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**CLASS NOTES-ANSWERS**

I) Write true (T) or false (F).

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) Birds are found only on trees in forests.                      | F |
| 2) An emu flies long distances in search of food.                 | F |
| 3) Birds do not have external ears.                               | T |
| 4) Some birds have teeth.   | F |
| 5) There are tiny holes on the beak through which a bird breathes | T |

II) Write the name of any one bird based on each clue.

- 1) This carnivorous bird uses its sharp talons to catch its prey.

**Answer:** Eagle.

- 2) This bird has webbed feet that are used for swimming in water.

**Answer:** Duck.

- 3) This bird uses its long, straw-like beak to suck nectar from flowers.

**Answer:** Humming Bird

- 4) This bird uses its strong, sharp, chisel-shaped beak to make a hole in the bark of a tree.

**Answer:** Woodpecker.

- 5) This bird can fly only short distances because its body is heavy.

**Answer:** Peacock.

III) Given below are the feet of some birds. Explain the use of each type of feet of bird.

- 1) Thin long legs and wide-spreading toes for wading through muddy water without getting wet.
- 2) Strong, sharp and curved claws called talons for catching and holding their prey firmly
- 3) Three long toes in front and a short toe at the back. Each toe has a sharp, horny claw for scratching the ground for seeds and worms.



4) The front toes are joined by a thin skin to form a web. The webbed feet act like paddles for swimming easily in water.

IV) Neethu labelled the body parts of this bird. Correct the labels which are incorrectly placed.



V) Answer the following questions.

1) Where are the ears present in birds?

**Answer:** In birds, ears are present behind the eyes as two small depressions covered with thin skin. Birds do not have external ears.

2) How is the beak of a pigeon different from that of a pelican?

**Answer:** The beak of a pigeon is small and short that helps it eat seeds whereas the beak of a pelican is broad, long, pointed with a pouch that helps it eat fish.

3) What type of toes does a hen have?

**Answer:** The hen has three long toes in front and a short toe at the back. Each toe has a sharp, horny claw for scratching the ground for seeds and worms.

4) Describe different types of feathers found on the body of a bird.

**Answer:** Three types of feathers are found on the body of a bird—flight feathers, down feathers and body feathers. The flight feathers are long and flat, and help the bird fly. The down feathers are small and fluffy, present under the flight feathers and keep the body of the bird warm. The body feathers cover the outside of the bird's body and give the bird its shape and colour.



5) Differentiate between upstroke and downstroke movements.

**Answer:** During upstroke movement, the wings are open. They move upward and backward. During downstroke movement, the wings are closed. They move downward and forward.

6) Describe the nest of vultures.

**Answer:** A vulture makes its nest by putting a few sticks together, mostly on the branches of trees.

### Higher Order Thinking Skills

Observe the pictures of the two birds given below and answer the questions that follow.



A



B

1) Which bird will be able to fly? A  B

2) Explain your answers with reasons.

**Answer:** The bird has a boat-shaped body and well-developed wings. The tail helps it to change direction and the bones are hollow. Hence, the bird in the picture B will be able to fly.

3) Why do you think the other bird cannot fly?



**Answer:** The bird in picture A has a heavy body and the size of the wings is small.

Hence, it will not be able to fly.

4) Find out and write the names of the birds.

**Answer:**

A) Penguin

B) Arctic Tern

