The Bird of Paradise (Cendrawasih)



The bird of paradise, or *cendrawasih* in Indonesian, refers to various species of birds from the *Paradisaeidae* family. These birds are native to eastern Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, and parts of Australia. They are best known for their striking plumage and elaborate courtship displays.

Birds of paradise vary in size and color depending on the species. Most males have brightly colored feathers in shades of yellow, green, red, and blue, along with unique feather structures such as long tail plumes or fan-shaped crests. Females are usually smaller and duller in color, which helps them hide while nesting.

These birds live in tropical rainforests and usually inhabit the canopy layer. They feed on fruits, insects, and small invertebrates. During mating season, the males perform complex dances, accompanied by vocal sounds and feather displays, to attract females.

Birds of paradise play a key role in seed dispersal and insect control in their habitats. They are also culturally significant in Papua, where they appear in traditional clothing and art.

Many species of bird of paradise are threatened by habitat loss and illegal wildlife trade. Conservation actions, such as habitat protection and awareness campaigns, are essential to preserve these magnificent creatures.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Matching Statements with Similar Meanings (Synonym Style)

Instructions: Match each statement in **Column A** with its closest meaning in **Column B**.

Column A (Text Statement)	Column B (Similar Meaning)
1. Birds of paradise are known for their striking plumage.	A. They are important for spreading seeds.
2. They inhabit the canopy layer of tropical rainforests.	B. They have colorful feathers that stand out.
3. Males perform dances and feather displays to attract females.	C. They do courtship shows to impress mates.
4. Birds of paradise help in seed dispersal.	D. They live in the upper parts of the forest.
5. Many are threatened by habitat loss and wildlife trade.	E. They face danger because their homes are destroyed and they are hunted.

Choose the correct answer

1. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?
A. Birds of paradise are often used in ceremonies.
B. They are tropical birds with special feathers and dances.
C. Some birds live in cold places like the mountains.
D. Birds of paradise fly far during migration.

2. What is the second paragraph mostly about?
A. The size and colors of the birds.
B. The places where birds build nests.
C. The way birds fly in the forest.
D. How birds protect their eggs.

3. What is the focus of the third paragraph?
A. How birds catch large animals.
B. What birds do during the night.
C. How birds find food and attract mates.
D. Where birds lay their eggs.

4. What does the fourth paragraph mainly tell us?
A. The dangers birds face in cities.
B. The birds' role in nature and culture.
C. How birds travel across oceans.
D. The tools birds use for hunting.

5. What is the main idea of the last paragraph?
A. The birds are safe from harm.
B. The birds are often pets in villages.
C. The birds need help to survive.
D. The birds sing louder in forests.

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6. Where do birds of paradise live?
A. In snowy mountain regions
B. In the tropical forests of the Pacific
C. In dry desert lands
D. In cold, open plains

7. Why do male birds perform displays?
A. To rest on high branches
B. To escape from danger
C. To impress female birds
D. To warn other animals

8. Why are female birds less colorful?
A. They live far from males
B. Their color helps them hide
C. They do not eat fruits
D. Their feathers fall off often

9. What do birds of paradise eat?
A. Plants and flowers
B. Small fish and frogs
C. Fruits and insects
D. Seeds and stones

10. What causes the birds to be in danger?
A. Loss of food and illegal trade
B. Bad weather and illness
C. Fighting and loud sounds
D. Storms and strong winds

LIVEWORKSHEETS

GLOSARIUM

species	jenis/spesies burung
refers to	mengacu pada
native to	berasal dari / hidup di wilayah tertentu
striking	mencolok, mengesankan
plumage	bulu burung
elaborate	rumit, menarik (untuk gerakan/tarian)
courtship displays	gerakan menarik lawan jenis
vary	bervariasi
brightly colored	warna mencolok
unique feather structures	bentuk bulu yang khas
fan-shaped crests	jambul seperti kipas
inhabit	menghuni
canopy layer	lapisan atas hutan tropis
invertebrates	hewan tak bertulang belakang
perform	melakukan (tarian atau aksi)
accompanied by	disertai
vocal sounds	suara-suara burung
feather displays	pertunjukan bulu
seed dispersal	penyebaran benih
culturally significant	penting secara budaya
traditional clothing	pakaian adat
illegal wildlife trade	perdagangan ilegal satwa liar
threatened	terancam
awareness campaigns	kampanye kesadaran masyarakat
preserve	melestarikan
magnificent creatures	makhluk yang menakjubkan

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