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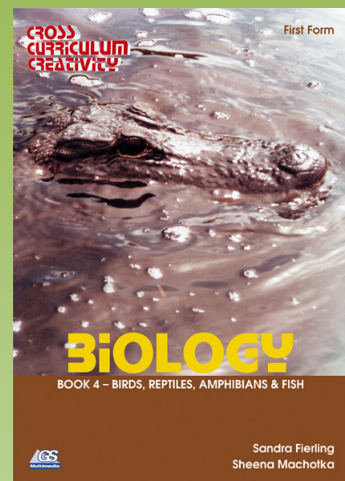
Unterrichtsmaterialien in digitaler und in gedruckter Form

Auszug aus:

*Cross Curriculum Creativity - Biology - Book 4: Birds, Reptiles,
Amphibians and Fish*

Das komplette Material finden Sie hier:

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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, as well as solutions to the worksheets.

This book is based on the Core Curriculum and you will find in it the birds, reptiles, amphibians and fish the children need to know about. 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 bi-lingual 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 animals, other birds, reptiles, amphibians and fish may be found in our *Geography* series.

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

Sandra Fierling

Sheena Machotka



Birds

Information Sheet

There are about 30,000 known varieties of birds. Their ancestors were prehistoric reptiles. They inhabit deserts, oceans and parts of Antarctica as well as fields, forests, marshes, lake-shores, and islands. All are warm-blooded; most can fly. All have feathers, a beak, a backbone and wings. Most birds build nests. All lay eggs. They have only one opening (*cloaca*) in their bodies for eliminating waste products and for laying eggs.

A bird's large heart beats up to 600 times a minute, pumping blood to powerful flight muscles. The wing muscles are the heaviest part of a bird's body.

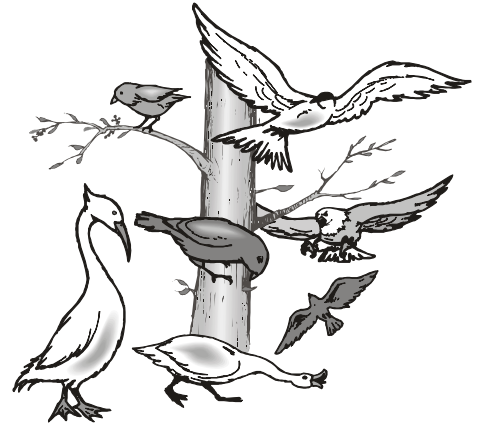
Birds have no teeth. They can store food in the crop to grind down later with small stones in a sac (*gizzard*). The shape of the beak tells us what the bird eats. A bird's neck is extremely flexible, because it has so many neck-bones (*vertebrae*). A sparrow has fourteen neck-bones, and a human only seven.

A bird's heart beats faster than a human's. A bird breathes very rapidly. It has a high rate of metabolism and burns calories quickly. So small birds have to eat almost constantly all day long.

Birds can see very well but can't move their eye-balls. Most have eyes on each side of the head, and have to turn their head to see something right in front of them. Birds have an additional eyelid (transparent) which can move from side to side. This keeps the eye moist and protects it from dust. The membrane protects the eyes of owls from strong daylight and lets eagles look into the sun.

Wild birds scatter seeds to barren areas, and help farmers by eating huge numbers of insects, weed seeds and rodents.

The young of birds like ducks and hens are born with their eyes open and with soft down or feathers. The chicks can leave the nest and feed soon after they hatch.

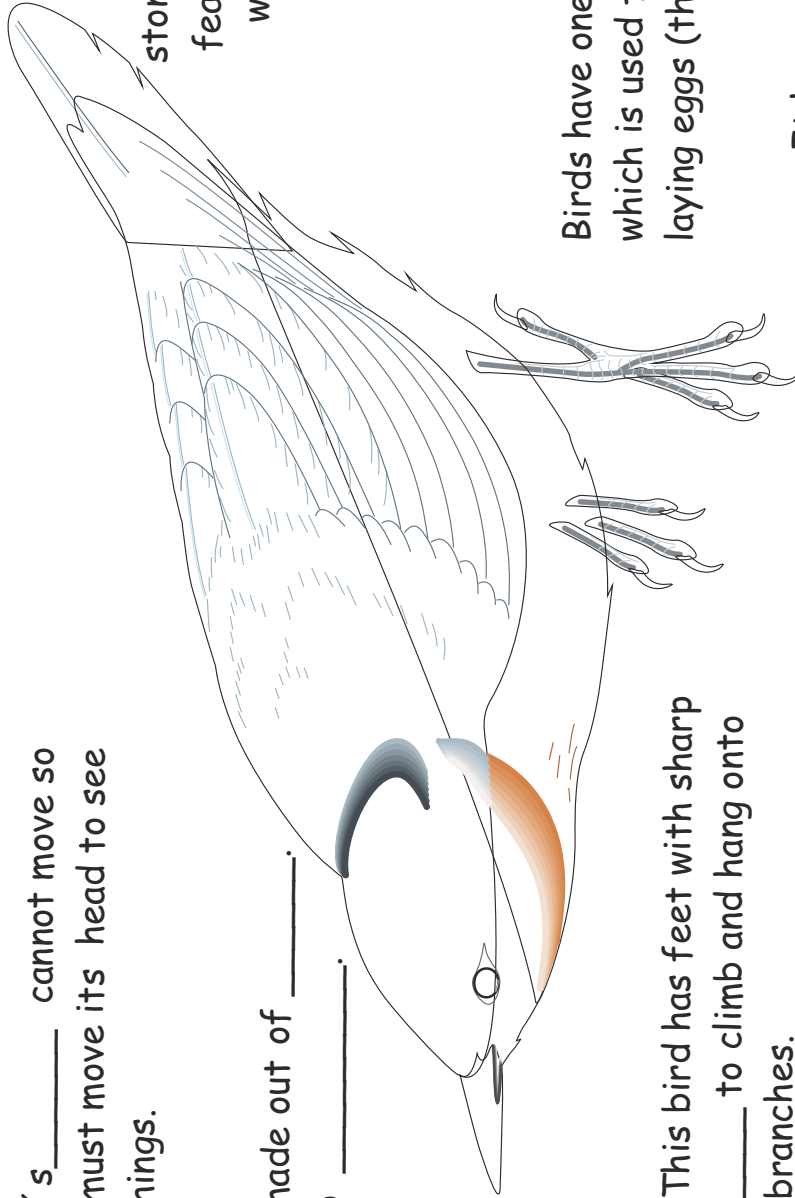


Bird Basics



The Bird's _____ cannot move so the bird must move its head to see certain things.

The Beak is made out of _____.
Birds have no _____.



This bird has feet with sharp _____ to climb and hang onto branches.

Birds swallow their food and store it in a _____ where the food gets wet and mushy. Then the food goes down to the gizzard where there are small _____ to help digest it. Birds are always eating but food is digested very quickly.

Bird Bank

stones
horn tail
crop
eyeball
feathers
cloaca
teeth
claws
wings
hollow
streamlined

Birds have one body opening - the _____ which is used for everything, including laying eggs (the female).

It has a _____ body built for flying, with _____ bones and air sacs attached to inner organs to make it light. It has a big Breastbone and strong muscles to flap its _____. The bird flies with the help of its wing _____. The _____ feathers are used to brake with.

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