

3rd GRADE MINIMUM CONTENTS UNIT 11: ANIMALS-VERTEBRATES

► VERTEBRATES

Vertebrates are animals which have a backbone and an internal skeleton.

The skeleton protects vital organs and supports the weight of the animal's body. Large animals have big skeletons and small animals have small skeletons. All vertebrates can be classified into five groups: mammals, birds, fish, reptiles and amphibians.

► MAMMALS

Characteristics of mammals

- Mammals are viviparous. Young mammals drink their mother's milk.
- All mammals breathe air with their lungs.
- Most mammals live on land. They are terrestrial mammals. However, some mammals live in water. They are aquatic mammals.
- Most mammals have hair or fur on their bodies to keep them warm. Aquatic mammals have bare skin.
- Mammals can be carnivores, herbivores or omnivores.
- Almost all mammals walk or swim. Bats can fly.



BIRDS



Birds have feathers, two wings to fly, two legs covered with scales, and a tail. Many birds live on land. They can walk, and most birds can fly. Other birds, such as ducks, live on land and in water. They have webbed feet to help them swim. Birds don't have teeth, they have beaks. Birds



breathe air with their lungs. They are oviparous. They hatch from eggs laid on land. Birds incubate their eggs, feed and take care of their babies.

FISH

Fish live in water. Some fish live in rivers. Other fish live in the sea. They



breathe in oxygen from water using their gills. Their bodies are covered with scales. They have fins and a tail to help them swim. Fish are oviparous animals. They lay many small eggs in water. These eggs have no protective covering, and the fish don't incubate them. Fish don't take care of the baby fish.

► REPTILES

Tortoises, snakes and crocodiles are all reptiles. All reptiles breathe through lungs and their skin is thick and covered with scales. Most of them live on land and walk using their legs, but snakes do not have legs. Reptiles are oviparous. Reptiles lay



their eggs on land to reproduce. Most reptiles don't incubate their eggs or feed or take care of their babies.

AMPHIBIANS

Frogs, toads, newts and salamanders are all amphibians. Amphibians can live on land and in water. They breathe through gills when they are young and with lungs when they are adults. Their body is covered with bare skin. Adult amphibians have four legs. Amphibians are oviparous and don't take care of their babies. Tadpoles hatch from eggs laid in water.

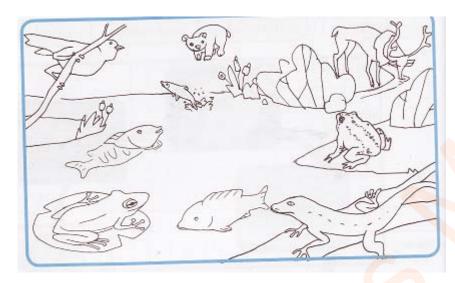




UNIT 11: ANIMALS-VERTEBRATES

ACTIVITIES

1.- Use the key to colour the vertebrates.



Key Green ---- mammal Yellow ---- reptile Brown ---- amphibian Red ------ fish Blue ------ bird

2.- Classify these vertebrates. Look and write mammal, bird, fish, reptile or amphibian.













3.-Read the description of mammals and circle the mistakes.

Mammals are oviparous. Most have scales on their bodies to keep them warm. They breathe with gills. Baby mammals drink their mother's water.



Now write the correct words.

Mammals	are	•••••	. Most	have	•••••	•••••	or	•••••		.on	thei	r
bodies to	keep	them war	m. They	breat	he with	their	••••		Baby	mar	nmal	S
drink thei	ir moʻ	ther's										

4. - Read and complete the crossword.

2. Birds and fish lay			2	3		
6. Birds breathe air with their		4				
9. Fish are covered with	5				7	8
Down ↓				9		
Birds don't have teeth. They have						
3. Fish breathe through their						
4. Birds fly using their						
5. Most birds can						
7. Fish swim using their fins and _						
8. Birds are covered with						

5. - Reptiles or amphibians. Read and complete the sentences.

- a. are covered with scales
- b......can live on land and in water
- c.....are covered with bare skin.
- d.live on land.
- e. breathe through gills when they are young.



6. - Complete your bilingual dictionary.

ANIMALS-VERTEBRATES							
- Vertebrates: Backbone: Mammal: Bird: Reptile: Webbed feet: Tadpole:	- Fish: Amphibian: Breath air: Fur: Bare skin: Beak: Scales:	- Terrestrial: Aquatic: Feather: Wing: Tail: Fin: Gill:					