The bird is a warm-blooded vertebrate that has feathers that cover its skin, a beak, two feet, two wings and no teeth. Birds lay eggs that have hard shells. Most birds fly.

The bird’s nostrils are small openings on top of its beak. Its nostrils are used for breathing.

With the exception of owls, the eyes of most birds are set on either side of the head. For this reason, the bird can usually see better to the right and left rather than straight ahead.

The bird’s tail is used for slowing its speed in flight.

The breast is slightly pointed. This shape gives the bird less wind resistance and helps it to fly.

Birds that don’t fly, like the ostrich, have flat breasts.

A bird’s feet are adapted to their use: standing, climbing, running, walking, or perching on a branch. A bird stands on its toes, and its weight rests on the middle toe.

The large flight feathers of the wings are called remiges. They are used for stabilizing, steering and braking as the bird flies.