

Unterrichtsmaterialien in digitaler und in gedruckter Form

## Auszug aus:

Cross Curriculum Creativity - Biology - Book 2: Mammals

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## Introduction

Welcome to Bilingual Biology. You will find information sheets for teachers, worksheets for your students, worksheets for quizzes and blank worksheets for your own ideas. There is a dictionary at the end of the book.

This book is based on the Core Curriculum and you will find in it the mammals the children need to know about in their first year of biology. Most of the worksheets are graded. You will therefore be able to individualize your lessons, giving out simple or more advanced worksheets to your students and/or making your own worksheets with the information provided.

Everyone teaches in their own particular style and we would just like to give you some ideas that we have found useful in our own situations. A bilingual vocabulary book can be a useful item for students to have. Another idea is to have this at the end of their biology notebook - although this is more temporary as they are constantly filling up their notebooks and having to acquire new ones. Especially in biology, vocabulary is important and necessary. Making posters for your class about animals in English is always a very nice activity and posters in the classroom certainly anchor the English presence in the room. You will also see an empty quiz chart at the end of the worksheets. We have used this to constantly revise the children's knowledge in a fun way. Asking each child one question per lesson/week, for example, doesn't take up much time and can be a valuable revision guide for the whole class.

Although this book is only concerned with Austrian mammals, we do have worksheets on African and Australian mammals and the Rainforest, for example. These can be found in other books referring to the subject - for example geography in the first year has the desert as a theme. Here you would be able to use our camel worksheets - or maybe the koala under the topic of Australia in the second year geography syllabus. This would then be part of a true cross-curricular experience!

We wish you and your students much fun and success in biology.

Sandra Fierling

Sheena Machotka



Information Sheet

Mammals all have vertebrae (backbones) and have a constant body temperature. Their bodies are covered in fur or hair and many mammals have whiskers. Most mammals work and live in groups to find food and all give birth to live young, which drink milk from their mother's teats.

Mammals evolved from reptiles.

There are over 4000 species of mammals.

Mammals are classified into three main groups:

PLACENTAL these mammals grow in a placenta inside the

MAMMALS: mother's body - like man.

- MARSUPIAL these mammals are born in an early stage of their
- MAMMALS: development and are often only as big as a bean when they crawl out of their mother's body and make the long journey up to her pouch. They crawl inside and fix their mouth onto the teat inside the pouch, where they continue to develop until they move about independently (eq: koalas and kangaroos).
- MONOTREME these mammals are the only ones that lay eggs (with soft MAMMALS: shells). They have only one opening (cloaca) in their bodies (like birds). Although the mother does not have teats, babies suck up milk which comes out of her skin.

Some mammals hibernate in winter and live off their fat reserves - others migrate to look for food.

The smaller the mammal, the faster the heartbeat. The mouse's heart beats 200 times/min. but the elephant's only 25 times/min.

There are 7 groups of <u>carnivores</u> (meat eaters) and they all have two pairs of sharp molars (carnassial teeth) and a digestive system that processes food very quickly. Some mammals are <u>herbivores</u> (plant eaters) and some, like the pig, eat everything (<u>omnivores</u>).

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