

## 1. Complete the chart.

Gills/lungs	Oviparous	aerodynamic	Skin and hair, some fur	Two legs and two wings
Chicken	Lungs	Fin and tail	Covered with scales	Hard scales
Gills	Most 4 legs, some none	Frog	Snake	viviparous

VERTEBRATE ANIMALS					
	MAMMALS	REPTILES	FISH	BIRDS	AMPHIBIANS
<b>BODIES</b>	.				Thin smooth skin
<b>EXTREMITIES</b>	Most 4 legs, Aquatic ones fins and tail				Four legs, some tail
<b>RESPIRATION</b>		Lungs		Lungs	
<b>REPRODUCTION</b>		Oviparous	Almost oviparous	Oviparous	
<b>EXAMPLE</b>	Pig		Tuna		

## 2. In which group .....

...have they got gills when they are young and lungs when adult?

... is the females who produces eggs and leaves them in water?

... have they got thin and light bones with lot of spaces inside?

... is the female who gives birth to live young?

...some of them have a hard shell?

## 3. Say true or false ( T or F)

The biggest mammal is the elephant

Some reptiles are poisonous

Some mammals are oviparous

Reptiles are warm blooded

Fish have gills when young and lungs when adult.

#### 4. Classify these animals in their right place.

MAMMALS	REPTILES	BIRDS	FISH	ANPHIBIANS	
MOLLUSCS	COELENTERATES	PORIFERA	ECHINODERMS	ARTHROPODS	ANNELIDS

Sponges	Snail	Whale	Snake	Jellyfish	Toad
Starfish	Falcon	Worm	Spider	Salmon	

#### 5. Match the columns

Molluscs
Coelenterates
Porifera
Echinoderms
Arthropods
Annelids

Its body is divided into rings.
Soft body with pores.
Soft body, some of them tentacles.
Most have soft body and hard shell.
Have body covered with sharp spikes.
Have an exoskeleton.