

# Animal Unit

## 100+ Page Packet

Feathers, Fur, Scales, Skin  
Animal Characteristics

Types of Animals

Vertebrate Groups

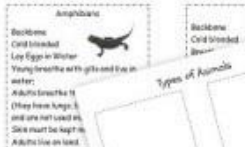
Invertebrate Groups

Domesticated vs. Wild Animals

Animals and their Tracks

Nocturnal vs. Diurnal Animals

### Types of Animals



### Types of Animals



### Types of Animals: Answers

Backbone	Warm blooded	Live Young	Hair or Fur	Breathe Air With Lungs	Feed Young young with milk	Live on Land	Have Four Limbs
Mammals							
Birds							
Reptiles							
Amphibians							
Fish							

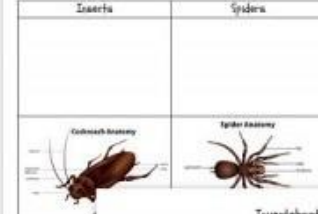
### Animal Body Coverings

- Animals have different body coverings depending on which class they belong to.
- Mammals have fur or hair.
- Birds have feathers.
- Reptiles have scales or scutes.
- Amphibians have moist, slippery skin.
- Fish have scales.

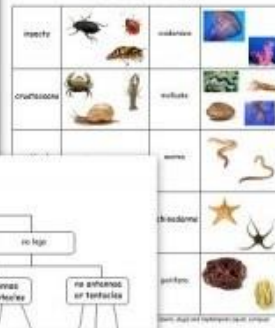


### A Few Invertebrate Groups

What are the main differences between insects and spiders?



### Invertebrates: Examples



### Invertebrates



### Domesticated vs. Wild Animals

Domesticated Animals: These are animals that have been tamed and are trained. Some individuals of a species have been saved and nurtured by humans. For example, people have domesticated dogs, cats, and horses.

Wild Animals: Animals that live and breed independently of humans. Note: Some wild animals have been tamed and are trained. Some individuals of a species have been saved and nurtured by humans. For example, people have domesticated dogs, cats, and horses.



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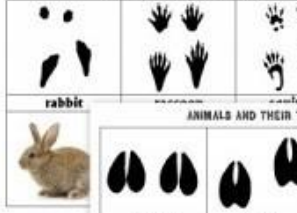
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### ANIMALS AND THEIR TRACKS



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**This 100+ page packet all about animals! The Animal Unit covers various topics such as body coverings (feathers, fur, scales, skin), the different types of animals (vertebrates, invertebrates), animal characteristics, insects vs. spiders, herbivores/carnivores/omnivores, domesticated vs. wild animals, animal tracks, animal homes and shelters and much more!**



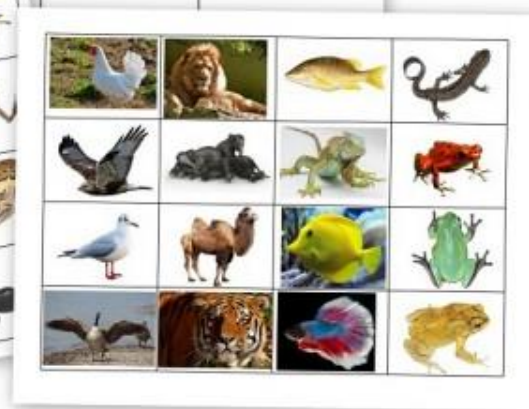
## **Animal Body Coverings**

### **Feathers, Fur, Scales or Skin?**

Part of the 50+ page Animal Packet



Feathers, Fur, Scales or Skin?			
Feathers	Fur	Scales	Skin
			







### Types of Animals

Mammals	Birds
<p>Backbone Warm blooded Live Young Hair or fur Breathe Air With Lungs Feed their young with milk Live on Land Have four limbs</p>  	<p>Backbone Warm blooded Lay Eggs Feathers Beak or bill 2 legs, 2 wings 4 hollow bones Breathe air with lungs Live on land</p>  
Reptiles	Fish
<p>Backbone Cold blooded Lay Eggs on Land Scales Breathe Air With Lungs Live on Land</p>  	<p>Backbone Cold blooded Breathe with gills Scales Have fins</p>  
Amphibians	
<p>Backbone Cold blooded Lay Eggs in Water Young breathe with gills and live in water. Adults breathe through their skin (they have lungs, but they are small and are not used much). Skin must be kept moist. Adults live on land.</p>  	

### Types of Animals

fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals

## Types of Animals

Place an X in the box for ALL of the animal types that have these characteristics:

	Mammal	Bird	Reptile	Amphibian	Fish
Have feathers					
Warm blooded					
Lay Eggs in Water					
Breathe with lungs					
Have 2 legs, 2 wings					
Backbone					
Have hollow bones					
Have fins					
Adults breathe through their skin (they have lungs, but they are small and are not used much)					
Cold blooded					
Have beaks or bills					
Have four limbs					
Lay eggs					
Have scales					
Have live young					
Live on land					
Breathe with gills					
Have hair or fur					

Identify the type of animal below. How do you know?



## Types of Animals: Answers

Place an X in all the boxes that are correct. Place an S if it's not sure this trait, and place an N if you're not sure.

	Mammal	Bird	Reptile	Amphibian	Fish
Have feathers		X			
Warm blooded	X	X			
Lay Eggs in Water					X
Breathe with lungs	X	X			
Have 2 legs, 2 wings		X			
Backbone	X	X	X	X	X
Have hollow bones		X			
Have fins					X
Adults breathe through their skin (they have lungs, but they are small and are not used much)				X	
Cold blooded			X	X	
Have beaks or bills		X			
Have four limbs	X	X	X	X	
Lay eggs		X	X	X	X
Have scales			X	X	
Have live young	X	X			
Live on land	X	X	X		
Breathe with gills					X
Have hair or fur	X				

Identify the type of animal below. How do you know?



## Types of Animals: Exceptions

The information we went over on the previous page are generalizations. But there are many animals that do not fit these rules. Here are a few examples:

Do you know what mammal has a bill?



Do you know any mammals that lay eggs? Mammals that lay eggs are called monotremes.



Some snakes give birth to live young. Examples of these include

Some fish also give birth to live young. These livebearers retain the eggs inside the body and give birth to free-swimming young.



and pipefish also are livebearers, but the male incubates the egg rather than the female.

Some reptiles have no limbs such as the. Most lizards have eyelids and external ears. Snakes tend to have longer bodies and shorter tails than lizards.



## 5 Animal Groups

## What am I? Worksheets

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ What am I?  
Mammal Bird Reptile Amphibian Fish

I have feathers and a beak. I am a \_\_\_\_\_

When I was a baby, I drank milk from my mom. I am a \_\_\_\_\_

I lay my eggs in water, but I can live on land. I am a \_\_\_\_\_

I have hollow bones and I can fly. I am a \_\_\_\_\_

I have fur to keep myself warm. I am a \_\_\_\_\_

I lay eggs on land and I like to lay in the sun to warm up. I am a \_\_\_\_\_

I lived in the water when I was young, now I can live on land. I am a \_\_\_\_\_

I breathe through gills and will never live on land. I am a \_\_\_\_\_

I have fur to keep myself warm. I am a \_\_\_\_\_

I lay eggs on land and I like to lay in the sun to warm up. I am a \_\_\_\_\_

I lived in the water when I was young, but now I can live on land. I am a \_\_\_\_\_

I breathe through gills and will never live on land. I am a \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ What am I?  
Mammal Bird Reptile Amphibian Fish



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ What am I?  
Mammal Bird Reptile Amphibian Fish





### A Few Invertebrate Groups

What are the main differences between insects and spiders?

Insects	Spiders
1. 6 legs	1. 8 legs
2. 3 pairs of legs	2. 4 pairs of legs
3. 3 pairs of legs	3. 4 pairs of legs
4. 3 pairs of legs	4. 4 pairs of legs
5. 3 pairs of legs	5. 4 pairs of legs
6. 3 pairs of legs	6. 4 pairs of legs
7. 3 pairs of legs	7. 4 pairs of legs
8. 3 pairs of legs	8. 4 pairs of legs

**Cockroach Anatomy**

**Spider Anatomy**

Name as many different types of invertebrate sea creatures as you can:

Clam, fish, jelly fish, sea cucumber, starfish, sea urchin, water snake, crab.

### Invertebrates

Use these pictures to make your own invertebrate classification chart similar to the one given on page 4 or 5 of the chart on the page.

### A Few Invertebrate Groups

What are the main differences between insects and spiders?

Insects	Spiders

**Cockroach Anatomy**

**Spider Anatomy**

Name as many different types of invertebrate sea creatures as you can:

### Insects or Spiders?

### Invertebrates

insects	arthropods
crustaceans	mollusks
centipedes	echinoderms
millipedes	porifera
arachnids	

\* Mollusks include different classes

### Invertebrates

insects	arthropods
crustaceans	mollusks
centipedes	echinoderms
millipedes	porifera
arachnids	

different classes such as Gastropoda (snails, slugs) and Cephalopoda (squid, octopus)

© Made by Linda Homeschoolen.com

### Invertebrates

Use these pictures to make your own invertebrate classification chart similar to the one on the given page 4 or 5 of the chart on the page.

### Invertebrates

```

graph TD
    Invertebrates --> legs[legs]
    Invertebrates --> no_legs[no legs]
    legs --> arthropods[arthropods]
    arthropods --> more_than_3_pairs[more than 3 pairs of legs]
    arthropods --> 3_pairs[3 pairs of legs]
    more_than_3_pairs --> centipedes[centipedes]
    more_than_3_pairs --> millipedes[millipedes]
    3_pairs --> arachnids[arachnids]
    no_legs --> antennae_or_tentacles[antennae or tentacles]
    no_legs --> no_antennae_or_tentacles[no antennae or tentacles]
    antennae_or_tentacles --> antennae[antennae]
    antennae --> centipedes
    antennae --> millipedes
    antennae_or_tentacles --> no_antennae[no antennae]
    no_antennae --> arachnids
    no_antennae --> soft_body[soft body]
    soft_body --> crinoids[crinoids]
    soft_body --> mollusks[mollusks]
    no_antennae --> hard_body[hard body]
    hard_body --> long_body[long body]
    long_body --> worms[worms]
    no_antennae --> spiny_covering[spiny covering]
    spiny_covering --> echinoderms[echinoderms]
    no_antennae --> porous[porous]
    porous --> porifera[porifera]
    porous --> sponges[sponges]
  
```

### Invertebrates: Examples

insects	arthropods
crustaceans	mollusks
centipedes	echinoderms
millipedes	porifera
arachnids	

\* Mollusks include different classes such as Gastropoda (snails, slugs) and Cephalopoda (squid, octopus)

**Herbivores, Carnivores and Omnivores**

Animals can be divided into different categories based on what they eat. There are three main groups.

**Herbivores:** eat plants.

**Carnivores:** eat meat.

**Omnivores:** eat both plants and meat depending on what is available in their habitats.

If animals eat the same things, there wouldn't be enough food to go around. Animals have different adaptations that help them get the food they eat. Look at the pictures below. What food do you think these animals would eat? Why?

**Herbivores**

An herbivore is an animal that only eats plants.

Herbivores have teeth and skulls adapted to grind tough vegetation.

Herbivores feed on a variety of plant parts.

Some animals like the koala eat mostly leaves.

Some animals like the ruffed grouse and the fruit bat eat primarily fruit.

Does food on pollen? While bees feed on wood.

Some animals like cows graze on grass.

Other animals like giraffes or moose browse on leaves and/or twigs.

Manatees are also herbivores. Feeding on a wide variety of aquatic plant life these animals eat grasses and sea clover or marine algae and other plants (jellyfish, wood, alligator weed, water lettuce, hydrilla, water celery and more).

Many animals eat a variety of plant parts. Butterflies, for example, will eat anything that dissolves in water including pollen, nectar, sap, or rotting fruit.

**herbivores, carnivores or omnivores?**

In the boxes below, write H if it is a herbivore, C if it is a carnivore or O if it is an omnivore.

**herbivores, carnivores or omnivores?**

In the boxes below, write herbivores, carnivores or omnivores.

**Carnivores**

A carnivore is an animal that eats only meat.

A carnivore is an animal that gets food from killing and eating other animals. Mammals use their sharp claws and/or teeth to bring down their prey.

Some carnivorous birds use their talons and beaks to catch their prey.

Carnivores often have sharp teeth or fangs to help tear up food.

Owls and birds of prey have powerful hooked beaks to tear into their prey and slice through skin or flesh.

Fish-eating birds often have long, strong, pointed beaks.

Birds that eat insects may have short, wide and flat beaks to hunt insects in the air or may have straight and very strong beaks that allows them to penetrate the bark.

Carnivores generally eat herbivores, but can eat omnivores, and occasionally other carnivores.

**Omnivores**

Omnivores eat both plants and meat.

They eat pretty much anything edible they come across, depending on what is available.

Omnivores come in all sizes.

Bears eat grass, plants, fish, berries and the occasional mammal.

Sloths eat leaves, buds, twigs, fruits and occasionally insects and rodents.

Badgers will eat everything from small mammals, amphibians, reptiles and birds, insects, grubs, and the eggs and young of ground-sitting birds to roots and dirt.

An omnivore has different types of teeth that allow them to eat a variety of foods. They have strong incisors for chewing and grinding. They also canines that are perfect for tearing.

Some birds such as crows, jays, starlings and magpies are omnivorous too.

Ants eat a variety of foods that include eggs, carmel, insects, body fluids, wax, seeds, grains, fruit, nectar, sap and fungi.

**Herbivores**

**Carnivores**

**Omnivores**

Eat plant material such as grass, leaves, fruit, seeds, pollen or nectar.

Eat meat.

Eat both plants and meat.

**What do they eat?**

**Herbivore, Carnivore or Omnivore Sorting Mat**

Herbivore	Carnivore	Omnivore

**Herbivores Sorting Cards**


**Carnivores Sorting Cards**

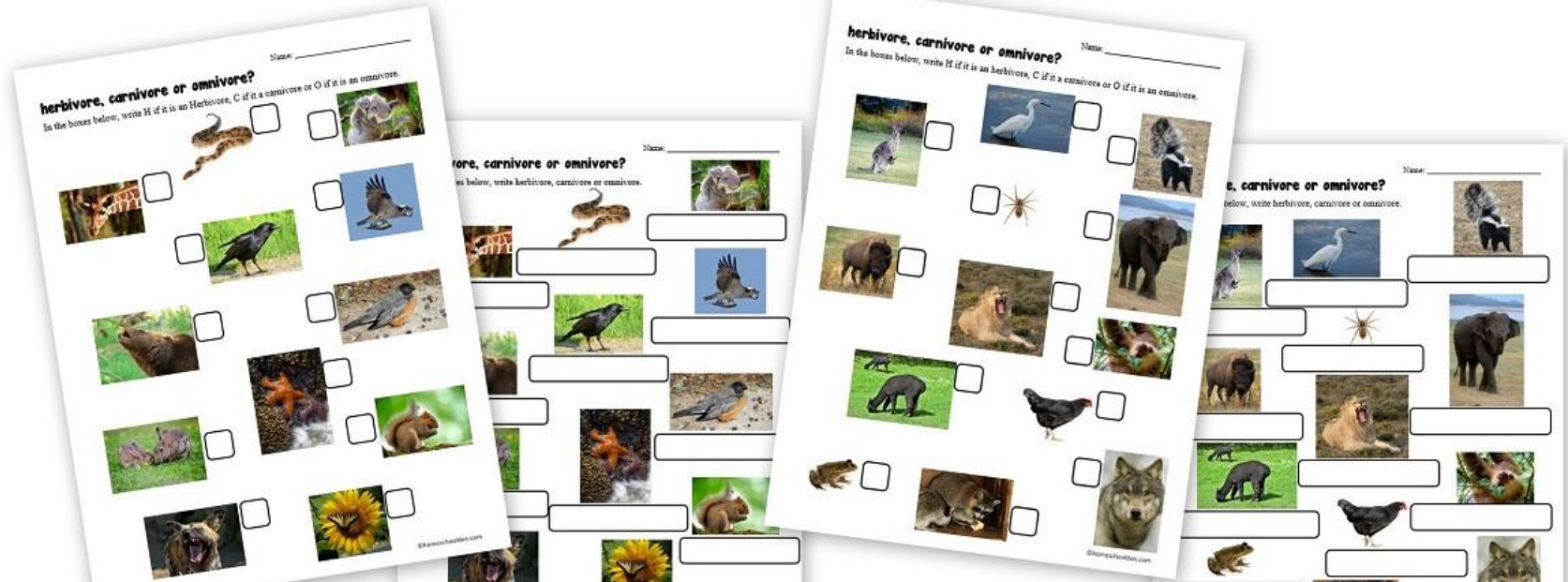

**Omnivores Sorting Cards**


# Herbivores, Carnivores, Omnivores Worksheets and Activities



# Herbivore Carnivore or Omnivore?

## Worksheets



## Herbivore, Carnivore, Omnivore

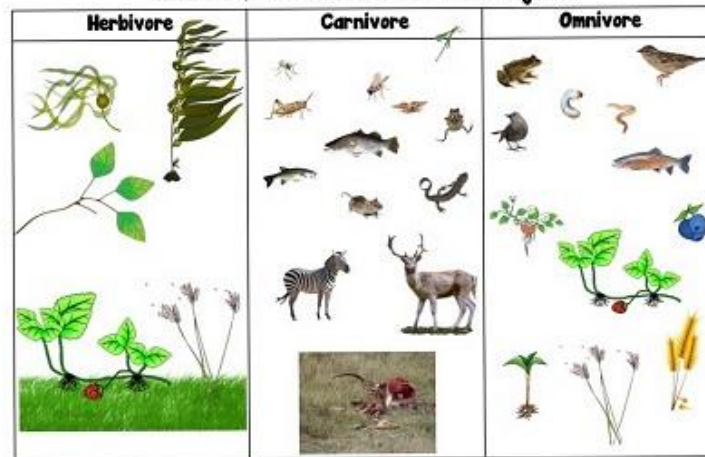
### Notebook Pages

### Tracing or Fill-in-the-Blank Versions





What do they eat?  
Herbivore, Carnivore or Omnivore Sorting Mat



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Herbivore Sorting Cards



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Carnivore Sorting Cards



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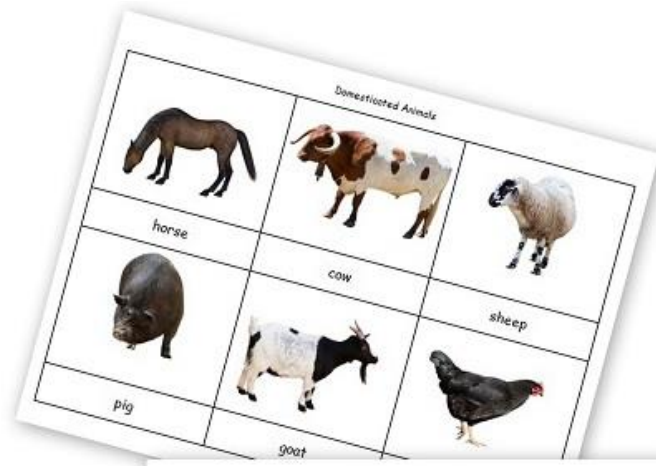
Omnivore Sorting Cards



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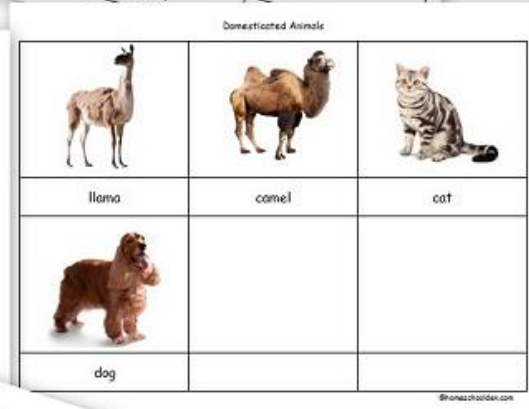
**Domesticated vs. Wild Animals**

**Domesticated Animals:** These are animals that have been tamed and kept by humans as work animals, for food, or as a pet. Many of these animals are quite different from their wild ancestors because of selective breeding.

**Wild Animals:** Animals that live and breed independently of humans.

**Note:** Some wild animals have been tamed and tamed. Some individuals of a species have been raised and nurtured by humans to behave in a certain way. This is an acquired trait and does not mean that the entire species has been domesticated. For example, people have tamed elephants or lions to do tricks in a circus, but that does not mean all elephants or lions are now domesticated.

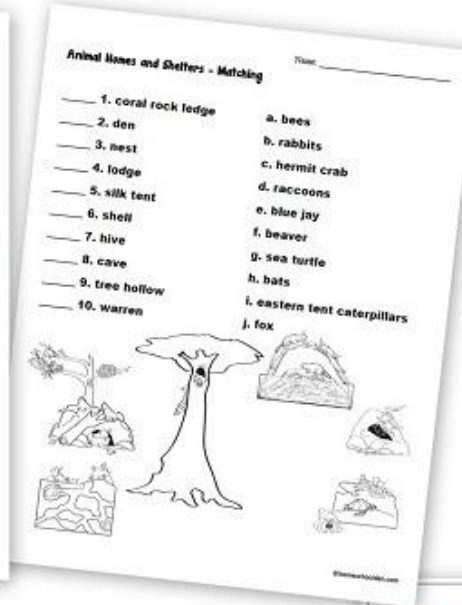
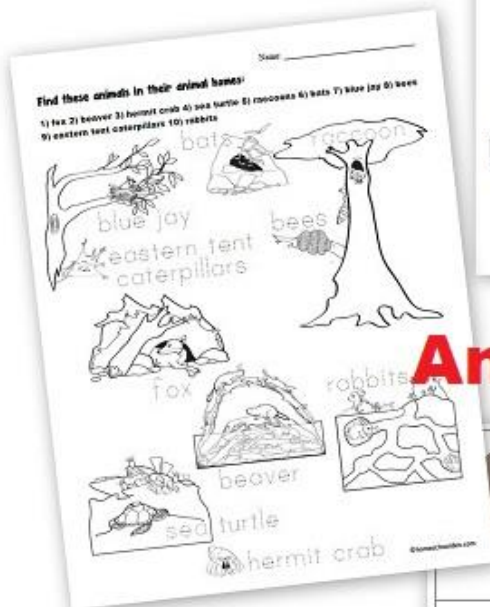
**Note:** I made copies of the following two pages. Once we read over the terms domesticated and wild, my daughter cut out the pictures and glued them into the appropriate columns.



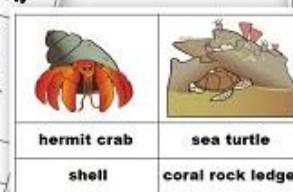
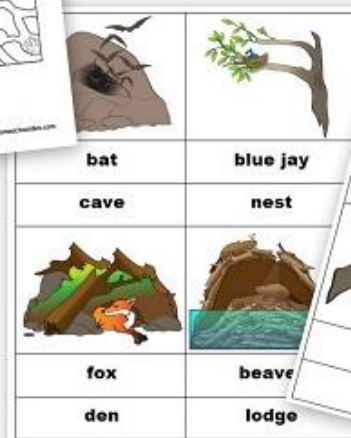








# Animal Homes & Shelters






Just for fun...

# Animal Tongues!

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

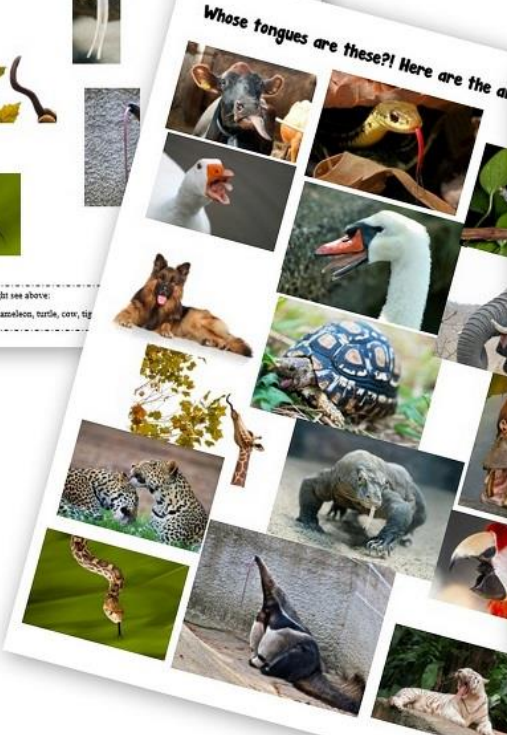
Whose tongues are these?!



Here are some of the animal tongues you might see above:

kumada dragon, elephant, goose, anteater, chameleon, turtle, cow, tip

Whose tongues are these?! Here are the an



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**Animal Tongues!**

Can you stick out your tongue? How long is it? Can you touch it to the tip of your nose? Some people can! A giraffe's tongue is a whopping 18 to 20 inches long; it is black so it doesn't get sunburned. The tube-tipped sector bat has the longest tongue of any mammal in relation to its body size. Its 3.3 inch (85 mm) tongue is 1.5 times longer than its body, and must be kept inside its rib cage!

Why do animals have a tongue? Brainstorm and jot down as many reasons as you can:

Animals use their tongues for a wide range of reasons. Here are some ways animals use their tongues:

**to eat:**

The tongue helps animals to move food around their mouths.

**To help them access their food:**

anteaters or giraffes, frogs and lizards for getting certain foods

**to drink:**

Neither dogs, nor cats, have a full set of cheeks. This means they cannot create suction to drink, like humans or elephants and horses. Dogs lap, or take up, the water with their tongues curled backward.

**to taste:**

Without taste and smell the body would not be able to identify food from noxious substances. Herbivores like cows have around 25 thousand taste buds on their tongues, omnivores like pigs have around 15 thousand, and carnivores generally have the fewest.

Did you know that flies taste their food with their feet as well as their proboscis?

**to smell:**

Many reptiles such as snakes and lizards use their tongues to detect taste and smell chemicals by transporting molecules to a pit in the roof of the mouth called a Jacobson's organ.

When a snake's tongue is flicked out into the air, receptors on the tongue pick up minuscule chemical particles, which are perceived as scent. When the tongue is retracted into its sheath, the tips of the tongue fit neatly into the Jacobson's organ, sending the chemical information that has been gathered through the organ and to the brain, where the information is quickly processed and analyzed so that the snake can act promptly on it. It is believed that the snake's tongue is split so that it knows which direction to move based on the preponderance of chemical particles on one side of its forked tongue in relation to a lesser degree of particles on the other side of the tongue. (From [petmd.com](http://petmd.com))



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**Animal Tongues!**

Animals use their tongues...

to eat

to drink

to taste

to smell

to clean themselves

To clean themselves or their young:

Many animals use their tongues to lick themselves or lick their young.

The oapi often uses its tongue to clean its eye and nose.

to help keep themselves cool

by panting that dogs circulate the necessary air through their bodies to cool down. - Panting speeds evaporation of water from the dog's tongue, and inside his mouth and upper respiratory tract.

Why do dogs lick their noses?

Dogs have a large number of scent receptors at their nose, which enable them to recognize thousands of different smells. When they wander around sniffing at different things, they tend to remove these things and clean their nose from previous smells.

Dogs lick their noses when they feel unsure or uncomfortable and they want to calm themselves down or calm humans or other dogs down.

Finally, dogs use their tongue as a communication tool.



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**Opossums** State \_\_\_\_\_




Opossums are nocturnal animals. They have long skinny tails which they use to wrap around branches. Opossums eat plants, snails and slugs, crickets and beetles and other rodents like rats and mice. When opossums feel threatened, they play dead. Opossums give birth twice a year to 5 to 8 babies. They are marsupials; they carry their babies around in a pouch. After about two months, babies leave their pouch and ride on their mother's back.

**Beavers** State \_\_\_\_\_




Beavers are nocturnal, but are occasionally active during the day. Beavers have webbed feet and flattened, scaly-covered tails. Beavers are powerful swimmers that can swim underwater for up to 15 minutes. Beavers have large front teeth that keep growing throughout their lifetime. The beavers' constant gnawing on wood helps to keep their teeth from growing too long. Beavers live in or around freshwater ponds, lakes, rivers, marshes and swamps.

**Raccoons** State \_\_\_\_\_










Raccoons are nocturnal animals. Raccoons are omnivores. They hunt fish, amphibians, and insects and forage for fruit, vegetables, and grain. Raccoon babies are born in groups of two to seven. They are only about 4 inches at birth. After about a month, the cubs climb out of their nest. Raccoons grow to be about 2 to 3 feet. They have ringed tails and black and white faces. Raccoons store fat in their tails to help them get through the winter.

**Skunks** State \_\_\_\_\_




Skunks are crepuscular, which means they come out mostly at dusk and dawn. They are omnivores and eat mice, reptiles, eggs, insects, grubs, worms, berries and other fruit. When skunks feel threatened, they raise their tail and spray. They can spray up to 10 feet. Skunks give birth to 2-10 babies. Skunks usually nest in burrows constructed by other animals, but they also live in hollow logs.

## Quick Study of these Nocturnal Animals: Opossums, Raccoons Skunks, Beavers



		
		
<b>Skunk</b>	<b>Beaver</b>	<b>Skunk</b>

		
		
<b>Raccoon</b>	<b>Opossum</b>	<b>Raccoon</b>

**More Nocturnal Animal Facts**



Beavers have black and white fur and ringed tails.	Skunks are omnivores. They are mostly active at dusk and dawn.	Beavers are nocturnal, but are sometimes active during the day.
Skunks give birth to 2 to 10 babies.	Opossums are marsupials. They carry their babies in pouches.	Beavers are among the largest living rodents in the world.
Opossums are marsupials. They carry their babies in pouches.	Beavers build lodges to protect themselves against predators.	Beavers are nocturnal, but are sometimes active during the day.
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**Opossums** State \_\_\_\_\_

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# Nocturnal Animal Quick Study: Tracing Pages

### Opossums



Opossums are nocturnal animals. They have long skinny tails which they use to wrap around branches. Opossums eat plants, snails and slugs, crickets and beetles and other rodents like rats and mice. When opossums feel threatened, they play dead. Opossums give birth twice a year to 5 to 8 babies. They are marsupials; they carry their babies around in a pouch. After about two months, babies leave their mother's pouch and ride on their mother's back.




### Raccoons



Raccoons are nocturnal animals. Raccoons are omnivores. They hunt fish, amphibians, and insects and forage for fruit, vegetables, and grain. Raccoon babies are born in groups of two to seven. They are only about 4 inches at birth. After about a month, the cubs climb out of their nest. Raccoons grow to be about 2 to 3 feet. They have ringed tails and black and white faces. Raccoons store fat in their tails to help them get through the winter.




### Skunks



Skunks are crepuscular, which means they come out mostly at dusk and dawn. They are omnivores and eat mice, reptiles, eggs, insects, grubs, worms, berries and other fruit. When skunks feel threatened, they raise their tail and spray. They can spray up to 10 feet. Skunks give birth to 2-10 babies. Skunks usually nest in burrows constructed by other animals, but they also live in hollow logs.




### Beavers



Beavers are nocturnal, but are occasionally active during the day. Beavers have webbed feet and flattened, scaly-covered tails. Beavers are powerful swimmers that can swim underwater for up to 15 minutes. Beavers have large front teeth that keep growing throughout their lifetime. The beavers' constant gnawing on wood helps to keep their teeth from growing so long. Beavers live in or around freshwater ponds, lakes, rivers, marshes and swamps.




Beavers create dams of wood and mud to provide still, deep water in order to protect against predators such as wolves, coyotes, bears or eagles. A beaver's home is called a lodge.



Beavers are herbivores. They can digest cellulose, which is a major component of their diet. Beavers eat leaves, roots and bark from aspens, willows, maples and poplar trees. They also eat aquatic plants. Beavers generally have 1 to 4 kits. At around 2 years of age, the kits leave the lodge and make one of their own.





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## Nocturnal Animal: Interactive Notebook Pieces






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Skunks have long tails.

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### More Nocturnal Animal Facts

Skunks have black and white faces and ringed tails.

Skunks give birth to 2 to 10 babies.

Opossums are marsupials. They carry their babies in pouches.

Skunks build lodges to protect themselves against predators.

Beavers are nocturnal, but are sometimes active during the day.

Beavers are among the largest living rodents in the world.

Skunks tend to live for about five to ten years in the wild.

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### Opossums, Raccoons Skunks, Beavers

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