations.” (p. 19)
- Ⓔ “They nest comfortably in buildings, on window ledges, and on rooftops.” (p. 18)

B. Select one piece of INCORRECT evidence from above and explain why it does NOT support the statement.

Evidence ____ does not support the statement because _____

4. Choose the paragraph that correctly uses text evidence from “The Great Bird Poop Disaster” in the form of a direct quotation.

- Ⓐ One reason birds overrun cities is that people living in cities create a steady supply of food for birds. In her article “The Great Bird Poop Disaster,” author Anna Starecheski explains that in cities, “[birds] get plenty to eat from our garbage and from people feeding them” (18). In other words, birds thrive in cities partly because they can get food from the humans living there.
- Ⓑ One reason birds overrun cities is that people living in cities create a steady supply of food for birds. In cities, “[birds] get plenty to eat from our garbage and from people feeding them.” In other words, birds thrive in cities partly because they can get food from the humans living in them.
- Ⓒ One reason birds overrun cities is that people living in cities create a steady supply of food for birds. In her article “The Great Bird Poop Disaster,” author Anna Starecheski explains that in cities, “[birds] get plenty to eat from our garbage and from people feeding them” (18).

Explain why the two answers you did NOT choose are incorrect: _____

5. Choose the paragraph that correctly uses text evidence from “How to Solve the Problem of Bird Poop” in the form of a paraphrase.

- Ⓐ Some cities are trying to control bird populations in humane ways. For example, some cities have tried using robotic hawks—a predator of the pigeon—to scare birds away from certain areas.
- Ⓑ Some cities are trying to control bird populations in humane ways. For example, as Anna Starecheski explains in her article “How to Solve the Problem of Bird Poop,” “Other cities have tried a more humane approach: scaring off pigeons with robotic hawks” (19). This method is humane because it frightens birds but does not harm them.
- Ⓒ Some cities are trying to control bird populations in humane ways. For example, as Anna Starecheski explains in her article “How to Solve the Problem of Bird Poop,” some cities have tried using robotic hawks—a predator of the pigeon—to scare birds away from certain areas (19). This method is humane because it frightens birds but does not harm them.

Explain why the two answers you did NOT choose are incorrect: _____

6. Now it's your turn. Imagine your town is dealing with a bird poop problem. Write a paragraph explaining one way you can help solve the problem. Your paragraph should include:

- **a topic sentence**
- **at least one piece of text evidence in the form of a paraphrase or a direct quotation**
- **a sentence that states how that evidence supports your central idea**

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

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Finding Text Evidence

Directions: Read “The Great Bird Poop Disaster” and “How to Solve the Problem of Bird Poop.” Then complete the activity below.

1. Choose TWO pieces of text evidence from “The Great Bird Poop Disaster” that best support the statement below.

STATEMENT:

Cities around the world have been overrun by large numbers of birds.

- Ⓐ “More kept coming, and by January, Rome was besieged by 4 million starlings.” (p. 17)
- Ⓑ “A little bird poop here and there is not a problem.” (p. 18)
- Ⓒ “Bird overpopulation isn’t good for humans, and it isn’t good for birds either.” (p. 18)
- Ⓓ “In New York City, for instance, the pigeon population has been estimated to be as high as 7 million birds.” (p. 18)

.....

2. Choose ONE piece of text evidence that best supports the statement below. Then complete the sentence to explain your choice.

STATEMENT:

Bird poop in cities can be an expensive problem.

- Ⓐ “In the U.S., pigeons alone cause about \$1.1 billion in damages every year.” (p. 18)
- Ⓑ “Uric acid is corrosive. That means it can eat away at the surfaces of buildings and bridges.” (p. 18)
- Ⓒ “Bird poop also creates unsanitary conditions. For workers who have to clean up large quantities of the stuff, it can cause health problems.” (p. 18)

I chose ____ because _____

3. Below are a statement and two pieces of supporting evidence from “The Great Bird Poop Disaster.” Find one more piece of evidence from the article and write it on the lines below.

STATEMENT:

Conditions in cities create good environments for birds to live in.

Ⓐ “And [birds] get plenty to eat from our garbage and from people feeding them.” (p. 18)

Ⓑ “The birds don’t have predators in cities as they do in the wild.” (p. 18)

Ⓒ _____

.....

4. Read the lines from “The Great Bird Poop Disaster” below. Then write a statement that they all support.

STATEMENT:

Ⓐ “The good news is that if we are diligent about cleaning up bird poop, the damage—to us, at least—can be minimized.” (p. 18)

Ⓑ “Promptly removing droppings helps prevent corrosion and stops the poop from piling up to hazardous weights.” (p. 18)

Ⓒ “For example, in 2011, part of the roof of a gas station in California collapsed due to the nearly 12 inches of pigeon poop that had accumulated there.” (p. 18)

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How to Use Text Evidence

When you write about something you have read, you need to use **text evidence**—that is, details from the text—to support the points you are making. You can use text evidence in the form of a direct quotation (the author’s exact words) or a paraphrase (a restatement of what the author wrote). You also need to explain WHY that text evidence is relevant.

Here are some tips for using text evidence:

1. Quote or paraphrase.

When using a **direct quote**, copy down the exact words from a sentence. Surround a direct quotation with quotation marks.

To **paraphrase** is to put something written or spoken by someone else into your own words. You don’t change the meaning of what the other person wrote or said, just the wording. A paraphrase is not surrounded by quotation marks.

2. Make it clear where your evidence comes from.

Identify who wrote or said what you are quoting or paraphrasing. This is called **“citing your source.”** Include a page number.

Words to help you:

- *according to (the author)*
- *(the author) claims*
- *(the author) suggests*
- *(the author) states*
- *(the author) writes*
- *(the author) reports*
- *(the author) describes*
- *(the author) implies*
- *(the author) explains*
- *(the author) argues*
- *(the author) declares*
- *(the author) observes*
- *(the author) notes*
- *(the author) reveals*
- *(the author) remarks*

3. Explain why your text evidence is relevant.

Include a sentence that makes it clear how the text evidence supports your idea. Reread the information you quoted or paraphrased and ask yourself, “So what?”

Words to help you:

- *(the author) says this because*
- *this proves that*
- *this exemplifies how*
- *this confirms*
- *this demonstrates*
- *this describes*
- *this explains*
- *this illustrates*
- *this implies*
- *this suggests*

Now let's look at two sample paragraphs. The first uses text evidence correctly.
The second uses text evidence incorrectly.

SAMPLE 1

Riding the world's tallest and fastest roller coaster, Kingda Ka, is a unique experience. According to author Mario Martinez in his book Roller Coasters of the World, Kingda Ka accelerates to 128 miles per hour in less than three seconds, going straight up at a 90-degree angle (18). "I have ridden hundreds of coasters," he writes. "But none of them were as terrifying as this one" (20). This suggests that Kingda Ka stands out among roller coasters as particularly intense.

This paragraph looks great! There are quotation marks around the direct quote, the writer tells us where the paraphrase and the quote came from, and the writer explains how her text evidence supports her statement that riding Kingda Ka is a unique experience. Hooray!

SAMPLE 2

Riding the world's tallest and fastest roller coaster, Kingda Ka, is a unique experience. According to Mario Martinez, Kingda Ka accelerates to 128 miles per hour in less than three seconds, going straight up at a 90-degree angle. "I have ridden hundreds of coasters. But none of them were as terrifying as this one."

In this paragraph, neither the quote nor the paraphrase is cited correctly. Who is Mario Martinez? Which page in what book or article did the paraphrase and quote come from? The writer also fails to explain how her text evidence supports her statement that riding Kingda Ka is unique. She just plopped her text evidence into her paragraph.

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Using Text Evidence: Quoting and Paraphrasing

When you write about something you have read, you need to use supporting evidence, or “text evidence,” to back up whatever point you are making. Most of your evidence will be details from the text you are writing about, which you can quote or paraphrase.

Direct quotation: A quotation is an exact copy of the words the author or speaker uses. Surround a direct quotation with quotation marks.

Paraphrase: To paraphrase is to put something written or spoken by someone else into your own words. A paraphrase is *not* surrounded by quotation marks.

Reminder! With quotations and paraphrases, always tell your readers where your information comes from.

EXAMPLE

Ever wonder what it takes to be a competitive eater? Just ask Joey Chestnut, eight-time winner of Nathan’s Famous Hot Dog Eating Contest. Joey, who once ate 69 hot dogs in 10 minutes, told *Eat It Magazine* that being a competitive eater is all about finding your rhythm and getting your hands, mouth, throat, and stomach all working together. Having been a competitive eater for almost 10 years now, Joey knows what works. “Jump up and down a little bit,” Joey advises. “It helps the food settle to the bottom of your stomach.” Oh, and don’t forget the Pepto Bismol.

▲..... paraphrase

▲..... direct quote

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Exploring Text Structures

"Text structure" is the term for how an author organizes information. Authors use different text structures to achieve different purposes, and one piece of writing often has multiple text structures.

Directions: Common text structures are listed in the boxes on the right. Use the information in these boxes to help you answer the questions below about the text structures in "The Great Bird Poop Disaster" and "How to Solve the Problem of Bird Poop."

1. The opening section of "The Great Bird Poop Disaster" uses **description**. What is the author describing?

2. In the article "The Great Bird Poop Disaster," what does the author **compare and contrast** in the section "Danger"?

3. A. Underline the text structure the author uses to explain the problem of bird overpopulation in cities in the section "Too Many Birds" in the article "The Great Bird Poop Disaster."

sequence of events

cause and effect

- B. Explain how you know, using evidence from the text.

Description or List

Includes details to help you picture or get to know a person, a place, a thing, or an idea

Cause and Effect

Explains *why* something happened (cause) and *what* happened as a result (effect)

Problem and Solution

Presents a problem and explains how it is solved

Compare and Contrast

Presents the similarities and/or differences between two items, such as a pair of events, time periods, ideas, or places

Sequence of Events

Describes events in the order in which they happen (also called chronological order)

4. Drawing on information from both "The Great Bird Poop Disaster" and "How to Solve the Problem of Bird Poop," fill in the empty boxes below to identify three **problem and solution** relationships the author presents in the articles.

<p>PROBLEM 1</p> <p>Feeding birds encourages them to flock to certain areas of cities.</p>	<p>PROBLEM 2</p> <p>Birds like to nest on bridges, fences, and building ledges.</p>	<p>PROBLEM 3</p>
<p>SOLUTION 1</p>	<p>SOLUTION 2</p>	<p>SOLUTION 3</p> <p>Hawks were released in a New York City park to kill pigeons.</p>

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Synthesis

Directions: Answer the questions below using details from "The Great Bird Poop Disaster" and "How to Solve the Problem of Bird Poop." When you are finished, you can use your answers to help you respond to the writing prompt on page 19.

1. Why is bird poop a problem for cities around the world?

2. Fill in the chart below with possible solutions to the bird poop problem.

Solution	Why it would work	Source (check one or both)
		<input type="checkbox"/> "The Great Bird Poop Disaster " <input type="checkbox"/> "How to Solve the Problem of Bird Poop"
		<input type="checkbox"/> "The Great Bird Poop Disaster " <input type="checkbox"/> "How to Solve the Problem of Bird Poop"
		<input type="checkbox"/> "The Great Bird Poop Disaster " <input type="checkbox"/> "How to Solve the Problem of Bird Poop"

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Close-Reading Questions

"The Great Bird Poop Disaster"

1. Reread the first three paragraphs of the article. Why might author Anna Starecheski wait until the third paragraph to reveal that “the cause was bird poop”? (author’s craft)
2. What is the main purpose of the section “Danger”? (text structure)
3. On page 18, Starecheski explains that birds like pigeons and starlings thrive in cities. What evidence does she provide to support this idea? (key ideas and supporting details)

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Close-Reading Questions

"The Great Bird Poop Disaster"

4. On page 18, Starecheski writes, "As a result, the birds have reproduced to the point of overpopulation." Based on context clues, what does *overpopulation* mean?
(vocabulary in context)
5. According to the section "Too Many Birds," birds have plenty to eat in cities because of the availability of garbage and because people feed them. How does birds having plenty to eat in cities contribute to the problem of bird poop in cities? (key ideas and details)
6. What do the photo and caption on page 18 add to the article? (text features)

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Close-Reading Question

"The Great Bird Poop Disaster" and "How to Solve the Problem of Bird Poop"

1. Why might New York City have decided to release hawks in one of its parks? (synthesis)

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Go to Scope
Online to listen
to the words
and definitions
read aloud!

Paired Texts Vocabulary

"The Great Bird Poop Disaster"

1. **accumulate** (uh-KY00-myuh-leyt) *verb*; To accumulate is to collect, gather, or let pile up. For example, a stamp collector accumulates stamps.
2. **besiege** (bih-SEEJ) *verb*; A siege (seej) is a military operation in which soldiers surround a place to force the people there to surrender. The verb *besiege* means "to lay siege to," as in, "The army besieged the castle." *Besiege* is also used in nonmilitary situations when something surrounds or overwhelms something else in an aggressive way. A group of screaming fans might besiege Ed Sheeran's tour bus after a concert.
3. **corrosive** (kuh-ROH-siv) *adjective*; The verb *corrode* (kuh-ROHD) means "to gradually eat or wear away, or to be gradually weakened or destroyed." *Corrode* is often used to describe wearing away through a chemical process, such as rusting, as in: "A bicycle left outside for a long time will corrode." But *corrode* can describe any kind of gradual wearing away.

Something that is corrosive has the power to corrode: It gradually weakens or destroys something. Acid is a corrosive substance. Dishonesty has a corrosive effect on friendship.
4. **deluge** (DEL-yooj) *noun or verb*; A deluge is an overwhelming number or amount of something. *Deluge* is often used to refer to an overwhelming amount of water, such as a drenching rain. For example, a deluge might flood a soccer field. But *deluge* can be used to describe an overwhelming number or amount of anything. If your phone is turned off for a week, you might find a deluge of text messages when you turn it back on.

As a verb, *deluge* means "to flood with water" or "to overwhelm." You could say that the soccer field was deluged with rain or that you were deluged with text messages.
5. **diligent** (DIL-i-juhnt) *adjective*; Someone who is diligent works very hard at a task. He or she is careful, thorough, and persistent in an effort to achieve something.
6. **infrastructure** (IN-fruh-struhk-cher) *noun*; An infrastructure is the foundation or basic framework of something. A building's infrastructure is what keeps it standing—the walls, the foundation beneath the floors, and all the beams overhead. The infrastructure of a country is the collection of equipment and structures that allow it to function—the roads, the bridges, the public water system, and the power lines, for example.

7. menace (MEHN-is) *noun or verb*; A menace is someone or something that threatens to cause harm. A bully is a menace to other kids. Air pollution is a menace to our health.

As a verb, *menace* means "to threaten." If a cat is swiping at every dog that walks by, the cat is menacing the dogs in the neighborhood.

8. thrive (thrihv) *verb*; To thrive is to grow and develop very well. If you want a plant to thrive, be sure to give it enough water and sunlight. If you want your business to thrive, be sure to make your customers happy!

"How to Solve the Problem of Bird Poop"

1. avian ecologist (EY-vee-uhn ih-KOL-uh-jihst) *noun*; The adjective *avian* means "of or relating to birds." Ecology (ih-KOL-uh-jee) is the branch of science that deals with the relationships between living things and their environments. An avian ecologist is a person who studies birds and how they interact with their environment.

2. humane (hyoo-MEYN) *adjective*; Someone or something that is humane is kind, gentle, and sympathetic toward animals and people.

3. implement (IM-pluh-ment) *verb*; *Implement* means "to perform, carry out, or put into effect." A school principal might announce that on Monday, the cafeteria will implement a new system for throwing away trash.

Directions: Below and on the back of this page, list any other words from the articles whose definitions you are not sure about. For each word, use context clues to try to figure out the meaning. Then look up the word in a few different dictionaries. Discuss the meaning of the word with your teacher or another adult. Then write a definition for the word and one example sentence.

Paired Texts Vocabulary Practice

Directions: Rewrite each sentence below using one of the words in the box. There is one word you will not use.

diligent	deluge	accumulate	humane	menace
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1. Three inches of snow have already piled up since the snowplow cleared our street this morning.

2. The reporter was extremely thorough in her research.

3. During the power outage, the electric company was overwhelmed with customer phone calls.

4. That turkey is always chasing people. I'm telling you, that bird is trouble!

Directions: In each pair of boldfaced words, underline the word that best completes the sentence.

5. When Tia saw the bird exhibit at the zoo, she knew she wanted to become a/an **menace/avian ecologist**.

6. Laura is looking for a **humane/menacing** way to deal with the skunks living under her porch; she doesn't want to harm the skunks, but she doesn't want them to live under her porch either.

7. The students **besieged/implemented** Mr. Morris with demands for an ice cream party.

8. The mayor announced a plan to repair the town's **infrastructure/deluge**, starting with the roads.

9. I thought going to a new school would be really difficult, but I am **thriving/accumulating**.

10. Some **corrosive/diligent** liquid leaked and burned a small hole in the floor.

11. Next year, the state will **implement/thrive** a law that changes the legal driving age to 17.

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Paired Texts Quiz

Directions: Read “The Great Bird Poop Disaster” and “How to Solve the Problem of Bird Poop.” Then answer the questions below.

- Which of the following expresses a central idea of “The Great Bird Poop Disaster”?
 - Bird poop caused a roof to collapse.
 - Uric acid is a corrosive substance.
 - Bird poop is a major problem for cities around the world.
 - Cities are appealing homes for birds.
- Which statement best describes the structure of “The Great Bird Poop Disaster”?
 - The author explains the causes of bird overpopulation and then lists its effects.
 - The author lists questions about bird overpopulation and then answers them.
 - The author describes the effects of too much bird poop and then explains why there is so much bird poop in cities.
 - The author gives a chronological account of the history of birds in cities.
- On page 19, Anna Starecheski writes, “Several cities that enforce bird-feeding bans have seen reductions in bird populations.” This supports the idea that
 - birds are ruining cities around the world.
 - there is no solution for bird overpopulation.
 - feeding birds is a fun activity.
 - humans contribute to bird overpopulation.
- In the section “Bird-call sound systems,” the author writes that the bird sounds played in a subway system didn’t scare all the pigeons away. The section “Hawk patrol” suggests what other possible reason for some of the birds not fleeing?
 - The birds could not hear the calls.
 - The birds knew the calls were not real.
 - The birds didn’t have anywhere else to go.
 - It was not time for the birds to migrate yet.
- On page 18, Starecheski writes, “The birds don’t have predators in cities as they do in the wild.” Which solution from page 19 attempts to deal with this cause of bird overpopulation in cities?
 - bird dovecotes
 - hawk patrol
 - bird-feeding bans
 - spikes in bird-roosting areas
- Which of the following statements can be supported by information in both articles?
 - Humans contribute to bird overpopulation.
 - Bird poop can be valuable and useful.
 - Cities are developing humane ways to control bird populations.
 - Birds migrate south each winter.

Constructed-Response Questions

Directions: Write your answers to the questions below on the back of this paper or type them up on a computer.

- Anna Starecheski writes, “Bird overpopulation isn’t good for humans, and it isn’t good for birds either” (18). Explain how bird overpopulation is bad for both humans and birds. Use text evidence.
- Based on the information in both articles, how do humans affect the size of bird populations in cities? Use details from the text to support your answer.

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Paired Texts Quiz

Directions: Read “The Great Bird Poop Disaster” and “How to Solve the Problem of Bird Poop.” Then answer the questions below.

- What is the main purpose of the section “Danger” in “The Great Bird Poop Disaster”?
 - to teach readers about uric acid
 - to tell a story about a disaster in California
 - to describe the problems bird poop can cause for humans
 - to reveal the amount of money bird poop costs the U.S. each year
- According to “The Great Bird Poop Disaster,” bird populations do well in cities for all of the following reasons EXCEPT which?
 - Humans feed birds.
 - Buildings provide safe places for birds to nest.
 - Cities have a lot of garbage for birds to eat.
 - The climate is warm.
- What is the most likely reason that the photo and caption on page 18 were included with the article?
 - to illustrate how much birds poop each year
 - to inform readers about South America
 - to teach readers how to say “seabird poop” in Spanish
 - to present a different view of bird poop
- Which of the following is a central idea of “How to Solve the Problem of Bird Poop”?
 - Pigeons are intelligent animals.
 - Many pigeons prefer to live in dovecotes.
 - Cities are coming up with creative solutions to the bird-poop problem.
 - Bird-feeding bans reduce bird populations.
- On page 18, Anna Starecheski writes, “The birds don’t have predators in cities as they do in the wild.” Which solution from page 19 attempts to deal with this cause of bird overpopulation in cities?
 - bird dovecotes
 - hawk patrol
 - bird-feeding bans
 - spikes in roosting areas
- Both articles support the idea that
 - humans contribute to bird overpopulation.
 - bird poop can be valuable and useful.
 - bird poop can cause health problems.
 - birds migrate south each year.

Constructed-Response Questions

Directions: Write your answers to the questions below on the back of this paper or type them up on a computer.

- Anna Starecheski writes, “Bird overpopulation isn’t good for humans, and it isn’t good for birds either” (18). Describe one way bird overpopulation is bad for humans and one way it is bad for birds. Use text evidence.
- What is one way humans contribute to the bird-poop problem? Use details from both “The Great Bird Poop Disaster” and “How to Solve the Problem of Bird Poop” to support your answer.

Note: *Scope* does not accept Google Docs. If you are e-mailing your entry, please send a .pdf or .doc file.

Bird Contest

Imagine that you notice a large amount of bird poop around your town. Write an essay explaining why this is a problem and proposing a solution. Explain why you think your solution would be successful. Five winners will get *Moonbird* by Phillip Hoose.

Entries will be judged on:

- ⇒ use of information from both texts
- ⇒ grammar, spelling, and punctuation
- ⇒ clarity and good organization
- ⇒ creativity

My name: _____

My home phone number: _____ My grade: _____

My teacher's name: _____ My teacher's e-mail: _____

School name: _____

School address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ ZIP: _____

School phone number: _____

My parent or legal guardian consents
to my participation in this contest.

Parent's or legal guardian's signature: _____

Include this form with your written entry and send both to: scopemag@scholastic.com
or mail them to: Bird Contest, c/o *Scope*, P.O. Box 712, New York, NY 10013-0712

ENTRIES MUST BE RECEIVED BY January 15, 2018!