

GROUPS OF BIRDS

1. Birds of prey



Sharp strong
hooked beak.

Sharp strong
curved talons

2. Scavenger birds



Sharp strong
hooked beak



Sharp strong
curved talons

Qn. How are scavenger
birds important in the
environment?

3. Perching birds

a. Seed eaters



Short strong
conical beak

b. Insect eaters



Short narrow beak

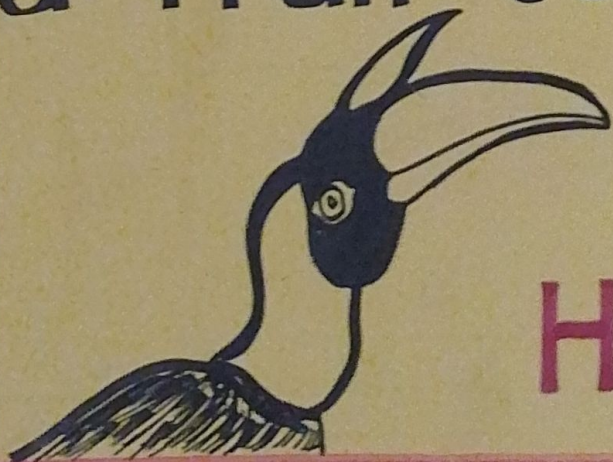
Three toes pointing
forward and one
pointing backward

c. Nectar suckers



Long slender
curved beak

d. Fruit eaters



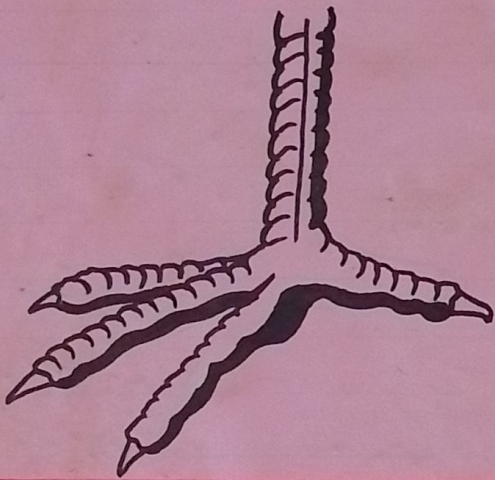
Long stout beaks

Horn bill

4. Scratching birds



Strong short
pointed beak

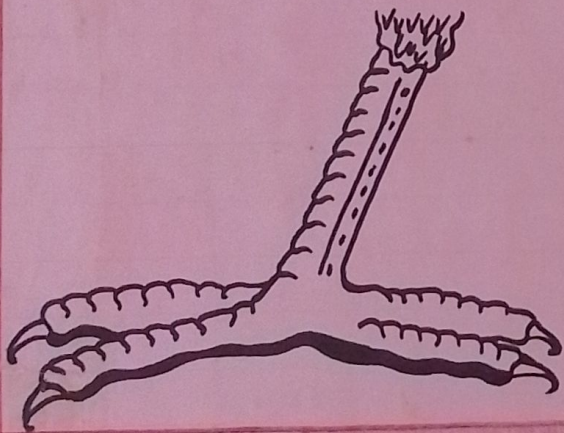


Strong blunt
claws

5. Climbing birds



Short strong
curved beak

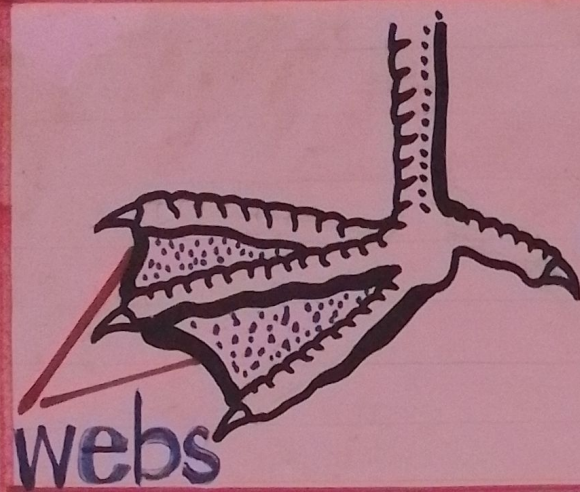


Two toes pointing
forward and two
toes pointing
backward

6. Swimming birds



Spoon shaped
beak



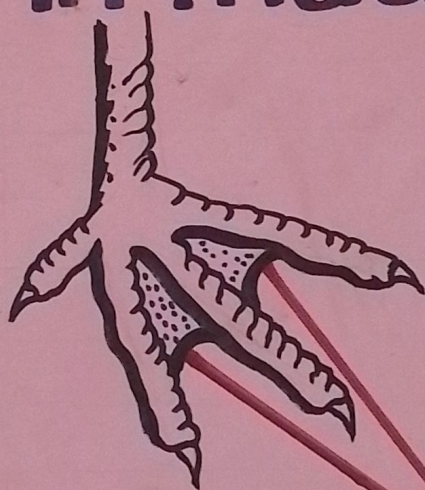
Webbed foot for floating on water while swimming

7. Wading birds

Heron



Half webbed feet for paddling in mud or water



webs

8. Flightless birds

Ostrich



Weak wings compared to the body size

Strong legs for kicking

STRING INSTRUMENTS

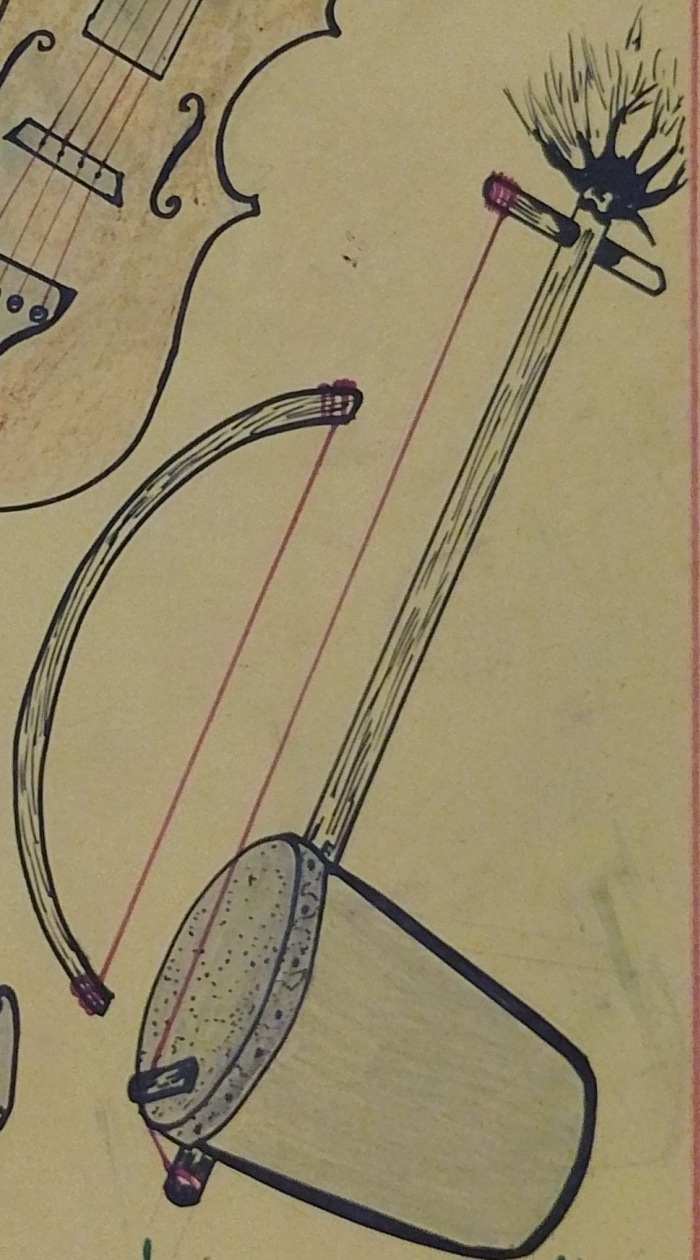
guitar



violin



bow harp

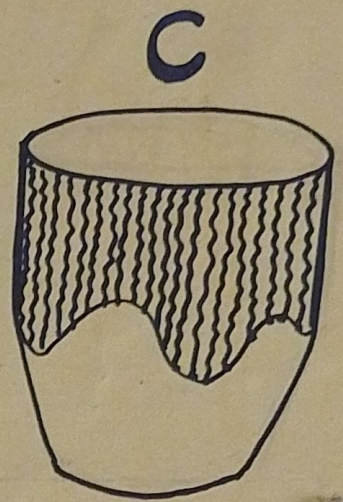
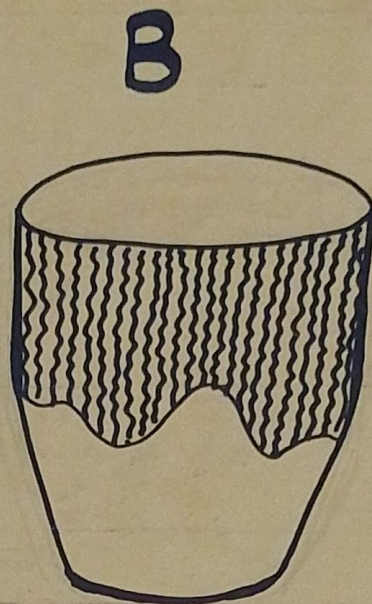
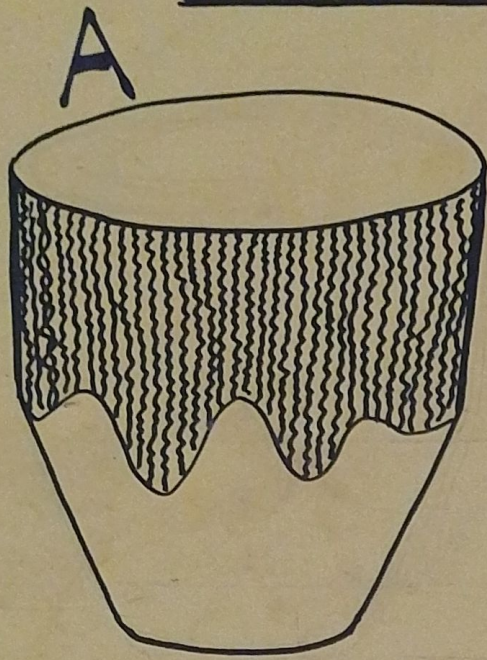


tube fiddle

ACTIVITY

How do string instruments produce sound?

PITCH OF SOUND



Drum A produces the lowest pitched sound.

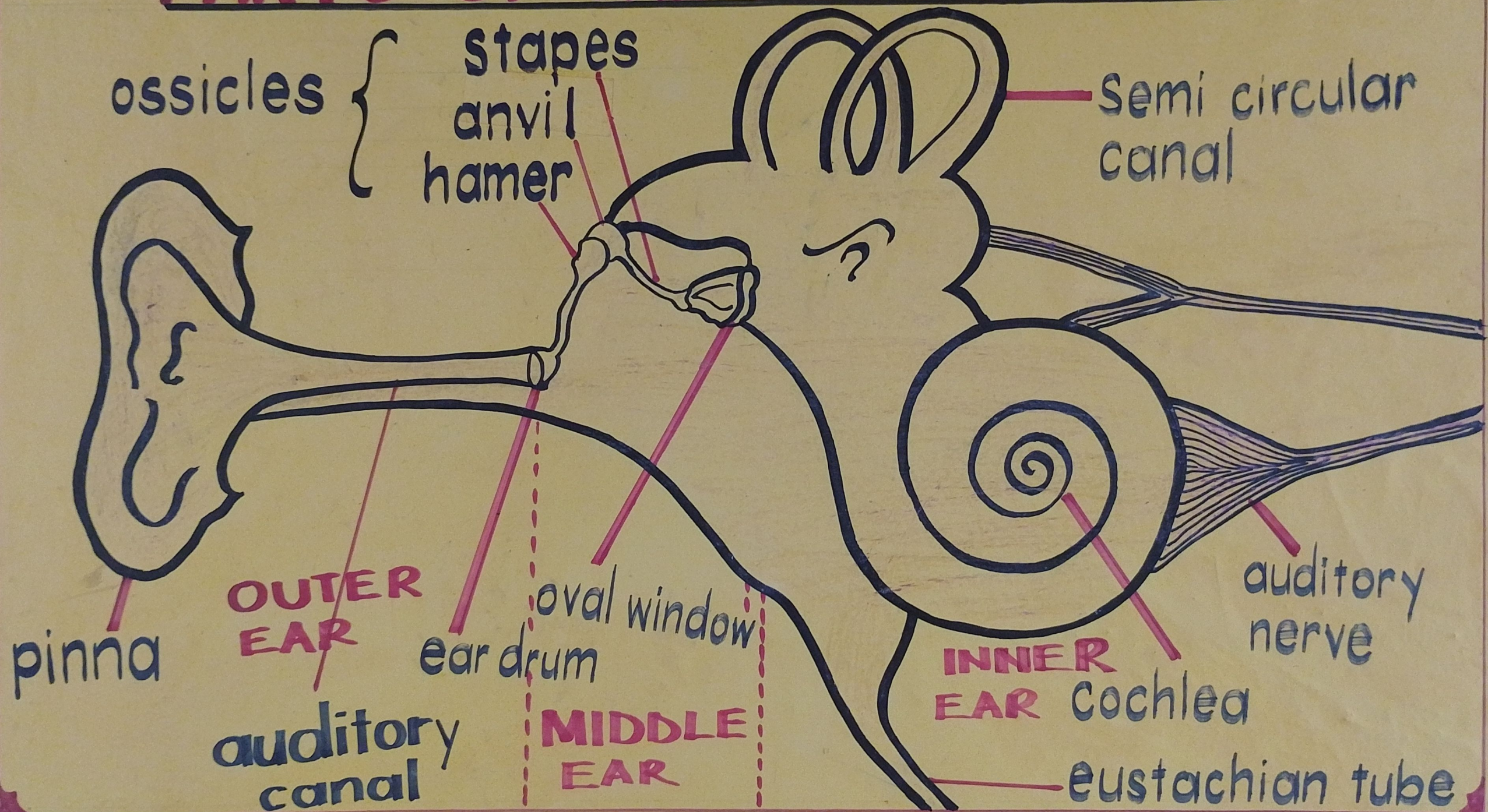
Drum C produces the highest pitched sound.

REASONS

Drum A has the largest surface area for vibration.

Drum C has the smallest surface area for vibration.

PARTS OF THE HUMAN EAR



Qn. Give two uses of the human ears

THE HUMAN HEART

pulmonary
artery

2

vena cava

1

1. Blood from
other parts

2. Blood to the lungs

4

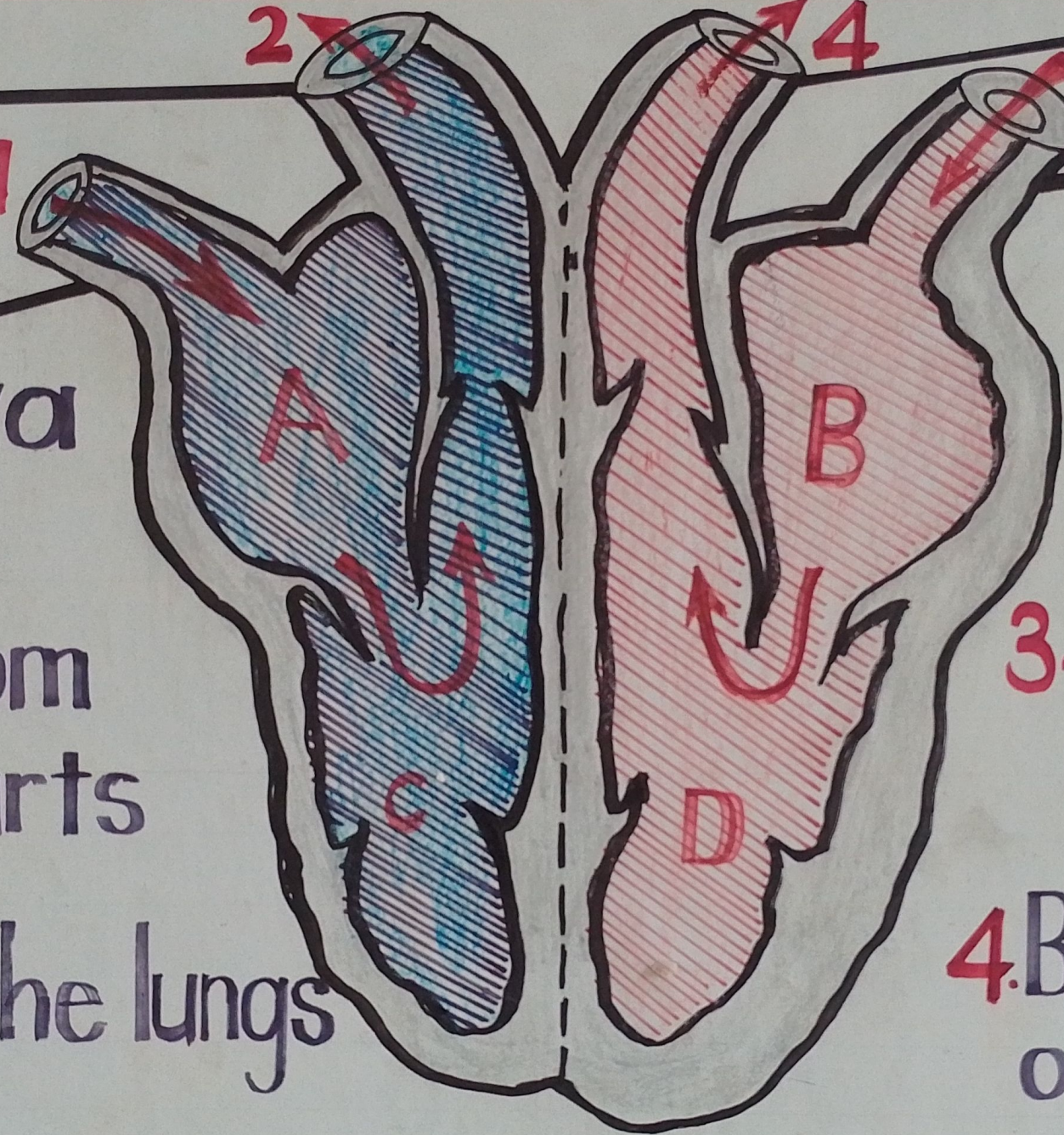
Aorta

pulmonary
vein

3

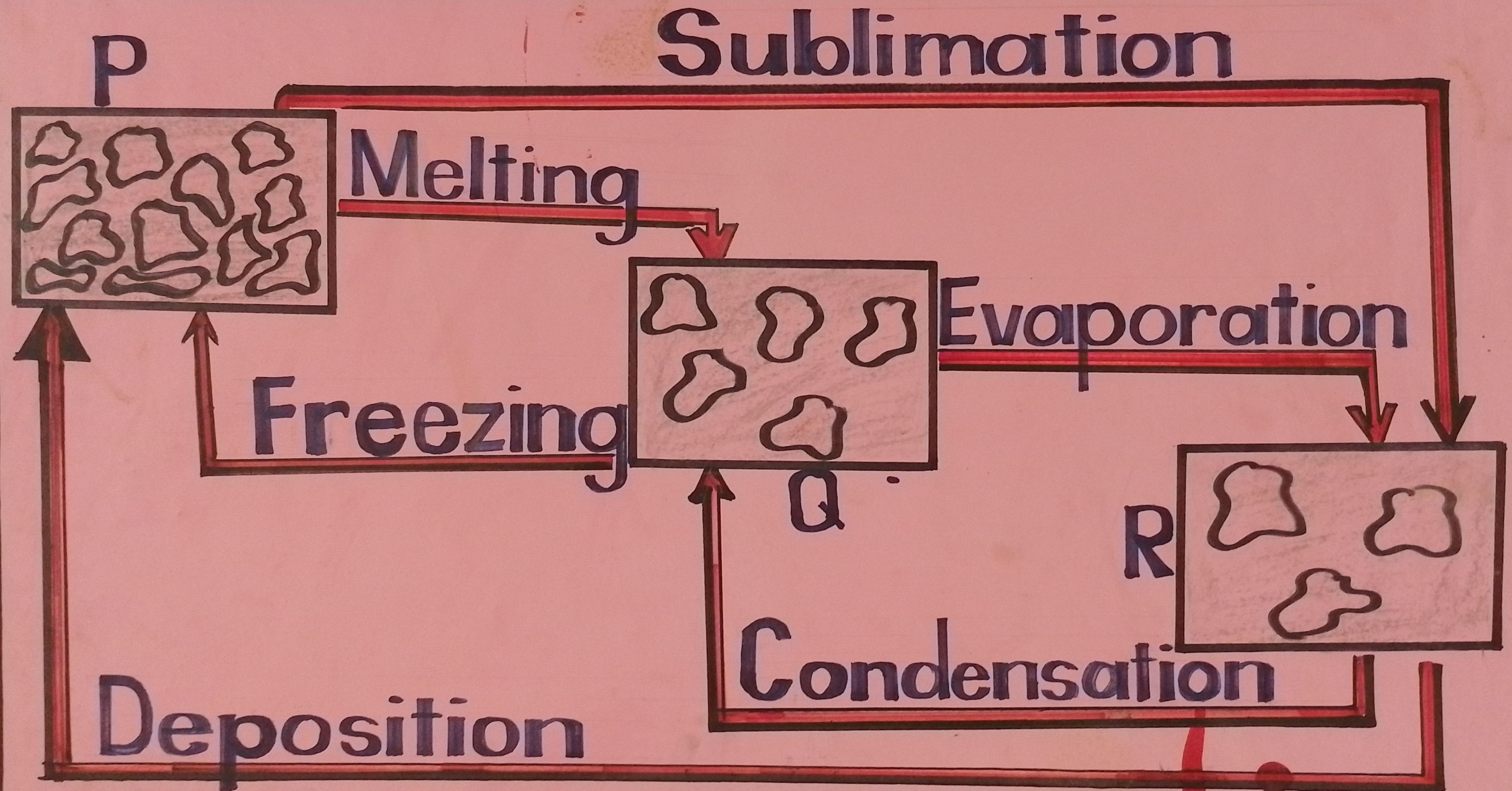
3. Blood from
the lungs

4. Blood to
other parts



Qn. Name the chambers marked A-D

CHANGES IN STATES OF MATTER

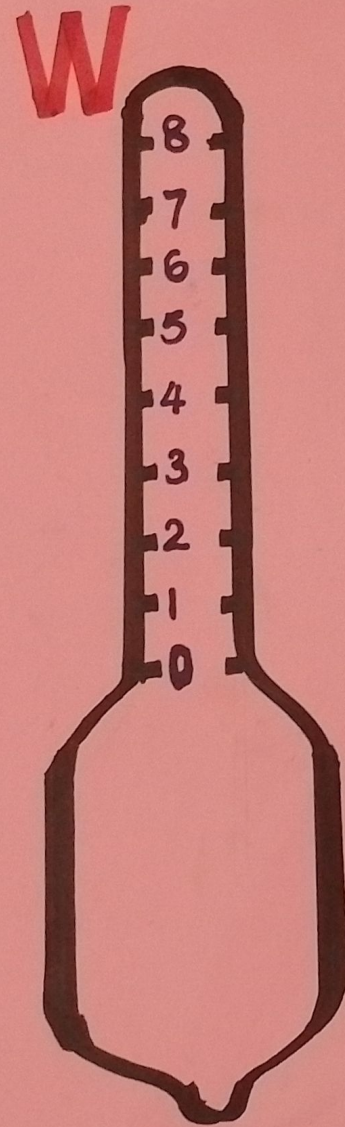


Qn. Name the state of matter P, Q and R

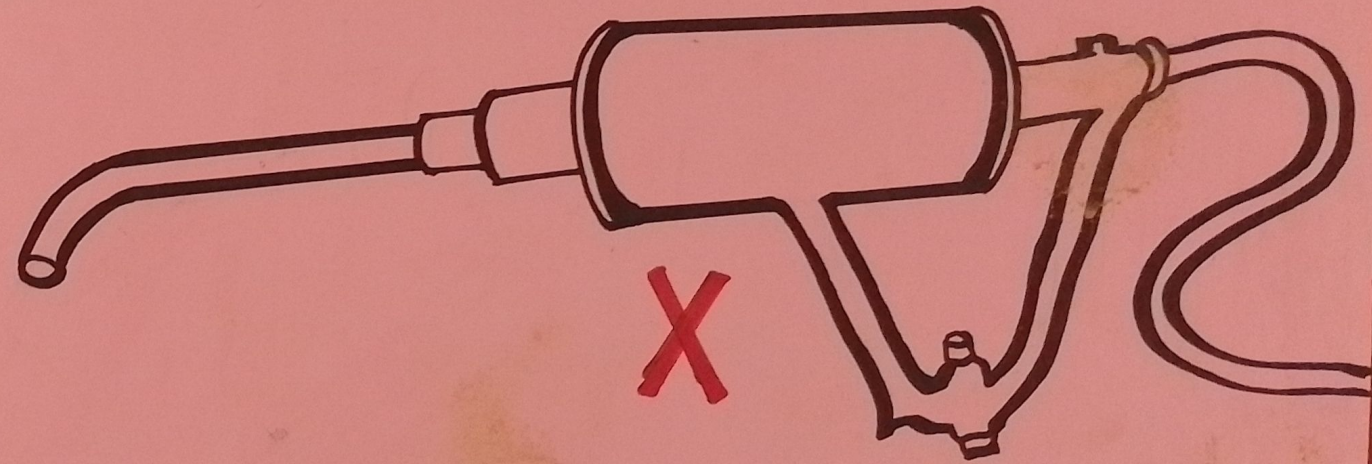
TOOLS USED ON A CATTLE FARM



strip cup



burdizzo



Qn. State the function for each of the above tools on a cattle farm.