



CLASS -III

SUBJECT : SCIENCE

**BIRDS: FOOD
AND MORE**





Date ___/___/___

Let us answer

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. In addition to the stem, branches, leaves and buds, the shoot of a plant bears
 - a. flowers and roots.
 - b. fruits and roots.
 - c. flowers and fruits. ✓
2. We eat the leaves of this plant.
 - a. Potato
 - b. tomato
 - c. Spinach ✓
3. The stem of this plant is soft, green and weak.
 - a. neem
 - b. Coconut
 - c. money plant ✓
4. The leaf of a plant is called its
 - a. bathroom
 - b. Kitchen ✓
 - c. bedroom.
5. Most fruits have _____ these inside them.
 - a. beads
 - b. Seeds ✓
 - c. Seats.

B. Match the statement with the correct word

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 1. It fixes the plant in the soil | Seed (5) |
| 2. It takes water from the root to the leaf | flower (4) |
| 3. It makes food for the plant. | Stem (2) |
| 4. It changes into a fruit. | leaf (3) |
| 5. It grows into a new plant | root (1) |

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D. Read the clues and unscramble the letters to get the names of the parts of a plant. Write the names on the blanks.

1. It grows above the ground. TEMS STEM

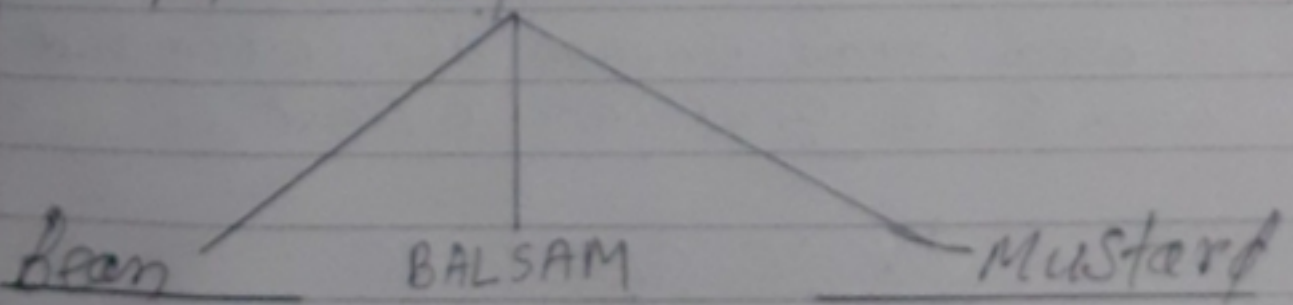
2. It makes the food for the plant. FEAL LEAF

3. Most flowers grow into these. RUITSF FRUITS

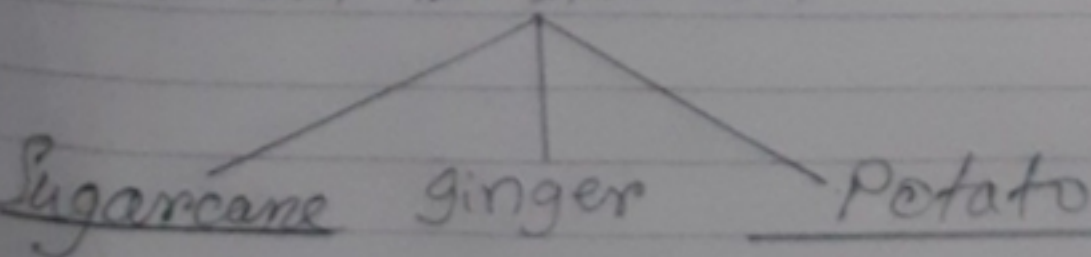
4. It grows below the ground. TORO ROOT

E. Fill in the right words in the empty boxes.

Tap root is found in



We eat the stem of





SCIENCE

BIRDS: FOOD AND MORE

Birds, like other living things, need food. Some birds eat flesh while some eat grains, seeds and fruits. Birds use their beaks and claws to catch, hold and eat their food. The shape of a bird's beak and claws are suited to the type of food it eats.

Different kinds of Beaks.

Strong, sharp and hooked beaks. Eagles, vultures and kites are birds of prey. They eat small animals like chicks, mice, frogs and snakes. They have strong, sharp and hooked beaks to tear flesh.

Short, hard and horny beak.

Sparrows, pigeons, peacocks and finches have short, hard and horny beaks to crush grains and seeds.



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Curved beak.

The curved beak of a parakeet helps it to crack nuts and hard fruits. This curved beak also helps it to climb trees.

Strong and Chisel-shaped beak.
A woodpecker has a strong and chisel-shaped beak. This helps it to tap the bark of trees and take out insects.

Broad and Short beak.

The broad and short beak of a swallow is sticky on the inside. The bird moves round and round in the air with its beak open. Tiny flying insects get stuck inside.

Long and Slender beak

A hoopoe is able to pull out insects from holes in the ground. For this, it has a long and slender beak.

Broad and Flat beak.

The broad and flat beak of a duck has tiny holes on the sides. The duck takes in muddy water with insects, worms and water plants. The mud and water flow out through the tiny holes leaving the plants and insects inside the beak.



Date _____
Feet and claws
Birds use their claws to
catch and eat food, to
protect themselves from their
enemies, and to move about.

Flesh-eating birds
Some flesh-eating birds
like hawks and eagles
have strong and sharp
claws called talons.
These help them to catch
live prey like toads,
rats and small birds.

Perching birds
Perching birds like sparrows,
myriads and crows have
three toes in front and
one at the back. These
type of feet help the
birds to hold on to a
branch. They can even
sleep while they perch!

Scratching birds
Hens scratch and dig the
ground to bring out insects
and buried seeds. They have
strong legs with three toes
in front and one toe
at the back. These toes
have sharp, hard claws to
help them dig.



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Climbing birds
Birds like wood peckers and parakeets have two toes which point upwards and two which point downwards. These toes help them to climb trees and to cling on to them.

Swimming birds.
Water birds have webbed feet. They have three toes in front and one toe at the back. The three front toes are joined by skin which is called a web. This skin helps them to push water back while swimming.

Wading birds.
Birds like cranes and herons are long-legged with spread-out toes. They can wade through muddy water without getting wet.

Oral questions.

Choose the correct answer.

1. Strong and chisel-shaped beaks help birds to (tap the bark of trees/climb trees/crush grains and seeds).
2. The broad and flat beak of a (Parakeet/hoopoe/duck) has tiny holes on the sides.

