

SESSION : 7
CLASS : III
SUBJECT : SCIENCE
CHAPTER NUMBER : 7
CHAPTER NAME : BIRDS:FOOD AND MORE
SUB-TOPIC : LONG Q & A – ANSWER THE FOLLOWING.

CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

LEARNING OBJECTIVE :

Learners will be able to –

- solve the long questions and answers.

LET'S RECAPITULATE: Mark T for true and F for false.

- 1) Eagle has a strong, sharp and hooked beak to tear flesh. T
- 2) Parakeet has a strong and chisel shaped beak. F
- 3) Vulture is a perching bird. F
- 4) Hen dig out buried seeds and insects by scratching. T
- 5) Duck can wade through muddy water without getting wet. F
- 6) The down feathers helps to keep the birds body warm. T
- 7) The tailor bird uses its beak like a needle to sew leaves. T

D. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

1. What kind of beaks do most grain-eating birds have?

Ans : Most grain eating birds have short, hard and horny beak.

2. What are the uses of the curved beak of a parakeet?

Ans : The curved beak of a parakeet helps it to crack nuts and hard fruits. It also helps it to climb trees.

3. How is a duck's beak different from that of a sparrow?

Ans : A duck has a broad and flat beak which has tiny holes on the sides whereas a sparrow has a short, hard and horny beak.

4. How do the feet of perching birds help them?

Ans: The feet of the perching birds help them to hold on to a branch. They can even sleep while they perch.

D. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

5. How do the legs of wading birds help them ?

Ans: The long legs of wading birds help them to wade through the muddy water without getting wet.

6. Why do birds make nests ?

Ans: Birds make nests to lay and hatch eggs and take care of their young ones.

7. How do birds look after their babies?

Ans: Birds look after their young ones by keeping them warm, protecting them from enemies and feeding them. The parent birds look after their young ones till their feathers grow and they learn to fly.

Summary:

- Most grain eating birds have short, hard and horny beak.
- The curved beak of a parakeet helps it to crack nuts and hard fruits.
- The feet of the perching birds help them to hold on to a branch.
- The long legs of wading birds help them to wade through the muddy water.
- Birds build nests to lay eggs. Baby birds are looked after by their parents.

LEARNING OUTCOME:

Learners will able to –

- solve the long question and answers.

HOME ASSIGNMENT:

Do Q No. E- Cross out the letters in the notebook.

THANKING YOU
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