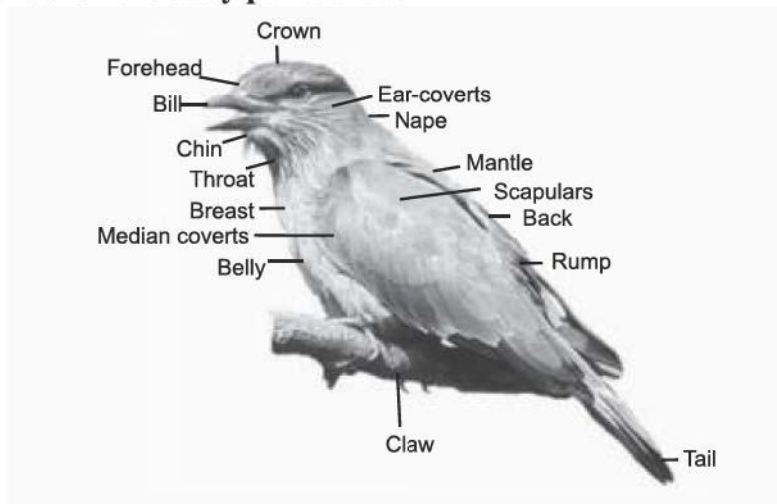


UNIT 8



Pre-task

P.1 Know the words for the body parts of a bird.

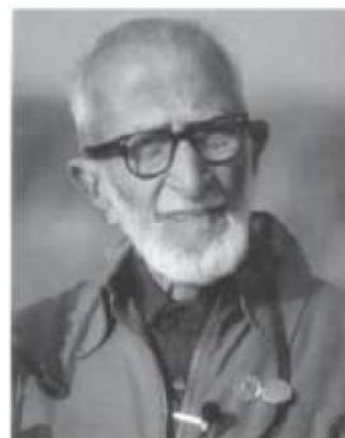


P.2 Make a list of five small sized birds and write about their characteristics (at least two).

No.	Name of the bird	Characteristics
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

P.3 Read this excerpt on Salim Ali.

Salim Ali is one of the foremost names in the fields of Ornithology (Scientific Study of Birds) and Natural History in the entire world. He was an Indian, born on 12th November, 1896. He is often referred as 'the Birdman of India'. He was among the first Indians to conduct systematic bird surveys and has written a number of bird books. He spent a major part of his life in camping in jungles and staying in tents for studying birds. His ten volumes of 'Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan' is an authentic reference book for bird lovers and researchers. Due to his contribution only, Ornithology became popular in India. After independence he became a key figure behind the Bombay Natural History Society. He was instrumental in establishment of Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary (Keoladeo National Park). He was awarded the Padma Bhushan in 1958 and Padma Vibhushan in 1976. A number of bird species and a couple of bird sanctuaries and institutions have been named after him. He passed away on 20th June, 1987.



It is a fresh and pleasant morning. Birds are chirping and the wind is cool and calm. Shubhangi with her family is having tea and breakfast in their garden. Devangi, Shubhangi's sister Mitra's friend has come to stay for a couple of days. Devangi is a student of second year zoology in M.S. University, Vadodara. Shubhangi, fascinated by the call of a bird exclaims, 'What a beautiful sparrow it is!' Devangi promptly corrects her, 'My dear, it is not a sparrow. It is a tailor bird. See its colour is yellowish green and it is smaller than a sparrow.'

Shubhangi: You are right. But the day before yesterday when I saw it, its colour was rust.

Devangi: Look, Shubhu, this one is a male and the rust was a female.

Shubhangi: Why is it so? I have observed the female in almost all the species is dull in comparison with the male.

Devangi: It seems that you have keen interest in birds.

Shubhangi: Oh yes, didi. See, Mitra didi is always busy with her projects. Will you, please, tell me more about birds?

Devangi: It is my interest and not Mitra's. I will be happy to talk about birds. Mitra, will you, please, bring a book from my bag titled 'Birds of India' by Salim Ali?

Mitra: Why not? Sure.

Parents: Kids, enjoy your discussion. We have to leave now.

Devangi: Listen, Shubhangi, there are jungle birds, water birds and birds that live near human habitats. This tailor bird is a bird of our surrounding. It stitches its nest with green leaves and fibres of trees. That's why it is called a tailor bird.

Shubhangi: That's great! But why do the female and the male have different colours? We have same colours.

Devangi: Oye chulbul! There are two major types of birds: birds of prey and small birds. Birds of prey hunt small birds for food. The female bird should be dull to hide itself from hunters as it is supposed to continue generations.

Shubhangi: Wonderful! What a design of Nature!

Mitra: Devangi, here is your book. It has very interesting information about birds.

Devangi: Birding is my passion, Mitra. Look, Shubhangi! Here is a picture of a tailor bird's nest.

Shubhangi: : Wow! It's cool.

Devangi: Let's talk about another interesting bird. Look this is Indian Grey Hornbill. This bird is common in Indian subcontinent. It has grey feathers all over the body with light grey and dull belly.

Shubhangi: Yup didi, Where does it live?

Devangi: Its habitat is both in wild as well as urban areas, especially large trees.

Shubhangi: Its beak is quite strange, isn't?

Devangi: Yes, dear. Its beak or bill has an extra portion like a horn and that's why it is called hornbill. One more interesting thing is that it nests in hollows of tall trees. The female enters the nest hollow and seals it by the using mud-pellets supplied by the male. The male takes care of the female and its new-born chicks. It supplies food to the mother and chicks.

Shubhangi: What a caring dude!

Devangi: Such a difficult task to feed the whole family! For the whole day, it has to collect food. For its caring behaviour for female, it is called Vahu ghelo in some areas of our state, meaning one who takes extra care of his wife.

Shubhangi: Wow! That is great. My teacher also says that we should be helpful to others.

May I ask one more question?

Devangi: Sure, dear.

Shubhangi: When I visited my friend Nazmin's home in the Polo forest, I saw many nests of weaver birds on babool trees. So beautiful! How do they build their nests?

Devangi: Look at this picture in the book. It is a weaver bird. The bird is known as 'Sughari' in Gujarati, meaning one who builds beautiful house. Almighty has gifted us different skills and the weaver bird is gifted with the skill of weaving its nests. Weaver birds prefer long thread-like grass leaves to build their nests.

Shubhangi: Didi, who builds a nest, the male bird or the female bird?

Devangi: Male weaver birds build nests. It takes nearly 18 days to complete nest building. When the nest is half completed, the male invites female for pairing by its song. If she accepts the nest, both of them finish the nest. If she doesn't, the nest is abandoned.

Shubhangi: Then it must be very difficult for the male to build more than one nests.

Devangi: Yes, absolutely right. A male often makes many nests during nesting season.

Shubhangi: Poor boy! I remember didi, I saw some incomplete nests also.

Devangi: Shubhangi, the birds are not only our friends, but they also help us in many ways. You know the vulture. Generally people do not like vultures as they eat carcasses or dead animals. But they are called scavengers as they clean our surrounding by eating the rotten dead bodies. Observe its beak in the picture. It is designed to tear the flesh from dead bodies.

Shubhangi: Yes, the curve of the beak is very sharp. Didi, I have not seen any vulture soaring in the sky for last so many months. What is the reason?

Devangi: At present people use medicine to cure sick cattle. When that cattle dies,

vulture eats its body. Diclofenac is very harmful for the vulture. After eating such flesh, it slowly dies within a few days. Nearly 97% of vulture population is lost.

Shubhangi: It simply means that we, the human beings, are very selfish. We do not care for other living beings on the earth. Why are we not doing anything to save the birds? How can we help the birds?

Devangi: You can offer grains and water for birds. Now a days, we get to see very few sparrows, right? Where have they gone?

Shubhangi: Ummm. They have perhaps gone to their Mama's home for vacation.

Devangi: What about the other days?

Shubhangi: I don't know. Will you please explain?

Devangi: They have left us because we have destroyed their homes.

Shubhangi: How? I haven't done that mischief.

Devangi: No, sweetheart. Actually we have designed our houses in such a way that the birds cannot enter the house. We do not allow them to nest in our premises. They feel safe living with us. That's why we call them the House Sparrow.

Shubhangi: Well, I want them back and I am sure my friends will also help me.

Devangi: Ok. You can prepare sparrow nests with the help of cardboard boxes. Do not feed birds Ganthiyas, as it is very harmful to their stomach. Put some grains like rice, millet etc. and water in a dish. They will surely come to play with you. Then you and your friends can sing a song.

"Chakkiben chakkiben Mari sathe ramva aavsho ke nahi, aavsho ke nahi?"

Shubhangi: One more question, didi?

Devangi: Oh, sure.

Shubhangi: Please tell me about migratory birds.

Devangi: Well Shubhu, every year we have thousands of birds as our guests from Europe, Siberia and other cold countries. Birds like pelicans, cranes, various ducks and rosy pastors travel thousands of kilometres to fly to India.

Shubhangi: Rosy pastor! This name sounds sweet. What is that?

Devangi: It is a bird like our myna. Rosy pastor is Vaiya in Gujarati. Its colour is dull brown and pink.

Shubhangi: It is the same one I see during winter, flying in the flock.

Devangi: Good observation. This bird arrives in India in June/July from Europe and returns in March/April.

Shubhangi: How do they travel without any map?

Devangi: They take help of the Sun to find their way. While they come they travel in the early morning and during return migration they fly in the evening.

Shubhangi: Do they all use the same pattern for migration?

Devangi: Of course not. Migratory birds fly in different patterns. Birds like cranes, ducks and geese fly in a formation of 'V' shape. Certain ducks, warblers and flycatchers travel in groups.

Shubhangi: Oh god! How can I remember all the details?

Devangi: That's easy. Remember these steps while birding.

1. See the colour of the bird
2. Observe its size.
3. Notice the shape and length of the bill and tail.
4. Place of sight like perched on a tree or wire, in water body, open ground, grassland or sky. Apart from these tips, you can give your close friend's name to that bird whose nature or any characteristic matches with the friend.

Shubhangi: That's true. Thank you didi for introducing me to the colourful world of birds.

Devangi: Yes, my brain-fever bird!

Mitra: What is that?

Shubhangi: A bird like Shubhangi. Shubhu, search about this bird.

Mitra: Remember Shubhu! We need birds on the earth as they eat up insects harmful to our crops. They are also helpful in spreading of seeds. They entertain us with their sweet calls. Take care of birds; they are the true indicators of a healthy environment.

Shubhangi: Thank you, didi.

Glossary

pleasant enjoyable **chirping** twittering **zoology** માણસવિજ્ઞાન **fascinated** attracted **comparison** તુલના **species** પ્રજાતિઓ **habitat** residence, the natural home or environment of an animal, bird surrounding the things and conditions around a person or thing **generation** પેઢી **passion** desire **pattern** ભાવ **bill** beak **horn** શીંગડો **hollow** empty, vacant **curve** turn **mud pellets** a small, rounded, compressed mass or balls of mud **almighty** having a great deal of power, god **supplied** delivered **dude** a boy **abandoned** deserted **carcasses** dead bodies **flesh** meat **survival** અસ્તિત્વ **scavenger** an animal that feeds on carrion, dead plant material and wastes **carrion** meat of dead animal **soaring** fly or rise high in the air **stomach** belly **mischievous** playful misbehaviour **premises** a house or building **coexistence** to exist together, at the same time, or in the same place **treasure** something that is valuable **migratory** travelling, **migration** voyage, seasonal journey **flock** a number of birds of one kind feeding, resting, or travelling together **perch** a place where birds sit **grassland** an area of land that mostly contains grasses **endangered** at risk or in danger **population** inhabitants of a particular place વસ્તી **rosy** **pastor** a migratory bird **characteristic** a feature or quality belonging typically to a person લક્ષણો

I feel...

- How do you feel when you hear a bird chirping/singing?
- Make a list of birds that you see around you.
- What will you do if you find somebody hunting or teasing birds?
- Do you find house sparrows in your area? What will you and your friends do to save the sparrows?
- Underline the sentences that show Shubhangi's curiosity to know more about the birds.

Vocabulary

V.1 Replace the underlined word/phrase with the words having similar meaning from the text. Write that word in the blank.

1. Chandani was tempted by the low price of the dress.
2. A rabbit's dwelling is a hole.
3. Colour of the female birds is naturally dull to protect them from the destroyers.
4. Arya has longing for trekking in the Himalayas.
5. The Grey hornbill collects mud globes to build its nest.
6. Vultures are called scavengers as they clean our environment by eating flesh.
7. Birds travel from Siberia and the chill countries of Europe to Asia every year.

V.2 State whether these expressions are of happiness, wonder, sadness, curiosity or excitement. Write appropriate word.

1. How beautiful! _____
2. That's great! _____
3. What a design of Nature! _____
4. Wow! It's cool. _____
5. What a caring dude! _____
6. Poor boy! _____
7. What a painful experience! _____
8. Oh! That is miserable! _____

V.3 Follow the instruction to find the words.

Sample: It is risky to face a bull with sharp **corns** in a narrow street. (Change one letter)

It is risky to face a bull with sharp **horns** in a narrow street.

1. Have you ever observed a **mill** of the parrot? It's curved. (Change one letter)
2. In my courtyard, a **block** of sparrows is fed everyday. (Change one letter)
3. Some animals in the jungle feed on **carrier**. (Change two letters)
4. The **habit** of the cheetah is open fields. (Add two letters)
5. His **chief** at school brought him a suspension letter. (add three letters)
6. Your **compassion** to meet your favourite actor will be fulfilled one day. (remove three letters)

V.4 Tick mark the correct option.

1. Children don't like if their parents make their **compromise/comparison** with other.
2. India is the second largest country in **population/pollution** in the world.
3. There is a dangerous **curve/cross** at the Crescent Road. Be careful while driving.
4. If you happen to pass through a jungle, you will surely hear **noise/chirping** of birds.
5. The idea of setting up a language lab in our school was **abandoned/absent** so we were very unhappy.
6. Some birds come from other countries to Gujarat. They are **travelling/ migratory** birds.

V.5 Choose the word from the box that matches the definition.

carcasses, grassland, chirp, scavenger, carrion, characteristics, zoology, perch

1. An open field full of grass _____
2. The flesh of dead animals _____
3. Dead bodies of animals or men _____
4. A branch of science that studies animals and their behavior _____
5. To make a short high-pitched sound _____
6. An animal or a bird that feeds on dead plant, animal or wastes _____
7. Special qualities of a person or a thing _____

V.6 Make meaningful sentence using the set of words.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. eagle – endangered – species – world | 2. stomach ache- Saloni- suffer- cure- doctor |
| 3. dude- get- pleasant – surprise | 4. fascinated – robot – little boy – fair |
| 5. government – supply – necessities | 6. grassland- rosy pastor- flock |

V.7 A homophone is a word that sounds like another word but has a different meaning and spelling.

Sample : We go to a shop to buy things.

When we leave we say bye.

Tick mark the correct word in the bold print to make the sentence meaningful.

We all **no/know** that our freedom was won through non-violence. Many of our freedom fighters sacrificed **there/their** lives **four/for** the noble cause of making our country free. They **said/sad**, "India is **over/our** country so we **won't/want** let them rule over us anymore. We will **send/sand** them **back/bake** to their country." Now we are a free country but it is also **quite/quiet** right that if we are divided into **pieces/peaces**, our nation will become **week/weak**.

Now use these homophones in your own sentences.

- peace _____
piece _____
- son _____
sun _____
- write _____
right _____
- dear _____
deer _____

Comprehension

C.1 Name five birds you like. Classify the information of birds in the table. Work in pairs. One is done for you. ¶¶

Name of the birds	Habitat	Size	Colour	Special information
Tailor bird	Lives around us	Small	Yellowish rust	Stitches nest with the help of green leaves, fibers of trees and threads.

C.2 Tick mark True(T) or False(F).

1. Because of our carelessness, the population of vultures is decreasing. ☐ T ☐ F
2. Birds should be fed with grains and *farsans*. ☐ T ☐ F
3. Prey birds like vultures hunt smaller birds for their food. ☐ T ☐ F
4. The weaver bird and the tailor bird are the same birds. ☐ T ☐ F
5. Birds can travel anywhere without the help of a map. ☐ T ☐ F
6. Migratory birds generally travel in larger groups or flocks. ☐ T ☐ F
7. Grey horn bills are generally not found in Indian subcontinent. ☐ T ☐ F
8. Male Sughari weaves more than one nest in the nesting season. ☐ T ☐ F

C.3 Tick mark the most appropriate option.

1. Shubhangi saw _____ tailor bird.
(a) a smaller (b) a female (c) a male (d) a yellowish
2. The vultures proved to be best friends for human being because they _____.
(a) clean our surroundings (b) are hunters (c) are non vegetarians (d) are bird friendly
3. Who, according to you, is responsible for a half completed nest?
(a) the male weaver bird (b) the females (c) the would be mother (d) the maker itself
4. It is observed that the female in almost all species is _____.
(a) larger and attractive looking (b) smaller and dull in look (c) as good looking as the male
(d) dull in comparison with male

C.4 Frame questions to get the underlined words as answers. ¶¶

Sample: The female in most of the species looks duller in comparison to the male.

Ans: How does the female of most species look in comparison to the males?

1. We find two types of birds: birds of prey and small birds.
2. The male hornbill takes care of female and new born babies.
3. Shubhangi saw a number of nests of the weaver birds on the babool trees.

4. The male weaver bird invites the female bird to observe the half completed nest.
5. Vultures are known as scavengers.
6. The beak of a vulture is designed to tear the flesh from the dead bodies.
7. We should observe the colour, size, shape and the length of a bird while watching it.

C.5 Answer these questions in one line.

1. What does Devangi study? Where? **Ans:** _____
2. What is Shubhangi interested in? **Ans:** _____
3. What did Shubhangi want to know from Devangi? **Ans:** _____
4. What do the birds of prey do? **Ans:** _____
5. Why has Nature made the female smaller and duller? **Ans:** _____
6. How is the beak of a Hornbill? **Ans:** _____
7. Where does Nazmin live? **Ans:** _____

C.6 Answer these questions in two or three sentences each.

1. In what way are birds very useful to us?
2. Have you observed a tailor bird? How does it build its nest?
3. Which are the basic tips for bird watching?
4. What does the weaver bird or Sughari use to build the nest?
5. Why are vultures not seen in the sky?
6. Why are birds like sparrows disappearing from human habitats?
7. From where do Rosy Pastors migrate? What is the speciality in their migration?
8. How can we help the birds?

C.7 Write short notes with the help of given points.

1. The House Sparrow:

Colour- size- friendly- make atmosphere alive- importance- less numbers at present- faulty design of our houses - the birds cannot enter – we keep them away from our premises – feel safety in co existence- prepare sparrow nests - feeding them- saving them from extinction.

2. The Nest-Building Procedure of *Sughari*:

Size- colour- appearance- weaver bird is gifted with the skill of weaving nests - it prefers long thread-like grass leaves to build their nests - male weaver birds build nests - the male invites female for pairing when the nest is half complete – female approves – they make a pair- if disapproves, the nest is abandoned.-a beauty and wonder of nature- facilities in the nest- safety of young ones- sweet chirping

3. Bird Migration:

Thousands of birds migrate from Europe, Siberia and other cold countries - pelicans, cranes, various ducks and rosy pastors travel thousands of kilometres to fly to India – they take help of the sun to find their way – these birds fly in different patterns - for a burdenless journey.

C.8 Give your views. You may use mother tongue.

- Along with your friends, prepare a list of birds found in your surroundings. Mention their chief characteristics.
- Save birds: suggest a few steps to save the birds that we find around. (work in pairs)
- Reflect and give your ideas on 'Birds are our best friends'.

Language Practice

Function: Describing Persons and Places

L.1 Read the conversation.

Vismay: I watched a nice movie *Bhag Milkha Bhag*.

Sharan: What is it about?

Vismay: You really don't know? It is about the life of Milkha Singh. He is a former Indian track and field sprinter.

Sharan: Oh, he is an athlete!

Vismay: Yes, but originally he was in Indian Army and participated in sports through it.

Sharan: He must have set many records.

Vismay: Yes. He won Gold Medals in 1958 and 1962 Asian Games. He also represented India in Summer Olympics at Melbourne, Rome and Tokyo. But his 1960 Olympic 400 m race will always be remembered. He was fourth but set Indian National Record and held it for 41 years.

Sharan: Wow, what a man!

Vismay: Indeed, he is. He is known as 'The Flying Sikh'.

Now, read this news report on Milkha Singh and notice the underlined parts.

Bhag Milkha Bhag is a biographical movie by Rakesh Mehra starring Farhan Akhtar as the famous athlete Milkha Singh. ¹Milkha Singh who is former track and field sprinter is known as The Flying Sikh. He was born in ²Govindpur which is in Pakistan after partition of India. ³The young boy whose parents were killed in riots after partition came to India and joined Indian Army as Sepoy. ⁴The sepoy who participated in a race at the army camp was noticed by the officer. He is famous for ⁵the record that he set at Rome Olympics in 400 m race by completing it in 45.73 seconds. ⁶The Flying Sikh who brought glory to the country was also awarded Padma Shri, India's fourth-highest civilian honour.

L.2 Complete the table using sentences 1 to 6 in the above news report on Milkha Singh.

Talked about	Comment/ Receiver	Connector	What is said?
who	What		
1. Milkha Singh		who	is known as The Flying Sikh

L.3 A. Join the sentences using 'who'.

1. The man is from Jamaica. He won 9 gold medals.

2. Nelson Mandela became the President of South Africa. He spent 27 years in jail.

3. Kailash Satyarthi is an Indian activist. He won the Nobel Peace Prize in 2014.

B. Join the sentences using ‘whose’.

1. I met a man in London. His brother works in Ahmedabad.
2. A woman is on phone. Her name is Sharon.
3. The man is a doctor. His TV show is popular.

C. Join the sentences using ‘which/that’.

1. Our house is on M G Road. We rented it.
2. Let’s go for dinner in the hotel. The hotel is close to our home.
3. The shop is in Tower II of Crescent Arcade. Tower II is towards the river side.

L.4 Add information given in the brackets using ‘who, whose, which or that’.

1. She worked for a man (the man used to be an athlete).

Sample: She worked for a man who used to be an athlete.

2. That man is from Sri Lanka (the name of that man is Tilakaratne Dilshan)

3. Lucknow is the capital of Uttar Pradesh (the capital of Uttar Pradesh is famous for its culture, tahezib (mannerism) and food) _____

4. Usain Bolt is a Jamaican athlete. (the Jamaican athlete is known as the ‘Fastest Man’ on the Earth with 9 Olympic Gold Medals) _____

5. Is that the man ? (the man lives near your society) _____

6. Ahmedabad is famous for the River Front Project (the project is on the banks of the river Sabarmati) _____

7. Dr. Arpit Bindra is a business man (the business man’s son won Olympic Gold Medal in Rifle Shooting) _____

8. Jaipur is the capital town of Rajasthan (the town is known as the Pink City) _____

L.5 Read the paragraph and underline the parts that add information about a person or a place. One is done.

The town of Dalhousie which is situated at a height of about 6700 ft is the perfect place for summer holidays, and the Hotel Pirpanjal View, which faces the snow covered mountain range, is the perfect place to stay. Two artist brothers who bought this hotel premises 30 years ago which is a famous accommodation now. In addition to the view that the hotel offers, Vicky, whose cooking is one of the reasons why the Hotel Pirpanjal View is so popular in Dalhousie. The guests, whom the hotel staff treat as family members are always delighted to stay there. Shri Subhash Chandra Bose, who once stayed in the hotel, recovered from serious illness after spending time in Dalhousie.

L.6 Fill in the gaps with appropriate options from the list and read the paragraph aloud. You may just write appropriate number from the table and read the complete paragraph.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1) whose shouts were heard at a distance | 2) who was hurt by the fall |
| 3) whose mangoes were stolen | 4) which were in his pockets |
| 5) that the boy had plucked | 6) in which a bicycle could not go |
| 7) which were just beginning to ripe | 8) whose pockets had grown big |
| 9) which was five feet high | 10) who was the owner of the farm |

The boy who had come away from school went to a mango orchard. He jumped over the fence _____ and reached a mango tree. He plucked many mangoes _____ and put them in his pockets. As he was trying to jump the fence while coming out, he slipped and fell, and some of the mangoes _____ rolled away. Rahimbhai _____ realized that someone has entered the farm. He immediately jumped on his bicycle and rode towards the boy. But the boy _____ ran off along a very narrow lane _____. The farm owner _____ was chasing the boy. But the boy could reach the school. The boy _____ with the mangoes was spotted by a teacher. The farm owner _____ also reached the school. The farm owner complained to the teacher. The teacher asked the boy to apologize and return the mangoes _____.

L.7 Follow the examples of sentence parts in L.6 starting with who, whose and which. Replace the word/s in the brackets and complete the sentences.

The farm owner (very fat) _____ soon became breathless. His bicycle was too difficult to ride. He jumped off his bicycle (very old) _____ and hid it behind bushes. He ran along the path (narrow) _____. The boy (hide behind a tree) _____ watched the man go past. The boy now ran back and took the bicycle (hide behind the bush) _____. The man had forgotten to lock his bicycle. The boy (now very tired) _____ got on the bicycle and rode off. When he reached a place (near the school) _____, he left the bicycle there and went away. The cycle (left there) _____ was later found by the farm owner.

Writing

W.1 You found a seriously injured pigeon in your compound on the day of Uttarayan. Use the mixed up clues given in the brackets and write what you did to help and save the bird. You can add your own ideas also.

wound – string – corn – pull out – give – from its wings – helpline for birds – wash – telephone
First of all I kept the pigeon at a safe place. Thereafter I _____.

Then I _____.

Later I _____.

Meanwhile I _____.

W.2 Spandan attended a lecture on ‘Save the Birds’ given by a famous bird watcher Shri Lalsinh Raol. He has made notes of what he heard. Read the notes and in groups of 3, prepare your own speech on ‘Save the Birds’.

Importance of Birds: - important part of nature - help maintain the eco-system- beautify our surroundings

Reasons of decreasing number of birds: - concrete buildings with no nesting site - cell phone radiation - unleaded petrol and insecticides જંતુનાશક દવાઓ - increasing noise of automobiles - cutting of trees - chemical fertilizers - excessive use of wireless devices

Remedies to save the birds: - bird-boxes and bird feeders outside houses and gardens - a bowl of fresh water every day - growing plants and fences to encourage some of the common birds to come back - big bowls with cool water to bathe in - broken rice in open space for birds to feed on

Homework + Project work : Here are some samples of bird-feeders made from worn out and scrap materials. Make a bird-feeder of your choice using worn out or scrap materials. For example, you can use a five litre empty oil jar, or an empty water bottle and plates, spoons etc.



W.3 Now narrate the process of building a bird feeder. You can use these points if you wish.

[Things required – a hole in the side of the bottle to allow a free flow of seeds – pass ice cream spoons through the holes – few small holes in the bottom – fill with seeds – hang on a wire]

W.4 Write a paragraph on ‘My Favourite Feathered Friend’ with the help of the given clues. Draw/Paste the picture of that bird in your notebook.

[types of birds – your favourite bird – name – habitat – habits – special features – food – shape – size – usefulness – colours – reason for liking – places where you see it – your feelings when you see it]

*