

Exercises

Q.1) Tick (✓) the correct option:

- Oil glands are found in aquatic birds.
A- aquatic ✓
B- flying
C- flightless
- Down feathers cover the whole body of a bird.
A- Tail feathers
B- flight feathers
C- down feathers ✓
- Emu is a flightless bird.
A- Crow
B- pigeon
C- Emu ✓
- Babies that come out of eggs are weak and featherless.
A- strong
B- grown up
C- Weak_and_featherless. ✓
- A tunnel like opening is found in the nest of Weaver bird
A- weaver bird ✓
B- tailor bird
C- A woodpecker

Q.2) Short Answer Type Question:

- Why do birds build nests?

Ans- Birds build nests to lay their eggs.

- How do baby birds look like when they are born?

Ans-When baby birds are born they look very weak, have no feathers and their eyes are closed.

- Which features in a bird's body helps it to fly in the air?

Ans-Boat-shaped body, hollow, light and air filled bones help birds to fly in the air.

- What kind of a nest does woodpecker make?

Ans-The woodpecker makes holes deep in the bark of a tree.

- Where can you see the Siberian Crane in India?

Ans- It can be seen at Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary in Rajasthan.

Q.3) Long Answer Type Question:

- How do birds look after their young ones?

Ans- Birds feed their young ones. They give proper care and train their children and make them fly.

- What are the special features of aquatic birds?

Ans- Aquatic birds have oil glands that do not let their feathers get wet. They have webbed toes that help to swim in water.

- What do you mean by migration?

Ans- Migration means moving birds from cold places to warm places in search of food and shelter.

- What kind of a nest does weaver bird make?

Ans-The weaver birds make its nest out of twigs and grass. The nest is very strong and hangs from the branch of a tree.

5. Explain the two types of movements of a bird?

Ans-Birds move in two ways- Upstroke and down stroke.

In upstroke, wings move upwards and backwards, while in down stroke, they move downwards and forward.

Q.4) Fill up the blanks:

1. The long and flat feathers are called flight feathers.
2. The Bones of flying birds are light and hollow.
3. Tail helps birds to change its direction while flying.
4. The parent birds keep their eggs warm for baby development.

Q.5) State True or False:

1. Wings are attached to the body of birds with flight muscles.(True)
2. Down feathers keep the body warm.(True)
3. Birds migrate from warm to cold places.(False)
4. Birds lay eggs in their nests.(True)

Q.6) Match the columns:

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Down feathers | Small , fluffy |
| 2. Ostrich | flightless bird |
| 3. Flamingo. | Aquatic birds |
| 4. Woodpecker. | Cavity nest |
| 5. Sparrow. | Flying bird |

Q.7) Give two examples each of:

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| 1. Flightless birds | <u>Kiwi, Emu</u> |
| 2. Long distance fliers | <u>Crane, Crow</u> |
| 3. Aquatic birds | <u>Duck, Swan</u> |
| 4. Birds making nests near human settlements. | <u>Sparrow, Pigeon</u> |
| 5. High flying birds. | <u>Eagles, Kite</u> |

Q.8) Puzzles and Quiz:

1. Find out names of 13 birds from the given maze

1- Sparrow	2- Eagle	3- Flamingo
4- Kite	5- Crane.	6- Kiwi
7- Heron	8- Pelican	9- Gull
10- Hen	11- Swan	12- Emu
2. Give one word for:

a. Upward and backward movement of wings	<u>Upstroke</u>
b. Birds that cannot fly	<u>Flightless birds</u>
c. To come out of an egg	<u>Hatching</u>
d. Movement of birds from cold places to warm places	<u>Migration</u>

YouTube link: https://youtu.be/ysS_fkMVHIU