

Chapter No. 4 Birds -- A flying wonder

Q-1 fill in the blanks

1. Down feathers keep the body **Warm**.
2. An ostrich and penguin are **flightless** birds.
3. A duck has **webbed** toes which help it to swim in water.
4. A parrot has a **curved** beak.
5. Claws of hawks are called **talons**.
6. A **tailor bird** stitches leaves to make nest.

Q-2 write true or false.

1. Birds have four feet with four toes on each. F
2. An Ostrich does not fly. T
3. Birds do not take care of their young ones F
4. Birds do not have hollow bones. F
5. The tail of birds act like a rudder. T
6. An eagle is a seed-eating Bird. F

Q- 3. Match the following

A.	B	
1. Ostrich	a. Makes nest in the ground	5
2. Eagle.	b. Water bird	3
3. Duck	c. scratching feet	4
4. Hen.	d. Flightless bird	1
5. Penguin	e. Talons	2

Q-4. Answer the following questions.

1. Name the different kinds of feathers of a birds.

Ans:- The different kinds of feathers of birds are body feathers, down feather, flight feathers.

2. Name four special features that help a bird to fly.

Ans:- a. Birds have wings that help them in flying.

b. Their bones are Hollow.

c. Birds have streamlined body.

d. Flight feathers help the bird to fly balance its body in air.

- 3 what things does a bird used to build its nest?

Ans:- birds use dry grass twigs feathers cotton wool leaves etc to build there nest.

- Q-4 In what ways do wings of birds move?

Ans:- Wings perform two types of stroke.

1. Upstroke: wings move upward and backwards

2. Downstroke: wings move downward and forward.

- Q-5 How are claws of climbing Birds different from claws of swimming Birds?

Ans:- climbing birds have two toes pointing upwards and two toes pointing downwards which help them to climb up. Swimming birds have webbed feet they have skin between three front toes and one toe at the back.

- Q:6 Name two features of water birds that help them to swim.

Ans: a. Swimming birds have webbed feet.

b. Swimming birds have waterproof feathers.

Q: 7 List five different types of beaks with examples.

- Ans: a. Short and hard beak e.g. sparrow and pigeon
b. Strong sharp and hooked beak e.g. Hawk, Eagle, owl
c. Chisel shaped beak e.g. Woodpecker
d. Long and pointed beak. e.g. hummingbird
e. Curved beak e.g. parrot.

Q:8 how do birds look after their young ones?

Ans: The parents bird feed them keep them warm and protect them from enemies.