



Watch the video and complete the sentences with the proper words:



All animals are classified to ..... them and name all of them. It also allows us to understand the ..... between different animals and how these ..... interactions affect one another.

Let me start with the first classification. According to the ..... , they eat, all animals are divided into :

**CARNIVORES** are animals that derive its ..... and nutrient requirements from a diet mainly consisting of ..... . The brightest examples of ..... are a lion, which hunts its ..... such as zebra or antelope or a vulture which consumes dead ones.

**HERBIVORES** are animals or ..... that get their energy from eating ..... and fruits and vegetables, Because Of their diet, these animals have special ..... systems that allow them to digest all kinds of plants including grass. An example of a herbivores is a panda, whose ..... consists of only bamboo.

**OMNIVORES** are animals that eat both animals and plants. So some of them will ..... and eat their food, eating herbivores and other omnivores. An example is a fox as its diet ..... fruits, berries and grasses but also eats birds and small mammals ..... squirrels and mice.

According to the way the animals are ..... , they are split into two groups:

**VIVIPAROUS** means that the animals are born from their mom's ..... so they grow ..... the mother for a specific time, which is ..... on the animal until they are ready to be born. An example of this is a koala so their young is grown in their mother's stomach for 30 to 36 ..... before they are born. Humans are another example with the young growing within the mother for 40 ..... until they are ready to be born.



**Oviparous** means the animals are born from ..... , so the animals ..... eggs and the babies grow ..... the egg until they are ready to hatch. An example of this is a turtle. The ..... turtle lays numerous eggs in the sand and once the baby turtle has grown within the egg and is ready to come ..... they break the eggshell and begin making their way to the ocean.

The last category is based on the structure of animals. If animals haven't got a backbone they belong to ..... There are lots of animals on earth that fall within this category. e.g arthropods, spiders, butterflies, mollusks, octopus, snails, worms, starfish, sponges.

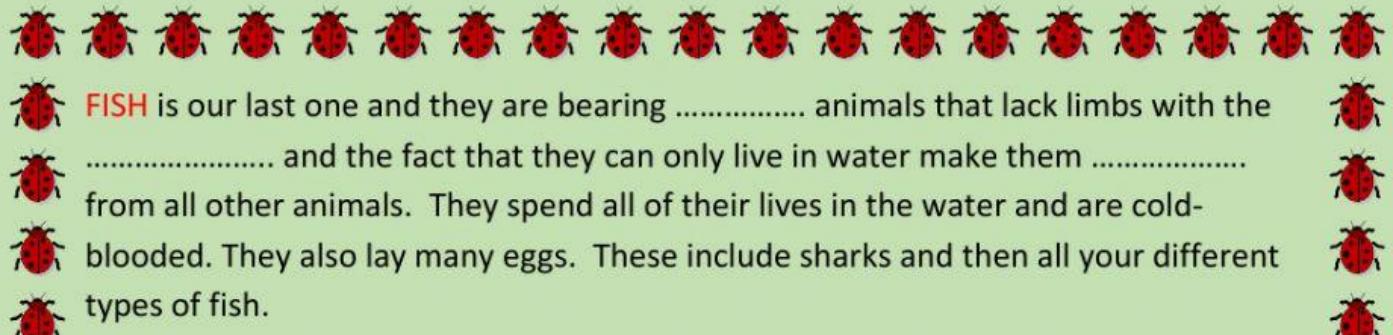
The largest class includes all animals, which have a spine and consists of different subclasses.

**MAMMALS** give birth to their young and ..... them with milk, they have body covered with hair, ..... or skin, a skeleton that comprises of a ..... and a skull. They are also ..... -blooded and breathe through ..... They live only on the land and have different types of limbs ( ..... ). They include bears, humans, and dolphins.

**BIRDS** are oviparous, they lay eggs which can ..... anywhere from 1 to 17. They have wings, ..... a very ..... skeleton and instead of teeth they have horn-like ..... or bills. They make nests and live in the trees. They include emus pigeons and chickens

**REPTILES** are generally ..... . They are ..... covered in special skin made of scales, bony plates or a combination of both. Due to their ..... metabolism and heat-seeking behavior they are ..... -blooded. They lay eggs and have ear holes. They include crocodiles alligators snakes lizards and turtles.

**AMPHIBIANS** are small ..... that need water or a ..... environment to survive. They lay thousands and sometimes millions of small ..... eggs in the water. the eggs are jelly-like. All can breathe and absorb water through their very thin ..... . They have webbed ..... They breathe through ..... . The meaning behind the name of this class is ..... life. As the early part of their life is spent in the water. As they grow they spend time on the land. An example is a tadpole, which later grows into a frog and this process is called metamorphosis.

 **FISH** is our last one and they are bearing ..... animals that lack limbs with the ..... and the fact that they can only live in water make them ..... from all other animals. They spend all of their lives in the water and are cold-blooded. They also lay many eggs. These include sharks and then all your different types of fish.

  What is the difference between warm-blooded and cold-blooded. So warm-blooded animals' body temperature ..... even when it is cold or hot outside. On the other hand, cold blooded animals body temperature ..... on whether it is cold or hot outside.