

Class - 3rd

Subject - Science

Chapter - 5 - Birds

Date - 4/5/2020 to 9/5/2020

Birds

They have different shapes, sizes and colours.

Common features of a bird's body -

A bird has the following body features:

- > The body of a bird is made of a head, trunk, a pair of wings, two legs and a tail.
- > They do not have teeth. Instead they have a beak and two holes called nares (nostrils) on it.
- > Birds have feathers on their body.
- > Their body is boat-shaped, which helps them to cut through air very easily.
- > They have a very few and hollow bones. These make the body of bird light, helps them to fly easily.
- > Birds fly with the help of their wings. Wings are attached to the bird's body by strong flight muscles.

Beaks of Birds -

Birds do not have teeth. A bird uses its beak to eat food as well as to catch its prey.

Notes - The tail of a bird helps in changing the direction while flying.

(i) Upstroke movement -

When wings move upward and backward, it is called upstroke movement.

(ii) Downstroke movement -

When wings move downward and forward, it is called downstroke movement.

Different birds have different kinds of beaks depending upon their food habits.

Short, Hard and Pointed Beak -

Sparrow, pigeon and peacock have short, hard and pointed beaks to crush hard nuts,

seed and grains. This beak also helps them to pick up worms.

Long, Thin and Pointed Beak -

This type of beak helps to suck nectar from flowers. Humming bird and sunbird have such beaks.

Strong, Sharp and Hooked Beak.

Birds of prey like vulture, eagle and kite have strong, sharp and hooked beaks to tear flesh of small birds and animals.

Strong and Chisel-Shaped Beak -

A woodpecker has strong and chisel shaped beak. It helps the woodpecker to make holes in the tree trunk to pull out insects.

Strong and Curved Beak.

Parrots have a strong and curved beak to crack open fruits and nuts.

Strong and Broad Beak -

A swallow keeps its beak open while flying as it feeds on tiny flying insects.

It has a short and broad beak which is sticky on the inside. The insects get stuck inside the sticky beak.

Long, Broad and pointed beak -

Kingfisher and heron have long, broad and pointed beak to pick up fish from the water.

Broad and Flat Beak -

Duck and swan have a broad and flat beak with tiny holes on its sides. The muddy water that they take with insects flows out from the holes in their beak.

Types of feathers -

The body of a bird is covered with feathers. Birds have three main types of feathers -

- Down feathers
- Body feathers
- Flight feathers

(i) Down Feathers -

They are short, fluffy and soft. They keep the body of bird warm. A new born bird has lots of down feathers.

(ii) Body Feathers -

These feathers cover the entire body of bird. They give shape to the bird's body.

(iii) Flight Feathers -

These are long and flat feathers. They help the bird to fly. They are found on the wings and tail of a bird.

Feet and Claws -

Birds use their feet and claws to walk, hold, eat their food and protect themselves from enemies.

Birds have different feet and claws -

(i) Wading Birds -

Wading birds like crane and heron have long legs with wide-spreading toes that help them to walk or wade in ponds to catch and eat small water

animals. These birds have three toes in front and one at the back.

(ii) Swimming Birds -

Duck and swan have webbed feet which they use to paddle through water.

(iii) Climbing Birds -

Woodpecker and parrot have two toes pointing forward and two toes pointing backward. They have sharp and curved claws.

The toes and claws help them to climb and to ~~cut~~ clutch the bark of trees.

(iv) Birds of Prey -

Birds of prey like hawk, eagle and owl have sharp curved claws called talons, with which they catch their prey.

(v) Perching Birds -

Crow, sparrow and pigeon have three toes pointing forward and one pointing backward. Such birds clamp their toes around a branch of a tree to rest or sleep.

(vi) Scratching Birds -

Hen and peacock have scratching feet to dig the ground in search of seeds and insects. They have three toes in front and one at back.

Nests of Birds -

Home is a place where everyone feels comfortable and safe. Birds too have their home called a nest. Birds build nests to lay their eggs and to protect themselves.

Birds use different materials like twigs, straw to make nest.

(i) Tailor Bird -

Tailor bird makes its nest by sewing two leaves together. It sews its nests with its beak. It uses wool, dried grass and cotton to make its nest.

(ii) Weaver Bird -

Weaver bird makes its nest from twigs and grass. The nest is very strong and hangs from the branch of a tree. Its

entrance is from the lower end.

(iii) Sparrow -

Sparrow makes its nest on trees or in a corner of a house.

(iv) Woodpecker -

Woodpecker makes its nest in tree trunks. It makes a big hole in the tree trunk.

(v) Vulture -

Vulture and eagle make a shallow cup like nests on tree tops.

(vi) Penguin -

It collects a few pebbles and stones to make a nest on the ground.

Migration -

When the climate of a place becomes unsuitable for birds or other animals, they move to other places. They come back when the season changes again.

* This movement of birds and animals is called migration and the birds that fly away to other places are migratory birds.

H.W.

(A) Fill in the blanks.

- (i) _____ feathers keep the bird warm.
- (ii) Ducks have _____ feet.
- (iii) Birds have strong muscles called _____ muscles.
- (iv) A bird has a _____ body

(flight, down, webbed, boat shaped)

(B) Short answer questions.

- (i) Name the three types of feathers.
- (ii) Name two perching birds.
- (iii) Why do birds make a nest?
- (iv) What kind of beak does a water bird have?

c) Long answer questions.

i) What helps birds in flying?

ii) Write about the nests of any three birds.

iii) Why do birds have different kinds of beaks and feet?

d) Write T for True and F for false.

i) Birds have strong and heavy bones.

ii) Sparrow makes its nest on trees.

iii) Hawks and owls are birds of prey.

iv) Hen has climbing feet.