

TENDER HEART HIGH SCHOOL, SEC- 33B, Chd

Class: III

Topic: Birds

Subject: Science

Date: 03.07.2024

Good Morning Students

This lesson is for class - 3,
Topic - "Birds" from your book "Srijan
ICSE Science" and is being submitted
to you on 03.07.2024

Ch-3 Birds

Birds look very beautiful. All the birds have feathers on their body. Birds have special features in their body which help them fly in air. These features are as follows:

- Birds have a streamlined body.
- They have wings.
- Their bones are hollow, light and filled with air.

• Kinds of feathers

Birds have two types of feathers.

1. Down feathers - The feathers that cover the whole body of a bird are called down feathers.
2. Flight feathers - The feathers that are attached to the wings are called flight feathers.

• Beaks of birds

The mouth of a bird is called beak. It is also called bill. Birds use their beaks for eating, defence, feeding young ones, gathering food and nesting materials, scratching and attacking.

• Different types of beaks.



Short and hard



Strong sharp and hooked



Chisel-shaped and strong



Long, slender and pointed



Strainer-like

• Different types of feet and claws

1. Grasping or preying: Eagle, hawk, and owl have large curved claws called talons.
2. Scratching - Pheasants and chicken that scratch the ground to get food have nail-like toes.
3. Swimming - Duck and other swimming birds have webbed feet. They use them as paddles while swimming.

4. Perching - Robin, crow and pigeon have a long back toe which lets them grasp a perch tightly.
5. Running - Many fast-running birds like the ostrich and Kiwi have three toes rather than four.
6. Climbing - Birds like parrot and woodpecker have two hind toes to help them to climb without falling backward.
- Caring for the young ones

After a bird lays its eggs, the eggs must be kept warm in order to grow into chicks. The parent birds sit on the eggs to keep them warm.



Eggs stay safe in the nest.

For most birds, parenting duties are shared. The parents take turns sitting on the nest. One will do the sitting while the other bird gets food for itself.

Young birds still need protection from heat and cold, so the parents continue to look after their chicks after they hatch. They travel to and from the nest, bringing food to their young ones. Once the chicks finally get their full feathers, the parents gradually lessen their involvement in the feeding process. The baby birds learn to fly and feed themselves.



A bird feeding its babies

Home - assignment

- Try to find out what different birds eat and make a note of the information.

Thank you