

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
BODIES					Thin smooth skin
EXTREMITIES	Most 4 legs, Aquatic ones fins and tail				Four legs, some tail
RESPIRATION		Lungs		Lungs	
REPRODUCTION		Oviparous	Almost oviparous	Oviparous	
EXAMPLE	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	

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.