

Name: _____

Class: _____

Part 1. Match each group of animals to their characteristics. Write the letter.

Example:

 C birds

_____ 1. Sea jellies

_____ 2. Reptiles

_____ 3. Amphibians

_____ 4. Mammals

_____ 5. Mollusks

_____ 6. Fish

_____ 7. Arthropods

_____ 8. Worms

A. They have a hard covering outside their body.

B. They have smooth, moist skin.

C. They are warm-blooded vertebrates with feathers and bills.

D. They have soft bodies and long, stinging body parts.

E. They have soft bodies, hard shells, and eyes.

F. They are animals with long, soft bodies and no legs.

G. They usually have hair that keeps them warm.

H. They have dry, scaly skin.

I. They have slippery scales, breathe through gills, and lay eggs.

Part 2. Read the statements. Circle T (True) or F (False).

Example: The butterfly larva is called a caterpillar.

(T) F

1. Tadpoles live underwater and breathe with lungs.

T F

2. Invertebrates have bones.

T F

3. Conifer plants grow cones instead of flowers to make seeds.

T F

4. Most large animals are invertebrates.

T F

5. Young bobcats develop from eggs inside the mother's body. T F
6. Animals or wind can pollinate, or carry pollen to, another flower. T F
7. Precipitation is the change from liquid water to water vapor,
a gas. T F
8. The stages through which a living thing passes during its life
are called a life cycle. T F
9. Most fish have slippery scales, breathe through gills, and lay eggs. T F
Most fish are cold-blooded vertebrates
10. Amphibians are warm-blooded vertebrates. T F

Part 3. Read and complete each sentence with a word from the box.

pupa	milk	water	germinate	condensation
trait	metamorphosis	reproduce	Earth	

Example: The Earth is called "the blue planet".

1. Seeds need air, the right amount of water, and the right temperature to _____, or begin to grow.
2. Mammals breathe air through lungs and feed _____ to their young.
3. _____ is the stage in a butterfly's life when a hard covering, or chrysalis forms around the larva.
4. The movement of _____ from the Earth's surface into the air and back again is the water cycle.
5. _____ is the change from a gas into a liquid.
6. A _____ is a feature passed on from a parent.
7. This change in form during an animal's life cycle is called _____.
8. When plants _____, they make more of the same kind.

Part 4. Classify each animal as vertebrate or invertebrate. Circle the correct answer.

Example: snake

vertebrate

invertebrate

- | | | |
|---------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. crab | vertebrate | invertebrate |
| 2. eagle | vertebrate | invertebrate |
| 3. salamander | vertebrate | invertebrate |
| 4. orangutan | vertebrate | invertebrate |
| 5. spider | vertebrate | invertebrate |
| 6. octopus | vertebrate | invertebrate |
| 7. lion | vertebrate | invertebrate |

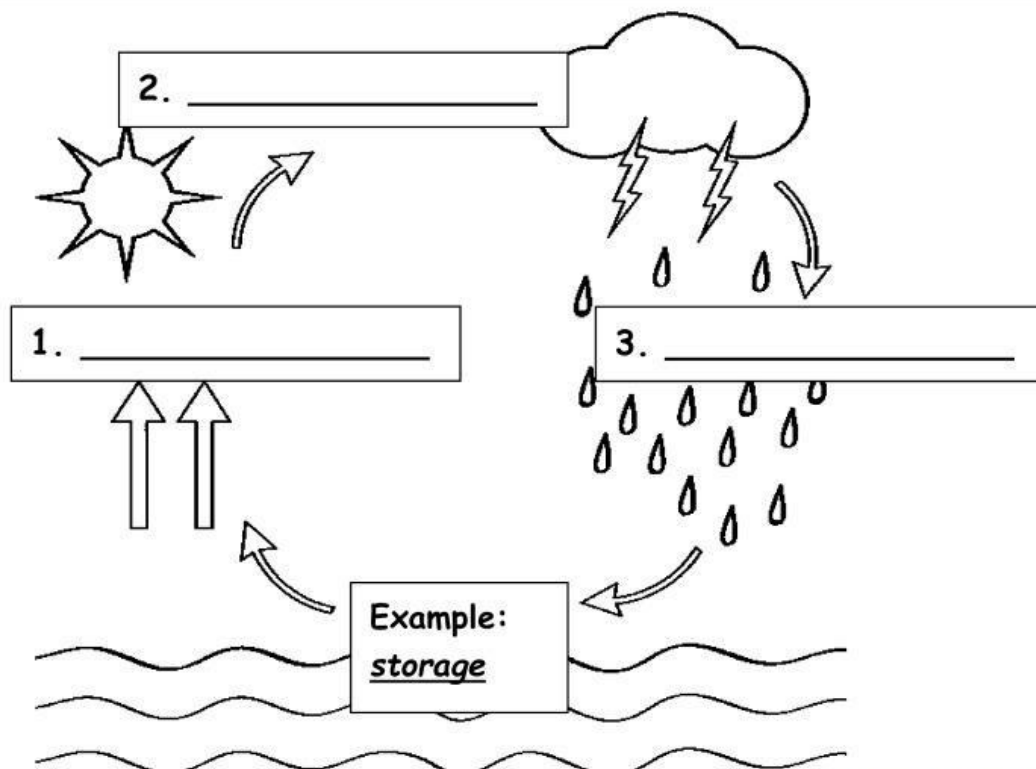
Part 5. Label the stages in the water cycle.

condensation

storage

precipitation

evaporation



Part 6. Fill in the chart.

Animals That Have Live Births	Animals That Lay Eggs
Example: cat 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____	Example: butterfly 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____