



ASSIGNMENT

LESSON – 7, BIRDS: FOOD AND MORE

TEXTBOOK EXERCISES

Q – I Answer the following questions.

1. What kind of beaks do most grain eating birds have?
Ans : Grain eating birds have short, hard and horny beaks.
2. What are the uses of the curved beak of a parakeet?
Ans : The curved beak of a parakeet helps it to crack nuts and hard fruits.
3. How is a duck’s beak different from that of a sparrow?
Ans: A duck has a broad and flat beak whereas a sparrow has a short, hard and horny beak.
4. How do the feet of perching birds help them?
Ans: The feet of the perching birds help them to hold on to a branch.
5. How do the legs of wading birds help them?
Ans : The long legs of wading birds help them to wade through the muddy water without getting wet.
6. Why do birds make nests?
Ans : Birds make nests to lay eggs.
7. How do birds look after their young ones?
Ans : Birds look after their young ones by keeping them warm, protecting them from enemies and feeding them. The parent birds look after their young ones till their feathers grow and they learn to fly.

Q – II Name the bird that:



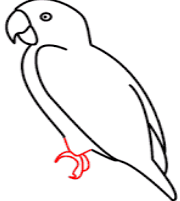
1. Weaves grass in and out to make its nest : **weaver bird**
2. Collects a few sticks to make a cup shaped nest : **eagle**
3. Its front toes are joined by a skin : **duck**
4. Collects pebbles and stones to make a nest : **penguin**
5. Makes its nest in the hollow of a tree : **woodpecker**




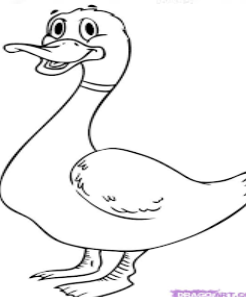
Q – III Tick the correct answer.

1. These birds of prey have strong, sharp and hooked beaks.
 - a) Eagles, vultures and sparrows
 - b) Vultures, kites and pigeons
 - c) **Eagles, vultures and kites**
 2. Feet with two toes upwards and two toes downwards help birds to
 - a) Hold on to a branch
 - b) dig the ground
 - c) **climb trees**
 3. A bird's body is covered with
 - a) **Down feathers**
 - b) up feathers
 - c) flight feathers
 4. This bird uses its beak like a needle to sew leaves with materials like thread and wool
 - a) The weaver bird
 - b) **the tailor bird**
 - c) the woodpecker
- (Answers have been marked in red)


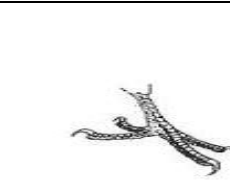
RECAP EXERCISES




Q – I Complete the following table about the beaks of birds.

p	EXAMPLES	FUNCTION	TYPE OF FOOD EATEN	SHAPE OF THE BEAK
Short, hard and horny	Sparrows, pigeons, peacocks	Crush grains and seeds	Grains and seeds	
Strong, sharp and hooked beak	_____	Tear flesh	Small animals like chicks, mice, frogs and snakes	
Curved beak	parakeet	_____	Nuts and fruits	

Strong and chisel shaped beak	woodpecker	Tap the bark of trees and take out insects	_____	
Broad and short beak	swallow	Sticky beak to eat insects	_____	
Long and slender beak	_____	Pull out insects from holes	Insects	
Broad and flat beak with tiny holes on sides	duck	To take in muddy water along with insects, water plants and worms	_____	

Q – II Complete the following table about the feet and claws of birds.

TYPE OF BIRDS	FEET AND CLAWS	EXAMPLES	FUNCTION	
Flesh eating birds	Strong and sharp claws called talons	Eagles, vultures and hawks	_____	
Perching birds	Three toes in front and one toe at the back	_____	Hold on to the branch	

Scratching birds	Three toes in the front and one toe at the back	_____	Dig the ground to bring out insects and buried seeds	
_____	Two toes which point upwards and two which point downwards	Woodpeckers, parakeets	Climb trees and cling on to them	
Wading birds	_____	Cranes and herons	Wade through muddy water	
Swimming birds	Webbed feet and three toes in the front and one toe at the back	_____	To push water back while swimming	