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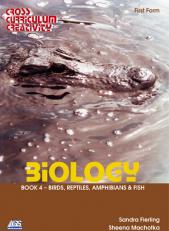
Auszug aus:

Cross Curriculum Creativity - Biology - Book 2: Mammals

Das komplette Material finden Sie hier:

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Introduction	6
Mammals Mammals Information Sheet Animals Mammal Mix Crossword Parents and Offspring Pet Puzzle My Pet	8 10 11 12 13 14
The Dog The Dog Information Sheet The Dog Define the Dog	15 16 17
The Cat The Cat Information Sheet The Cat The Cat Number Puzzle Label the Cat Copycat	18 19 20 21 22
The Cow The Cow Information Sheet The Cow Cow Confusion	23 24 25
The Horse The Horse Information Sheet The Horse Crossword The Horse Wordsearch Hunt the Horse Parts	26 27 28 29
The Pig The Pig Information Sheet The Pig	30 31

The Domestic Pig The Domestic Pig and the Wild Pig Comparing Pigs	32 33 34
The Mole The Mole Information Sheet The Mole The Marvellous Mole	35 36 37
The Bat The Bat Information Sheet The Bat Batty Bits Bats - A Team Crossword (4 Pages)	38 39 40 41
The Deer The Deer Information Sheet The Deer (Wordsearch) The Deer (Crossword) Deer Tracks	45 46 47 48
Rabbits and Hares Rabbits and Hares Information Sheet The Rabbit A Rabbit Riddle The Hare Rabbits and Hares (Crossword)	49 50 51 52 53
Rats and Mice Rats and Mice Information Sheet Rats and Mice Rodent Rebus	54 55 56
The Shrew The Shrew Information Sheet The Short-Lived Shrew The Stunning Shrew	57 58 59

The Hedgehog	
The Hedgehog Information Sheet	60
The Hedgehog	61
The Hibernating Hedgehog	62
The Squirrel	
The Squirrel Information Sheet	63
Squirrel Search	64
Silly Squirrel	65
The Bear	
The Bear Information Sheet	66
The Bear	67
The Brainy Bear	68
Hibernation	
Hibernation Information Sheet	69
Hibernation Highlights	70
Hibernation Hints	71
The Fox	
The Fox Information Sheet	72
The Fox	73
Quizzes	
What Do you Know?	74
Mammal Quiz	75
Mammal Quiz (blank)	76
Mammal Mania (2)	77
Biology Wordsearch	79
Solutions	80
Dictionary	85

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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