



CLICK HERE TO ACTIVATE

LESSON
PART 3



LESSON-4

BIRDS AROUND US

BEFORE WE PROCEED

- ❖ Have you seen a sparrow ?
- ❖ Can you also fly like a bird ?
- ❖ Which is the biggest bird in the nature ?
- ❖ What do you like about birds ?



SAY ALOUD

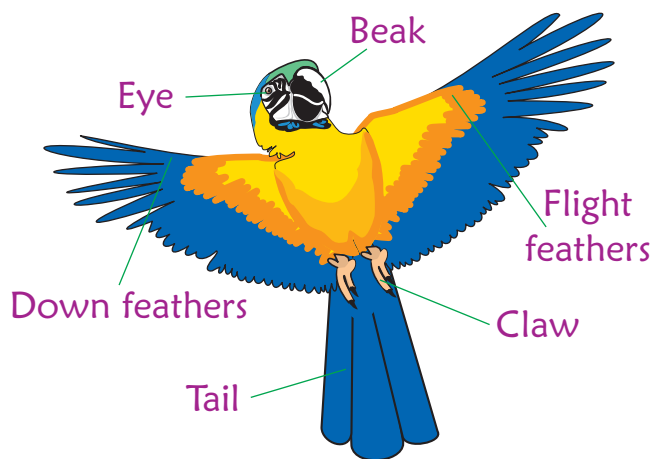
melodious, defend, themselves, consisting, directions, performs

Let us find out more about some birds

Birds are beautiful, melodious and colourful animals. They are of different kinds, size, shape and colour. They are found all over the earth. Unique feature about birds is that they have wings and can fly.

Birds fly in search of food. Some birds eat fruits, seeds and grains.

They have two legs. A bird has a beak, instead of a mouth and a nose.



Body parts of a bird

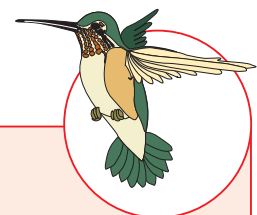
Birds do not have teeth to eat their food. They use their beaks and claws to hold, catch and eat their food.

Beaks help birds to defend themselves from enemies.

See the given body parts of a bird.

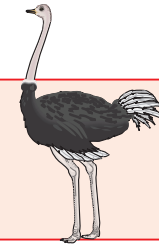
Do you know?

The smallest bird is the humming bird.



Do you know?

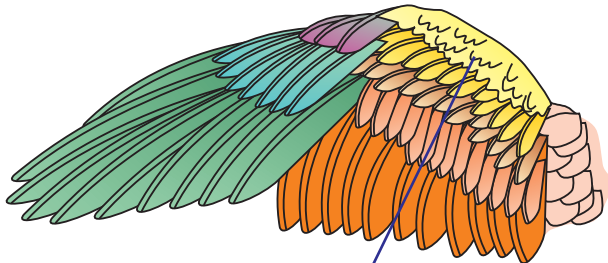
- * The biggest bird is the ostrich.
- * The ostrich also lays the biggest eggs.



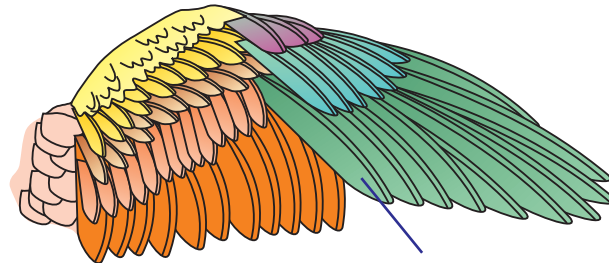
A bird has a body consisting of trunk, head, tail, wings and legs. The skeleton of a bird is made up of bones which are hollow and light. This gets filled with air. The muscles of a bird help in the movement of wings.

A bird's body is covered with feathers. Some of the feathers keep them warm. These feathers are called *down feathers*.

The feathers attached to the wings and the tail bone help the bird to fly. These feathers are called *flight feathers*. They are long and cover the wings and tail bone of the bird. They also help the birds to change the direction while flying high.



Down feathers



Flight feathers

How do birds fly ?

When birds fly, they flap their wings up and down and gradually go up into the air. During flight, the wing performs two types of movements.

1. Upstroke

When the wings move upwards and backward, the movement of the wings is called upstroke.

2. Downstroke

When the wings move downwards and forward, the movement of the wings is called downstroke.

Different Birds

Types based on flying

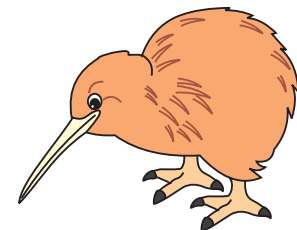
Birds like ostrich, penguin and kiwi do not fly. They move on the ground in search of food with the help of their legs. These are called flightless birds. These birds are big in size also.



Ostrich



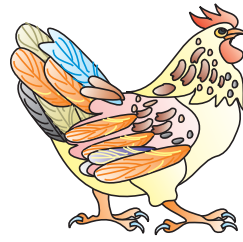
Penguin



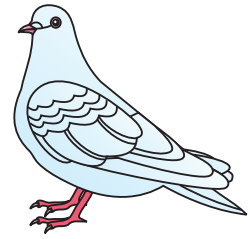
Kiwi

Some birds fly over long distances. In olden days pigeons were used to carry letters from one place to another. Swallows also fly over long distances. Birds like crow and pigeon fly tirelessly over long distances.

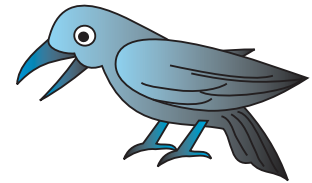
Birds like hen, cock and peacock can simply hop over short distances. Although birds like sparrow, bulbul are very small and light, they can fly only over short distances and at low heights.



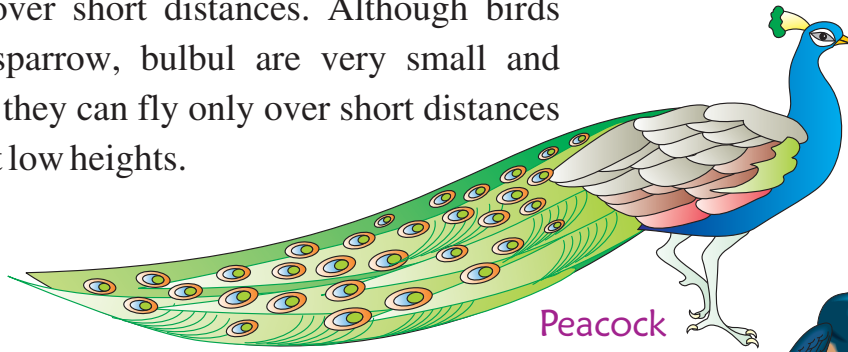
Hen



Pigeon



Crow



Peacock



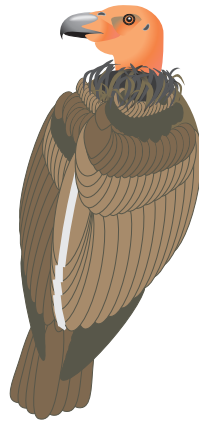
Cock



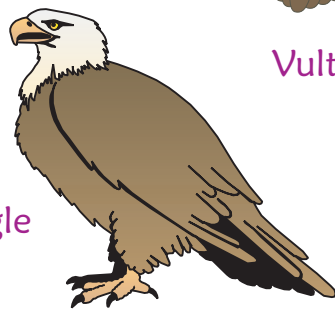
Swallow



Kite



Vulture



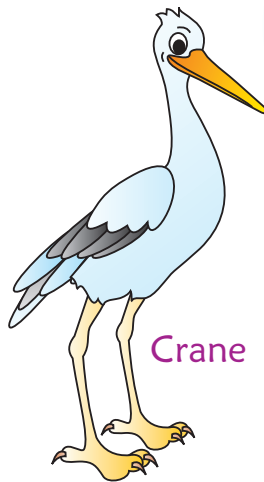
Eagle

Prey Birds

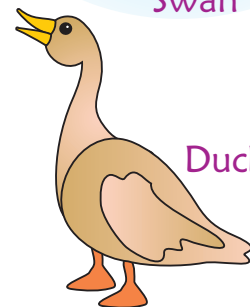
Some birds fly at great heights. Birds of prey like vulture, kite and eagle fly at great heights. They have sharp eyes to see their prey on the ground.



Swan



Crane



Duck

Aquatic birds

Aquatic birds are birds that live in water. Some birds swim in water while others wade in water. Both these types of birds have feet. Swimming birds have webbed feet, while wading birds have thin long legs with wide spreading toes. Crane, swan, duck etc. are examples for aquatic birds.



Eating Habits

Different birds have different eating habits. They have no teeth. Different birds have different kinds of beaks.



Different kinds of Beaks

Short, Hard and Horny Beak

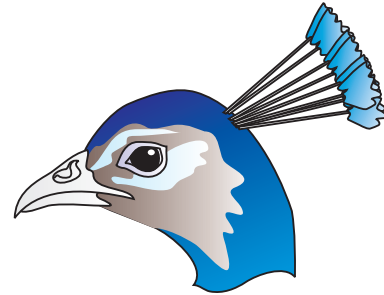
Sparrows, pigeons and peacocks have short, hard, horny, cone-shaped beaks that help them to pick up and crush seeds and grains.



Sparrow - beak



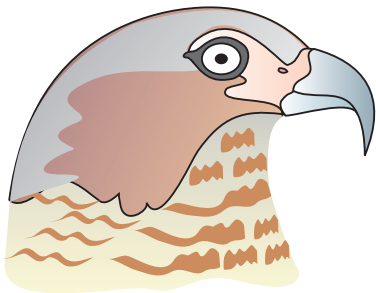
Pigeon - beak



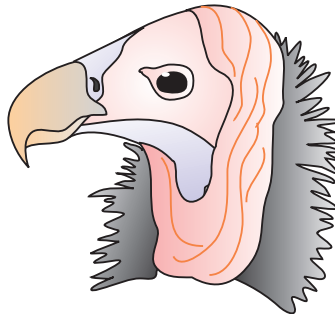
Peacock - beak

Strong, Sharp and Hooked Beak

Kites, eagles, vultures and hawks are flesh-eating birds. They have strong, sharp and hooked beaks. These birds use their beaks for tearing flesh of their prey. So, they are also called birds of prey.



Kite - beak



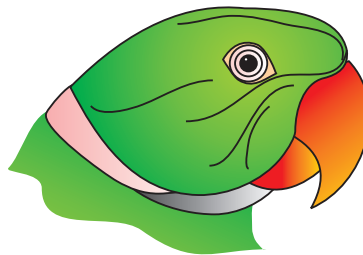
Vulture - beak



Eagle - beak

Hooked Beak

Birds such as parrots and parakeets have hooked beaks. They can crack nuts and bite at hard fruits easily with such a beak.



Parrot - beak



Parakeet - beak



Do you know?

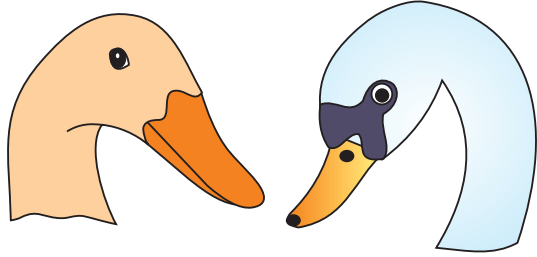
The parrot unlike other birds moves the upper part of its beak.

Strong and Chisel-Shaped Beak

A woodpecker taps the bark of a tree to eat the worms in it. Its strong and chisel-shaped beak helps it to do this.



Woodpecker - beak



Duck - beak

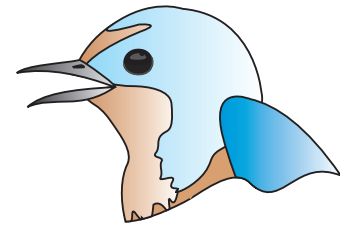
Swan - beak

Broad and Flat Beaks

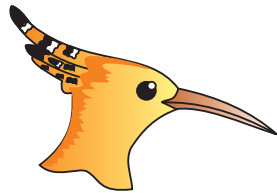
Ducks and swans have flat beaks with strainers. There are strainers on the sides of the beak. Water and mud go out through these strainers leaving the fish and tiny worms in the beak.

Broad, Short and Sticky Beak

Swallow has a broad, short and sticky beak. Swallows go round and round through air with their beaks open. Tiny insects get stuck into their mouths.



Swallow - beak



Hoopoe - beak

Long and Slender Beak

A hoopoe has a long and slender beak to pull out insects from holes in the ground or in trees.

Feet and Claws

Claws of birds are very helpful to them. Birds mainly use their feet to catch food and to protect themselves. They also use them to sit on branches. Some birds use them in other ways also.

Do you know?

The humming bird can remain at one spot upto an hour during flight.



Key Ideas

- ★ Birds do not have teeth to eat their food.
- ★ Some birds do not fly at all.
- ★ A bird's body has two types of feathers - flight feathers and down feathers.
- ★ Aquatic birds have webbed feet to swim.
- ★ Some birds like kiwi and penguin are flightless, whereas eagle and vulture fly at great heights.
- ★ Different kinds of birds have different kinds of beaks.

LET'S WRITE TOGETHER



A. Answer these questions :

1. How do birds fly ?
2. What kinds of feathers does a bird have ?
3. What are prey birds ?
4. What are aquatic birds ?
5. Why are the beaks of the birds different ?
6. How do the claws help a bird ?

B. Complete the sentences :

1. Birds fly in _____ of food.
2. Birds do not have teeth to eat their _____.
3. A bird's body is _____ with feathers.
4. Some birds fly over long _____
5. _____ and swans have flat beaks.

C. Name two birds of each type.

1. Grain-eating
i. _____ ii. _____
2. Aquatic
i. _____ ii. _____
3. Flesh-eating
i. _____ ii. _____
4. Flightless
i. _____ ii. _____

D. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False :

1. All birds have teeth in their mouths.
2. Kiwi and ostrich fly over long distances.
3. Parrot and sparrow are aquatic birds.
4. Pigeon and crow are flightless birds.
5. The down feathers keep the bird's body warm.

Five empty boxes for writing 'T' or 'F' corresponding to the statements in section D.



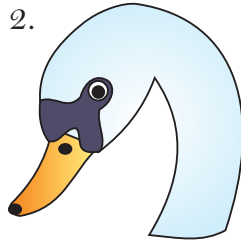
LET US DO

Identify the following types of beaks and name them. Write related bird's name also:

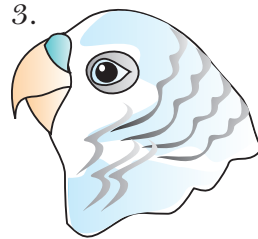
1.



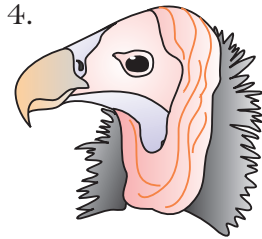
2.



3.



4.



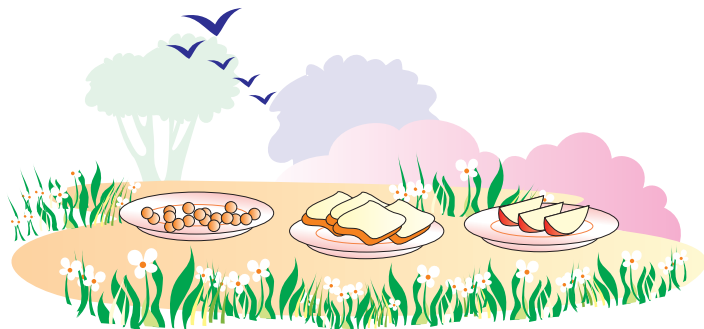
Fun Activity



1. Feed a bird!

Set up a bird table in your garden. Place seeds, bread crumbs and small fruit pieces on it. Observe which bird likes which food most.

2. Collect different pictures of birds and paste them in your scrap book.



GLOSSARY

Defend - protect against attack

Skeleton - the structure of bones that supports the body of a person or an animal

Chisel - a tool with a sharp flat edge at the end

Worm - a long thin creature with no bones or legs, that lives in soil, tree, fruit etc.