Class -IV.

SCIENCE

HANDOUTS (CHAPTER -5)

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. Birds use their beaks and claws to catch food and:

A) Fly faster
B) Protect themselves from enemies
C) Build stronger nests
D) Sing louder

Answer: B

2. What do birds lack that other living beings might use to eat food?

A) Tongues
B) Stomachs
C) Teeth
D) Claws

Answer: C

3. What does "preening" mean for a bird?

A) Sleeping on a wire
B) Cleaning and setting feathers right
C) Catching prey
D) Building a nest

Answer: B

4. Which birds have a short and hard beak used for crushing seeds and grains?

A) Eagle and Vulture
B) Sparrow and Pigeon
C) Duck and Penguin
D) Parrot and Woodpecker

Answer: B

5. A parrot has what type of beak to help it crack nuts and fruits?

A) Chiselling beak
B) Sifting beak
C) Curved beak

D) Sticky beak

Answer: C

6. Eagles and vultures eat flesh and have beaks that are:

A) Flat and broad

B) Short and hard

C) Strong, hard, and curved

D) Long and slender

Answer: C

7. Which bird has a strong, long, and straight beak to peck at wood?

A) Hoopoe

B) Woodpecker

C) Sunbird

D) Swallow

Answer: B

8. Which of the following birds has a probing beak to suck nectar from flowers?

A) Sunbird

B) Duck

C) Hen

D) Crane

Answer: A

9. How many times in just one second can a humming bird flap its wings?

A) 50 times

B) 90 times

C) 100 times

D) 120 times

Answer: B

10. Which bird has a flat and broad beak with small holes on both sides for sifting food?

A) Eagle

B) Penguin

C) Duck

D) Sparrow

Answer: C

11. A swallow's beak helps it catch flies while flying because it is:

A) Long and curved

B) Strong and hard

C) Sticky from the inside

D) Chiselled

Answer: C

12. What are the long curved nails present on the feet of birds called?

A) Beaks

B) Claws

C) Toes

D) Webs

Answer: B

13. Birds of prey like hawks and eagles have strong and sharp claws to:

A) Swim in water

B) Hold prey firmly while flying

C) Scratch the ground for seeds

D) Climb trees

Answer: B

14. Sparrows, pigeons, and crows are examples of:

A) Wading birds

B) Scratching birds

C) Swimming birds

D) Perching birds

Answer: D

15. How are the toes of swimming birds like ducks and penguins adapted?

A) Two pointing upwards, two downwards

B) Three toes in front, one at the back

C) Front toes are joined by skin to form webbed feet

D) Widely spread out with no skin

Answer: C

16. Wading birds like cranes can walk in shallow water without sinking because of their:

A) Webbed feet

B) Sticky claws

C) Long legs and wide spreading toes

D) Two toes pointing upwards

Answer: C

17. Which scratching bird has three toes in front and one at the back with sharp claws to scratch the ground?

A) Hen

B) Jacana

C) Parrot

D) Vulture

Answer: A

18. Climbing birds like the woodpecker and parrot have:

A) Webbed feet

B) Two toes pointing upwards and two downwards

C) Three toes in front and one at the back

D) Flat and broad feet

Answer: B

19. A person who studies birds is called an:

A) Archaeologist

B) Ornithologist

C) Entomologist

D) Biologist

Answer: B

20. Who was a very famous Indian ornithologist awarded the 'Padma Vibhushan'?

A) Dr Salim Ali

B) Dr Homi Bhabha

C) Dr APJ Abdul Kalam

D) Dr CV Raman

Answer: A

Fill in the Blanks

1. Birds use their beaks and claws to catch and eat food, and to _____ themselves from their enemies.

2. Birds do not have _____ to eat their food.

3. _____ means to clean the feathers and set them right.

4. Birds like the sparrow and pigeon have a short and hard beak for _____ seeds and grains.

5. The parrot has a _____ beak that helps in cracking nuts and fruits.

6. Eagles and vultures have strong, hard, and curved beaks that help them to _____ the flesh.

7. Some birds like the _____ can imitate our voice.

8. The woodpecker has a _____, long, and straight beak to peck at wood.

9. A hoopoe takes out insects and worms from the holes in the ground using its _____ beak.

10. A duck digs up food along with mud and pushes out the water through small _____ on the sides of its beak.

11. A swallow has a small, broad, and _____ beak from inside to catch flies.

12. Claws are the long _____ nails present on the feet of birds.

13. Birds which kill other smaller animals and eat them as food are called birds of _____.

14. Sparrows, pigeons, and crows have long and slender claws to curl around a branch; they are known as _____ birds.

15. The front toes of ducks and penguins are joined by skin, giving them _____ feet.

16. Cranes and jacanas have long legs and widely spread out toes to help them walk in mud without sinking, a process called _____.

17. The hen is a scratching bird with three toes in front and one at the _____ to scratch the ground.

18. Birds like the parrot and woodpecker have two toes pointing _____ and two pointing downwards.

19. A person who studies birds is called an _____.

20. Dr Salim Ali wrote many books on birds and was awarded the 'Padma _____'.

Answers for Fill in the Blanks

1. protect
2. teeth

3. Preening
4. crushing
5. curved
6. tear
7. parrot
8. strong
9. slender
10. holes
11. sticky
12. curved
13. prey
14. perching
15. webbed
16. wading
17. back
18. upwards
19. ornithologist
20. Vibhushan