

**1. Sequence the steps in an eagle's birth. Match.**

- |          |                                                     |
|----------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| First,   | the eaglet hatches when it's ready.                 |
| Next,    | the mother eagle lays an egg.                       |
| Finally, | the eaglet, a young eagle, develops inside the egg. |

**2. Fill in the gaps then number the stages in a butterfly's life (1-4).**

( larva      adult      egg      pupa )

- 1 A butterfly begins life in a tiny \_\_\_\_\_.
- The butterfly \_\_\_\_\_ is called a caterpillar.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ butterfly breaks out of the chrysalis.
- A hard covering, or chrysalis, forms around the larva. The larva is now called a \_\_\_\_\_.

**3. Fill in the blanks.**

( amphibians      metamorphosis      mammals      lungs      gills )

- 1) The change in form during an animal's life cycle is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ live in water during some parts of their lives.
- 3) Tadpoles live underwater and breathe with \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) Growing tadpoles develop \_\_\_\_\_ for breathing.
- 5) Many \_\_\_\_\_ look like their parents when they are born.

**4. Order the stages in a frog's life cycle (1-4).**

Growing tadpole     Adult frog     Egg     Tadpole

5. What parts of a tadpole's body are similar to a fish's body?

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ 2) \_\_\_\_\_

6. Read and label a bobcat's life stages. Order (1-4).

(growth adult kitten egg)

|                                                                          |                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                 |                                                                                                               |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <div>When the young bobcats grow to be adults, they can reproduce.</div> | <div>Young bobcats develop from eggs inside the mother's body. They are born when they are ready to live outside the mother's body.</div> | <div>The young bobcats grow bigger. The mother bobcat takes care of them.</div> | <div>Young bobcats are called kittens. The mother bobcat's body makes milk. The kittens drink the milk.</div> |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Unit 3.2. How can you classify animals? (pages 33-37)

7. Fill in the blanks.

(warm-blooded cold-blooded vertebrate invertebrates  
trait scales)

- 1) A \_\_\_\_\_ is a feature passed on from a parent.
- 2) An animal with a backbone is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) Most fish have slippery \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) Most fish are \_\_\_\_\_ vertebrates.
- 5) Birds are \_\_\_\_\_ vertebrates with feathers and bills.
- 6) Animals without backbones are called \_\_\_\_\_.

8. Make two lists:

Animals that lay eggs

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_

Animals that have live births

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_

## VERTEBRATES

- 1) They live in water and have slippery scales. They breathe through gills and lay eggs.
- 2) They are cold-blooded vertebrates that have dry, scaly skin, like snakes, lizards, and crocodiles.
- 3) They are warm-blooded vertebrates with feathers and bills.
- 4) They are warm-blooded vertebrates that usually have hair. They breathe air through lungs and feed milk to their young.
- 5) They are cold-blooded vertebrates with smooth, moist skin, like frogs, toads, and salamanders.

Fish

Birds

Mammals

Reptiles

Amphibians

## INVERTEBRATES

- 1) They have soft bodies that are mostly made of water and long, stinging body parts.
- 2) They are the largest group of invertebrates. They are animals that have a hard covering outside their bodies.
- 3) They are animals with long, soft bodies, and no legs.
- 4) They have soft bodies. Many of them have hard shells and eyes, like snails or clams.

Arthropods

Worms

Sea jellies

Mollusks

Unit 6.1. What is the water cycle? (pages 65-66)

10. Fill in the blanks.

condensation   storage   evaporation   water cycle   precipitation

- 1) Some precipitation, called runoff, flows over the land and collects in streams, lakes, and the ocean. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ is the change from liquid water to water vapor, a gas.
- 3) The change from a gas into a liquid is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) Water that falls to Earth is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) The movement of water from the Earth's surface into the air and back again is the \_\_\_\_\_.

Unit 6.2. How do we describe features of the Earth's surface? (pages 67-69)

11. Fill in the blanks.

(lava   bodies of water   volcanoes   landform   faults  
earthquake   landslides)

- 1) A \_\_\_\_\_ is a solid feature of Earth's crust.
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ are another type of feature found on Earth's surface.
- 3) During \_\_\_\_\_, rocks and dirt move rapidly down a slope.
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ begin in the layer below Earth's crust called the mantle.
- 5) Magma that flows onto Earth's surface is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6) The sudden shift can make the ground shake. This shaking is an \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7) Most earthquakes happen along \_\_\_\_\_, or large cracks in the crust.



12. Sequence events of a volcano erupting (1-4).

\_\_\_\_ Magma  
pushes upward  
through weak spots  
in Earth's crust.

\_\_\_\_ When magma  
flows onto Earth's  
surface, it is called lava.

\_\_\_\_ The lava  
cools and hardens,  
forming rock.

\_\_\_\_ Magma collects  
in a magma chamber.

13. Make a list of features on Earth's surface that are NOT bodies of water:

1) \_\_\_\_\_

2) \_\_\_\_\_

3) \_\_\_\_\_