Animal Warm-Ups
7 Weeks

ANIMALS

VERTEBRATES

These are animals that have a backbone.

Reptiles

Have dry scaly skin.
Lay eggs on dry land.
Are cold blooded.
(Snake, Crocodile)

Fish

Have scales on their bodies.
Have gills for breathing.
Are cold blooded.
(Shark, Tuna)

Amphibians

Have moist slimy skin.
Lay eggs in water.
Are cold blooded.
(Frog, Newt)

Birds

Have feathers and wings.
Have beaks and lay eggs.
Are warm blooded.
(Wren, Swan)

Mammals

Have fur or hair.
Feed young on milk.
Are warm blooded.
(Cow, Human)

INVERTEBRATES

These are animals that do not have a backbone.

Protozoa

Single cell organisms all microscopic.

Flatworms

Simple and soft bodied.
(Tape worm, Flukes)

Annelid Worms

Segmented bodies.
(Earthworm, Leech)

Echinoderms

Spiny sea creatures.
(Starfish, Sea urchin)

Coelenterates

Soft bodies, stinging cells.
(Jellyfish, Sea anemone)

Arthropods

Hard external skeleton and jointed limbs.

Molluscs

Soft bodied, most have shells.
(Snails, Limpet)

Arachnids

Eight legs, two body parts, no antennae.
(Spider, Scorpion)

Crustaceans

Mostly sea creatures.
Many legs and two sets of antennae.
(Crab, Lobster)

Insects

Wings, six legs, three body parts, one pair of antennae.
(Bee, Ladybird)

Myriapods

Many legs and body segments.
(Centipede, Millipede)

WARM UP – Week 1

MONDAY

Using your Animals Booklet Week 1 page 23, list the 10 structures animals use to obtain resources for energy.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

TUESDAY

Using your Animals Booklet Week 1 page 23, list the 7 structures for movement animals use to help them escape from predators.

_____

_____

_____

_____

WEDNESDAY

Using your Animals Booklet Week 1 page 23, to list the 18 structures animals can use to defend themselves from predators.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

THURSDAY

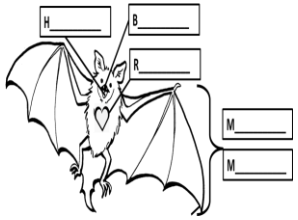
1. Animals are classified into two main phyla called _____ and _____.
   a. invertebrates and nonvascular
   b. invertebrates and vertebrates
2. The animal kingdom is divided into _____ phyla groups.
3. List the 4 characteristics of all living things. _____
   _____
4. What are the 7 levels of taxonomy and the trick to help you remember them?
   _____
   _____

5 Vertebrates	5 Invertebrates
F_____	A_____
A_____	M_____
R_____	E_____
M_____	S_____
B_____	S_____

WARM UP – Week 2

MONDAY

Label the characteristics of all animals.



M_____
B_____
M_____
H_____
R_____

MR. MBH

TUESDAY Fill in the vertebrates chart below.

Characteristics • Soft, moist skin • Go through metamorphosis • Lay jelly-like eggs • Most can breathe in water with gills as young, and breathe on land with lungs as adults • Cold blooded (ectothermic)	**Characteristics** • Warm blooded (endothermic) • Mothers nurse their young • Breath through lungs • All have hair at some stage in development •Babies born from live birth	**Characteristics** • Most lay eggs • Cold blooded (ectothermic) • Most have bodies covered in scales • Obtain dissolved oxygen in water through gills	**Characteristics** • Has 2 legs • Breath through lungs • Warm blooded (endothermic) • Feathers • Lays eggs • Two wings	**Characteristics** • Most lay eggs • Most have four legs • Breathe with lungs • Cold blooded (ectothermic) • Scales or plates for skin
Examples	**Examples**	**Examples**	**Examples**	**Examples**

WEDNESDAY

Arthropod Characteristics	Arthropod Groups		
	Crustaceans	Insects	Arachnids
# of body segments			
# of legs			
# of antennae			
Live on land & water			

THURSDAY

Arthropods are in the:

C_____

_____

A_____

WARM UP – Week 3

MONDAY

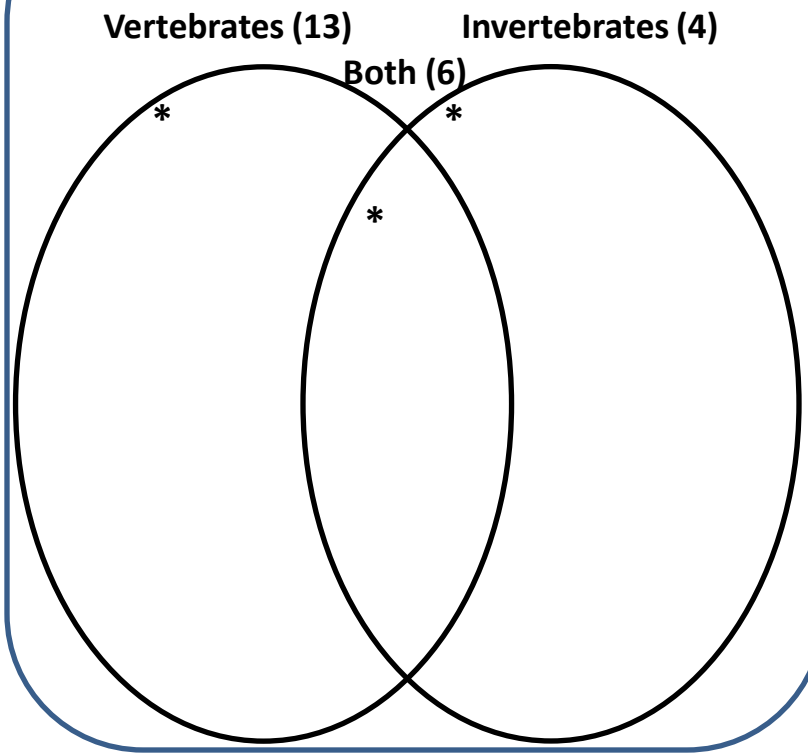
1. A taxonomist uses a scientific name made up of the *G*_____ and *s*_____.
2. Using your digital device, look up the genus and species names for the following animals:

Brown Bear	*U*_____	*a*_____
Dog	*C*_____	*f*_____
Cat	*F*_____	*c*_____
Humans	*H*_____	*s*_____
Wolf	*C*_____	*l*_____

TUESDAY Fill in the invertebrates chart below.

Characteristics • Most have an inner and outer shell. • Have soft bodies; most have a thick muscular foot for movement or to open and close their shells. • They have more developed body systems than sponges or worms. • They take in oxygen through gills or lungs, and some have shells. • Examples may be slugs, snails, clams, and octopuses.	Characteristics •It has pores to absorb nutrients and oxygen. •Most live in salt water. •Water moves into a central cavity and out through a hole in the top	Characteristics •Have long tube-like bodies that are divided into segments. • They are the simplest organisms with a true nervous system and blood contained in vessels. • A long digestive tube runs down the length of the worm's inner body.	Characteristics •It has a hard outer body called an exoskeleton. •It has jointed limbs. • It sheds its outer exoskeleton as it grows. This process is known as molting. •They obtain oxygen from the air through gills or air tubes. • Examples may be insects, arachnids, and crustaceans.	Characteristics •Have arms that extend from the middle body outwards. • They have tube feet that take in oxygen from the water and spines. • Examples may be sea stars, brittle stars, sea cucumbers, or sea urchins.
Examples	Examples	Examples	Examples	Examples

WEDNESDAY



THURSDAY

What are the 4 characteristics of all animals (life)?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

WARM UP – Week 4

MONDAY

Who is this Mystery Invertebrate?

1. _____ I have arms that extend out from the middle of my body outwards.
2. _____ I have jointed legs, segmented body and sometimes wings, get oxygen with gills or air tubes.
3. _____ I have pores through which water flows through a central cavity where I also eliminate waste.
4. _____ I have a soft body with a thick muscular foot for movement.
5. _____ I have a long tube-like body.

TUESDAY

Animal	Vertebrate or Invertebrate	Endothermic or Ectothermic	Class (FARM B) or (A MESS)
Flounder			
Frog			
Alligator			
Octopi			
Sea Urchin			
Leech			
Dolphin			
Lobster			
Mosquito			
Carolina Wren			
Sponge			
Tarantula			

WED. & THURS.

Bird	Type of Feet (perching, climbing, running, grasping, wading, swimming, hovering)	Type of Beak (short, long, stout, thin, hooked, scoop, flat)	Probable Diet (seeds, nectar, insects, fish, rodents, algae)	Probable Habitat (forest, prairie, lake)
Eagle				
Duck				

Fill in the table using the pictures each day.

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

WARM UP – Week 5

MONDAY

List the 5 vertebrate groups and the trick to help remember them.

_____

_____

_____ _____

_____

_____

TUESDAY

List the 5 invertebrate groups and the trick to help remember them.

_____

_____

_____ _____

_____

_____

WEDNESDAY

Structures for Defense, Movement or Obtaining Resources

STRUCTURE	CHARACTERISTIC
	Allow an animal to hide from a predator.
	Allow an animal to make an attack painful.
	Allow an animal to prevent a direct attack.
	Allow an animal to change its size.
	Allow an animal to flee or hide from predators.
	Allow an animal to find food and escape predators.
	Allow an animal to chew or tear and eat or drink.

THURSDAY

Which animals are an invertebrate (I), vertebrate (V), and ectothermic (EC) endothermic (EN)?

Animal	V/I	EC/EN
Shark		
Cricket		
Salamander		
Hissing Cockroach		
Leatherback Sea Turtle		
Black Widow Spider		
Kangaroo		
Slug		
Emu		
Sea Star		
Sponge		
Earthworm		

Use Week 1 Animal Booklet, page 23 to find Wednesday's answers.

WARM UP – Week 6

MONDAY

Defense Mechanism	Example
Camouflage	
Smells	
Stingers	
Ejection	
Mimicry	
Grouping	

TUESDAY

1. Which below is not an example of an environmental stimuli?
   - A. Food Gathering
   - B. Shedding
   - C. Sweating
   - D. Panting

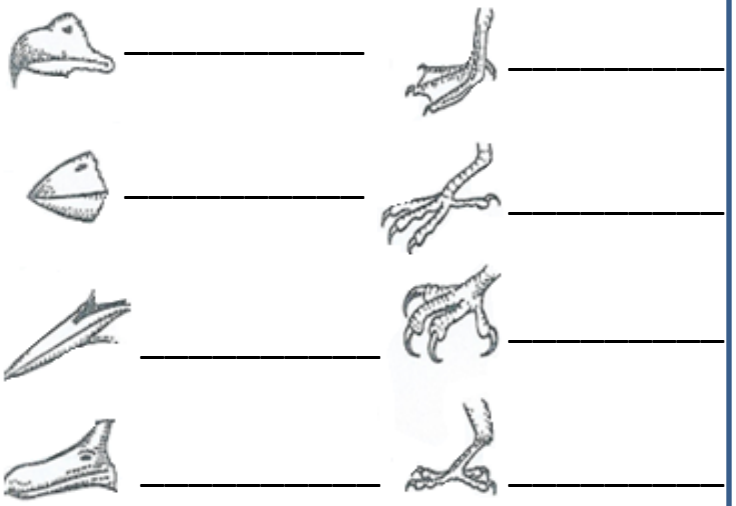
2. Which below in not an example of a behavioral stimuli?
   - A. Hibernation
   - B. Migration
   - C. Shivering
   - D. Courtship

WEDNESDAY

BIRD BEAK AND FEET MYSTERY

Using the word box below, find the advantage of each beak or foot.

BEAK **FEET**



_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

Beak Advantages
- cracking seeds
- straining water for food
- tearing flesh
- probing for insects

Feet Advantages
- climbing trees
- swimming
- grabbing onto animals
- perching

THURSDAY

Label each of the picture below with camouflage or mimicry.

_____

_____

WARM UP – Week 7

MONDAY

Use your Animal Booklet Weeks 5 & 6 page 6 vocabulary to help you write one example of each of the following terms.

Learned Behavior - _____

Conditioning - _____

Imprinting - _____

Inherited Behavior - _____

TUESDAY

Courtship Cue/Behavior	Animal's Example of This in Nature
Chemical odor	
Sounds	
Color	
Body language	
Seasonal changes (environmental stimuli)	

WEDNESDAY

Write an LB for learned behavior or IB for inherited behavior next to each behavior.

_____ _____

_____ _____

THURSDAY

BABY, IT'S ALL INSTINCT!

Some animal behaviors are passed from the parent to the offspring and are with the animal from birth.

•The ability to S_____in whales or fish. They do not need to be taught how to do it.

•C_____in babies is an inherited behavior that is often a response to hunger, thirst, or sleepiness.

•When a snail digs a hole to lay its E_____, a bird builds a special kind of N_____, or when a fiddler crab waves its C_____to attract a F_____.