UNIT 7: ANIMALS

COMPARATIVE CHART OF ANIMALS (TWO CLASSES)

Dear language assistant,

- 1. Pupils have got a <u>comparative chart</u> and you are going to help them to fill it. First columns are easier to complete (parts of the body, sking, hard parts, aquatic or land animals) but it's necessary an explanation about breathing and reproduction.
- 2. Breathing. Small and simple animals don't need a respiratory system, they take oxygen through their skin. But bigger animals need a respiratory system. Most aquatic animals use gills while land animals use lungs. Some land arthropods use trachaea, a net of tiny pipes which start in different points of their skin (they have seen them on the silkworm) and cross their bodies.
- 3. Fertilisation. You can explain the difference between internal and external fertilisation: Fertilisation, that is the union of sexual cells, can take place in the environment (external fertilisation) or inside the female's body (internal fertilisation). The internal one is more common for land animals. Many aquatic animals deliver their sexual cells into the water and they meet there. Sometimes this meeting doesn't occur, so that's why they produce lots and lots of sexual cells. Then, knowing where an animal lives, we can deduce how is its fertilisation.
- 4. Birth. You can explain the difference between oviparous and viviparous. And after that you can say most animals are viviparous (mammals).
- 5. Metamorphosis. You can show that a baby has the same parts in its body than an adult, they are different in size.. But this is not true for all the animals. Sometimes animals change very much from juvenil forms to adult forms. You can ask the pupils which animals do that (amphibians, insects...). You can talk about a frog whose fins and gills become legs and lungs. You can also remember what happens to silkworm.

Thank you

		Examples	Body shape and parts (legs, wings, fins)	Skin covered in	Hard parts: bones, shells	Aquatic or land animal	Breathing: lungs, gills or tracheae	Internal or external fertilization	Birth: oviparous or viviparous	Metamor-phosis
Esponjas/Sponges							No respiratory system			
Celentéreos/Coelenterates							No respiratory system			
Anélidos/Worms							No respiratory system			
Molus cos/ Mollu scs	Gasterópodos/Gastropods							Usuall y		Yes
	Bivalvos/Bivalves							herma phrodi		Yes
	Cefalópodos/Cephalopods							te		Yes
Equinodermos/Equinoderms							"Aparato ambulacral"			Yes
Artró podos / arthro pods	Arácnidos/Aracnids					Exoskeleto			Oviparous, ovoviviparous	No
	Crustáceos/Crustaceans					n			Oviparous, ovoviviparous	Yes
	Insectos/Insects									
	Miriápodos/Myriapods									No
Verte brado s/Vert ebrate s	Peces/Fish								Oviparous, ovoviviparous	
	Anfibios/Amphibians									
	Reptiles/Reptiles									
	Aves/Birds									
	Mamíferos/Mammals									