

Science

Lesson - 4

Birds

Month : July

I Fill in the blanks:

1. Flightless birds have wings and strong feet but they cannot fly.
2. Preying birds have sharp and curved claws called talons.
3. The movement of birds from one place to another is called migration.
4. Birds use their feet and claws for movement, holding things and for protection.

II Write True or False

1. A bird has streamlined body - True
2. Perching birds have sharp claws to scratch the ground to find buried insects and seeds - False
3. ~~The~~ Skeleton of the bird consists of bones which are hollow and light - True

III Give two examples for each of the following

1. Birds of prey : Eagle , Vulture
2. Scratching birds : Hens , Roosters

IV Short Answers :

1. How do birds use their beaks?

Ans Birds use their beaks to catch and eat their food.

* They also use their beak for grooming, preening, protecting, feeding their young ones and building nests.

2. What are talons? Which bird have them?

Ans

- * Talons are sharp and curved claws
- * They help birds catch and hold their prey

Eg. Eagles, Vultures and owl.

V Long Answers :

1. Explain the different types of bird feet and claws with examples.

Ans

- * Perching birds have strong claws with three toes in front and one at the back to hold branches.

Eg. Sparrow

- * Climbing birds have two toes pointing forward and two backward with sharp claws to climb trees.

Eg. Woodpecker

* Birds of Prey have strong, sharp, curved claws called talons to catch and tear their prey.

Eg. Eagle

* Swimming birds have webbed feet that help them to paddle. Eg. duck

* Wading birds have long legs and long spread out toes to walk in shallow water without sinking.

Eg. Crane.

VI Hot:

1. What would happen if the bird did not have down feathers?

Ans * If birds do not have down feathers, they will die from cold temperatures as down feathers.

* It covers the whole body of the birds and keep them warm.

Month: July

Social

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Lesson-4 Our Pride India (physical)

I Fill in the blanks

1. The mountains are very high lands with pointed tops called peaks.
2. The Deccan Plateau is triangular in shape.
3. The Northern Plains are very fertile.
4. The islands in the Arabian Sea are called Lakshadweep Islands.
5. The islands are pieces of land surrounded by water on all sides.

II Analogy

1. Himalayas : Mountains :: Deccan : Plateau
2. Thar : Desert :: Ganga : River

III Rewrite the false statement:

1. The Western coastal Plain lie along the Bay of Bengal.

Ans: The western coastal Plains lie along the Arabian sea.

2. The Thar desert is rich in minerals.

Ans: The Deccan Plateau is rich in minerals.

IV short Answers

1. Name the two groups of islands of India?

Ans: The two groups of islands of India are:
* The Andaman and Nicobar Islands
* The Lakshadweep Islands.

2. what is a hill? Name two hills in India?

Ans: * A hill is a high land with a rounded top.
* Two hills in India are the Nilgiri Hills (South India) and the Vindhya Ranges (Central India).

V Long Answers:

1. Name the Physical features of India?

Ans: The physical features of India are:

- * Himalayan mountains
- * Northern plains
- * Deccan plateau
- * Thar desert
- * Western Coastal plain
- * Eastern Coastal plain
- * Islands.

2. How is a mountain different from a plateau?

Ans:

- * Mountains are very high lands with pointed tops.
- * On the other hand, a plateau is a vast area of flat land which rises above the plains.

Shubadla
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