

6. Answer the following:

Q1. Define down feathers of a bird.

Ans) The soft and small feathers found all over the bodies of birds are called down feathers. Downfeathers are fluffy and keep the bird warm.

Q2. Name three birds that can fly and two that cannot fly.

Ans) The birds that can fly are crows, eagles, and sparrows.
The birds that cannot fly are ostriches and kiwis.

Q3. Define upstroke and downstroke movements.

Ans) a) During an upstroke movement, the wings of the bird move upward and backward.
b) During a downstroke movement, the wings move downward and forward.

Q4. Write down two uses of the beaks.

Ans) Birds use their beaks
a) to build nests and
b) to catch and eat their food.

Q5. What do we mean by talons?

Ans) The sharp and curved claws some birds are called talons.
Eagles, vultures etc have talons.

Q6. What does a weaverbird use to weave its nest?

Ans) A weaver bird weaves its nest with leaves, grass, and twigs using its beak.

7. Answer in detail:

Q1. How do birds fly?

Ans)* Birds fly with the help of their wings.
The two types of movements of wings are Upstroke and downstroke.
a) During upstroke, the wings move upward and backward.
b) During downstroke, the wings move downward and forward.
* The long flight feathers on their wings and tail also help them to fly.

Q2. What is the difference between flight feathers and tail feathers?

Flight feathers	Tail feathers
The long feathers on the bird's wings and the tail are the flight feathers. They are stiff and strong.	The tail feathers can help the bird change direction while flying.

Q3. Describe a ducks beak and write down what the duck eats. What helps the duck to swim in water?

Ans) a) Ducks have broad, flat beaks with holes on the sides to catch fish.

b) They eat fish, worms, and small plants.

c) Ducks use their webbed feet as paddles in to swim water.

Q4. Do birds look after their young ones? How?

Ans) Yes, Birds look after their young ones.

a) They keep the nestlings safe from enemies.

b) They feed them till they are ready to fly from the nest.

Q5. Why do birds build nests?

Ans) Birds build nests

a) To protect themselves from bad weather.

b) Keep themselves safe from enemies.

c) To provide homes to their eggs and young chicks.

Q6. The claws and feet of various birds help them in moving and catching their prey. Discuss how.

Ans) Some birds have two feet with claws or four toes each.

a) Eagles and vultures have sharp and curved claws called talons, which are helpful in catching prey like mice and snakes.

b) Hens dig the ground with their sharp claws to get their food.

c) Sparrows and crows use their feet to get a grip on the tree branches.

HOTS:

A parrot and an ostrich are birds, but they are different from each other in the following ways.

1. A parrot can fly, but an ostrich cannot.

2. An ostrich has a powerful, flat, and broad beak with a rounded tip and it can open its mouth very wide. A parrot has a curved and sharp beak to crack nuts.