



URJA TALENTS

Animal Kingdom

Lets start with some Fun



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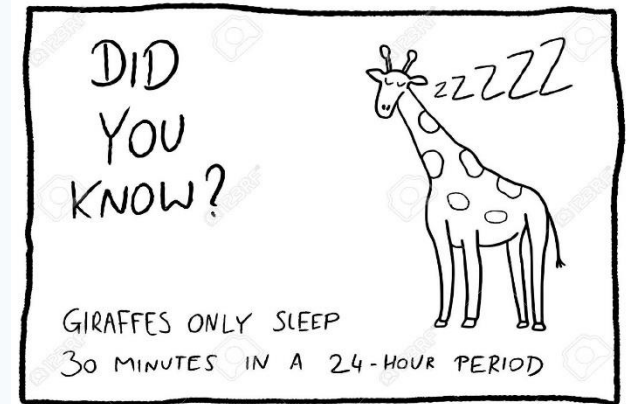
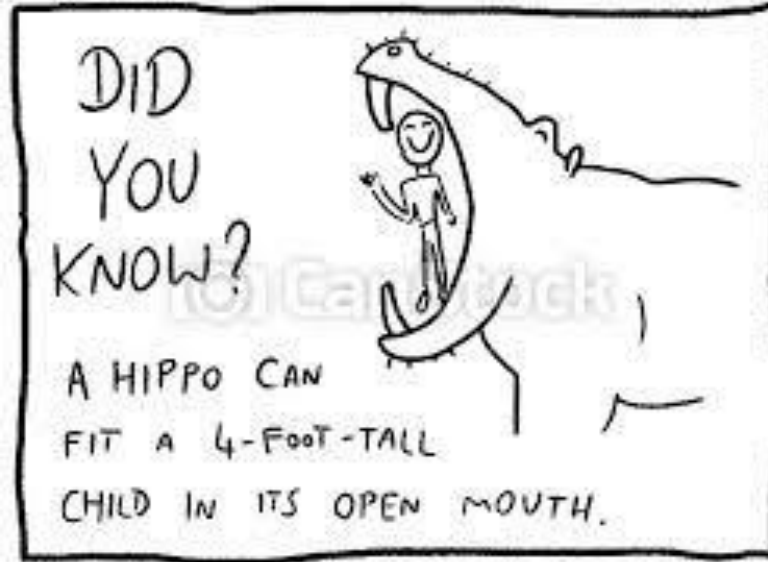
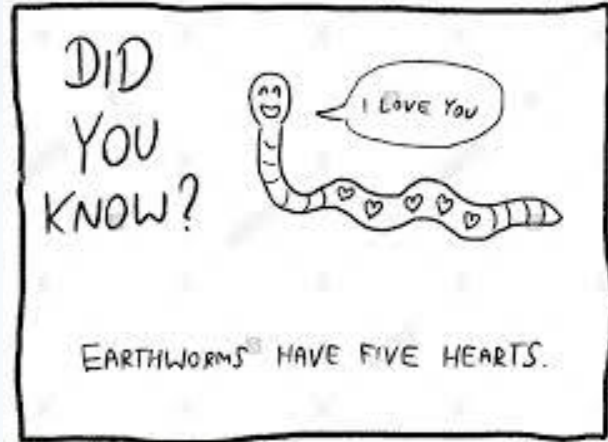
What will we learn

- *Classification of Animals*
 - *Based on Eating habits*
 - *Based on Structure*
 - *Based on Reproduction*
- *Fun facts about Animals*
- *Jokes & Quiz*
- *Scavenger Hunts*



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14. An ostrich's eye is bigger than its brain.



1. The heart of a shrimp is located in its head.



2. A snail can sleep for three years.



3. The fingerprints of a koala are so indistinguishable from humans that they have on occasion been confused at a crime scene.



8. It takes a sloth two weeks to digest its food.



10. A cow gives nearly 200,000 glasses of milk in a lifetime.

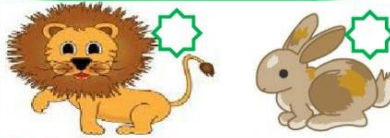


Which Animal am I ?



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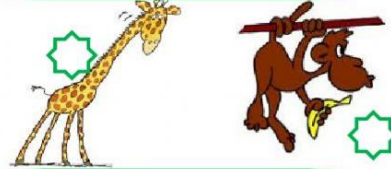
1. I live on land. I've got sharp teeth. I'm a wild mammal. I eat meat. People call me "The King of Jungle". Which animal am I?



3. I live mainly in the sea. I lay eggs on land. I'm a reptile. Which animal am I?

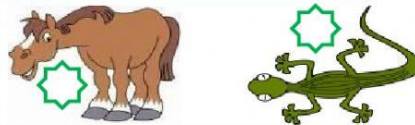
5. I live in the trees and like to climb. I like bananas. I've brown fur. Which animal am I?

7. I'm an insect. I make honey and I've got wings. Which animal am I?



9. I'm a reptile and green or grey. I'm small. I've got a long tail. Which animal am I?

11. I'm a wild animal and a mammal. I've got brown fur and big paws. Which animal am I?



13. I'm a mammal. I've big ears. I've got a trunk and four legs. Which animal am I?

15. I'm a pet. I'm crazy about carrots. I've got long ears. Which animal am I?



2. I swim in the sea. I've got sharp teeth. I'm a wild animal. Which animal am I?

4. I live on farm. I'm a mammal. I've black and white fur. I eat grass. Which animal am I?



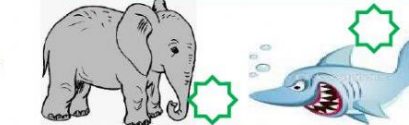
6. I live on land. I have a very long neck. I've got spots. Which animal am I?

8. I live in water. I'm a mammal. I've got fins. Which animal am I?



10. I'm a bird. I've got colourful feathers. I can talk. Which animal am I?

12. I'm a farm animal. People ride me. I've four legs and a tail. Which animal am I?



14. I'm an arachnid. I've eight legs. I hunt insects. Which animal am I?

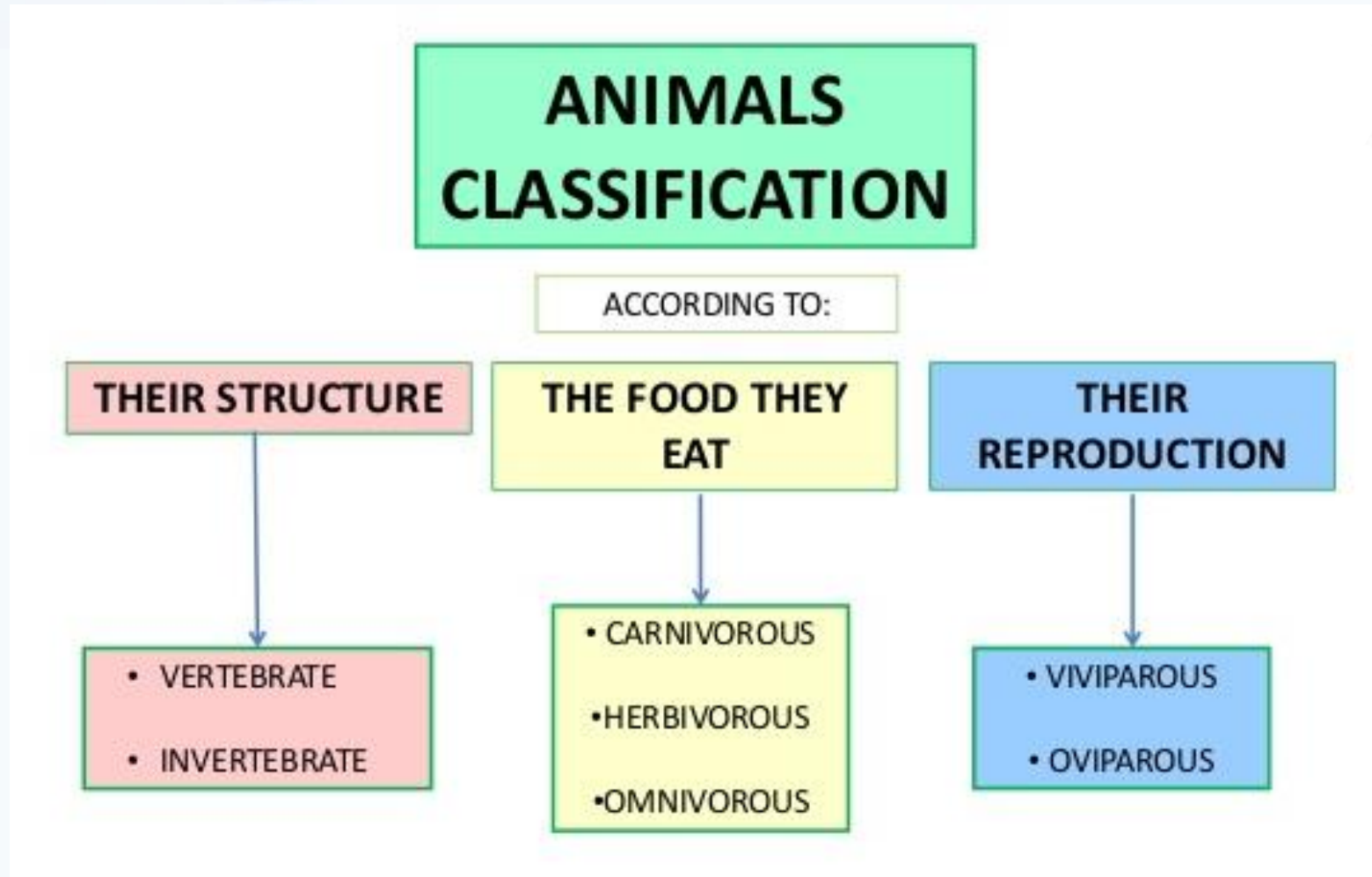
16. I'm a bird. I've got white feathers and wings. Which animal am I?



Animal Classification bases



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Classification based on Reproduction



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ANIMALS CLASSIFICATION

ACCORDING TO:

HOW THEY ARE BORN

VIVIPAROUS

They are born from mum's stomach. They grow inside their mother until they are born.



OVIPAROUS

They are born from eggs. They lay eggs and the babies then grow inside the eggs until they are ready to come out.



OVOVIVIPAROUS

The eggs hatch within the mothers body and the young are born. No eggs are laid. For example sharks.



© 2003 Canadian Shark Research Lab

Classification based on Reproduction



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Oviparous animals refer to the animals that produce eggs that mature and hatch after being expelled from the body

Lay either fertilized or unfertilized eggs

May undergo internal or external fertilization

The development of the zygote occurs outside the female

The embryo receives nutrients from the yolk

The chances of survival are less

Birds, reptiles, amphibians, most fish, insects, are examples

Viviparous animals refer to the animals that give birth to developed live young individuals

Give birth to young individuals

Undergo internal fertilization

The development of the zygote occurs inside the female

The embryo receives nutrients from the mother

The chances of survival are more

Examples include most mammals

Visit www.pediaa.com

Classification based on eating habits



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We can classify animals by what they eat.

Herbivores

These animals eat plants

Sheep



zebra

Carnivores

These animals eat other animals

Lion



Tiger

Spider



Vultures

Omnivores

These animals eat plants and other animals.

hedgehogs chicken



Fox



Wild boar

Classification based on eating habits

- **Herbivores** - Herbivores are animals which are nutritionally dependent on plants and fruits.
 - Examples for herbivores – Horse, cow, goat, buffalo, etc.
- **Carnivores** - Carnivores are animals for food which rely on other animals.
 - Examples – Lion, tigers, wolfs, etc.
- **Omnivores** - Omnivores species are those who eat plants as well as animals.
 - Examples – Humans, bear, dogs, crow, and so on.
- **Parasites**- Parasites are a too complicated group of living organisms inside host cells. They are smaller than their host organism, and they propagate faster, causing the host a more significant injury. They receive all kinds of benefits from the host, such as food and shelter. Their scale varies from tiny, single-celled organisms to worms in lengths of over 20-30 m.
 - Example – Tapeworms, which are flat, segmented worms, live inside animal intestines by consuming nutrients from the host.
- **Scavengers** - The scavengers are considered an organism that feeds on dead and decaying biomass. They play a significant role in our ecosystem through the use of dead animal and plant material to keep the air safe.
 - Examples – Vulture, racoon, crow, fox and so on.
- **Decomposers** - An organism that consumes by breaking down dead organic matter and decaying it.
 - Examples – Fungi and a few worms.

Classification based on eating habits



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Black Bear

- Berries and nuts
- Honey
- Bees and insects



Urban Squirrel

- Fruit and nuts
- Insects
- Eggs



Robin

- Berries
- Worms



Hawk

- Birds
- Snakes
- Rodents



Warthog

- Roots
- Mushrooms
- Eggs
- Dead animals



Shark

- Other fish



Snail

- Fruit
- Leaves



Jaguar

- Monkeys
- Antelopes



Goat

- Grass
- Flowers



Crocodiles

- Buffalo
- Birds



Giraffe

- Leaves



Rabbit

- Vegetables



Cow

- Grass



Spider

- Flies

Animal Classification (Structure) – Vertebrates



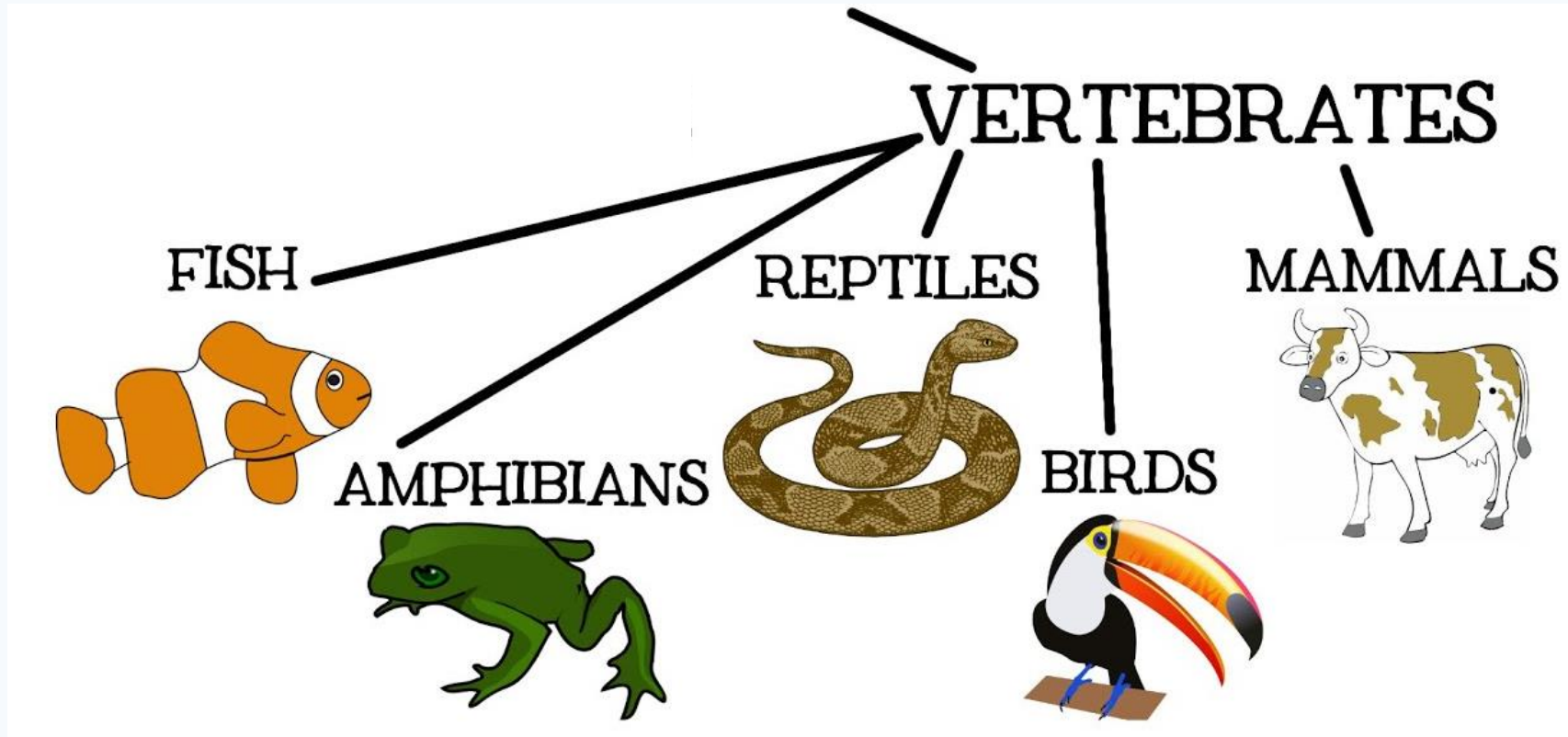
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- *Vertebrate is an animal with a backbone.*
- *Fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals, including humans, are all vertebrates.*
- *Approximately 45,000 living species constitute the vertebrates*
- *Vertebrates share some basic characteristics.*
- *We humans, are vertebrates.*

Animal Classification (Structure) - Vertebrates



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Animal Classification (Structure) - Vertebrates



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Animal Classification (Structure) – Invertebrates



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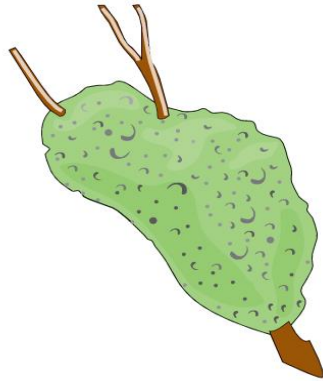
- *An invertebrate is an animal without a backbone.*
- *More than 90 percent of all living animal species are invertebrates.*
- *Worldwide in distribution, they include animals as diverse as earthworms, sponges, jellyfish, lobsters, crabs, insects, spiders, snails, clams, and squid.*
- *Invertebrates are especially important as agricultural pests, parasites, or agents for the transmission of parasitic infections to humans and other vertebrates.*
- *Apart from the absence of a vertebral column, invertebrates have little in common*

Animal Classification (Structure) - Invertebrates



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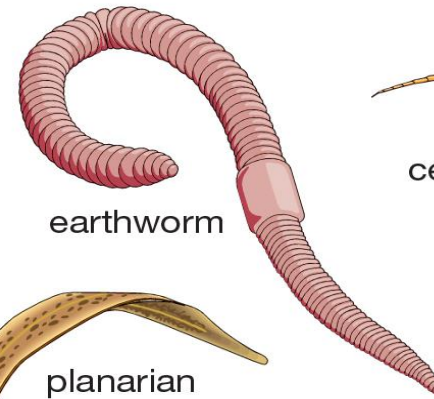
Animals without backbones



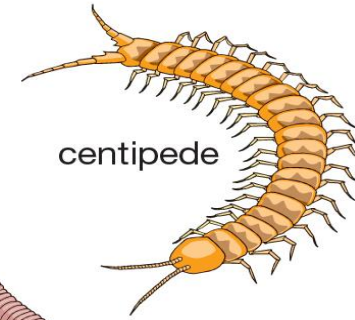
freshwater sponge



sea anemone



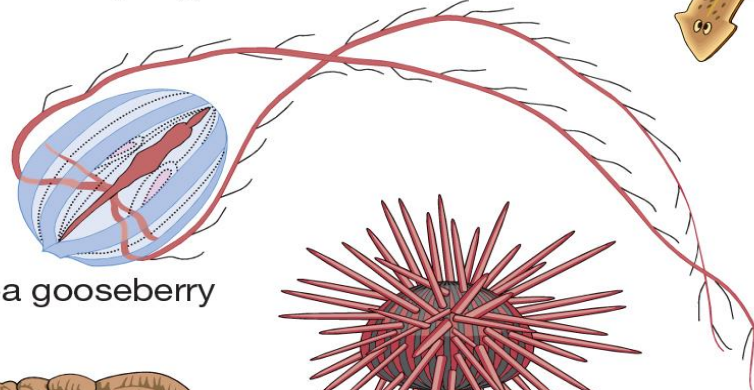
earthworm



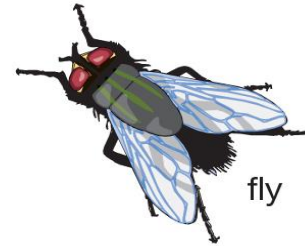
centipede



planarian



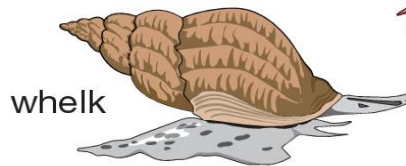
sea gooseberry



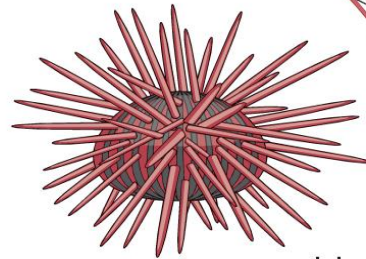
fly



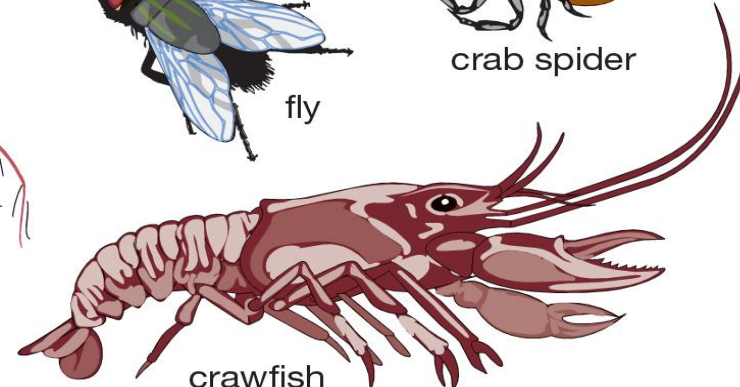
crab spider



whelk



sea urchin



crawfish

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Animal Classification (Structure)- Invertebrates



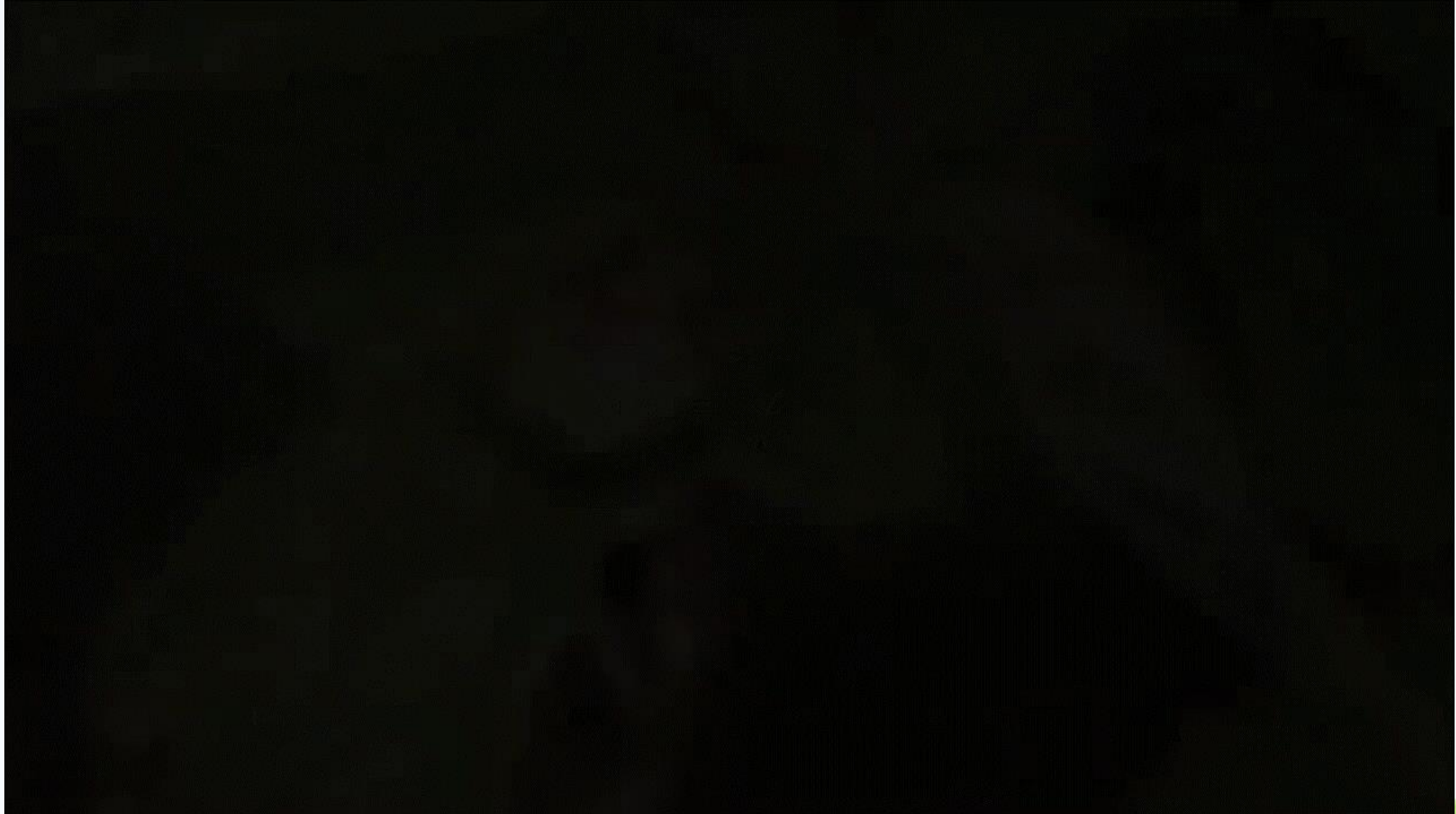
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Animal Classification(Structure)-Invertebrate Insects



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Animal Classification – Warm Blood Vs Cold Blood Animals

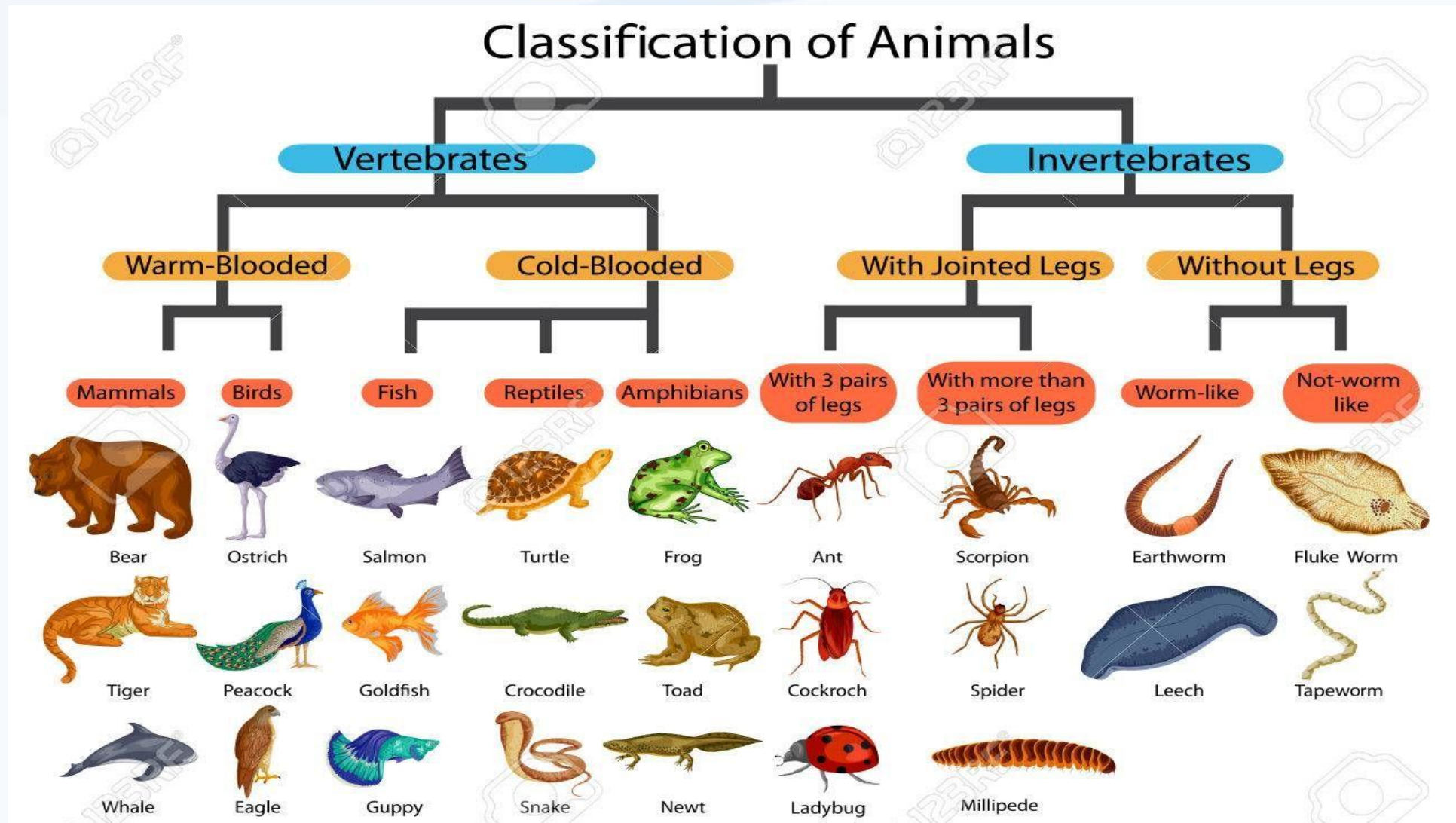


- *Cold-blooded animals can be defined as animals that cannot regulate their internal body temperature with the change in the environment. They cannot survive in extreme temperature conditions. Their heart, lungs, etc temperature with increase or decrease in the external temperature.*
 - *Examples – Reptiles, insects, fish, amphibians, etc*
- *Warm-blooded animals are defined as animals that can regulate and maintain constant internal body temperature. They can survive in any temperature range as they can adapt to it easily. Their heart, lungs, etc temperature remains same even in increase or decrease in the external temperature.*
 - *Examples – Birds and mammals*

Animal Classification (Structure)



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Animal Kingdom Fun



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ZEBRAS CAN'T SLEEP ALONE.



10 Fun Facts About Dogs

A dog's nose print is unique, much like a person's fingerprint.

Dogs only sweat through the pads of their feet.

Dogs have wet noses because it helps to absorb scent chemicals.

A dog's sense of smell is 10,000 times stronger than humans.



Dogs have about 1,700 taste buds.

Puppies have 28 teeth and normal adult dogs have 42.

All puppies are born deaf.

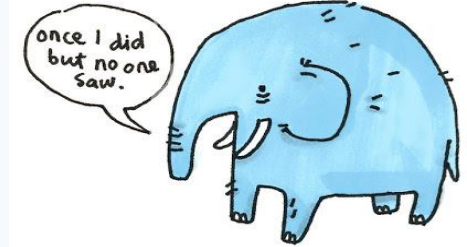
Dogs don't only see in black and white.

Scientists believe that the world's first known dog lived 31,700 years ago.

Dogs have at least 18 muscles in each ear.

www.cjphoto.com

Elephants can't jump.



sadanimalfacts.com

O for OWL

Owls cannot move their eyes. Instead, they can turn their heads as much as 270 degrees.



BABY WHALES GAIN 200 POUNDS A DAY.



...facts.com

Animal Classification (Structure) – Vertebrate – Mammals



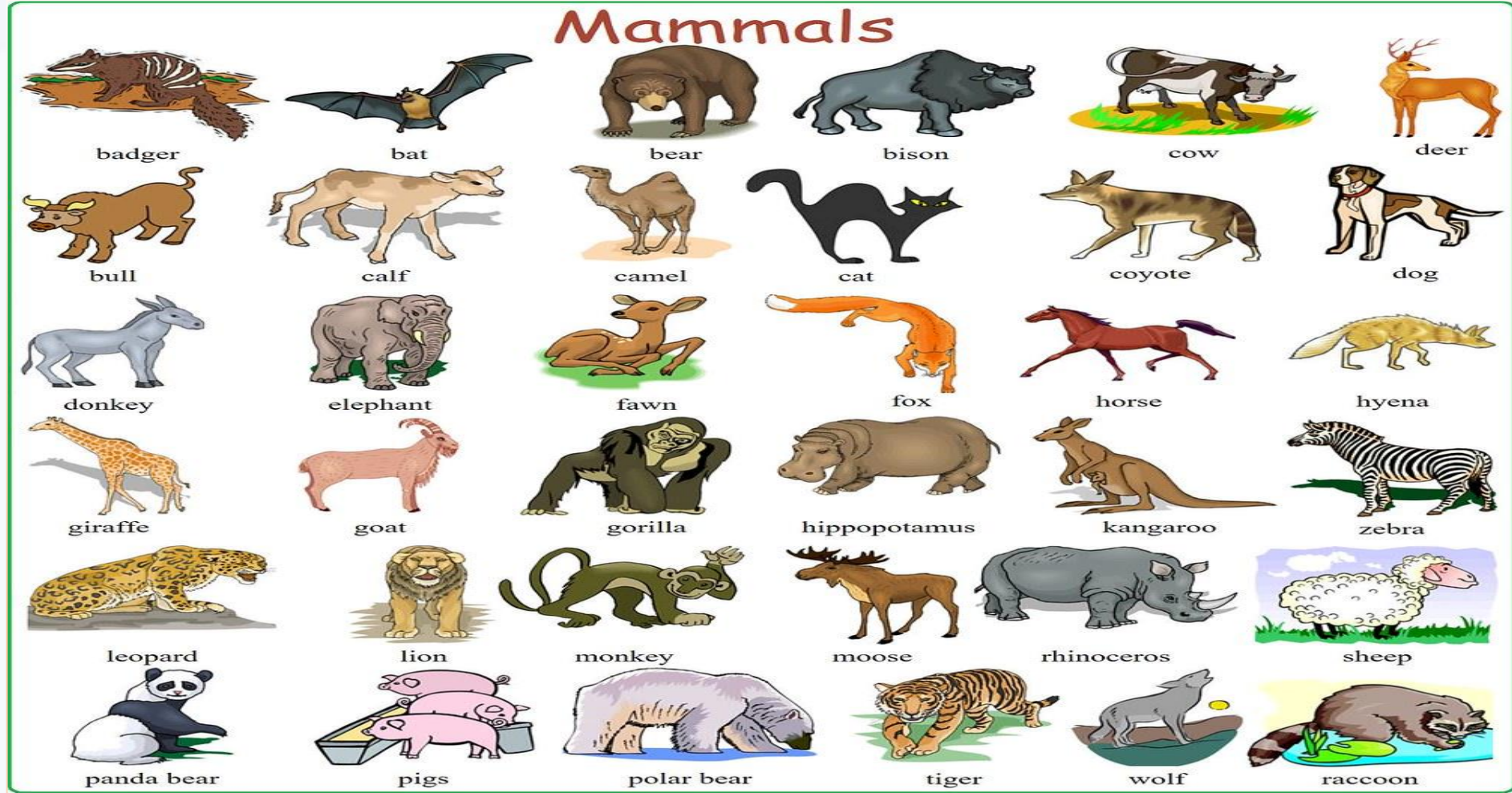
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- Mammals have only been on earth for roughly 200 millions years.
- A mammal is an animal that breathes air, has a backbone, and grows hair at some point during its life.
- In addition, all female mammals have glands that can produce milk.
- All mammals have hair, even dolphins and whales that live in the ocean.
- Mammals are warm-blooded animals.
- Mammals are among the most intelligent of all living creatures.
- Mammals include a wide variety of animals, from cats to humans to whales.

Animal Classification (Structure) – Vertebrate – Mammals



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Animal Classification (Structure) – Vertebrate – Birds



- *Birds have feathers, wings, lay eggs and are warm blooded.*
- *There are around 10000 different species of birds worldwide.*
- *The Ostrich is the largest bird in the world.*
- *Scientists believe that birds evolved from theropod dinosaurs.*
- *Birds have hollow bones which help them fly.*
- *The chicken is the most common species of bird found in the world.*
- *Hummingbirds can fly backwards. The Bee Hummingbird is the smallest living bird in the world, with a length of just 5 cm*

Animal Classification (Structure) – Vertebrate – Birds



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BIRDS OF A FEATHER

Red Bird may be the star of Angry Birds, but he's supported in his battle with the Bad Pigs with a multi-coloured flock of vivid characters.



• **BLUE BIRD** Always sticking together in trios, Jim, Jake and Jay are the kids of the flock. Hyperactive, carefree, clever, and vulnerable, they are the pranksters of the group.

• **YELLOW BIRD** Super-fast, Chuck is the wannabe of the flock, competitive, hyperactive, unfocused and insecure.



• **BOMB BIRD** Able to create an explosion at will (and not fully able to control his powers), Bomb is powerful, popular, happy-go-Lucky and immature.

• **WHITE BIRD** Matilda is the "Earth Mother" of the flock, although prone to a very heavy temper. She is spiritual, optimistic, maternal and hypersensitive, and always tries to find peaceful solutions.



• **MIGHTY EAGLE** By far the largest of the birds, Mighty Eagle is the loner of the tribe, grumpy, guilt-ridden, addictive and nostalgic. An expert on history, he is a very powerful fighter, but prefers to be left alone in his cave.



• **GREEN BIRD** A drifter, the large-beaked Hal is easy-going, friendly and unbiased, mainly getting angry when he is told what to do.

• **ORANGE BIRD** The candy-loving Bubbles is a bird of few words. Small and cute, he expands to a vast size to get what he wants.



• **TERENCE** Also known as the Big Red Bird, Terence is the enigma of the flock, silent, sinister and inscrutable. Of all the birds, the pigs are frightened of him the most.

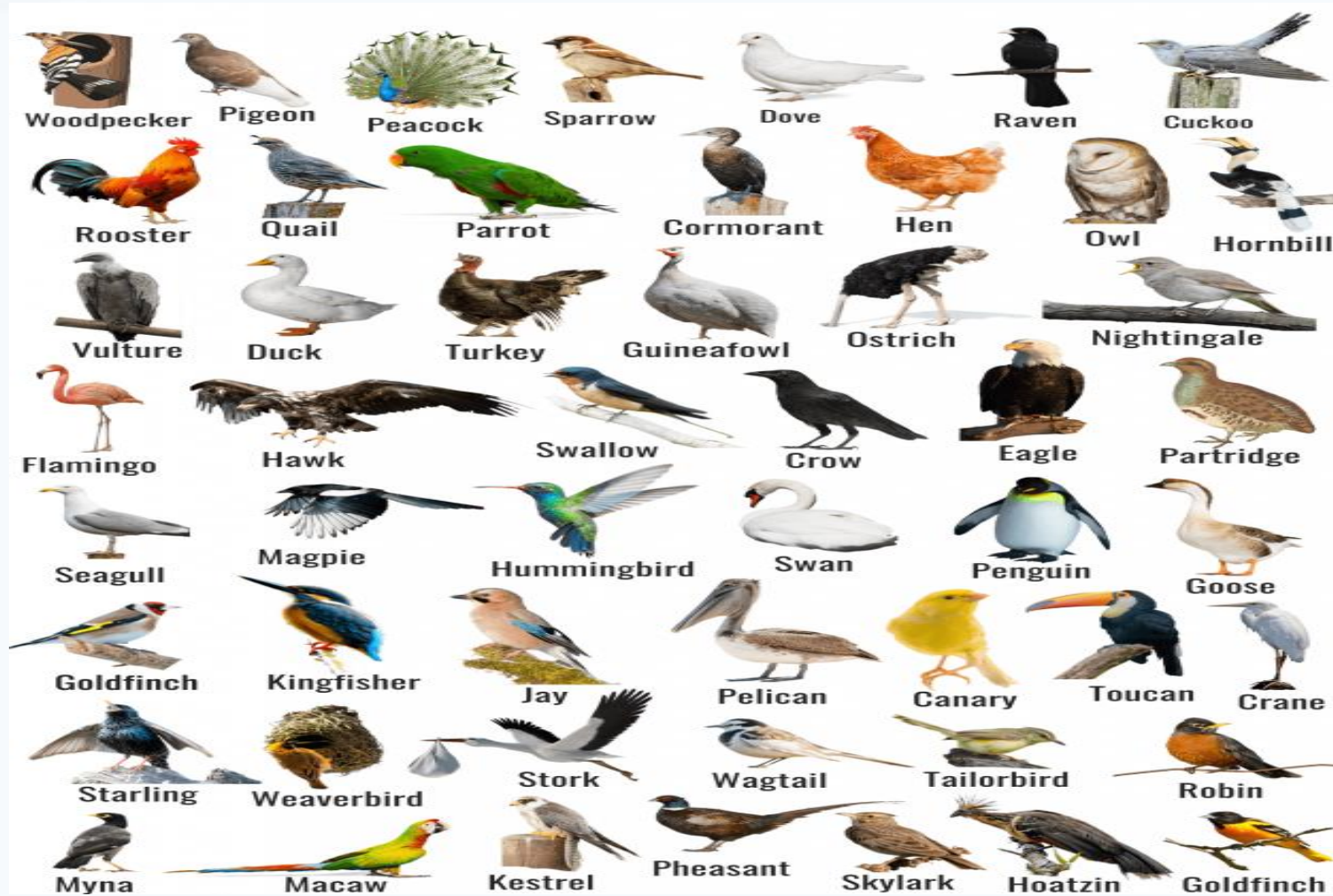
• **PINK BIRD** A stubborn and unruly teenager, Stella is a mystery to the other birds – and is not a helpless girl!



Animal Classification (Structure) – Vertebrate – Birds



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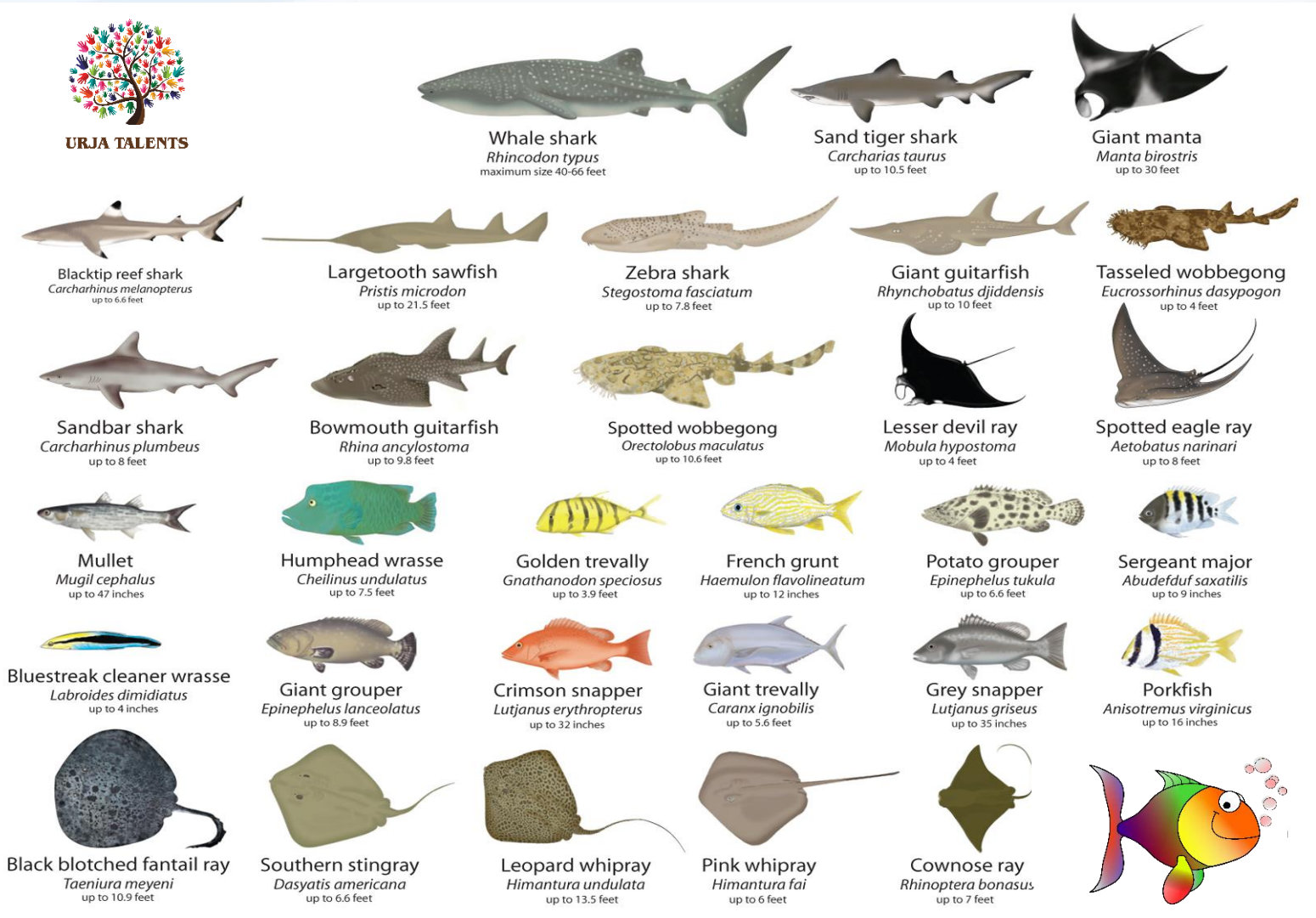
Animal Classification (Structure) – Vertebrate – Fishes



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- Fish have been on the earth for more than 450 million years
- There are over 30,000 species of fish. Scientists say approx. 15000 are yet undiscovered
- Fish breathe through their gills.
- Most fish don't have eyelids. The only fish that can blink is a shark.
- Scales help fish to swim. They are often slimy which helps them glide through water more easily
- Fish are vertebrate animals. But few like a jelly fish and star fish both have no spine.
- Fish talk to each other! They communicate through sound, colors and even motions.
- The biggest fish on the planet is a whale shark. It can grow up to 12 meters. Sailfish, Swordfish, and Marlin are the fastest fish

Animal Classification – Vertebrate – Fishes



Animal Classification (Structure)–Vertebrate– Reptiles & Amphibians



- It's estimated that there are more than 10,000 species of Reptile on the planet
- Reptiles first appear in the fossil record 315 million years ago
- Reptiles are mostly cold-blooded animals, which means they are unable to regulate their own body temperature.
- A reptile breathes lungs. Most eat insects and small animals.
- They have bony shells or are covered in scales. The most diverse reptiles are snakes and lizards.
- There are more than 6,000 species of known amphibians alive today
- They can live in the water as well as on the land (most well-known example is Frog)
- Amphibians are vertebrates. Amphibians are cold-blooded. Their skin is smooth and slimy.
- Amphibians' breath through their skin, as well as their lungs in some cases.

Animal Classification (Structure)–Vertebrate– Reptiles & Amphibians



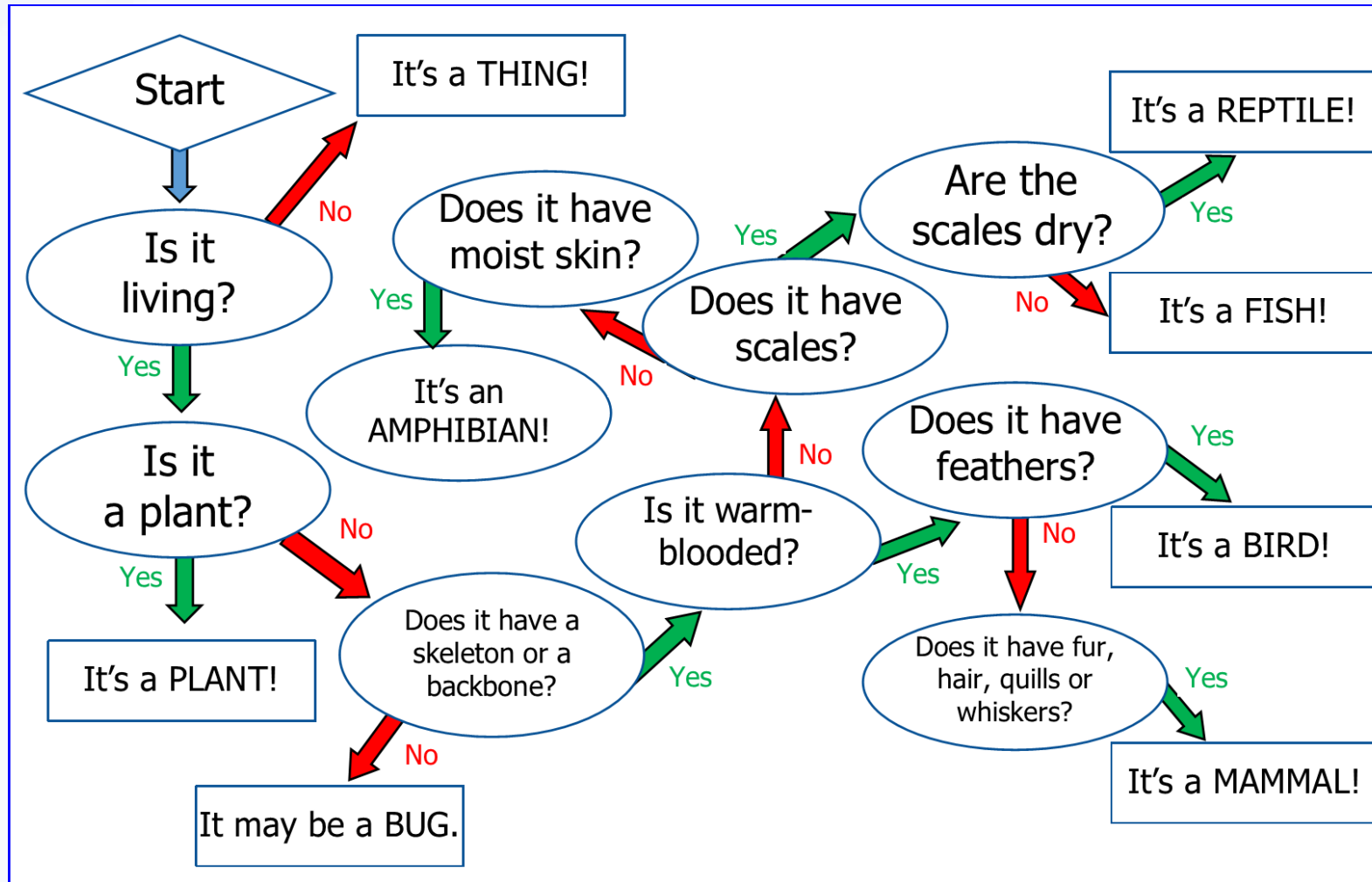
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Animal Kingdom Trivia



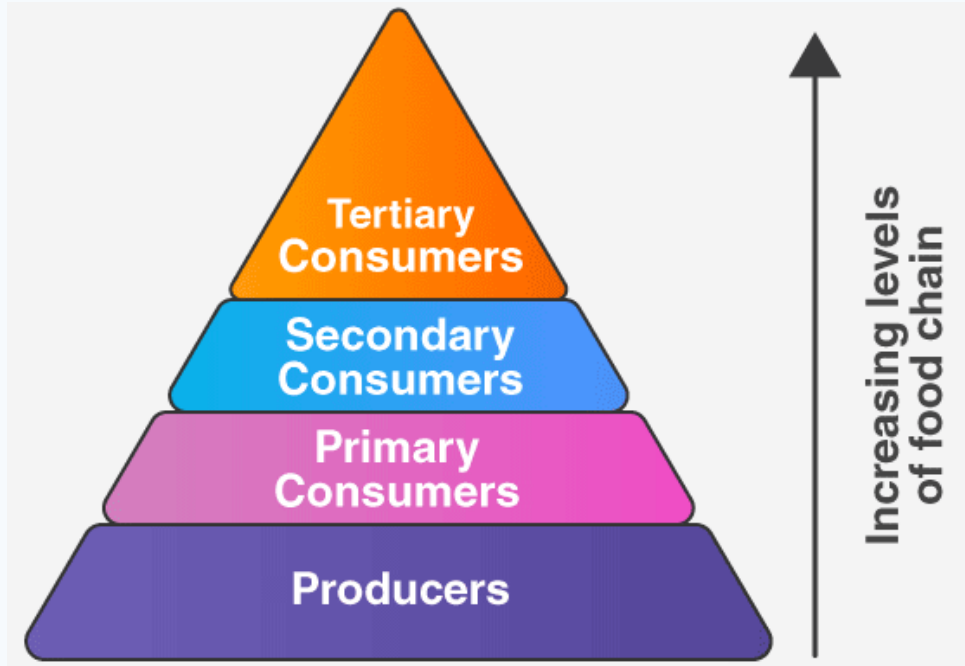
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Food Pyramid



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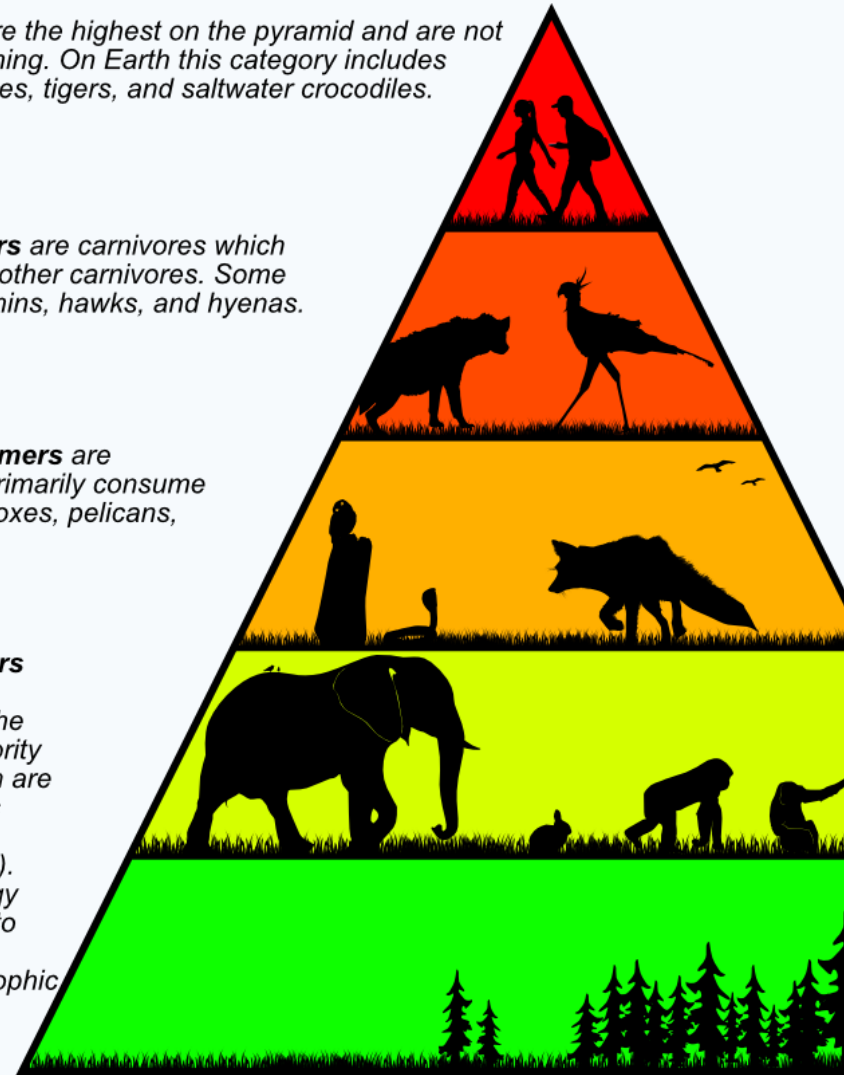


Apex predators are the highest on the pyramid and are not consumed by anything. On Earth this category includes humans, orca whales, tigers, and saltwater crocodiles.

Tertiary consumers are carnivores which primarily consume other carnivores. Some examples are dolphins, hawks, and hyenas.

Secondary consumers are carnivores which primarily consume herbivores. Think foxes, pelicans, snakes.

Primary consumers are herbivores. Percentage wise, the overwhelming majority of animals on Earth are primary consumers (ants, rabbits, phytoplankton, etc.). They convert energy from **producers** into energy that the remainder of the trophic levels consume.



Animal Food Chain



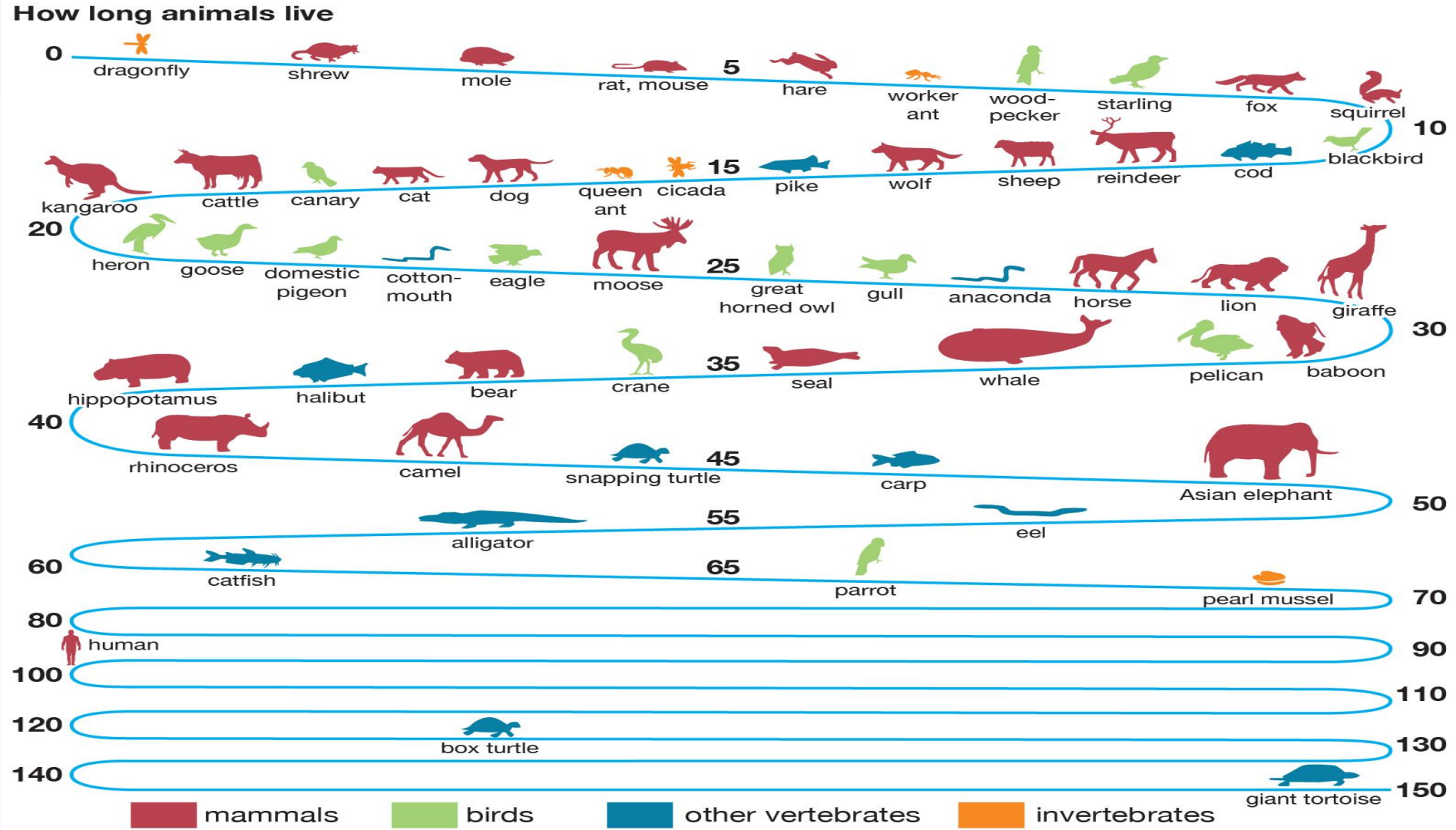
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**Where do we get the energy
to do different work?**

Animal Life Span

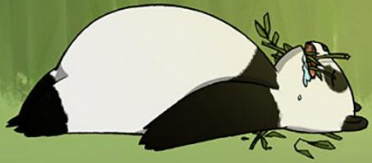


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Animal Kingdom Fun

Pandas don't have particular sleeping spots; they simply fall asleep wherever they happen to be.



A QUIRKY FACT TO SHARE WITH YOUR CLASS

The age of a giraffe can be calculated from its spots. The darker the spots, the older the giraffe.



treetopillights

captain
scoop



Cows do have best friends and become stressed when they are separated.

The closest living relatives to the Tyrannosaurus Rex are chickens.



URJA TALENTS

captain
scoop



A tiger's legs are so powerful that they can remain standing even when dead.

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WTF fun fact #1659

Baboons have been known to kidnap puppies and raise them as pets.



wtffunfact.com

WTF fact #8197

Lions lose their manes when they get injured. Males tend to avoid a long-maned rival, who is likely to be an undefeated combatant.



WTF fun fact #6835

Omo is an extremely rare white giraffe in Tanzania. She's now old enough to avoid the threat of lions and hyenas but faces the risk of being taken down as a rare prize for hunters and poachers.



wtffunfact.com

Animal Kingdom Fun



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WTF fun fact #5142

During the cold winters, the Alaskan Wood Frog becomes a frog-shaped block of ice. It stops breathing, and its heart stops beating. When Spring arrives the frog thaws and returns to normal going along its merry way.



The darker the mane of a lion, the older the animal is.



Tigers have striped skin not just striped fur.

Animal Kingdom Fun



Animal Kingdom Trivia



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1. Read, match the texts with the pictures and write the names of the animals.



1

It is a white animal with long ears. It loves carrots.

It has got four legs. It lives on the farm and gives milk.



2



3

It is a small insect. It makes honey.

It has got a big body but short legs. It lives near or in rivers.



4



5

It has got black and white stripes. It can run very fast.

It is a very small animal. It is red or black. It likes sugar and works very hard. It has got six legs.



6



7

It is not a bird but it can fly. It is black. It sleeps during the day.

It is a farm animal. It has got two legs. It lays eggs.



8

Animal Kingdom Trivia



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<p>I am king of the jungle. I have a golden mane. I like to roar. What am I?</p>	<p>I am big. I have big ears. I have a long nose. What am I?</p>	<p>I have a long tail. I live in trees. I like to eat bananas. What am I?</p>
<p>I like to be outside. I walk really slow. I tuck my head in my shell. What am I?</p>	<p>I am pink. I live where it is hot. I have long legs. What am I?</p>	<p>I love to chirp. I live in trees. I have lots of feathers. What am I?</p>
<p>I am furry. I like to play with string. I like to meow. What am I?</p>	<p>I look like a horse. I like to run and play. I have black and white stripes. What am I?</p>	<p>I have big front teeth. I like to build. I live by the water. What am I?</p>
<p>I love to eat berries. You can find me in woods. I have soft fur. What am I?</p>	<p>I like to eat leaves. I have long legs. I have a very long neck. What am I?</p>	<p>I run really fast. I am in the cat family. I have black spots. What am I?</p>
<p>I slither on the ground. I shed my skin. I taste the air with my tongue. What am I?</p>	<p>I am white. I live where it is cold. I eat fish for my dinner. What am I?</p>	<p>I live in water. I am very smart. I am really friendly. What am I?</p>

Animal Kingdom Trivia

Safari Animal Word Scramble

NEKOYM

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FEARFIG

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Animal Scavenger Hunts



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Mammal Scavenger Hunt Activity

Materials:

Mammal questions worksheet (pages 2-3),
18 mammal fact cards (pages 4-8),
scissors and scotch tape

Preparation

Print the fact cards and cut them apart.

Make copies of the mammal questions worksheet (2-sided). Each student will need his or her own copy.

Hide all 18 mammal fact cards around your classroom where students will be able to find them. You can put them on the back of your classroom door, on chairs, on the computer keyboard, on the sides of student desks, or wherever you like.

Activity

Students receive copies of the question worksheet. They have to search the classroom to find the fact cards to answer the questions.

After they have completed the question sheet, you can go over the answers together with the class.

Management tips

You may want to make this a silent activity so students don't share answers with each other.

You can have the kids work by themselves or with partners.

Don't be afraid to hide the facts in tough places. Kids think it's more fun when they have to search around a little.

Examples of good hiding spots might include:

- sticking out of a book, like a bookmark
- the back of the classroom door
- laying flat on the bookshelf
- on the back of the teacher's chair
- on the side of your computer monitor

Have a plan for students who finish early. You may want to have an assignment for them to complete when they're done, or you may have them help other students find fact cards.



Reptile Scavenger Hunt Activity

Materials:

18 reptile fact cards (pages 2-6)
Reptile questions worksheet (pages 7-8)
Tape and scissors

Preparation

Print the reptile fact cards on card stock or brightly-colored paper and cut them apart along the dotted lines.

Make copies of the reptile questions worksheet (2-sided). Each student will need his or her own copy.

Hide all 18 reptile fact cards around your classroom where students will be able to find them. You can put them on the back of your classroom door, on chairs, on the computer keyboard, on the sides of student desks, or wherever you like.

Activity

Students receive copies of the question worksheet. They have to search the classroom to find the fact cards to answer the questions.

After they have completed the question sheet, you can go over the answers together with the class.

Management tips

You may want to make this a silent activity so students don't share answers with each other.

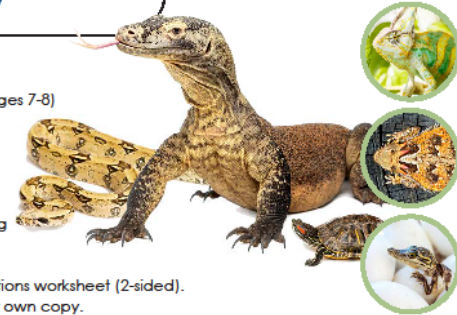
You can have the kids work by themselves or with partners.

Don't be afraid to hide the facts in tough places. Kids think it's more fun when they have to search around a little.

Examples of good hiding spots might include:

- sticking out of a book, like a bookmark
- the back of the classroom door
- laying flat on the bookshelf
- on the back of the teacher's chair
- on the side of your computer monitor

Have a plan for students who finish early. You may want to have an assignment for them to complete when they're done, or you may have them help other students find fact cards.



Birds Scavenger Hunt Activity

Materials:

18 bird fact cards (pages 2-6),
Bird questions worksheet (pages 7-8),
scissors and scotch tape

Preparation

Print the fact cards and cut them apart.

Make copies of the bird questions worksheet (2-sided). Each student will need his or her own copy.

Hide all 18 bird fact cards around your classroom where students will be able to find them. You can put them on the back of your classroom door, on chairs, on the computer keyboard, on the sides of student desks, or wherever you like.

Activity

Students receive copies of the question worksheet. They have to search the classroom to find the fact cards to answer the questions.

After they have completed the question sheet, you can go over the answers together with the class.

Management tips

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URJA TALENTS



Thank You !

You Were Amazing !!!