

WHALES GIANTS OF THE OCEAN

Lesson 3.1 - Animal Classification

Fill in the Blank

Write a paragraph about each class of animal. Use the words from the Classification Table to help you fill in the blanks.

FISHES

Fish have a _____ that moves side to side when they swim. Their body is covered with _____ and they move with their _____.

They always live _____, so they have _____ to breathe and _____ to have young.

Their body temperature _____ the outside temperature.

An example of a fish is _____.

AMPHIBIANS

Amphibians are like fish because they _____ in the water to have young.

But they are different because they change and live in _____ when young and on _____ as adults.

Their skin is _____ and _____. But they are not like mammals because they can't control their body temperature, so they are called _____-blooded.

An example of an amphibian is _____.

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REPTILES

Reptiles have _____ covering their bodies like fish, but live in _____ and on _____.

They lay eggs _____ but _____ care for their young after they're born.

They have _____ to breathe but they do not have a way to control their _____, so are cold-blooded. Their _____ goes all of the way to the end of their tail.

An example of a reptile is _____.

BIRDS

Birds have _____ covering their bodies, unlike any other animal. They have a _____, and most of them have a very lightweight skeleton for flying.

Their young are born from _____ that the adults lay in a _____. The adults _____ their young, feeding them until they are old enough to be on their own.

Adults also keep the young warm because they are _____ -- _____ like mammals, but don't yet have any fat or feathers.

An example of a bird is _____.

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MAMMALS

Mammals have a _____ that moves up and down really well when they are lying flat or on all four legs.

They have some _____ or _____ on their bodies as well as _____ skin. They use _____ to breathe even if they live in the water.

They _____ to live young and the adults care for their babies by feeding them _____ .

Mammals have ways to _____ their _____ temperature the same, by having fur or blubber or being able to shiver. If their body temperature goes up or down, they might be sick!

Examples of mammals are _____ and _____.