



BIG QUESTION 1

How are animals different from one another?

In these units you will:

WATCH
a video about
animals.

READ
a cat
and bird
adventure.

MAKE
animal
picture
cards.

LEARN
about animal
groups.

WRITE
about what
animals are
like.

A Watch the video.

B Look at the picture.
What do you see?

- 1 How many animals can you see?
- 2 Where do you think they are?

C Think and answer the questions.

- 1 What animals do you like?
- 2 Which animals help us?

D Fill out the **Big Question Chart**.

Big Question Chart		
How are animals different from one another?		
What I see	What I think	What I feel

Words

A Listen and point to the words. Listen again and say the words.  1:02



skin



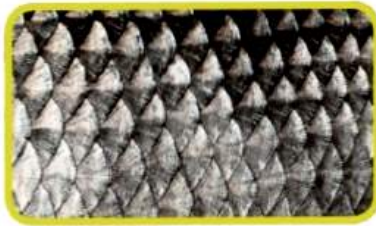
mammals



eggs



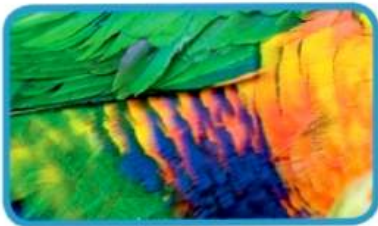
amphibians



scales



gills



feathers



wings



fur

B Read the sentences. Write the words from **A**.

- 1 Birds have two of these. Orangutans don't have these. _____ wings _____
- 2 Chickens lay these. Some people eat them in the morning. _____
- 3 These are all over animals' bodies. _____
- 4 An elephant and an orangutan are part of this group. _____
- 5 Frogs are part of this group. _____
- 6 Many animals that live in water have these to help them breathe. _____

Before You Read



Think What do you know about fish?

Do you like frogs? Why / Why not?



Learn Compare and Contrast

To **compare** things, we tell how they're the same.

Honeybees and birds both have wings.

To **contrast** things, we tell how they're different.

Honeybees make hives. Birds make nests.

Read the text. What's the same? What's different?
Check (✓) the correct column.

Mice and hamsters are both mammals. They both have fur, four legs, and run fast. Hamsters live inside, and mice usually live outside. Both animals are small.



	Same	Different
1 Fur?	✓	
2 Four legs?		
3 Inside or outside?		
4 Big or small?		



Look at the title on page 10. What do you think the text is about?

Amazing Animals

In this text, we learn about different kinds of animals and the groups they belong to.

This text is an *informational text*. Informational texts tell us about our world.

**Life
Science**

