

Feathered Friends

Overview

Overall Goal: Children discover that different types of birds have different types of beaks, feet and feathers to help them live in different habitats.

Lesson	Objectives	Vocabulary	Key Concepts	Tools
#1: Bird Basics	Children will learn that all birds have special features: feathers, two wings, two legs and a beak.	beak bird feathers legs wings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All birds have two wings. All birds have feathers on the outside of their body. All birds have two legs. All birds have a beak. 	
#2: Bird Beaks	Children will learn how birds use their beaks to eat.	duck habitat pigeon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A habitat is a natural environment or place where each type of animal lives. Different types of birds have different types of beaks. Birds have beak adaptations that help them eat specific food. Ducks are water birds that use their beaks like sieves to strain food from water. Pigeons have small beaks to help them eat small seeds, berries, insects and leaves. 	tweezers strainer
#3: Swim, Walk, Hop	Children will learn that birds use their feathered wings to fly and their feet to help them swim, walk and hop.	hop paddle robin webbed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Different types of birds have different types of feet. Birds have feet adaptations that help them move in their habitat. Some birds swim, walk and hop. Ducks are water birds that have webbed feet to help them paddle in water. Pigeons use their feet to walk just like people do, one foot in front of the other. Robins use their feet to hop. 	
#4: Birds of a Feather	Children will learn that feathers can help birds fly and hide.	binoculars birdwatchers camouflage fast/slow heavy/light	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A bird's body is covered with feathers. Feathers keep birds warm and dry. Feathers feel light. A bird needs two feathered wings to fly, but not all birds fly. Some birds have feathers to help them hide or blend into their environment. This is called camouflage. 	binoculars