

Worksheet

Birds - Food and More

Give two examples of the following

Question 1:

- Birds with webbed feet Ducks, Penguins
- Birds with long, scissors-like beak parrots, cockatoos
- Flightless birds penguins, ostrich
- Two perching birds sparrow, finch
- Two common birds pigeon, crow

Tips:

- Ducks and geese, gulls, cormorants, loons, pelicans, penguins, puffins and boobies all have webbed feet.
- Flightless birds are birds that through evolution lost the ability to fly.
- Perching birds mostly small and living near the ground with feet having 4 toes.

MCQs

Question 2: Its beak is shaped like a hook.

- (a) Kingfisher
- (b) Pelican
- (c) Eagle
- (d) Sparrow

Answer:

Correct Answer is Option C.

These birds, including eagles and hawks, have large, strong, hook-shaped beaks that are ideal for killing live prey and tearing it up to eat it.

Question 3: This is a flightless bird.

- (a) Emu
- (b) Duck

- (c) Vulture
- (d) Sparrow

Answer:

Correct Answer is Option B.

Flightless birds are birds that through evolution lost the ability to fly.

Question 4: This bird makes its nest on the ground with a few stones or pebbles.

- (a) Penguin
- (b) Kite
- (c) Vulture
- (d) Eagle

Answer:

Correct Answer is Option A.

Penguin makes its nest on the ground with a few stones or pebbles.

Question 5: It has beak with holes on its sides.

- (a) Duck
- (b) Parrot
- (c) Sparrow
- (d) Woodpecker

Answer:

Correct Answer is Option A.

Swan, duck, goose and spoonbill have broad, long and flat beaks with tiny holes on the sides. Strainers help water birds to strain small plants and animals from muddy water.

Question 6: This is a bird of prey.

- (a) Sparrow
- (b) Kiwi

(c) Emu

(d) Kite

Answer:

Correct Answer is Option B.

Kite is the common name for certain birds of prey.

Fill in the blanks

Question 7:

- Wings of the birds have strong muscles called supracoracoideus muscles.
- The two types of flapping movements in birds are down-stroke and up-stroke.
- A tailorbird bird uses grass, twigs, and leaves to weave a nest on a tree with its beak.
- Flamingo birds have long and thin legs.
- The strong and sharp claws of eagles and hawks are called talons.

Tips:

- Birds lift their wings using a large muscle located beneath the wing. Attached to the keel of the sternum, the muscle, known as the supracoracoideus.
- Flapping involves two stages: the down-stroke, which provides the majority of the thrust, and the up-stroke, which can also (depending on the bird's wings) provide some thrust.
- A tailorbird makes its nest out of two or three large leaves. It uses its sharp beak like a needle to sew and join the leaves together with bits of wool, cotton or spider's web. The nest is lined with grass, thread and dried grass to keep it warm and cozy.
- Flamingo have long thin legs to wade through water.
- Most birds of prey have big feet with sharp, curved claws called talons. The talons help the birds catch and pierce through their prey.

True & False

Question 8:

- Birds have wings and feathers. **(True)**
- The body of a bird is boat shaped so that it can float in the air just like a boat floats on water. **(True)**
- Crow is a perching bird. **(True)**

- A woodpecker has short and broad beak. **(False)**
- Birds such as hens, turkeys and peacocks can fly long distances. **(False)**

Tips:

- Birds have wings and feathers.
- The body of a bird is boat shaped so that it can float in the air just like a boat floats on water.
- Crows measure from 8 to 28 inches and are the largest of the passerines (perching birds).
- Swallows have short and broad beaks.
- Birds such as hens, turkeys and peacocks cannot fly long distances.

Match the following

Question 9:

- | | |
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| (a) They help in moving wings | (i) Birds of prey |
| (c) It flies at low heights | (ii) Flight muscles |
| (b) They have very sharp eyesight | (iii) Emu |
| (d) Bird with heavy body | (iv) Bones of some flying birds |
| (e) They are hollow and filled with air | (v) Mynah |

- (a) They help in moving wings - flight muscles
- (b) It flies at low heights - emu
- (c) They have very sharp eyesight - Birds of prey
- (d) Bird with heavy body - mynah
- (e) They are hollow and filled with air - Bones of some flying birds.

Answer the following questions in brief

Question 10: What kind of beak does a parrot have?

Answer: Parrots have a sharp and curved beak which helps crack nuts and seeds and also to tear fruits.

Question 11: Define birds.

Answer: Birds are beautiful animals that can fly. Their body is divided into three parts: – head, Trunk, and tail. They have two pairs of limbs – the legs and the wings. Birds have legs, but no hands.

Question 12: How do water birds swim?

Answer: Aquatic birds have high oil production which is spread to their wings to keep them water resistant. They possess long, webbed feet which helps them in swimming. Since aquatic birds lack fins, webbed feet help in both forward and backward swimming.

Question 13: How does flight muscles help birds?

Answer: The shape of the wings and its ability to move through the air are needed for bird and plane flight. The strong breast muscles help the birds to flap their wings.

Question 14: How does eagle make its nest?

Answer: Eagle nests are constructed with large sticks, and may be lined with moss, grass, plant stalks, lichens, seaweed, or sod. Bald eagle nests are generally 4-5 feet wide and 2-4 feet deep, although the nesting pair will add nesting material to the nest every year.

Question 15: Label the following parts of the bird. Try to draw a similar bird yourself.

