

Lesson: 3- BIRDS

E. Give reasons for the following statements:

1. Birds have a streamlined body.

Ans: Birds have streamlined bodies, so it is easier for them to cut through the air.

2. Wading birds have spread-out toes.

Ans: Spread-out toes keep them from sinking into soft mud in the water.

F. Answer the following question in one word:

1. Which bird lays the largest egg?

Ans: Ostriches

2. Which body part help the birds change their direction during flight?

Ans: Tail

3. What are the nest of eagles and hawks called?

Ans: Eyries

G. Answer the following questions in brief:

1. Why are beaks of all birds not similar?

Ans: Birds eat with help of their beaks. Shape of the beak depends on the kind of food theyeat.

2. Duck have holes on the sides of their beak. How does this help them?

Ans:

* Ducks find their food in the water.

*When the ducks take muddy water along with insects and worms in their mouth, thewater moves out of the holes leaving insects and plants inside the beak.

3. How can we care for birds?

Ans: *We should care for birds, especially in summers.

*We should set up a shallow vessels filled with water outside, where the birds canbathe and drink water.

H. Answer the following questions in detail:-

1. Name the different types of feathers of a bird.

Explain their functions.Ans:

- **Flight feathers** – Flight feathers help birds to fly. They are found on the wings and the tail.
- **Body feathers** – Body feathers are colour feathers, which cover the body of the bird.
- **Down feathers** – Down feathers are soft and fluffy feathers found close to the body of a bird. They help birds to keep their bodies warm.

2. How are perching birds different

from climbing birds? Ans:-

- **Perching birds:-**

*They have three toes in the front and one at the back. It helps them to hold on to a branch.

- **climbing birds:-**

They have two toes pointing upwards and two toes pointing downwards. It helps them to climb trees easily.

3. Describe the food habits of some common Indian birds?

	Birds	Food
1.	Sparrow & Pigeon	Seeds, Grains
2.	Owl, Eagle & Hawk	Flesh of other animals
3.	Woodpecker & Swallow	Insects
4.	Duck & Geese	Insects, plants and fish

4. INSECTS

E. Give reasons for the following statements.

1. Insects have spiracles on their body.

Ans: Insects do not **have** lungs, so they are using spiracles to exchange oxygen and carbon dioxide with **the** outside air.

2. The honeybee is considered to be a useful insect.

Ans: Honey bee is considered as a useful insect. Because, its make honey from the nectar of flowers.

F. Answer the following question in one word.

1. Which body part of insects contains the legs?

Ans: Thorax

2. What do butterflies eat?

Ans: Nectar

3. What is the hard covering on an insects body called?

Ans: Chitin

4. What are the male ants of the ant colony called?

Ans: Drones

G. Answer the following questions in brief.

1. How do antennae help the insect?

Ans: Insects use antennae to smell, feel and taste things.

2. Why are mosquitoes considered harmful insects?

Ans: Mosquitoes are considered to be harmful because **they spread diseases such as dengue and malaria.**

3. Describe the social structure of a beehive?

Ans:

- **Bees** live in hives that contain the queen **bee**, the worker **bee** and the drone.
- The worker **bee** and the queen **bee** are both female, but only the queen **bee** can reproduce. All drones are male.

- Worker **bees** clean the hive, collecting pollen, water and nectar, and changing the nectar to honey.

H. Answer the following questions in details.

1. Write about the food habits of any four insects.

Insects	Food
Butterflies	Nectar of flower
Grasshoppers	Leaves
Mosquitoes	Blood of animal including humans
Dragonflies	Mosquitoes and other small flying insects

2. How can insects be both harmful and useful? Explain with examples.

Useful Insect:

- Dragon fly help in eating mosquitoes and preventing the diseases caused due to mosquitoes

Harmful Insect:

- Some insects are known to cause harm to us. For example Grasshoppers or locusts destroy crop.

5.PARTS OF PLANTS

E. Give reasons for the following statement

1. Leave are called the food factory of the plant.

Ans: The leaf is called the food factory of the plant because it makes food by the process of photosynthesis with the help of chlorophyll, water, carbon-dioxide, and sunlight.

2. Most underground stems are swollen and big.

Ans: Underground stems are swollen and big because they save food and nutrients with them.

F. Answer the following questions in one word.

1 . What is the green pigment present in leaves called?

Ans: Chlorophyll

2. What are seed with one cotyledon called?

Ans: Monocoat

3. Name any one plant whose leaves w eat?

Ans: Spinach

4. Which part of a plant changes into fruit?

Ans: Flower

G. Answer the following questions in brief.

1. Write any two functions of the stem.

Ans:

- *It bears branches, laves, buds, flowers, and fruits.*
- *It carries food made by the leaves to all the parts of the plant.*

2. What do you understand by photosynthesis?

Ans: Photosynthesis is the process by which leaves prepare food with the help of chlorophyll in the presence of air, water, and sunlight.

3. How do leaves help the plant?

Ans: Leaves help the plants to breathe, prepare food, and the leaves of some plants store food.

4. What is the main function of roots?

Ans:

- *They hold the plant firmly in the soil.*
- *They absorb water and minerals from the soil.*
- *Some roots also store food in them.*

H. Answer the following questions in details.

1. *What is the difference between a taproot and fibrous roots?*

Ans:

<i>Taproot</i>	<i>Fibrous root</i>
<i>Taproot has a thick main root, and many small roots grow from this main thick root.</i>	<i>Fibrous roots are bunch of thin and bushy roots.</i>
<i>Some tap root like in radish and carrot store food in them</i>	<i>Fibrous roots do not store food.</i>

2. **How do seeds germinate?**

Ans: Germination is the process of seeds developing into new plants.

When the seed gets lights, warmth, air and water, the baby plant grows.

The water helps to soften the seed coat and the baby plant comes out.

