

Assignment:-4

Subject: - G.K.

Class:-V

Teacher:-Mrs. Surmeet Kaur

Name:-_____

Class & Sec.:-_____

Roll No.:-_____

Date:- 27.04.2020

Wonderbirds



- 1) These birds, also called 'bottlenose' or 'sea parrot', are distinguished by their large, brightly colored, triangular beaks. They can easily swim by using their wings to stroke underwater. _____



- 2) These large birds use their large elastic pouches to catch fish. Most species fish in groups by forming a line or a 'U' shaped formation to drive fishes into the shallow water, by beating their wings on the surface. When fish get to the shallows, they simply scoop them up. _____

- 3) These birds are found in American tropical forests. Their oversized, colourful bills can be as long as one-third of their total length. These birds use them to reach fruits on branches that are too small to support their weight. _____



- 4) These long-necked, large birds are tall and live in freshwater or wetlands and swamps. They can be identified by their long legs, brightly coloured featherless heads, and prominent bills. _____

Furry friends



- 1) Reared for its milk, hide, and also as a pack animal in Tibet _____



- 2) Solitary plant-eating animal with a short trunk, found in the tropical forests of Malaysia and America _____



- 3) Acrobatic mammal found in Southeast Asia, with a human-like build and no tail _____



- 4) Native to the Northern Hemisphere, a small, discrete, and often nocturnal amphibious animal that is valued for its luxurious fur _____



- 5) Largest of South America's big cats that are good swimmers _____



- 6) Recognized by the black mask across its eyes and the black bands around its bushy tail _____



- 7) Omnivorous animals that have humped shoulders and elevated foreheads and feed on berries, plant roots and shoots, fish, and small mammals _____



- 8) The largest member of the deer family, found in the Northern Hemisphere _____