Assignment:-4

Subject: - G.K.

Class:-V

Teacher:-Mrs. Surmeet Kaur

Name:-____

Class & Sec.:-____

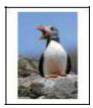
Roll No.:-____

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