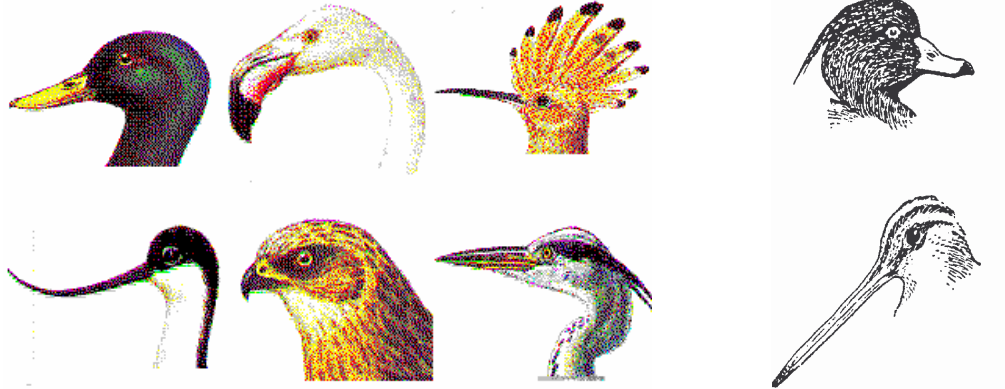
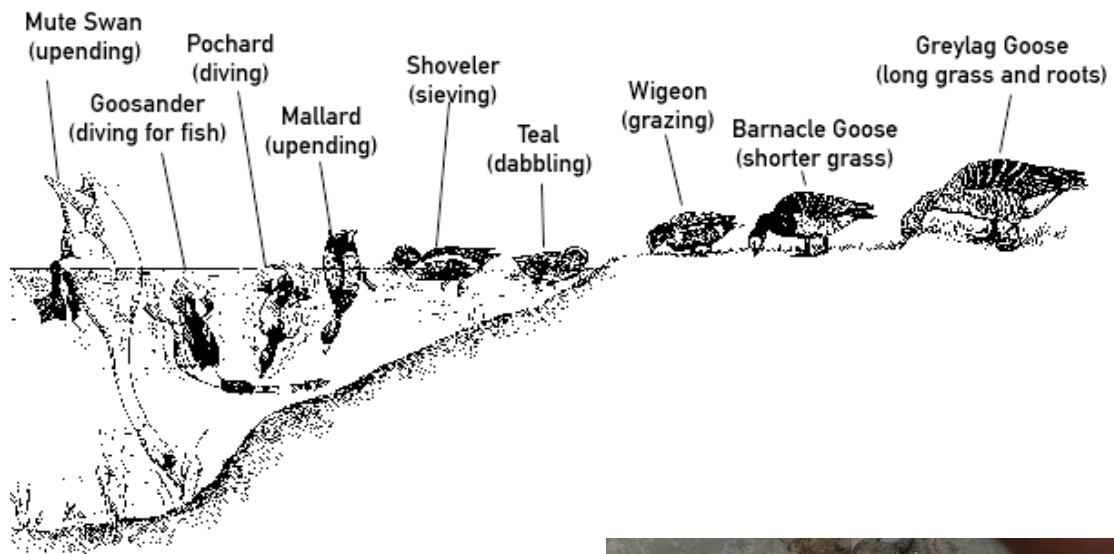


'Duck's dinner'

Teacher notes: Water birds do not use knives, forks, chopsticks or their fingers to eat. They have bills or beaks that come in lots of different shapes and sizes to exploit different food items in different habitats.



So, water birds avoid competition between various species by feeding on different food items from different parts of the water body or adjacent land.



Make a birdy bag containing human tools that do the same jobs as different bird beaks. The birdy bag might include nutcrackers (for seeds); meat hook (bird of pray), tea strainer (flamingo), tweezers any small insect-eating bird), chopsticks (wader).






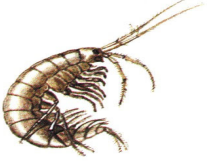












Display the tools. Ask to your pupils to foresee what sort of food items can be reached.

Vocabulary	Structures
Bill / Beak Chopsticks To hunt To dive To dabble To fish To stalk To graze To upend To sieve.	To work as...

- Match the beak shape with the best food item that can be reached.



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 <i>Potamogeton</i> floating at the surface of water	 Waterflea swimming under the water (0,2 - 5 mm)	 American crayfish staying at the surface (7 cm)	 Gammarus swimming under the water (11-20 mm)
 Carp swimming under the water (30 cm)	 Freshwater snail dragging at the bottom (3-23 mm)	 Non-biting midges hiding at the bottom (10 mm)	 Water lentil floating at the surface
 Frog staying at the surface (10 cm)	 <i>Potamogeton</i> prospering at the bottom	 Beetle staying at the bottom	 Eel hiding at the bottom
 <i>Potamogeton</i> floating at the surface	 Gambusia swimming under the water (8 cm)	 Water rat swimming at the surface	 Viperine snake swimming at the surface