

1. **Lee el resumen en inglés de la unidad con mucha atención, copialo de forma ordenada, cuidando la presentación en el cuaderno.**

LIVING ORGANISMS

Living organisms can be:

- Aquatic organisms live in oceans, seas, rivers and ponds.
- Land organisms live on dry land.

All living organisms carry the vital functions.

- Nutrition.
- Interaction.
- Reproduction.

ANIMALS

ANIMAL CHARACTERISTICS

- They don't make their own food.
- They breathe oxygen.
- They have got sense organs.
- They feel sensations.
- They move.

ANIMALS NEEDS

They need liquid water, food and oxygen.

ANIMAL CLASSIFICATION

According to **what they eat.**

- Herbivores. They feed on plants.
- Carnivores. They feed on meat (they hunt or scavenge)
- Omnivores. They feed on meat and plants.

According to **how they reproduce.**

- Oviparous animals. They develop inside an egg.
- Viviparous animals. They develop inside their mother's belly.

According to **their locomotor system.**

- Vertebrates. They have got a skeleton.
- Invertebrates. They haven't got skeleton.

VERTEBRATES

Fish are aquatic, oviparous and breathe oxygen underwater. They have got fins and scales.

Reptiles are oviparous, land or aquatic, breathe oxygen in the air, have four legs or no legs, scales and sometimes a shell.

Amphibians are oviparous, land animals that live close to water, breathe oxygen in the air and in water and have got very thin skin.

Birds are oviparous, land animals, breathe oxygen in the air, and have got feathers, wings and legs.

Mammals are land and aquatic animals; almost all are viviparous. They usually have fur, different limbs depending on how they move. They nurse their young.

INVERTEBRATES

Cnidarians (anemone, jellyfish), **worms** (earthworm, flatworm), **echinoderms** (starfish, sea urchin), **molluscs** (snail, octopus), **arthropods** (crab, grasshopper).

PEOPLE AND ANIMALS

We get **food, materials, help for work** and **company** by **hunting and fishing** or **domesticating and breeding animals**. **Cattle** are animals that we breed for food or materials. **Livestock farming** is the activity that involves breeding cattle.

2. Para poder aclarar las posibles dudas, lee el resumen de la unidad en castellano.

LOS SERES VIVOS

Los seres vivos pueden ser **acuáticos** o **terrestres**.

Hay **distintos seres vivos** como plantas, animales, algas, hongos, bacterias y microbios.

Todos los seres vivos **realizan tres funciones vitales**:

- Nutrición.
- Interacción.
- Reproducción.

LOS ANIMALES

Los animales tienen las siguientes características:

- No fabrican su propio alimento.
- Respiran oxígeno.
- Tienen órganos de los sentidos.
- Pueden sentir lo que sucede alrededor.
- Se desplazan de un lugar a otro.

Los animales viven en cualquier sitio de la Tierra donde tengan:

- Agua líquida.
- Alimento.
- Oxígeno.

Clasificación de animales:

Según su **alimentación**, pueden ser:

1. Herbívoros.
2. Carnívoros.
3. Omnívoros.

Según su **reproducción**:

1. Ovíparos.
2. Vivíparos.

Según su **aparato locomotor**:

- **Vertebrados**. Sus características son:
 1. Tienen un esqueleto interno y columna vertebral.
 2. En su cabeza se encuentran órganos de los sentidos y un cráneo que protege el cerebro.
 3. Un tronco con extremidades y a veces, cola.

Hay cinco **tipos de invertebrados**: **peces, anfibios, reptiles, aves y mamíferos**.

- **Invertebrados**. Sus características son:
 1. No tienen esqueleto o columna vertebral.
 2. Muchos tienen caparazones o placas duras para proteger su cuerpo.
 3. Son ovíparos.

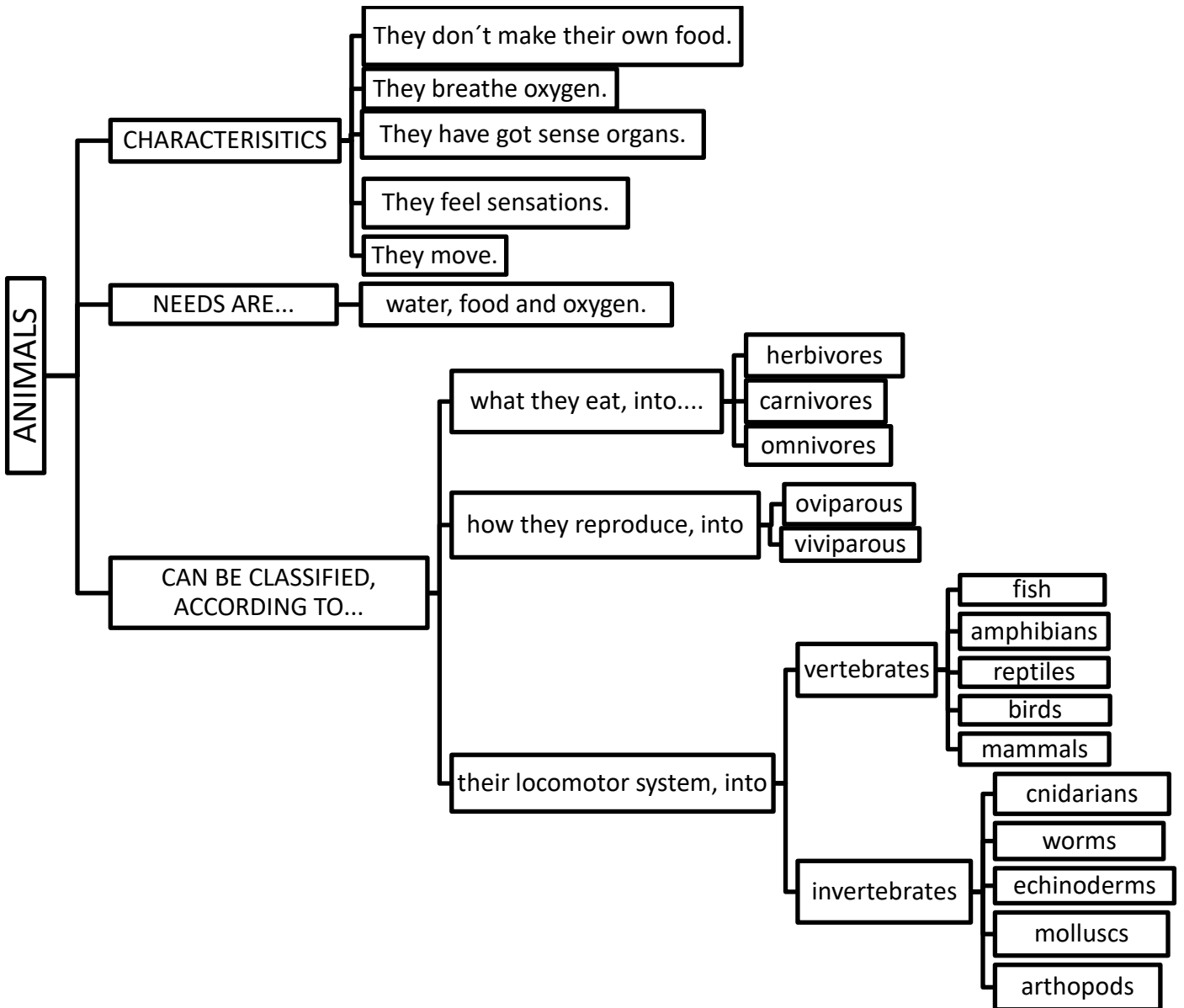
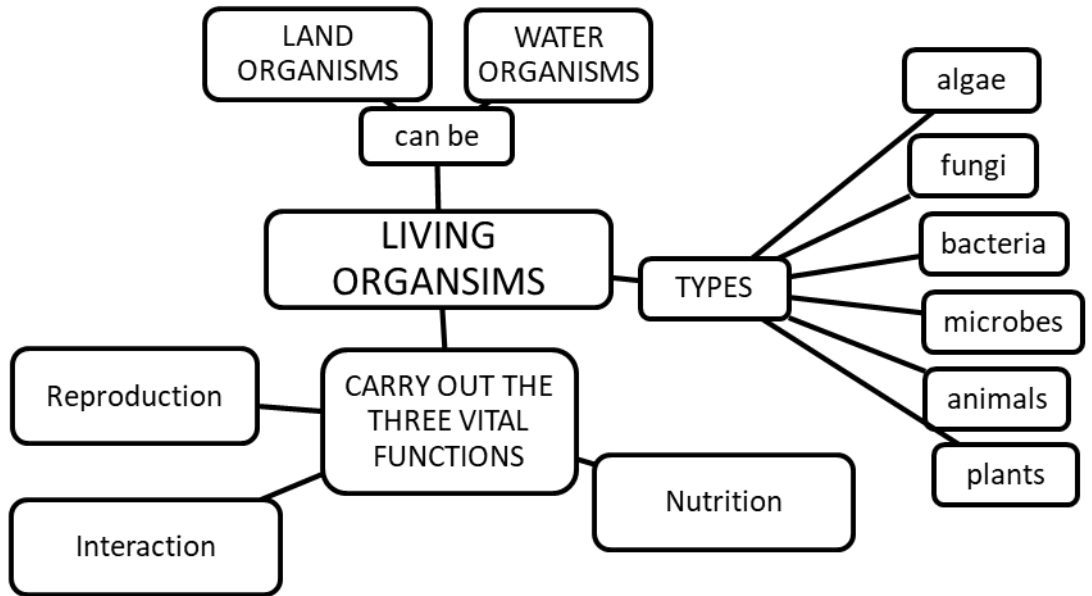
Tipos de invertebrados: cnidarios, gusanos, equinodermos, moluscos y artrópodos.

LA RELACIÓN ENTRE HUMANOS Y ANIMALES

Los animales son muy importantes para nosotros porque:

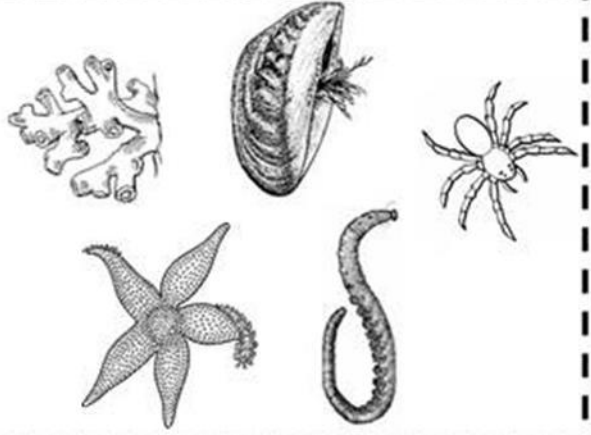
- Nos proporcionan **alimento y materiales**; nos ayudan en ciertas **tareas**; nuestras **mascotas** no hacen compañía.
- También los **cazamos** y los **pescamos**.
- Los criamos en distintos tipos de ganaderías que pueden ser de **ganado vacuno, ovino o caprino**, cría de conejos (**cunicultura**), la de aves (**avicultura**), e incluso de abejas (**apicultura**).

4. Completa el esquema de la unidad.



5. En las siguientes páginas tienes dos “minibooks” sobre las clasificaciones de vertebrados e invertebrados. Tienes que completar, colorear, después recortar por la línea discontinua y doblar por la línea de puntos. De tal manera que al final obtendrás dos libritos.

INVERTEBRATES



Invertebrates are animals that do not have a skeleton with a vertebral column. They are all oviparous.

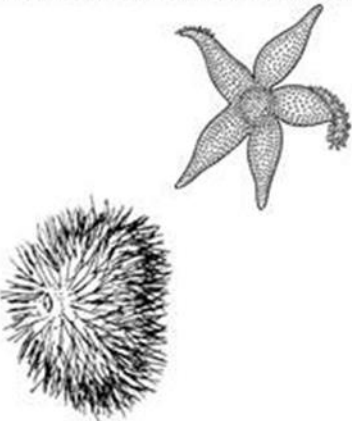
Jellyfish, coral and sea anemones.



Arthropods, this includes spiders, scorpions, centipedes, crabs, shrimp and all insects.



Echinoderms, such as starfish and sea urchins.



Molluscs, such as clams, mussels, snails, slugs, squids and octopus.



Worms, such as earthworms and lugworms.



..... can
live in water and on land. Their babies live in the water and breathe through gills. The adults breathe through lungs and through their skin.



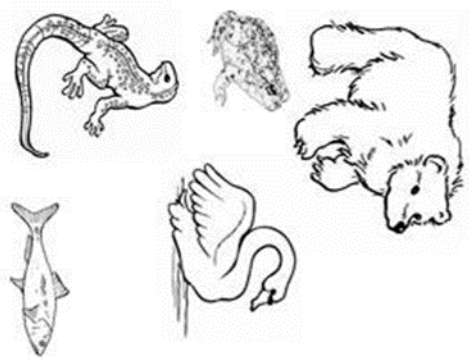
..... live in the water and breathe through gills. Their skin is covered in scales and they have fins to swim. Most of them are oviparous.



They are :
Fish.
Amphibians.
Reptiles.
Birds.
Mammals.

Vertebrates are animals that have a spinal column and a skeleton formed from bones.

VERTEBRATES



..... live on land and some in water. They breathe through lungs. Their skin is covered in scales and some have a shell. They are oviparous.



..... live on land and in the air. They breathe through lungs. They have feathers and wings and they are oviparous.



..... live on land, some in water. They breathe through lungs. Their body is covered in skin and fur. Most are oviparous. Their babies feed on their mother's milk.

