**Chapter 5**

 **Birds—Beaks and Claws**

1. Take a walk in your neighbourhood and observe carefully. Note down the birds you see in your area and if possible the kind of beak they have.
2. Make a collage of birds having crushing beaks and curved beaks.
3. Keep different types of foods outside your house that is grains, fruits and a piece of meat one at time. Carefully observe the birds which come to feed on the given food. Take some pictures to see their beaks and claws. Stick the pictures in a scrap book and highlight the difference you see in the beak and claws of the birds eating these different types of foods.
4. Name the famous Indian ornithologist.
5. Make a model of at least 3 different types of beaks and specify the type of food they are able to eat.
6. Draw the feet and claws of Eagle and Duck showing their difference and state the reason for the difference.
7. Name a bird that can flap its wings 90 times in just one second.
8. What is a sifting beak? Give an example of bird having sifting beak.
9. Eagle, vulture and hawk are known as bird of prey, why?
10. Complete the given statements
11. Birds need food but they do not have \_\_\_\_\_ to eat their\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
12. Birds use their claws and beaks to catch and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
13. Birds like parrot have curved beak that helps them in cracking \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
14. Hoopoe takes out \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and worms from the holes in the ground.
15. The sticky beak from inside of swallow helps to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ while flying.
16. The webbed feet of duck means that front toes are joined by \_\_\_\_ .
17. Sparrows and other perching birds, can even\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ while perching on a wire.
18. The long legs with wide spreadingtoes help crane to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in shallow water or mud.
19. Complete the given table

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| S.N | Name of the bird | Type of birds |
|  1. | Sparrow |  |
|  2. |  | Curved beak |
|  3. | Eagle |  |
|  4. |  | Chiselling beak |
|  5. | Humming bird |  |

1. Give 2 examples of each of the following.
2. Birds with crushing beak
3. Piercing and Tearing beak
4. Probing beak
5. Wading birds
6. Climbing birds
7. Perching birds
8. Swimming birds
9. What are the different purposes for which birds use their beaks?
10. What is preening?
11. When we look at the beak of a bird, what does it tells us about the bird?
12. Which two birds are able to eat variety of food with their beaks?
13. What are claws? State the different functions it can be used by birds.
14. I visited house of my friend when I knocked her door somebody from inside called out there is someone on the door please open it in a very sweet voice. When I asked my friend whose voice it is, she said it was a bird. a) Do you think it is possible for a bird to speak like a human being.

b) Name the bird.

19. How does the presence of slender and long beak help the sunbird?

1. 20.Fill the blanks in the table

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| S.N | Name of the bird | Type of bird based on feet and claws |
|  1 | Eagle | ? |
|  2 |  | Perching birds |
|  3  | Penguins |  |
|  4 |  | Wading birds |
|  5 | Hen |  |
|  6 |  Parrot |  |

21. Correct the given statements

1. Birds have teeth inside their beak.
2. Sparrow has curved beak
3. Eagle has long and slender claws.
4. Wood pecker has three toes pointing downward and two toes pointing upward.

22. How are feet and claws of scratching birds different from that of climbing birds?

 **Chapter 6**

 **Insects**

1. The student should look around their house and make a list of insects they can see in their house.
2. The students should visit a garden near the house and note down the names of insects they were able to see there and also state where they found them in the garden. For example
3. Butterfly – sitting on flower
4. Collect pictures of 4 or 5 useful insect and make a collage.
5. I was standing on my balcony a wasp bit me. Do you think wasp is an insect? Give reason for your answer and also state where the sting is located.
6. Geeta sees that her mother has put a line of turmeric powder around a hole from where ants were coming out in a corner of her kitchen.
7. To which group of animals do ants belong?
8. Why did Geeta’s mother put turmeric powder?
9. Make a chart showing the life cycle of butterfly.
10. Visit a garden and observe carefully, you shall see that butterfly and honey bees get attracted to certain kinds of flower. Please write down the features of the flower.
11. Ravi had gone to his uncle’s house that had a big drain next to his house. He was being bitten by an insect there.
12. Name the insect by which he was being bitten.
13. What possible disease he could suffer from after being bitten by the insect?
14. How can growth of the insect be prevented?
15. Define the following terms
16. Social insects
17. Combs
18. Cocoon
19. Lac
20. Apiculture
21. Pollination
22. Insects like bee, ant and termites are called as social insect, justify.
23. Complete the given paragraph

A colony of bees in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has about 50,000 to 80,000 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which collect \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.It also has few hundred male bees, called drones. There is however, only one \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bee in a hive.

1. Correct the given statements
2. Honeybees are very harmful to us.
3. A beehive consists of many six-sided chambers known as cells.
4. When houseflies sit on garbage or animal excreta they do not carry disease causing germs on their feet and bodies.
5. The sting of wasp are often non- poisonous and causes pain and cause redness on the skin.
6. Mosquitoes often help in spreading of disease Bubonic plague.
7. We get lac from the liquid secreted by the lac-insect.
8. Insects have bones and two pair of legs.
9. Name the largest group of animals on the earth.
10. Complete the given statements
11. Lac insects usually grow on banyan trees, they secrete a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ substance called\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
12. The heat and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ drives the \_\_\_\_\_\_ out of hive.
13. Butterfly and honey bee visit flowers and also hep in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ eats large number of pests that are harmful for plants.
15. When houseflies carrying germs sit on food item, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are passed to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
16. Spider is not an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
17. We can get rid of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by using natural methods or by using chemicals like insecticides.
18. Complete the table

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| S.N | Name of disease | Name of disease spreading insects |
|  1 |  Cholera |  |
|  2 |  | Female anopheles mosquito |
|  3 | Dengue |  |
|  4 |  | Fleas |

1. How spider makes web in which it catches insects?
2. Make a poster to spread the awareness about maintaining cleanliness and hygiene.
3. What are natural methods used to get rid of harmful insects?
4. What is sericulture?
5. How is honey collected from a beehive?
6. In what way do the insects helps in pollination?
7. Write the main characters of an insect.
8. How is the silk thread made?
9. All the insects are not always useful, Justify