

Name :

Class :

Animal Habitat?

Draw a line to match the animal with the right habitat.



Name: _____

Date: _____

Where do I live?

Direction: Match the animals to the home they live in.



Name: _____

Date: _____

ANIMAL HABITATS

Connect each animal to where it lives by drawing a line from the animal to the habitat.



MARINE



POLAR



WETLAND



RAINFOREST



READING COMPREHENSION ACTIVITY

FROM WATER TO LAND: THE LIFE OF AMPHIBIANS



Amphibians are a special group of animals that can live both in water and on land. They are cold-blooded and have smooth, moist skin. Amphibians start their lives as eggs in water, and when they hatch, they are often in a larval stage called a tadpole. Tadpoles have gills for breathing underwater. As they grow, they undergo a transformation called metamorphosis and develop lungs for breathing air.

Frogs, toads, and salamanders are examples of amphibians. Frogs are known for their jumping ability and unique croaking sounds. Toads have warty skin that helps them stay moist, while salamanders often have bright colors to warn predators.

Amphibians are important to the environment. They help control insect populations and are indicators of a healthy ecosystem.

Read the text, Then read the sentences and decide if they are true or false.

- | | | |
|--|------|-------|
| 1. Amphibians can live only on land. | True | False |
| 2. Tadpoles have gills for breathing underwater. | True | False |
| 3. Frogs are known for their jumping ability. | True | False |
| 4. All amphibians have dry, scaly skin. | True | False |
| 5. Amphibians help control reptile population. | True | False |

Answer the following questions using information from the text

1. What type of skin do amphibians have? _____
2. What is the larval stage of amphibians called? _____
3. What happens during the metamorphosis? _____
4. Name two examples of amphibians _____
5. Why are amphibians important? _____



LIFE UNDER THE SEA

Reading Comprehension

Read the short passage about ocean animals carefully

The ocean is home to many amazing animals. Some are huge, like the blue whale, the biggest animal on Earth. Blue whales eat tiny animals called krill. They open their big mouths and take in lots of water. Then they push the water out through special plates called baleen, leaving the krill inside to swallow.

In shallow water, coral reefs grow slowly. Corals are tiny animals called polyps. They build hard homes from rock-like material. These coral homes become reefs that are full of life. Fish, crabs, and sea stars all live there.

Deep in the ocean, the giant squid hides in the dark. It has long arms and big eyes. Scientists think it fights with sperm whales, which leave round scars from squid suckers on their skin.

Near the shore, sea otters float on their backs. They use rocks to crack open shellfish. This helps protect kelp forests—underwater plants that need balance. If too many shellfish eat the kelp, the forest disappears. Otters help keep that from happening.

Many ocean animals are in danger. Pollution, warming seas, and fishing nets can hurt them. People are working to protect the ocean so these animals can survive.

Answer the questions

1. What does baleen mean? _____
2. What does a blue whale eat? _____
3. How do corals help other animals? _____
4. Why are sea otters important for kelp forests? _____
5. Why do you think ocean animals need our help? _____
6. In the story, what does crack open shellfish mean? _____
7. What is one thing people can do to help the ocean? _____

Write T for True and F for False

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1. ____ Blue whales eat krill using baleen plates. | True / False |
| 2. ____ Coral reefs are made by plants called polyps. | True / False |
| 3. ____ Sea otters crack shellfish to help kelp forests. | True / False |
| 4. ____ Giant squid have small eyes and live near the shore. | True / False |
| 5. ____ Pollution and warm water can harm ocean animals. | True / False |