

## 7.BIRDS

### TEACHING TASK

#### Multiple Choice Questions

(PAGE NO : 3)

1.What do birds use to eat food?

- A) Teeth                      B) Tongue                      C) Beak                      D) Claws

**Solution:** C) Beak

**Explanation:** Birds do not have teeth. They use their beaks to pick, break, and eat food)

2.What are birds' special clothes called?

- A) Scales                      B) Fur                      C) Feathers                      D) Skin

**Solution:** C) Feathers

**Explanation:** Feathers cover a bird's body and help in flying, staying warm, and protection.

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

- A) Eagle                      B) Sparrow                      C) Penguin                      D) Falcon

**Solution:** C) Penguin

**Explanation:** Penguins are flightless birds but excellent swimmers.

4.Which bird feature helps them stay warm?

- A) Beak                      B) Feathers                      C) Claws                      D) Wings

**Solution:** B) Feathers

**Explanation:** Feathers trap air and keep birds warm.

5.What is the purpose of flight feathers?

- A) To keep birds warm                      B) To make birds look colorful  
C) To help birds fly                      D) To attract mates

**Solution:** C) To help birds fly

**Explanation:** Flight feathers are long, strong feathers on wings and tail used for flying.

6.What do down feathers provide?

- A) Lift for flying                      B) Extra warmth  
C) Colorful patterns                      D) Balance

**Solution:** B) Extra warmth

**Explanation:** Down feathers are soft and fluffy; they trap heat to keep birds warm.

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

- A) Molting                      B) Preening                      C) Nesting                      D) Feeding

**Solution:** B) Preening

**Explanation:** Preening is the process where birds clean, arrange, and oil their feathers.

8. Where do feathers grow from on a bird?

- A) Beak                      B) Claws                      C) Feather follicles    D) Wings

**Solution:** C) Feather follicles

**Explanation:** Feathers grow from tiny skin openings called feather follicles.

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

- A) Sing                      B) Fly                      C) Swim                      D) Eat

**Solution:** B) Fly

**Explanation:** Chest muscles help move the wings during flight.

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

- A) Gliding                      B) Hovering                      C) Flapping                      D) Perching

**Solution:** C) Flapping

**Explanation:** Flapping is the repeated up and down movement of wings to fly.

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

- A) Flap wings continuously                      B) Use upstrokes and downstrokes  
C) Perch on branches                      D) Sing

**Solution:** B) Use upstrokes and downstrokes

**Explanation:** Both strokes are needed to maintain balance and direction in flight.

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

- A) To prepare for the next flap  
B) To lift the bird into the air  
C) To slow down the bird  
D) To help with landing

**Solution:** B) To lift the bird into the air

**Explanation:** Downstroke pushes air downward and gives lift.

## ADVANCED LEVEL

(i) More than One Answer Type

(PAGE NO : 4)

13. What are two things feathers help birds do?

- A) Fly B) Swim C) Stay warm D) Dig

**Solution:** A) Fly, C) Stay warm

**Explanation:** Feathers help in flying and maintaining body heat.

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

- A) Pointed                      B) Hooked                      C) Flat                      D) Furry

**Solution:** A) Pointed, B) Hooked, C) Flat

**Explanation:** Beaks come in many shapes, but never furry.

15. What are two functions of feathers for birds?

- A) Flying                      B) Swimming                      C) Keeping warm                      D) Digging

**Solution:** A) Flying, C) Keeping warm

**Explanation:** Feathers mainly help birds fly and stay warm.

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

- A) Flight Feathers    B) Body Feathers  
C) Down Feathers    D) Tail Feathers

**Solution:** A) Flight Feathers, C) Down Feathers

**Explanation:** Flight feathers help in flying; down feathers provide warmth.

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

- A) Help birds flap their wings  
B) Help birds swim  
C) Assist in moving wings up and down  
D) Aid in catching prey

**Solution:** A) Help birds flap their wings, C) Assist in moving wings up and down

**Explanation:** Chest muscles power the wings for flight movement.

18. Which wing strokes are involved in bird flight?

- A) Upstroke                      B) Downstroke                      C) Glide    D) Hover

**Solution:** A) Upstroke, B) Downstroke

**Explanation:** Both strokes are essential for flying

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

- A) Help birds flap their wings  
B) Help birds swim  
C) Assist in moving wings up and down  
D) Aid in catching prey

**Solution:** A) Help birds flap their wings, C) Assist in moving wings up and down

**Explanation:** These muscles mainly support wing movement for flying.

20. Which wing strokes are involved in bird flight?

- A) Upstroke                      B) Downstroke                      C) Glide    D) Hover

**Solution:** A) Upstroke, B) Downstroke

**Explanation:** These are the two main strokes used during flight.

### (ii) Fill in the Blanks

21. Birds use their \_\_\_\_\_ instead of teeth to eat different kinds of food.

**Solution:** Beak

**Explanation:** Birds lack teeth; the beak helps them eat.

22. Birds use their \_\_\_\_\_ to clean and arrange their feathers, a process called preening.

**Solution:** Beak

**Explanation:** Birds clean feathers using their beak.

23. Birds have special muscles in their \_\_\_\_\_ that help them move their wings.

**Solution:** Chest

**Explanation:** Chest muscles power wing movement.

**(iii) Matching Type**

**(PAGE NO : 5**

24. Feathers of Birds

**Column A**

**Column B**

1. Flight Feathers A) Long feathers on wings and tail for flying
2. Body Feathers C) Feathers that help birds stay warm and dry
3. Down Feathers B) Soft and fluffy feathers providing extra warmth
4. Feather Colors D) Colors that help in hiding or attracting mates
5. Preening e. The process of cleaning and arranging feathers

**Solution:** 1-a, 2-c, 3-b, 4-d, 5-e

**Explanation:** Each feather type has a specific role such as flying, warmth, or camouflage.

25. **Match the Following: Wings**

**Column A**

**Column B**

1. Chest Muscles D) Special muscles that help in wing movement
2. Flapping B) Helps birds lift off ground and stay in air
3. Upstroke A) Moves wings up and down for lift
4. Downstroke C) Wing moves down and lifts the bird
5. Flying Smoothly e. Adjusting speed and force for balance

**Solution:** 1-d, 2-b, 3-a, 4-c, 5-e

**Explanation:** Wing strokes and chest muscles work together for smooth flight.

**(iv) Answer the Following Questions**

26. Explain about different types of feathers of birds.

**Solution:** Birds have mainly three types of feathers:

1. Flight Feathers – Long and strong feathers on wings and tail used for flying.

2. Body Feathers – Cover the body, protect the bird, and keep it warm and dry.
3. Down Feathers – Soft and fluffy feathers close to the skin that trap heat and keep birds warm.

**Explanation:** Each type of feather has a special function: flight feathers help in flying, body feathers protect the body, and down feathers provide insulation.

## LEARNER'S TASK

### Multiple Choice Questions

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

- A) Seeds                      B) Fruits                      C) Eggs                      D) Nests

**Solution:** C) Eggs

**Explanation:** Birds reproduce by laying eggs, which hatch into baby birds.

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

- A) To entertain                      B) To communicate  
C) To scare away predators                      D) To attract insects

**Solution:** B) To communicate

**Explanation:** Birds sing mainly to communicate with other birds, such as calling or attracting mates.

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

- A) How to fly                      B) How to swim  
C) How to build nests                      D) How to sing

**Solution:** A) How to fly

**Explanation:** Many baby birds learn flying skills from their parents.

4. Why do birds have different feather colors?

- A) To make them heavier  
B) To help them hide from predators or attract mates  
C) To help them fly better  
D) To keep them warm

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

**Explanation:** Feather colors give camouflage or help attract mates.

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

- A) Flight feathers    B) Down feathers    C) Body feathers    D) Tail feathers

**Solution:** C) Body feathers

**Explanation:** Body feathers protect the bird and help maintain warmth.

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

- A) Preening    B) Molting    C) Nesting    D) Mating

**Solution:** B) Molting

**Explanation:** Molting is when birds lose old feathers and grow new ones.

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

- A) Downstroke      B) Glide                      C) Hover                      D) Upstroke

**Solution:** D) Upstroke

**Explanation:** Upstroke is when the wing moves upward during flight.

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

- A) Upstroke              B) Glide                      C) Hover                      D) Downstroke

**Solution:** D) Downstroke

**Explanation:** Downstroke pushes air downward, giving the bird lift.

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

- A) By changing their beak shape  
B) By altering their feather colors  
C) By adjusting their wing flapping speed and force  
D) By changing their body temperature

**Solution:** C) By adjusting their wing flapping speed and force

**Explanation:** Birds control flight by changing how fast and strong they flap.  
Advanced Level (More than One Answer Type)

### ADVANCED LEVEL

**(i) More than One Answer Type**

**(PAGE NO : 6)**

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

- A) Beaks                      B) Feathers                      C) Feet                      D) Claws

**Solution:** A) Beaks, C) Feet, D) Claws

**Explanation:** Birds use beaks, feet, and claws to catch or pick food)

11.Which birds have special adaptations for swimming?

- A) Penguins              B) Sparrows                      C) Ducks                      D) Eagles

**Solution:** A) Penguins, C) Ducks

**Explanation:** Penguins and ducks have body structures made for swimming.

12.How do feather colors benefit birds?

- A) Attracting mates                      B) Helping in flight  
C) Hiding from predators                      D) Keeping warm

**Solution:** A) Attracting mates, C) Hiding from predators

**Explanation:** Colors provide camouflage and help attract mates.

13.Which activities are part of feather care for birds.

- A) Preening              B) Molting                      C) Eating                      D) Building nests

**Solution:** A) Preening, B) Molting

**Explanation:** Birds care for feathers by preening and molting.

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

- A) Lifting off the ground                      B) Maintaining balance

C) Digging for food

D) Staying in the air

**Solution:** A) Lifting off the ground, D) Staying in the air

**Explanation:** Wing flapping helps birds take off and continue flying.

15. Which actions help birds stay balanced while flying?

A) Using upstrokes and downstrokes

B) Adjusting wing flapping speed

C) Preening feathers

D) Changing wing flapping force

**Solution:** A) Using upstrokes and downstrokes, B) Adjusting wing flapping speed, D) Changing wing flapping force.

**Explanation:** Birds maintain balance by controlling wing movement.

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

A) Lifting off the ground

B) Maintaining balance

C) Digging for food

D) Staying in the air

**Solution:** A) Lifting off the ground, D) Staying in the air

**Explanation:** Flapping provides lift and keeps birds flying.

17. Which actions help birds stay balanced while flying?

A) Using upstrokes and downstrokes

B) Adjusting wing flapping speed

C) Preening feathers

D) Changing wing flapping force

**Solution:** A) Using upstrokes and downstrokes, B) Adjusting wing flapping speed, D) Changing wing flapping force

**Explanation:** Birds control flight balance with their wing movements.

**Fill In the Blanks**

**(PAGE NO : 7)**

18. Birds lay \_\_\_\_\_ and take care of them until they hatch into baby birds.

**Solution:** Eggs

**Explanation:** Baby birds develop inside eggs.

19. Feathers grow from tiny tubes in the skin called \_\_\_\_\_

**Solution:** Follicles

**Explanation:** Follicles are small openings from which feathers grow.

20. \_\_\_\_\_ feathers are very soft and fluffy, providing extra warmth for baby birds.

**Solution:** Down

**Explanation:** Down feathers trap warm air to keep baby birds warm.

21. Each flap of the wing is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

**Solution:** Stroke

**Explanation:** A wing stroke is one complete movement of the wing.

## Matching Type

22. Match the Following: Introduction to Birds

### Column A:

1. Feathers
2. Beaks
3. Eggs
4. Sounds
5. Penguins

### Column B:

- A) Help birds communicate
- B) Used to eat
- C) Birds adapted for swimming
- D) Provide lift, warmth, color, balance
- e. Laid by birds

**Solution:**a-d, 2-b, 3-e, 4-a, 5-c

**Explanation:** Each feature matches its correct function: feathers give warmth and flight, beaks eat, eggs hatch, sounds communicate, penguins swim.

## (iv) Answer the Following Question

23. Explain different types of wings in birds.

**Solution:** Birds have different types of wings such as:

1. Broad wings – found in eagles and hawks for soaring.
2. Long narrow wings – seen in seabirds for long-distance flying.
3. Short rounded wings – used by small birds for quick takeoff.
4. Slender pointed wings – help birds fly fast, like swifts and swallows.

**Explanation:** Each bird's wing shape is adapted to its lifestyle—soaring, fast flying, gliding, or quick movement.

## TEACHING TASK

### Multiple Choice Questions

(PAGE NO : 9)

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

- A) Flat                      B) Conical                      C) Pointed                      D) Spoon-shaped

**Solution:** B) Conical

**Explanation:** Conical beaks are strong and hard, perfect for cracking seeds and nuts.

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

- A) Chisel-shaped      B) Hooked                      C) Spoon-shaped      D) Pointed

**Solution:** C) Spoon-shaped

**Explanation:** Spoonbills have long, flat spoon-shaped beaks to scoop fish.

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

- A) Pointed                      B) Conical                      C) Flat                      D) Hooked

**Solution:** C) Flat

**Explanation:** Flat beaks help birds like ducks filter food from water.

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

- A) Webbed                      B) Raptor                      C) Perching                      D) Climbing

**Solution:** C) Perching

**Explanation:** Perching feet with three toes forward and one backward help birds grip branches.

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

- A) Climbing      B) Perching      C) Webbed      D) Raptor

**Solution:** C) Webbed

**Explanation:** Webbed feet help birds push water while swimming.

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

- A) Walking      B) Raptor      C) Perching      D) Climbing

**Solution:** D) Climbing

**Explanation:** Climbing feet have two toes forward and two backward for strong grip.

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

- A) Pointed B) Flat C) Chisel-shaped D) Spoon-shaped

**Solution:** B, D

**Explanation:** Flat and spoon-shaped beaks help birds filter food from water

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

- A) Hooked B) Conical C) Spoon-shaped D) Pointed

**Solution:** B, C, D

**Explanation:** Only hooked beaks are for tearing meat; others serve different functions.

## ADVANCED LEVEL

### i) More than One Answer Type

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

- A) Chisel-shaped B) Conical      C) Flat      D) Hooked

**Solution :** A, C, D

**Explanation:** Only conical beaks are strong enough for seed cracking.

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

- A) Pointed      B) Spoon-shaped C) Chisel-shaped D) Flat

**Solution :** B, C, D

**Explanation:** Nectar feeders mainly use pointed beaks.

### (ii) Fill in the Blanks

11. Birds with \_\_\_\_\_ feet have three toes pointing forward and one toe pointing backward to help them sit comfortably on branches.

**Solution:** Perching

**Explanation:** Perching feet help birds grip branches tightly.

12. \_\_\_\_\_ feet have toes connected by webbing, which helps birds swim smoothly in water.

**Solution:** Webbed

**Explanation:** Webbed feet allow birds to push water while swimming.

**(iii) Matching Type**

11. Match the following (Beaks)

**Column A**

**Column B**

A) Pointed Beak

1. Shaped like a chisel, used to peck wood

B) Hooked Beak

2. Wide and flat, used to filter food

C) Flat Beak

3. Curved tip, used to catch and eat meat

D) Chisel-shaped Beak

4. Sharp and pointed, used to sip nectar

**Solution:** A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1

**Explanation:** Each beak shape fits the bird's feeding habit.

**(iv) Answer the Following Question.**

12. Explain about different beaks in birds.

**Solution:** Birds have different beaks depending on their food habits:

- Conical beaks for cracking seeds.
- Hooked beaks for tearing meat.
- Chisel-shaped beaks for drilling wood
- Flat beaks for filtering food from water.
- Spoon-shaped beaks for scooping food
- Pointed beaks for sipping nectar.

**Explanation:** Beaks are adapted to match each bird's diet and lifestyle.

**TEACHING TASK**

**(PAGE NO : 9)**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

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

- A) Spoon-shaped      B) Hooked      C) Pointed      D) Flat

**Solution:** C) Pointed

**Explanation:** Hummingbirds use long pointed beaks to reach nectar.

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

- A) Chisel-shaped      B) Conical      C) Pointed      D) Hooked

**Solution:** D) Hooked

**Explanation:** Hooked beaks help raptors tear flesh.

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

- A) Spoon-shaped      B) Chisel-shaped      C) Flat      D) Pointed

**Solution:** C) Flat

**Explanation:** Flat beaks help birds like ducks filter food.

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

- A) Webbing                      B) Paddles                      C) Sharp claws                      D) Flat toes

**Solution:** C) Sharp claws

**Explanation:** Raptors use sharp talons to catch prey.

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

- A) Swimming                      B) Climbing                      C) Walking                      D) Perching

**Solution:** C) Walking

**Explanation:** Walking feet have strong toes for running.

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

- A) Raptor                      B) Perching                      C) Swimming                      D) Webbed

**Solution:** C) Swimming

**Explanation:** Swimming feet act like paddles underwater.

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

- A) Climbing                      B) Webbed                      C) Perching                      D) Raptor

**Solution:** B) Webbed

**Explanation:** Webbed toes help birds move through water.

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

- A) Conical                      B) Hooked                      C) Chisel-shaped                      D) Spoon-shaped

**Solution:** C) Chisel-shaped

**Explanation:** Chisel-shaped beaks help woodpeckers drill wood.

### ADVANCED LEVEL

**(i) More than One Answer Type**

**(PAGE NO : 10)**

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

- A) Chisel-shaped                      B) Conical                      C) Flat                      D) Hooked

**Solution:** A, C, D

**Explanation:** Only conical beaks are strong enough for seed cracking.

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

- A) Pointed                      B) Spoon-shaped                      C) Chisel-shaped                      D) Flat

**Solution:** B, C, D

**Explanation:** Nectar feeders mainly use pointed beaks.

**(ii) Fill In the Blanks**

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

**Solution:** Climbing

**Explanation:** Climbing feet provide strong grip on tree bark.

12. \_\_\_\_\_ feet have sharp, strong claws for catching and holding onto prey.

**Solution:** Raptor

**Explanation:** Raptor feet have curved talons for hunting.

### (iii) Matching Type

13. Match the type of bird foot with its description

**Column A:**

**Column B:**

A) Perching Feet

1. Strong, sturdy toes for walking/running

B) Webbed Feet

2. Strong, sturdy toes for walking/running

C) Walking Feet

3. Three toes forward, one backward for sitting

D) Swimming

4. Feet Toes connected by webbing

**Solution:** A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2

**Explanation:** Each foot type helps birds survive in their habitat.

### (iv) Answer the Following Question

14. Explain about different types of feet in birds.

**Solution:**

Birds have different feet based on their lifestyle:

- Perching feet help birds sit on branches.
- Webbed feet help birds swim.
- Walking feet help birds run on land)
- Climbing feet help grip tree trunks.
- Raptor feet have sharp claws to catch prey.

**Explanation:** Feet shapes are adapted to each bird's needs and habitat.