

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

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 dry scales.
- Amphibians have moist, smooth skin.
- Fish have wet scales.

Animal coverings come in a variety of colors and patterns.

Their covering can help protect them in a number of different ways:

Helping them blend into their environment. This is called **camouflage**.

Making them look like something else. What do the two animals below look like?

Camouflage: ability to hide or disguise oneself.

Warning others in their area.

Animal Body Coverings

Animals come in many colors and patterns. Their covering can help animals blend into their environments.

Helping them look like something else.

Camouflage: ability to hide or disguise oneself.

Warning others to stay away!

What type of body covering do these animals have?

Feathers, Fur, Scales or Skin?

Feathers	Fur	Scales	Skin

Animal Body Coverings

Mammals have fur or hair.

Birds have feathers.

Reptiles have dry scales.

Amphibians have moist, smooth skin.

Fish have wet scales.

Vertebrate - Invertebrate Worksheets

Name: _____

In the boxes below write V if it is a vertebrate or I if it is an invertebrate.

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Name: _____

Vertebrates vs. Invertebrates

Vertebrates are animals that have a backbone. Vertebrates all have a backbone or spinal column, made up of small bones called vertebrae.

Invertebrates include any animal that doesn't have a backbone. About 96% of all the animal species on Earth are invertebrates.

Some invertebrates, such as insects, have a hard covering that supports and protects their bodies. This outer covering is called an exoskeleton.

Which animals below have a backbone (and are vertebrates)? Which ones are invertebrates (without an internal skeleton)? Write V or I in the boxes below.

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5 Animal Groups Worksheets

Name: _____

In the boxes below write F (fish), A (amphibian), R (reptile), B (bird), or M (mammal).

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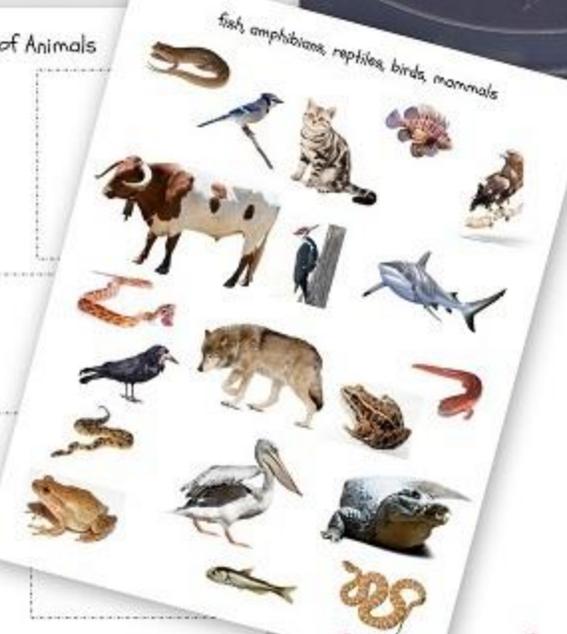


Types of Animals

Mammals	Birds
Backbone Warm blooded Live Young Hair or fur Breathe Air With Lungs Feed their young with milk Live on Land Have four limbs	Backbone Warm blooded Lay Eggs Feathers Back or bill 2 legs, 2 wings Hollow bones Breathe air with lungs Live on land
 	 
Amphibians	Reptiles
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.	Backbone Cold blooded Lay Eggs on Land Scales Breathe Air With Lungs Live on Land
 	 
Fish	
Backbone Cold blooded Breathe with gills Scales Have fins	
 	

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 boxes that are correct. Place an M if it is a mammal, B for bird, R for reptile, A for amphibian, and F for fish.

	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	X
Lay eggs		X	X		
Have scales			X		
Have live young	X	X	X	X	X
Live on land	X	X	X		
Breathe with gills					X
Have hair or fur	X				

Small text at the bottom: Some mammals have flippers. Snakes and pythons have about 200 scales. Some fish lay eggs in water. Other fish lay their eggs on land. Some amphibians spend most of their lives in water. Other amphibians spend most of their lives on land.

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

Amphibian, the skin is moist. It has legs.
 Mammal, this is fur.
 Fish, these are gills.
 Reptile, these are dry scales.

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 egg 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 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 breathe through gills and will never live on land. 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 lived in the water when I was young, now I can live on land. I am a _____

Name: _____

What am I?
 Mammal Bird Reptile Amphibian Fish

I have feathers and a beak. I am a bird

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

I have fur to keep myself warm. I am a mammal

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

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

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

When I was young, but now I can live on land. I am a amphibian

Name: _____

What am I?
 Mammal Bird Reptile Amphibian Fish

I have feathers and a beak. I am a bird

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

I have fur to keep myself warm. I am a mammal

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

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

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

When I was young, but now I can live on land. I am a mammal

Name _____

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 all ate 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?



Name _____

Herbivores

An herbivore is an animal that eats only plants.

Herbivores have teeth and skulls equipped to grind tough vegetation.

Herbivores feed on a variety of plant parts.

Some animals like the goats eat mostly leaves.

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

Does food on **pollen**, while termites feed on **wood**.

Some animals like cows **graze** on grass.

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

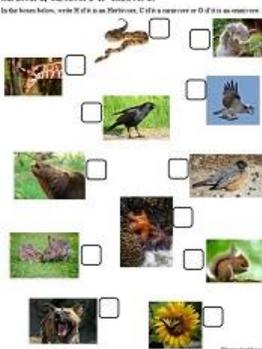
Manatees are also herbivores, feeding on a wide variety of aquatic plant life from various sea grasses and wood, algal seaweed, water lettuce, hydrilla, water celery and more!

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.

Name _____

herbivore, carnivore or omnivore?

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



Name _____

herbivore, carnivore or omnivore?

In the boxes below, write herbivore, carnivore or omnivore.



Herbivores, Carnivores, Omnivores

Worksheets and Activities

Name _____

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.

Name _____

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 grain, 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-scenting birds to roots and dirt.

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

Some **birds** such as crows, larks, robins and magpies are omnivorous too.

ANTS eat a variety of foods that include eggs, carrion, insects, body fluids, wax, seeds, grain, fruit nectar, sap and fungi.

Name _____

Herbivores

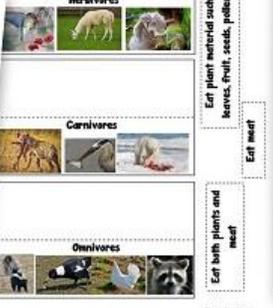
Ear plant material such as grass, leaves, fruit, seeds, pollen or nectar.

Carnivores

Ear meat.

Omnivores

Ear both plants and meat.



What do they eat?

Herbivore, Carnivore or Omnivore Sorting Mat

Herbivore	Carnivore	Omnivore

Herbivore Sorting Grid

Carnivore Sorting Grid

Omnivore Sorting Grid

Herbivore Carnivore or Omnivore?

Worksheets

herbivore, carnivore or omnivore? Name: _____

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

herbivore, carnivore or omnivore? Name: _____

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Herbivores, Carnivores and Omnivores Name: _____

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 all ate the same things, there wouldn't be enough food to go around. All different adaptations that help them get the food they eat. Look at the pictures below. Do you think these animals would eat what?

Herbivores

An herbivore is an animal that eats only plants.

Herbivores have teeth and skulls equipped 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 lemur and the fruit bat eat primarily fruit.

Bees feed on pollen, while termites 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 browsers, feeding on a wide variety of aquatic plant life from various sea grasses and sea clover to marine algae and other plants (pickered weed, 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 like pollen, nectar, sap, or rotting fruit.

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.

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

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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.

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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-nesting birds to roots and fruit.

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

Some birds such as crows, hens, ostriches and magpies are omnivorous too.

Ants eat a variety of foods that include eggs, carrion, insects, body fluids, nuts, seeds, grains, fruit nectar, sap and fungus.

Herbivore, Carnivore, Omnivore

Notebook Pages

Tracing or Fill-in-the-Blank Versions

Herbivores, Carnivores and Omnivores Name: _____

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

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

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

Herbivore	Carnivore	Omnivore
		

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Herbivore Sorting Cards

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Carnivore Sorting Cards

©homeschoolDen.com

Omnivore Sorting Cards

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Wild Animals

		
toad	beaver	armadillo
		
brown bear	lynx	skunk

Domesticated Animals

		
horse	cow	sheep
		
pig	goat	

		
raccoon	crow	moose
		
hawk	squirrel	wolf

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 review the terms domesticated and wild, my daughter cut out the pictures and glued them into the appropriate column.

Domesticated Animals

		
llama	camel	cat
		
dog		



domesticated animals	wild animals



Animal Track Activities

Montessori 3-Part Cards
Matching Pages
Animal Habitats
Food Chain/Food Web



Where do these animals live?

Find these animals in their animal homes:

1) fox 2) beaver 3) hermit crab 4) sea turtle 5) raccoon 6) bats 7) blue jay 8) bees
9) eastern tent caterpillars 10) rabbits

bat, raccoon, blue jay, eastern tent caterpillars, fox, beaver, sea turtle, hermit crab, rabbits

Where do these animals live?

Find these animal homes: 1) warren 2) coral rock ledge 3) hive 4) shell 5) cave 6) tree hollow 7) den 8) lodge 9) nest 10) silk tent

Animal Homes and Shelters - Matching

1. coral rock ledge
2. den
3. nest
4. lodge
5. silk tent
6. shell
7. hive
8. cave
9. tree hollow
10. warren

a. bees
b. rabbits
c. hermit crab
d. raccoons
e. blue jay
f. beaver
g. sea turtle
h. bats
i. eastern tent caterpillars
j. fox

Animal Homes & Shelters

bat	blue jay
cave	nest
fox	beaver
den	lodge

rabbit	raccoon
warren	tree hollow
bee	eastern tent caterpillar
hive	silk tent

hermit crab	sea turtle
shell	coral rock ledge

Just for fun...

Name: _____

Whose tongues are these?!

Here are some of the animal tongues you might see above:
 Komodo dragon, elephant, goose, anteater, chameleon, turtle, cow, pig

Name: _____

Whose tongues are these?! Here are the answers!

Animal Tongues!

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-legged 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)

Name: _____

Animal Tongues!

Animals use their tongues...

to eat

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

Opossums  Name _____

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.













Raccoons  Name _____

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.



















Types of Animals

Mammals	Birds
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Backbone Warm blooded Live Young Have fur Breathe Air With Lungs Feed their young with milk Live on Land Have four limbs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Backbone Warm blooded Lay Eggs Feathered Beak or bill 2 legs, 2 wings Hollow bones Breathe air with lungs Live on land

Reptiles
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Backbone Cold blooded Lay Eggs on Land Scales Breathe Air With Lungs Live on Land

Amphibians
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Backbone Cold blooded Lay Eggs in Water Young breathe with gills and then in water Adults breathe through skin They have lungs, but are not used until adults live on land

Fish
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Backbone Cold blooded Contra-lateral Breathe with gills Live in water

Get, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals

Types of Animals Answers

Put an X in the box if the animal has the trait. Put an N if it does not have the trait.

Have trait?	Mammal	Bird	Reptile	Amphibian	Fish
1. Warm blooded	X	X			
2. Lay eggs			X	X	
3. Warm blooded	X	X			
4. Lay eggs in water				X	
5. Breathe with lungs	X	X	X	X	X
6. Cold blooded			X	X	
7. Live on land	X	X	X	X	
8. Live in water				X	X
9. Have fur	X				
10. Have scales			X	X	
11. Have gills				X	X
12. Have two pairs of legs		X	X	X	
13. Have four limbs	X	X	X	X	
14. Breathe with gills				X	X
15. Breathe with lungs	X	X	X	X	X
16. Warm blooded	X	X			
17. Cold blooded			X	X	
18. Lay eggs			X	X	
19. Lay eggs in water				X	
20. Breathe with lungs	X	X	X	X	X
21. Breathe with gills				X	X
22. Live on land	X	X	X	X	
23. Live in water				X	X
24. Have fur	X				
25. Have scales			X	X	
26. Have gills				X	X
27. Have two pairs of legs		X	X	X	
28. Have four limbs	X	X	X	X	
29. Breathe with gills				X	X
30. Breathe with lungs	X	X	X	X	X

A Few Invertebrate Groups

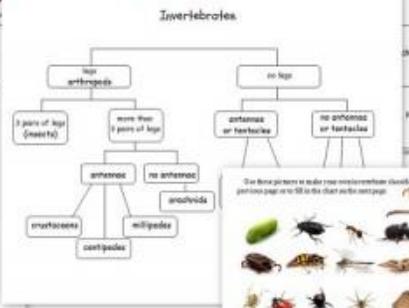
What are the body differences between insects and spiders?

Insects	Spiders

Invertebrates Examples

insect		lobster	
arthropod		mollusk	

Insects or Spiders?



ANIMAL PACKET

Domesticated Animals

Wild Animals

Wild Animals: Animals that live and breed independently of humans. Some species have been raised and tamed and/or trained. Some individuals of a species may be tamed and used as a pet. Many of these animals are quite different from their wild ancestors because of selective breeding.

Note: Some wild animals have been tamed and/or trained. Some individuals of a species may be tamed and used as a pet. Many of these animals are quite different from their wild ancestors because of selective breeding.

Domesticated Animals

Wild Animals

ANIMALS AND THEIR TRACKS

rabbit

ANIMALS AND THEIR TRACKS

moose

ANIMALS AND THEIR TRACKS

armadillo

ANIMALS AND THEIR TRACKS

wolf

ANIMALS AND THEIR TRACKS

cat

ANIMALS AND THEIR TRACKS

dog

ANIMAL - TRACK MATCHUP

ANIMAL HABITATS

Research and find out where these animals live and what they eat.

CREATE A FOOD CHAIN OR FOOD WEB

Use the animals and plants to create a food chain or food web.