

1. Sequence the steps in an eagle's birth. Match.

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| 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 _____.
- The butterfly _____ is called a caterpillar.
- The _____ butterfly breaks out of the chrysalis.
- 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).

Growing tadpole Adult frog Egg 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)

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

7. Fill in the blanks.

(warm-blooded cold-blooded vertebrate invertebrates
trait scales)

- 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

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____

Animals that have live births

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 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) _____