



DR. R. N. INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

UNDER THE AGIS OF S. S. SITARAMSINGH EDUCATIONAL AND CHARITABLE
TRUST

MOHANPUR, SITAMARHI- 843302

4- Birds

Word Meanings:-

1. often - अक्सर
2. Recognise - पहचानना
3. Various - विभिन्न
4. Vary - भिन्न होना / अलग होना
5. Reside - रहना
6. Broad - चौड़ा
7. Narrow - पतला
8. Hollow - खोखला
9. Muscles - मांसपेशियां
10. Entire - पूरा
11. Fluffy - हल्का और मुलायम
12. Hooked - मुड़ा हुआ
13. Tear - फाड़ना
14. Pointed - नुकीला
15. Crush - कुचलना

- 16.Suck - चूसना
- 17.Nectar - फूलों का रस
- 18.Sieve - छानना
- 19.Web - जाल
- 20.Wading - पानी या कीचड़ में पैदल चलना
- 21.Sink - डूबना
- 22.Preys - शिकार
- 23.Perching - डाल पर बैठना
- 24.Firmly - मजबूती से
- 25.cliffs - चट्टानें
- 26.Bushes - झाड़ियाँ
- 27.Migration - प्रवास / एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान जाना
- 28.Fascinating - आकर्षक
- 29.Adapt - अनुकूल बनाना
- 30.Plentiful - भरपूर
- 31.Journey - यात्रा

Exercises

A. Tick the correct option

1. What type of beak do flesh-eating birds like eagles and vultures have? a) Sharp and pointed b) Long and pointed c) Strong, sharp, and hooked (Correct) d) Broad and flat
2. Which of the following is a flightless bird? a) Sparrow b) Pigeon c) Ostrich (Correct) d) Eagle
3. What is the purpose of down feathers on a bird? a) To help the bird fly b) To keep the bird's body warm (Correct) c) To give shape to the bird's body d) To help the bird build its nest

4. Which part of the bird's body helps it change direction during flight? a) Wings b) Beak c) Tail (Correct) d) Claws
5. What type of feet do swimming birds like ducks have? a) Scratching feet b) Climbing feet c) Webbed feet (Correct) d) Perching feet

B. Fill in the blanks

1. The body shape of a bird is called Streamlined because it is narrow at the front and back but broad in the middle.
2. Birds have hollow bones, which help them fly easily.
3. Scratching birds like hens scratch the ground to search for insects and grains.
4. Flight feathers are present on the wings and tail of a bird and help in flying.
5. Birds use their beaks to eat food and build nests.

C. Write T for True statements and F for False statements

1. Most birds have teeth to bite their food. F
2. The Arctic Tern flies from the North Pole to the South Pole and back every year. T
3. Climbing birds have two toes pointing forward and two toes pointing backwards. T
4. Flesh-eating birds have beaks that are broad and flat. F
5. Some birds cannot fly because their bones are quite heavy. T

D. Answer the following questions

1. Why are some birds unable to fly?

Answer: Some birds cannot fly because they have very heavy bodies and weak wings. Example: Ostrich and Penguin.

2. What are the three types of feathers found on a bird's body and their functions ?

Answer: The three types of feathers are: Down Feathers: soft and fluffy feathers that keep the bird warm. Body feathers: cover the body and give the bird its shape. Flight Feathers: long, strong feathers on wings and tail that help the bird fly.

3. How do birds use their beaks besides eating?

Answer: Besides eating, birds use their beaks to make nests, clean their feathers, and protect themselves from enemies.

4. What helps birds fly in the air with ease?

Answer: Birds can fly easily because they have light hollow bones, strong wings, and streamlined body.

5. Describe the feet of wading birds and their functions.

Answer: Wading birds have long legs and wide, spread-out toes. This prevents them from sinking into soft mud while walking through shallow water to catch fish.

E. Match the following

1. Hummingbird - b. Long and slender for sipping nectar
2. Eagle - c. Sharp and hooked for tearing meat
3. Parrot - a. Curved and strong for cracking nuts
4. Pelican - e. Large and scoop-like for catching fish
5. Woodpecker - d. Long and pointed for drilling into wood