

3A2B

Birds  
Chap 3 - Science

To be done  
in the rough  
copy.

Fill in the blanks.

1. Birds have wings and most birds can fly.
2. All birds have two feet and a beak, but they do not have teeth.
3. The wings are attached to the bird's body with the help of strong muscles.
4. A bird uses its tail to change the direction of the flight.
5. Waterbirds have broad and flat beaks.
6. Eagles and owls have sharp claws called talons.
7. Penguins, pelicans and kingfishers eat fish.
8. We should take care of animals and be kind to them.
9. Hens are scratching birds.
10. The beak of a hummingbird is long and pointed.

Science  
Chap. 3: Birds

Q1. What are the different types of feathers that cover the bird's body?

A1. There are three different types of feathers that cover the bird's body. They are

- 1) Down feathers - soft and short feathers next to the skin, to keep it warm.
- 2) Body feathers - cover the body and give shape to it.
- 3) Flight feathers - present on the wings and tail to help it to fly.

Q2. What do birds use to make their nests?

A2. Birds use leaves, straw, twigs, wool, cotton and thread to make their nests.

Q3. What kind of feet do perching birds have?

A3. Perching birds like crows and parrots have feet with three toes pointing forward and one backward. This helps them to hold on to branches easily and tightly.

(2)

How does a bird use its beak?

A bird uses its beak to catch and eat food, to feed its young ones, to build nests and also to clean itself.

Q5. What is migration?

A5. Many birds fly long distances for food, shelter and to escape unfavourable weather conditions. This is called migration.



# Science

## Chap 3: Birds

1. feathers
2. hooked
3. Scratching
4. talons
5. crush
6. materials
7. pebbles
8. migration
9. danger.
10. veterinary



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