

Lesson 3 General Science [ONLY ANSWERS]

Page 29

State True or False

1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False 6. False

Page 31

Unscramble the words to fill in the blanks.

1. Flight 2. Nests 3. Tailor 4. Swallow 5. Eggs

Page 35 Ex A

Tick () the correct answer.

1. (A) 2. (A) 3. (C) 4. (D)

Page 36 Ex B

Give an example of a bird that..

1. Eagle 2. Pigeon 3. Penguin 4. Hen 5. Weaver bird

Ex C

Match the birds with the function of their claws/feet.

- 1 > b
2 > c
3 > a
4 > d
5 > f

Ex D

Circle the odd one out.

1. Sparrow 2. Crow 3. Parrot 4. Penguin 5. Duck

Ex E

Unscramble and define the following words. Also give two examples of each.

1. Talons: A very sharp, curved claws of flesh-eating birds. Example: eagle, vulture
2. Nest: When birds build their homes it is called nests. Examples: tailor bird, weaver bird.
3. Webbed Feet: Webbed feet helps the birds to swim in water. Examples: duck, swan.
4. Beak: Beak is a part of the bird with toothless which help them to eat food. Examples: eagle, sparrow.
5. Perching Birds: It is the bird that sit on trees, branches and wires by gripping with their feet. Examples: crow, sparrow.
6. Wading Birds: Birds that have long legs along with spread out toes. Examples: crane, heron.

II. Short Answer Questions:

1. Ans:- Eagles have strong, sharp and hooked beaks to help them tear the flesh of other small animals.
2. Ans:- Ducks have holes on the sides of its beaks so that the take in muddy water flows out through the holes
3. Ans:- Duck, swan.
4. Ans: It is the feathers found in wings and tails usrd for flapping, providing balance and help in changing the direction during flight.
5. Ans:- A new born bird have a lot of down feathers in order to keep it warm

6. Differentiate between:

(a) Upstroke and Downstroke

Ans: Upstroke: The upward and backward movement of wings.

Downstroke: The down and forward movement of wings.

(b) Bird bath and Bird feather.

Ans: Bird bath: It is a small basin placed in a garden and filled with water for birds to bathe in

Bird feather: It is a tray that is put outdoor to supply bird food to birds.

(c) Strong, chisel-shaped beak and Long, pointed beak.

Ans: Strong, chisel-shaped beak: It is use to poke holes into the hard trunk of trees and pull out insects to eat.

Long, pointed beak: It is used to suck nectar from flowers.

III. Long Answer Questions:

1. Ans:- Water birds have broad and flat beaks with holes on its sides. These birds take in the muddy water through their beaks. Along with it, insects, worms and some water plants are also taken in. But the muddy water flows out through the holes while insects, worms and plants are retained inside the beak. Examples- duck, geese.
2. Ans:- The body of a bird is shaped like a boat. The pointed head and beak help the bird to cut through the air. It has wings attached to the body by very strong muscles. The birds fly by moving their wings upward stroke and downward stroke. The tails helps it to change directions while flying.
3. Birds build nest to lay eggs. They built in safer places. One parent sits on top of the eggs to keep them warm and hatch them. The other parent protects the eggs from enemies. After a set of days, the eggs shell breaks open and a baby bird comes out. The parents feed the baby birds until they are strong enough to fly.
4. Tailor bird is named so because it use its beak as a needle to sew leaves with materials like wool and thread. It also uses cotton, wool and dry leaves to make its nest warm and cosy.

Extra Questions (One Word)

1. The earliest known bird.
Ans:- Archaeopteryx.
2. The largest living bird.
Ans:- Ostrich
3. The smallest bird.
Ans:- Hummingbird.
4. The only wingless bird on the earth.
Ans:- Kiwi.
5. A common example of talking bird.
Ans:- Parrot.
6. The only bird that can walk upright.
Ans:- Penguin.
7. It can turn its head almost in a complete circle but cannot move its eyes.
Ans:- Owl.
8. The first bird domesticated by human beings.
Ans:- Goose.
9. Birds that lay its eggs in others nest.
Ans:- Cuckoo.
10. The study of birds.
Ans: Ornithology.
11. Animals that live on trees.
Ans:- Arboreal animals.
12. Another name of a beak.
Ans:- Bill or Rostrum.