

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 _____.

2 The butterfly _____ is called a caterpillar.

3 The _____ butterfly breaks out of the chrysalis.

4 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).

1 Growing tadpole 2 Adult frog 3 Egg 4 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)

<p>When the young bobcats grow to be adults, they can reproduce.</p>	<p>Young bobcats develop from eggs inside the mother's body. They are born when they are ready to live outside the mother's body.</p>	<p>The young bobcats grow bigger. The mother bobcat takes care of them.</p>	<p>Young bobcats are called kittens. The mother bobcat's body makes milk. The kittens drink the milk.</p>
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Unit 3.2. How can you classify animals? (pages 33-37)

7. Fill in the blanks.

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

Animals that have live births

1) _____

1) _____

2) _____

2) _____

3) _____

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) _____