

Exercises

A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

1. Body feathers give shape to a bird's body.

Ans. (b) Body

2. Eagle is a/an carnivorous bird.

Ans. (a) carnivorous

3. Parrot has conical beak.

Ans. (c) conical

4. Sparrow is a perching bird.

Ans. (c) perching

5. Ostrich has three toes.

Ans. (b) three

B. Short Answer Type Questions:

1. What is the use of tail feathers by birds?

Ans. Birds use tail feathers for steering and braking.

2. What kind of a beak does a flesh eating bird have?

Ans. Flesh eating birds have strong and hooked beak for tearing flesh.

3. Why does a hoopoe have long and chisel shaped beak?

Ans. A hoopoe have long and chisel shaped beak to drill the wood or crack the nut.

4. What kind of legs does a flamingo have?

Ans. A flamingo have long legs with spreadout toes.

5. Why does a hen have sharp claws and nail-like toes?

Ans. A hen have sharp claws and nail- like toes to scratch soil for food.

C. Long Answer Type Questions:

1. How do the feet of perching birds help them?

Ans. The feet of perching birds help them in holding branches tightly while sitting.

2. How do strainers help water birds?

Ans. Strainers help water birds to strain small plants and animals from muddy water.

3. What do birds use their beak for?

Ans. Birds use their beaks for:- feeding young ones, gathering food, building nest, cleaning feathers, scratching, attacking, drinking, holding, piercing and tearing food.

4. What are flight feathers? How are they useful to birds?

Ans. The feathers that are attached to the wings are called flight feathers. They are tightly knitted to help the birds to fly.

5. What kind of toes does a woodpecker have?

Ans. A woodpecker has two toes pointing in the upward direction and two toes in the downward direction.

D. Fill in the Blanks:

1. Swimming birds have webbed feet.
2. The claws of preying birds are called talons.
3. The beak of a bird is called the bill.
4. Carnivorous birds are called birds of prey.

E. State True or False:

1. Strainer beaks are long and thin. False
2. Scratching birds have long legs with wide spreading toes. False
3. Climbing birds can cling to the bark of trees. True
4. Seed eating birds have short and hard beak to crack seeds. True

F. Match the Columns:

Column A

1. Eagle
2. Woodpecker
3. Duck
4. Parrot
5. Sparrow

Column B

- hooked beaks
- eats flesh
- soft, broad beak with strainers
- eats insects
- eats nuts and grains

G. Give two examples each of

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|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Flesh eating birds | <u>Vulture</u> | <u>Eagle</u> |
| 2. Perching birds | <u>Crow</u> | <u>Sparrow</u> |

- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 3. Climbing birds | <u>Woodpeckers</u> | <u>Brown Creeper</u> |
| 4. Wading birds | <u>Heron</u> | <u>Crane</u> |
| 5. Scratching birds | <u>Hen</u> | <u>Quail</u> |

H. Puzzles and Quiz:

1. Give one word for:

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|--|-------------------------|
| (a) Feathers covering a bird's body | <u>Body feathers</u> |
| (b) Insect eating birds | <u>Warblers</u> |
| (c) Walking through mud or water | <u>Strainers</u> |
| (d) Birds that scratch soil for food | <u>Scratching birds</u> |
| (e) Body part that helps birds to stand and walk | <u>Feet</u> |

2. Find out nine terms related to birds from the given maze.

1. Beak
2. Scratch
3. Claw
4. Strainer
5. Climb
6. Wade
7. Feather
8. Prey
9. Talon

