

**Activity:** choose and drag the correct information and fill in the concept map.

### DIFFERENCES BETWEEN AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES

**Amphibians:**

**Reptiles:**

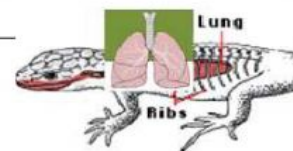
**EGGS**



**SKIN**



**Breathing**



**Reproduction**



- Have soft-jelly coating
- Lays under the water

- Have hard Shell
- Lays on the land

Frogs, toads, salamanders, newts, caecilians.

Crocodiles, alligators, turtles, snakes, lizards.

- Have internal fertilization, the male must deposit the semen inside the female for fertilization to occur.

- Have internal and external fertilization, females release the eggs in the water, males release the sperm on them.

- Permeable adaptation at water

- Scales or scutes, impermeable

Have lung respiration, adapted to life on land.

**Youngest** will have gill breathing, adapted to life in water.  
**Adults** will have lung breathing, they breathe through skin and lungs.

**Activity:** Look at chart and fill in the following cards.

VERTEBRATE INFORMATION							
Habitat	Animals move	limbs and skin	Type of feeding	Gn	Ch	Te	Class of reproduction
Land Air Water	Walk, run, jump, swim, climb, crawl.	Wings, feathers hooves, claws, shell, fins, scales, hair, fur Waterproof skin- pelaje impermeable Striated skin (estirada) Prickly skin (espinosa) Mucous membrane (piel mucosa), Smooth or soft skin Hard skin	Herbivores Carnivores Omnivores Insectivores Limnivores: they feed on waste	Gnawing - roer Chewing - masticar Tearing – desgarrar Swallow - tragar			Give birth - dar a luz Lay eggs – poner huevos

Habitat:

Limbs and skin

Feeding

Reproduction

Characteristics



Name: cow

Habitat:

Limbs and skin

Feeding

Reproduction

Characteristics



Name: Kangaroo

Habitat:

Limbs and skin

Feeding

Reproduction

Characteristics



Name: porcupine