

**MAMMALS:**  
THEY ARE VERTEBRATES BECAUSE THEY HAVE A BACKBONE AND A SKELETON

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION**

MAMMALS ARE VIVIPAROUS BECAUSE THEY GIVE BIRTH TO BABIES.

BABY MAMMALS DRINK THEIR MOTHERS MILK.

MAMMALS CAN BE CARNIVORES, HERBIVORES AND OMNIVORES. THEY HAVE DIFFERENT TEETH DEPENDING ON WHAT THEY EAT.

MAMMALS BREATH WITH THEIR LUNGS.

MOST MAMMALS HAVE FUR OR HAIR TO KEEP THEM WARM.

MOST MAMMALS HAVE FOUR LEGS.

**INTERESTING MAMMALS**

BATS ARE THE ONLY MAMMALS THAT CAN FLY. MOST OF THEM ARE NOCTURNAL BECAUSE THEY ARE ACTIVE AT NIGHT.

MONOTREMES ARE A GROUP OF MAMMALS THAT ARE OVIPAROUS BECAUSE THEY LAY EGGS: PLATYPUS AND ECHIDNAS

DOLPHINS AND WHALES LIVE IN WATER. THEY USE FLIPPERS TO MOVE. THEY BREATHE THROUGH A HOLE ON THEIR HEAD. THEY ARE CARNIVORES.

**BIRDS:**  
THEY ARE  
VERTEBRATES  
BECAUSE THEY  
HAVE A  
BACKBONE AND  
A SKELETON

**IMPORTANT  
INFORMATION**

BIRDS ARE OVIPAROUS BECAUSE THEY LAY EGGS. WHEN THEY INCUBATE THE EGGS, THE BABY GROWS INSIDE.

BIRDS CAN BE CARNIVORES, HERBIVORES AND OMNIVORES, BUT THEY DON'T HAVE TEETH.

ADULT BIRDS FIND THE FOOD FOR THEIR BABIES UNTIL THEY CAN FIND THEIR OWN FOOD.

MAMMALS BREATHE WITH THEIR LUNGS.

BIRDS HAVE FEATHERS AND WINGS. THE FEATHERS ARE WATERPROOF BECAUSE THEY DON'T GET WET. THEY USE THE FEATHERS FOR FLYING, BEING WARM, OR ATTRACTING OTHER

BIRDS HAVE TWO LEGS.

BIRDS HAVE DIFFERENT  
TYPES OF BEAKS:

Hooked beaks for tearing meat

Short beaks for eating nuts  
and seeds

Long, sharp beaks catching fish

Long, thin beaks for eating  
nectar from flowers  
meat

**INTERESTING  
BIRDS**

PELICANS CATCH LOTS OF FISH WITH THEIR LARGE BEAK.

PENGUINS CAN'T FLY BUT THEY ARE GOOD SWIMMERS BECAUSE THEY ARE AQUATIC BIRDS.

OSTRICHES CAN'T FLY BECAUSE THEY ARE VERY BIG AND THEIR WINGS ARE VERY SMALL, BUT THEY CAN RUN A LOT.

**REPTILES:**  
THEY ARE  
VERTEBRATES  
BECAUSE THEY  
HAVE A  
BACKBONE AND  
A SKELETON

**IMPORTANT  
INFORMATION**

MOST REPTILES ARE OVIPAROUS BECAUSE THEY LAY EGGS ON LAND. THEY DON'T INCUBATE THE EGGS.

MOST REPTILES ARE CARNIVORES, BUT SOME OF THEM ARE OMNIVORES.

BABY REPTILES LOOK LIKE THEIR PARENTS WHEN THEY HATCH

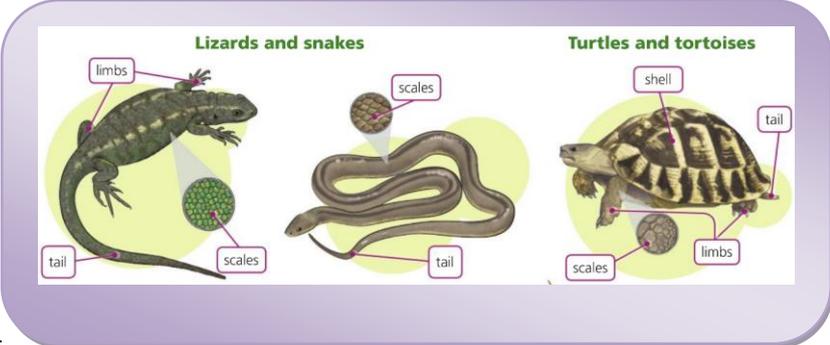
REPTILES BREATHE WITH THEIR LUNGS.

REPTILES HAVE SCALES TO PROTECT THEIR BODIES.

MOST REPTILES HAVE FOUR LEGS, BUT SOME REPTILES HAVE

MOST REPTILES WALK AND RUN. SOME REPTILES CAN SWIM. SOME REPTILES SLITHER.

MOST REPTILES LIVE ON LAND, BUT SOME OF THEM SPEND SOME TIME IN WATER.



**FISH:**  
THEY ARE  
VERTEBRATES  
BECAUSE THEY  
HAVE A  
BACKBONE AND  
A SKELETON

**IMPORTANT  
INFORMATION**

- MOST FISH ARE OVIPAROUS BECAUSE THEY LAY EGGS IN THE WATER. THEY DON'T INCUBATE THE EGGS.
- FISH CAN BE CARNIVORES, HERBIVORES AND OMNIVORES.
- FISH BREATHE WITH THEIR GILLS.
- FISH HAVE FINS AND A TAIL TO MOVE AROUND. THEIR BODY IS COVERED WITH SCALES FOR PROTECTION
- FISH LIVE IN FRESH WATER OR IN THE SEA
- FISH DON'T HAVE LEGS.

**MOVING  
AROUND**

- Some fish live in groups called schools
- Some fish, like sharks, move in packs to hunt better.
- When a group of fish move in the same direction, it is called a school.

**INTERESTING  
FISH**

- SHARKS ARE VIVIPAROUS BECAUSE THEY GIVE BIRTH TO THEIR BABIES.
- SOME FISH KEEP THEIR EGGS IN THEIR MOUTH UNTIL THEY HATCH.
- SEAHORSES SWIM VERY SLOWLY

**AMPHIBIANS:**  
THEY ARE  
VERTEBRATES  
BECAUSE THEY  
HAVE A  
BACKBONE AND  
A SKELETON

**IMPORTANT  
INFORMATION**

AMPHIBIANS ARE OVIPAROUS BECAUSE THEY LAY EGGS IN THE WATER. THEY DON'T INCUBATE THE EGGS.

**BABY  
AMPHIBIANS**

... are born, live and grow in water.

... do not look like adult amphibians.

... change through metamorphosis  
and grow into adults.

THEY LIVE NEAR WATER AND IN DAMP PLACES.

MOST OF THEM ARE CARNIVORE BECAUSE THEY EAT INSECTS.

BABY AMPHIBIANS BREATHE WITH THEIR GILLS. ADULT  
AMPHIBIANS BREATHE WITH THEIR LUNGS.

MOST AMPHIBIANS HAVE FOUR LEGS.

AMPHIBIANS HAVE MOIST SKIN.

SOME AMPHIBIANS USE THEIR COLOURS TO HIDE FROM  
PREDATORS. OTHERS HAVE BRIGHTLY COLOURED MARKINGS  
AND SKIN TO FRIGHTEN PREDATORS.

FROGS, TOADS, NEWTS AND SALAMANDERS ARE AMPHIBIANS.

**Physical characteristics**

Some amphibians have **webbed feet** that help them swim.

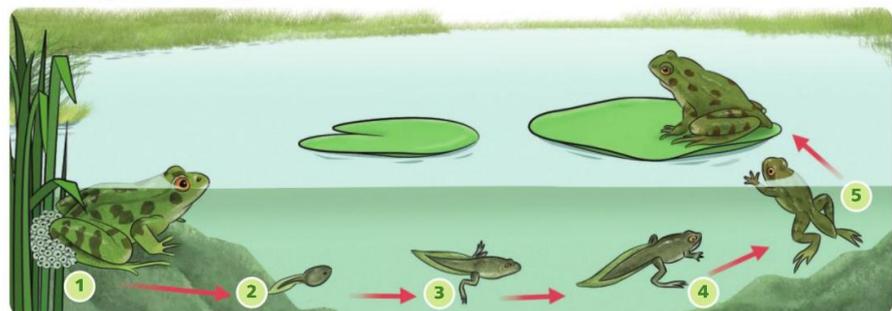


Frogs and toads have **strong back legs** for jumping.



Their **moist skin** stops them from drying out.

**The life cycle of a frog**



- 1 An adult frog lays eggs.
- 2 Babies hatch. They are called **tadpoles**.
- 3 Tadpoles develop **back legs**.
- 4 Then they develop **front legs**.
- 5 They **lose their tail** and leave the water.

**INVERTEBRATES:**  
THEY DON'T HAVE  
A BACKBONE

**ARTHROPODS**

It is the biggest group of invertebrates.

**Insects**

- They have an exoskeleton.
- 3 body parts
  - Head
  - Thorax
  - Abdomen
- 2 antennae and 6 legs
- Most have wings

Bee, wasp,  
ladybird,  
fly, etc.

**Aracnids**

- They have an exoskeleton.
- 2 body parts
  - Head
  - Abdomen
- 8 legs
- Most have 8 eyes

Spiders

**Myriapods**

- They have an exoskeleton.
- Body with lots of segments
- Two antennae and lots of legs

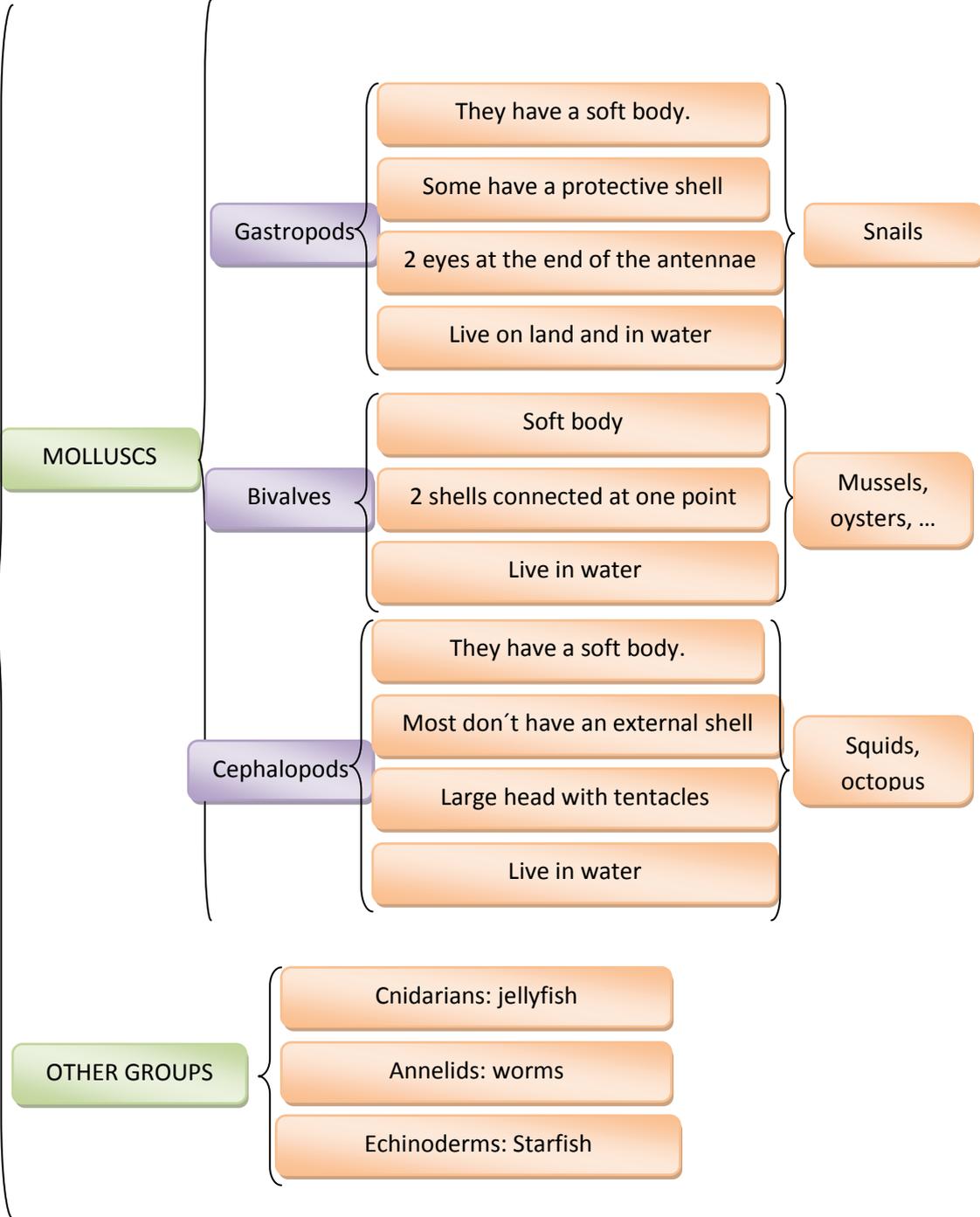
Centipede,  
millipede, ...

**Crustaceans**

- They have a thick exoskeleton.
- 3 body parts
  - Head
  - Thorax
  - Abdomen
- Most have 8 legs and 2 claws
- 2 eyes and 4 antennae

Crabs

**INVERTEBRATES:  
THEY DON'T HAVE  
A BACKBONE**



## **Webs de consulta:**

<http://www.sciencekids.co.nz/animals.html>

<http://easyscienceforkids.com/animals/>

## **Juegos:**

[http://www.sheppardsoftware.com/content/animals/kidscorner/classification/kc\\_classification\\_main.htm](http://www.sheppardsoftware.com/content/animals/kidscorner/classification/kc_classification_main.htm)

<http://www.sheppardsoftware.com/content/animals/kidscorner/games/animalclassgame.htm>

<http://sciencenetlinks.com/interactives/class.html>

<http://interactivesites.weebly.com/animal-classification.html>

<http://www.kidscom.com/games/animal/animal.html>

## **Songs and videos:**

[https://youtu.be/cU4Bo\\_rF\\_R0](https://youtu.be/cU4Bo_rF_R0)

<https://youtu.be/8wT5dihdt4E>

<https://youtu.be/WVsUkVTjZyg>

<https://youtu.be/3mP-2WpmCkA>