

Lesson 1:

Animal Kingdom

Scientists divided animals into two large groups :

1) Vertebrates:-

- Animals with backbone (vertebral column)

2) Invertebrates:-

- Animals without backbone.

Vertebrate animals:

Scientists divide this group into smaller groups with different characters:

1)Mammals.

2)Birds.

3) Amphibians.

4) Fish.

5) Reptiles.

1) Mammals :

- a- body covered with hair.
- b- they give birth to live offspring.
- c- they feed their young on milk.
- Examples :- man – rat – giraffe – whale – bat

2) Birds:

- a- have feathers.
- b- lay hard shelled eggs.
- Example :- owl – penguin – ostrich – swan .

3) Amphibians:

- a- have moist skin.
- b- lay jelly-coated eggs in water.
- c- they live part of their lives in water and part on land.

Examples:- frogs – toads – newts

4) Fish:

- a- have wet scales.
- b- lay eggs in water.
- c- they breathe by gills.
- Examples:- all kinds of fish{ salmon – trout }

5) Reptiles:

- a- have dry scales.
- b- lay leathery shelled eggs.

Examples:- snakes – turtles – lizards – crocodiles

Questions :

- 1- What have vertebrates in common?
- 2- Which group or groups of vertebrates don't lay eggs ?
- 3- Which features are the same in birds and reptiles, and which are different?
- 4- What are the main differences between mammals and reptiles?
- 5- How amphibians are different from reptiles and fish?

Lesson 2

Invertebrate animals:

- Invertebrate animals have no backbone
- They are divided into small groups:

1) Molluscs:-

- Have soft bodies .
- Most of them have shells.
- Crawl on a large fleshy pad and feed with it.
- Examples:- snails – slugs – octopuses – oysters

2) Worms:-

- Animals with a tube –like body.
- They are divided into:-
- a) flat worms :-
- Have flat thin body .
- No segments.
- Examples:- tape worm – planaria.
- b) round worms:-
- Round body.
- No segments.
- Examples:- pin worm.
- c) annelids:-
- Have round bodies.
- With segments.
- Examples:- earthworm – leeches

3) Echinoderms:-

- The body is divided into 5 parts(arms).
- Outer hard spiny covering.

Examples:- star fish – brittle star – sea urchin.

4) Cnidarians:-

- Have thin sac-like bodies.
- Have tentacles with stinging cells.

Examples:- jelly fish – hydra