

TEACHING TASK

Multiple Choice Questions

1) What do birds use to eat food?

Answer: C) Beak Explanation: Birds lack teeth and use their beaks to grasp, tear, or crush food depending on the beak's shape and size.

2) What are birds' special clothes called?

Answer: C) Feathers Explanation: Feathers are the unique external covering of birds, serving multiple functions like insulation, flight, and camouflage.

3) Which bird is known for being a good swimmer but cannot fly?

Answer: C) Penguin Explanation: Penguins are flightless birds with adaptations like flipper-like wings and dense feathers for swimming.

4) Which bird feature helps them stay warm?

Answer: B) Feathers Explanation: Feathers, especially down feathers, provide insulation to keep birds warm.

5) What is the purpose of flight feathers?

Answer: C) To help birds fly Explanation: Flight feathers, found on wings and tails, are stiff and structured to provide lift and control during flight.

6) What do down feathers provide?

Answer: B) Extra warmth Explanation: Down feathers are soft and fluffy, trapping air to insulate and keep birds warm.

7) What is the term for birds cleaning and arranging their feathers?

Answer: B) Preening Explanation: Preening is the act of birds grooming their feathers to keep them clean, aligned, and waterproof.

8) Where do feathers grow from on a bird?

Answer: C) Feather follicles Explanation: Feathers grow from specialized skin structures called feather follicles.

9) What do the special muscles in a bird's chest help them do?

Answer: B) Fly Explanation: The pectoral muscles, especially the pectoralis major, power the wing movements necessary for flight.

10) What is the motion called when a bird moves its wings up and down?

Answer: C) Flapping Explanation: Flapping is the up-and-down motion of wings that generates lift and thrust for flight.

11) What does a bird need to do to stay balanced while flying?

Answer: B) Use upstrokes and downstrokes Explanation: Coordinated upstrokes and downstrokes adjust wing position to maintain balance and control during flight.

12) What is the purpose of the downstroke in wing movement?

Answer: B) To lift the bird into the air Explanation: The downstroke generates lift and thrust, pushing the bird upward and forward.

Advanced Level

More than One Answer Type

13) What are two things feathers help birds do?

Answer: A) Fly, C) Stay warm Explanation: Feathers aid in flight (flight feathers provide lift) and insulation (down feathers trap heat).

14) Which of the following can be characteristics of a bird's beak?

Answer: A) Pointed, B) Hooked, C) Flat Explanation: Beaks come in various shapes like pointed (e.g., hummingbirds), hooked (e.g., eagles), or flat (e.g., flamingos). Furry beaks are not a characteristic.

15) What are two functions of feathers for birds?

Answer: A) Flying, C) Keeping warm Explanation: Similar to question 13, feathers support flight and insulation.

16) Which types of feathers help birds with flight and warmth?

Answer: A) Flight Feathers, C) Down Feathers Explanation: Flight feathers enable flight, while down feathers provide insulation for warmth.

17) What are two purposes of the strong muscles in a bird's chest?

Answer: A) Help birds flap their wings, C) Assist in moving wings up and down Explanation: The chest muscles (pectorals) power wing flapping and the up-and-down motion for flight.

18) Which wing strokes are involved in bird flight?

Answer: A) Upstroke, B) Downstroke Explanation: Upstrokes and downstrokes are the primary wing movements for generating lift and thrust in flight.

19) What are two purposes of the strong muscles in a bird's chest?

Answer: A) Help birds flap their wings, C) Assist in moving wings up and down Explanation: Same as question 17, focusing on the role of pectoral muscles in wing movement.

20) Which wing strokes are involved in bird flight?

Answer: A) Upstroke, B) Downstroke Explanation: Same as question 18, emphasizing the key strokes for flight.

Fill In the Blanks

21) Birds use their **beak** instead of teeth to eat different kinds of food.

22) Birds use their **beak** to clean and arrange their feathers, a process called preening.

23) Birds have special muscles in their **chest** that help them move their wings.

Matching Type

- 24)** 1. Flight Feathers a. long feathers on wings and tail for flying
2. Body Feathers b. Soft and fluffy feathers providing extra warmth
3. Down Feathers c. Feathers that help birds stay warm and dry
4. Feather Colours d. Colours that help in hiding from predators or attracting mates
5. Preening e. The process of cleaning and arranging feathers

- 25)** 1. Chest Muscles - a. Moves wings up and down for lift
2. Flapping - b. Helps birds lift off the ground and stay in the air
3. Upstroke - c. The wing moves down and lifts the bird
4. Downstroke - d. Special muscles that help in wing movement

5. Flying Smoothly - e. Adjusting speed and force of wing flapping for balanced flight

Answer the Following Questions

26) Explain about different types of feathers of birds

Answer: Birds have several types of feathers, each with specific functions:

Flight Feathers: These are long, stiff feathers found on the wings (primaries and secondaries) and tail. They provide lift, thrust, and steering during flight.

Down Feathers: Soft, fluffy feathers close to the body, providing insulation by trapping air to keep birds warm, especially in cold environments or for young chicks.

Contour Feathers: These cover the bird's body, giving it shape and streamlining for flight. They also contribute to coloration and camouflage.

Semiplume Feathers: A mix of contour and down feathers, offering both insulation and some structural support.

Filoplume Feathers: Hair-like feathers that act as sensory structures, helping birds detect feather positioning.

Bristle Feathers: Stiff, specialized feathers around the beak or eyes, used for protection or sensory purposes (e.g., in insect-catching birds). Each type of feather contributes to a bird's survival, from flight and warmth to sensory functions and display.

LEARNER'S TASK (Page 42- 43)

Multiple Choice Questions

1) What do birds lay that eventually turns into baby birds?

Answer: C) Eggs Explanation: Birds reproduce by laying eggs, which hatch into baby birds after incubation.

2)What is the main purpose of a bird's song?

Answer: B) To communicate Explanation: Bird songs are primarily used for communication, such as attracting mates, defending territory, or signaling danger.

3) What do most baby birds need to learn from their parents?

Answer: A) How to fly Explanation: Baby birds often rely on parents to teach them flying skills, essential for survival.

4) Why do birds have different feather colors?

Answer: B) To help them hide from predators or attract mates

Explanation: Feather colors serve camouflage (to avoid predators) or display (to attract mates).

5) What type of feathers cover a bird's body to keep it warm?

Answer: B) Down feathers Explanation: Down feathers are soft and fluffy, providing insulation to maintain body heat.

6) What is the process of shedding old feathers and growing new ones called?

Answer: B) Molting Explanation: Molting is the process where birds shed old or damaged feathers and grow new ones.

7) What is the term for a wing movement where the wing moves up?

Answer: D) Upstroke Explanation: The upstroke is when the wing moves upward during the flapping cycle.

8) Which wing stroke helps lift the bird into the air?

Answer: D) Downstroke Explanation: The downstroke generates lift and thrust, propelling the bird upward.

9) How do birds adjust their flight speed or direction?

Answer: C) By adjusting their wing flapping speed and force Explanation: Birds control speed and direction by varying the speed and force of wing flaps, along with tail adjustments.

Advanced Level

More than One Answer Type

10) Which features are used by birds to find food?

Answer: A) Beaks, C) Feet, D) Claws Explanation: Beaks are used to pick up or process food, while feet and claws (e.g., in raptors or wading birds) help capture or locate food.

11) Which birds have special adaptations for swimming?

Answer: A) Penguins, C) Ducks Explanation: Penguins and ducks have webbed feet and streamlined bodies adapted for swimming.

12) How do feather colors benefit birds?

Answer: A) Attracting mates, C) Hiding from predators Explanation: Bright colors attract mates, while muted or patterned colors help with camouflage.

13) Which activities are part of feather care for birds?

Answer: A) Preening, B) Molting Explanation: Preening involves grooming feathers, and molting is the shedding and regrowth of feathers.

14) What are two effects of flapping a bird's wings?

Answer: A) Lifting off the ground, D) Staying in the air Explanation: Wing flapping generates lift to take off and thrust to maintain flight.

15) Which actions help birds stay balanced while flying?

Answer: A) Using upstrokes and downstrokes, B) Adjusting wing flapping speed, D) Changing wing flapping force Explanation: Coordinated strokes and adjustments in flapping speed/force help maintain balance.

16) What are two effects of flapping a bird's wings?

Answer: A) Lifting off the ground, D) Staying in the air Explanation: Same as question 14, focusing on lift and sustained flight.

17) Which actions help birds stay balanced while flying?

Answer: A) Using upstrokes and downstrokes, B) Adjusting wing flapping speed, D) Changing wing flapping force Explanation: Same as question 15, emphasizing balance through wing adjustments.

Fill In the Blanks

18) Birds lay **eggs** and take care of them until they hatch into baby birds.

19) Feathers grow from tiny tubes in the skin called **feather follicles**.

20) Down feathers are very soft and fluffy, providing extra warmth for baby birds.

21) Each flap of the wing is called a **wingbeat**.

Matching Type

22) Match the Following:

Feathers – **d. Provide lift, balance, warmth, and color**

Beaks – **b. Used by birds to eat different kinds of food**

Eggs – **e. Laid by birds and cared for until hatching**

Sounds – **a. Help birds communicate with each other**

Penguins – **c. Birds that are better at swimming than flying**

Answer the Following Questions

23) Explain different types of wings in birds

Answer: Bird wings vary in shape and structure based on their flight needs:

Elliptical Wings: Short, rounded wings (e.g., sparrows, robins) for quick takeoffs and maneuverability in dense environments like forests.

High-Speed Wings: Long, pointed wings (e.g., falcons, swifts) for fast, sustained flight with minimal energy use.

Soaring Wings: Long, broad wings (e.g., eagles, vultures) for gliding and soaring on air currents with minimal flapping.

Hovering Wings: Small, rapidly beating wings (e.g., hummingbirds) for hovering in place while feeding.

Flipper-like Wings: Found in flightless birds like penguins, adapted for swimming rather than flying. Each wing type is adapted to the bird's lifestyle, from agile forest navigation to long-distance soaring or underwater propulsion.

TEACHING TASK (Page 46)

Multiple Choice Questions

1) Which beak type is good for cracking seeds and nuts?

Answer: B) Conical Explanation: Conical beaks (e.g., finches) are short, strong, and ideal for cracking seeds and nuts.

2) What type of beak do spoonbills use to scoop up fish?

Answer: C) Spoon-shaped Explanation: Spoonbills have broad, spoon-shaped beaks for scooping fish and crustaceans from shallow water.

3) Which beak type is characterized by a wide, flat shape and is used for filtering?

Answer: C) Flat Explanation: Flat beaks (e.g., flamingos) are used for filtering small organisms from water.

4) Which type of feet helps birds like sparrows and robins sit comfortably on branches?

Answer: C) Perching Explanation: Perching feet have three toes forward and one backward, ideal for grasping branches.

5) What type of feet do ducks and swans have for swimming?

Answer: C) Webbed Explanation: Webbed feet have skin connecting the toes, acting like paddles for swimming.

6) Which type of feet do woodpeckers and parrots use to grip and climb tree trunks?

Answer: D) Climbing Explanation: Climbing feet (zygodactyl) have two toes forward and two backward for gripping tree trunks.

Advanced Level

More than One Answer Type

7) Which beak types are used for filtering food from the water?

Answer: B) Flat, D) Spoon-shaped Explanation: Flat beaks (e.g., flamingos) and spoon-shaped beaks (e.g., spoonbills) are adapted for filtering food from water.

8) What types of beaks are not adapted for catching and eating meat?

Answer: B) Conical, C) Spoon-shaped, D) Pointed Explanation: Hooked beaks are suited for tearing meat (e.g., raptors), while conical, spoon-shaped, and pointed beaks are used for seeds, filtering, or nectar, respectively.

Fill In the Blanks

9) Birds with **perching** feet have three toes pointing forward and one toe pointing backward to help them sit comfortably on branches.

10) Webbed feet have toes connected by webbing, which helps birds swim smoothly in water.

Matching Type

- 11)** 1. Pointed Beak - a. Shaped like a chisel, used to peck at tree trunks
2. Hooked Beak - c. Curved tip, used to catch and eat meat
3. Flat Beak - b. Wide and flat, used to filter food from the water
4. Chisel-shaped Beak - d. Sharp and pointed, used to sip nectar from flowers

Answer the Following Questions

12) Explain about different beaks in birds

Answer: Bird beaks are adapted to their diet and environment:

Conical Beaks: Short, stout beaks (e.g., sparrows, finches) for cracking seeds and nuts.

Pointed Beaks: Long, thin beaks (e.g., hummingbirds) for sipping nectar or probing soft materials.

Hooked Beaks: Curved, sharp beaks (e.g., eagles, hawks) for tearing meat.

Flat Beaks: Wide, flat beaks (e.g., flamingos) for filtering small organisms from water.

Spoon-shaped Beaks: Broad, spoon-like beaks (e.g., spoonbills) for scooping fish or crustaceans.

Chisel-shaped Beaks: Strong, pointed beaks (e.g., woodpeckers) for pecking into wood to find insects. Each beak type is specialized for the bird's feeding habits and ecological niche.

LEARNER'S TASK (Page 47)

Multiple Choice Questions

1) Which type of beak is used by hummingbirds to sip nectar?

Answer: C) Pointed Explanation: Hummingbirds have long, pointed beaks for probing flowers to sip nectar.

2) What type of beak do eagles and hawks have?

Answer: D) Hooked Explanation: Eagles and hawks have hooked beaks for tearing meat from prey.

3) Which beak type is best for filtering food from water?

Answer: C) Flat Explanation: Flat beaks (e.g., flamingos) are designed for filtering small organisms from water.

4) What is the primary feature of raptor feet used by eagles and hawks?

Answer: C) Sharp claws Explanation: Raptor feet have sharp, curved claws (talons) for grasping prey.

5) Which type of feet is best for walking and running on the ground?

Answer: C) Walking Explanation: Walking feet (e.g., ostriches, emus) are adapted for running or walking on flat surfaces.

6) What type of feet do penguins have to help them swim fast underwater?

Answer: D) Webbed Explanation: Penguins have webbed feet that act like flippers for efficient swimming.

7) Which type of feet has toes connected by webbing, helping birds swim smoothly?

Answer: B) Webbed Explanation: Webbed feet (e.g., ducks, penguins) have skin between toes for swimming.

8) What type of beak is used by woodpeckers to peck at tree trunks?

Answer: C) Chisel-shaped Explanation: Woodpeckers have strong, chisel-shaped beaks for drilling into wood to find insects.

Advanced Level

More than One Answer Type

9) Which beak types are not good for cracking seeds?

Answer: A) Chisel-shaped, C) Flat, D) Hooked Explanation: Conical beaks are best for cracking seeds, while chisel-shaped, flat, and hooked beaks are suited for pecking, filtering, or tearing meat.

10) What types of beaks are not found on birds that sip nectar from flowers?

Answer: B) Spoon-shaped, C) Chisel-shaped, D) Flat Explanation: Nectar-sipping birds like hummingbirds have pointed beaks, not spoon-shaped, chisel-shaped, or flat beaks.

Fill In the Blanks

11) Birds with **climbing** feet have two toes pointing forward and two toes pointing backward, which helps them grip and climb tree trunks.

12) Raptor feet have sharp, strong claws for catching and holding onto prey.

Based on the provided table, here are the correct matches:

Matching Type

- 13)** 1. Perching Feet - a. Strong, sturdy toes, used for walking and running on the ground
2. Webbed Feet - b. Shaped like paddles, used to move through water
3. Walking Feet - c. Three toes forward and one backward, used to sit on branches
4. Swimming Feet - d. Toes connected by webbing, used for swimming in water

Answer the Following Questions

14) Explain about different types of feet in birds

Answer: Bird feet are adapted to their lifestyle and environment:

Perching Feet: Three toes forward, one backward (e.g., sparrows, robins) for grasping branches.

Webbed Feet: Toes connected by webbing (e.g., ducks, penguins) for swimming efficiently.

Raptor Feet: Sharp, curved talons (e.g., eagles, hawks) for catching and holding prey.

Climbing Feet: Zygodactyl feet with two toes forward and two backward (e.g., woodpeckers, parrots) for gripping tree trunks.

Walking Feet: Strong, spread-out toes (e.g., ostriches, emus) for walking or running on the ground. Each foot type supports the bird's specific needs, such as perching, swimming, hunting, or climbing.