

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.

The bird has a very agile head that moves on its neck.

The bird uses its beak to catch or pick up food. The shape of the beak is designed for the kind of food that the bird eats. Birds have no lips or teeth.

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 wings on a bird correspond to the front legs of mammals. Most birds use their wings to fly.

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.

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