

NAME: _____

TEACHER: _____

CLASS & SECTION: _____

DATE: _____

SPOOKY ANIMAL KINGDOM

You might think that Halloween is only for spiders and bats, but some animals are naturally born ready for Halloween! Learn more about these fascinating creatures by completing the crossword puzzle below.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10



ACROSS

3. Ghost _____ is a rare, deep sea fish.
4. Bearded _____ is a highly venomous fish.
7. _____ are the world's largest and most hairy spiders.
8. _____ flounder is a thin, wide fish.
10. A black _____ is a classic Halloween symbol.

DOWN

1. _____-faced bats has an unusual appearance.
2. Flying _____ are the largest bats on Earth.
5. Halloween snakes have black and _____ stripes.
6. _____ bugs are considered as pests by farmers.
9. A Halloween _____ does not swim but needs a water source nearby.

NAME: _____

TEACHER: _____

CLASS & SECTION: _____

DATE: _____

ANSWER KEY

SPOOKY ANIMAL KINGDOM

You might think that Halloween is only for spiders and bats, but some animals are naturally born ready for Halloween! Learn more about these fascinating creatures by completing the crossword puzzle below.

The crossword puzzle grid is filled with the following words:

- Across:**
 - 3. SHARK
 - 4. GHOUL
 - 7. TARANTULA
 - 8. WITCH
 - 9. CRAB
 - 10. CAT
- Down:**
 - 1. GHOST
 - 2. FOX
 - 5. OCTOPUS
 - 6. PUPA
 - 8. WITCH
 - 9. CRAB
 - 10. CAT



ACROSS

- Ghost _____ is a rare, deep sea fish.
- Bearded _____ is a highly venomous fish.
- _____ are the world's largest and most hairy spiders.
- _____ flounder is a thin, wide fish.
- A black _____ is a classic Halloween symbol.

DOWN

- _____ -faced bats has an unusual appearance.
- Flying _____ are the largest bats on Earth.
- Halloween snakes have black and _____ stripes.
- _____ bugs are considered as pests by farmers.
- A Halloween _____ does not swim but needs a

NAME: _____

TEACHER: _____

CLASS & SECTION: _____

DATE: _____

Platypus

Australian Animals



Picture

Appearance

Habitat

Diet

Fun fact

NAME: _____

TEACHER: _____

CLASS & SECTION: _____

DATE: _____

Wombats

Australian Animals



Picture

Appearance

Habitat

Diet

Fun fact

NAME: _____

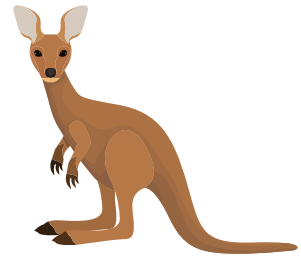
TEACHER: _____

CLASS & SECTION: _____

DATE: _____

Kangaroo

Australian Animals



Picture

Appearance

Habitat

Diet

Fun fact

NAME: _____

TEACHER: _____

CLASS & SECTION: _____

DATE: _____

Koala

Australian Animals



Picture

Appearance

Habitat

Diet

Fun fact

NAME: _____

TEACHER: _____

CLASS & SECTION: _____

DATE: _____

Echidna

Australian Animals



Picture

Appearance

Habitat

Diet

Fun fact

NAME: _____

TEACHER: _____

CLASS & SECTION: _____

DATE: _____

Cockatoo

Australian Animals



Picture

Appearance

Habitat

Diet

Fun fact

NAME: _____

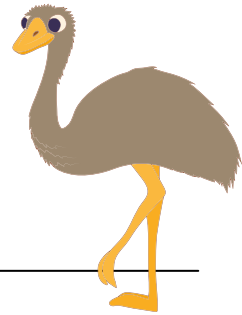
TEACHER: _____

CLASS & SECTION: _____

DATE: _____

Emu

Australian Animals



Picture

Appearance

Habitat

Diet

Fun fact

NAME: _____

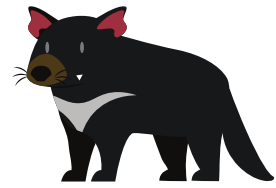
TEACHER: _____

CLASS & SECTION: _____

DATE: _____

Tasmanian Devil

Australian Animals



Picture

Appearance

Habitat

Diet

Fun fact

NAME: _____

TEACHER: _____

CLASS & SECTION: _____

DATE: _____

ANIMAL SPOTLIGHT



Instructions: Research and complete the following endangered animal profile:



KOALA

Where am I found in the wild?

How many of me are left in the wild?

What are the main threats to my species?

What can YOU do to help my species survive into the future?

NAME: _____

TEACHER: _____

CLASS & SECTION: _____

DATE: _____

ANIMAL SPOTLIGHT



Instructions: Research and complete the following endangered animal profile:



**SNOW
LEOPARD**

Where am I found in the wild?

How many of me are left in the wild?

What are the main threats to my species?

What can YOU do to help my species survive into the future?

NAME: _____

TEACHER: _____

CLASS & SECTION: _____

DATE: _____

ANIMAL SPOTLIGHT



Instructions: Research and complete the following endangered animal profile:



**GIANT
PANDA**

Where am I found in the wild?

How many of me are left in the wild?

What are the main threats to my species?

What can YOU do to help my species survive into the future?

NAME: _____

TEACHER: _____

CLASS & SECTION: _____

DATE: _____

ANIMAL SPOTLIGHT



Instructions: Research and complete the following endangered animal profile:



KAKAPO

Where am I found in the wild?

How many of me are left in the wild?

What are the main threats to my species?

What can YOU do to help my species survive into the future?

NAME: _____

TEACHER: _____

CLASS & SECTION: _____

DATE: _____

ANIMAL SPOTLIGHT



Instructions: Research and complete the following endangered animal profile:



**SUMATRAN
TIGER**

Where am I found in the wild?

How many of me are left in the wild?

What are the main threats to my species?

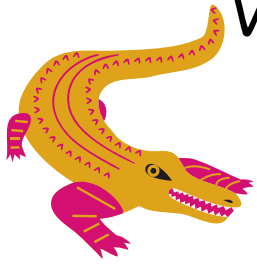
What can YOU do to help my species survive into the future?

NAME: _____

TEACHER: _____

CLASS & SECTION: _____

DATE: _____



What's so special about

REPTILES?



Describe 5 features of a reptile:

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

Name four reptiles that live on land:

Name two reptiles that live in or near water:

How many reptiles can you list?

NAME: _____

TEACHER: _____

CLASS & SECTION: _____

DATE: _____

What's so special about

AMPHIBIANS?



Describe 5 features of amphibians:

1

2

3

4

5

List and draw a picture of three different types of amphibians:

NAME: _____

TEACHER: _____

CLASS & SECTION: _____

DATE: _____

What's so special about **BIRDS?**



Describe 5 features of birds:

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

What is the largest living bird species?

What is the smallest living bird species?

How many bird species can you list?

Swotters

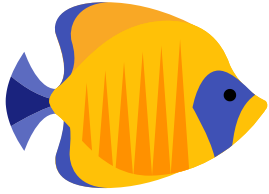
NAME: _____

TEACHER: _____

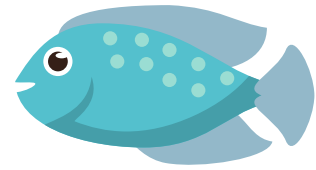
CLASS & SECTION: _____

DATE: _____

What's so special about



FISH?



Describe 5 features of a fish:

1

2

3

4

5

What is the largest living fish species?

Name four different bodies of water that fish live in:

How many fish species can you list?

NAME: _____

TEACHER: _____

CLASS & SECTION: _____

DATE: _____

What's so special about **MONOTREMES?**



What is a monotreme?

An echidna is a monotreme. Answer the following questions:

Habitat _____

Diet _____

How their babies are born _____

How they feed their young _____

NAME: _____

TEACHER: _____

CLASS & SECTION: _____

DATE: _____

What's so special about



MAMMALS?



Describe 5 features of a mammal:

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

Name four mammals that live on land:

Name two mammals that live in water:

How many mammals can you list?

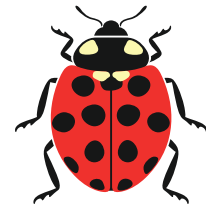
NAME: _____

TEACHER: _____

CLASS & SECTION: _____

DATE: _____

What's so special about **INVERTEBRATES**



Describe 5 features of invertebrates:

1

2

3

4

5

List and draw a picture of six different types
of invertebrates:

NAME: _____

TEACHER: _____

CLASS & SECTION: _____

DATE: _____



Reading Comprehension

AMPHIBIANS

Amphibians are animals that have the following features: a backbone (vertebrates), cold-blooded, live in both water and on land, and at various stages in their lives breathe with both gills and lungs.

Amphibious animals include frogs, toads, salamanders, newts and caecilians. Most lay soft eggs in water, with their young turning into land-dwelling animals through a process called metamorphosis. During this transition, most develop lungs to replace breathing through gills. Adult amphibians can also breathe through their skin.

Amphibians have special skin that needs to stay moist, and are particularly susceptible to environmental changes. As such, more than half of all frog species are in danger of extinction.

Some frogs protect themselves from predators by having toxic skin, such as the poison dart frog. Others are great camouflagers.



Amphibians are found all over the world, except in very cold places, and remote areas.

1 What is metamorphosis? _____

2 List two other examples of species that go through metamorphosis:

3 List two ways amphibians protect themselves from predators:
 _____ _____



4 Why are frogs species in danger of extinction? _____

5 Why are amphibians not generally found in very cold places? _____

NAME: _____

TEACHER: _____

CLASS & SECTION: _____

DATE: _____



Reading Comprehension

BIRDS

Birds have several distinguishing features. They are warm-blooded, have backbones (vertebrates), are upright on two legs, lay eggs and have feathers. In fact they are the only animal to have feathers.

Feathers help birds fly and regulate their body temperature. Most birds can fly, except a small few, such as penguins, kiwis, ostriches emus and cassowaries. The birds that can fly have hollow-like bones to make them weigh less during flight.

Bird beaks come in a variety of shapes and sizes, reflective of their diets. Some eat meat, while others eat seeds, fruits, nuts, nectar or fish. Birds do not have teeth.

Birds are closely related to reptiles and are believe to have descended from dinosaurs, specifically two-legged dinosaurs called theropods, which included Tyrannosaurus rex.

The largest living bird in the world is the ostrich. The smallest is a variety of hummingbird.



1 Why are bird bones hollow? _____

2 Explain why having feathers help to regulate a bird's body temperature: _____

3 What similarities do birds and reptiles share? _____

4 Think of a specific bird species, describe its beak shape and size and explain a logical reason for it: _____

NAME: _____

TEACHER: _____

CLASS & SECTION: _____

DATE: _____



Reading Comprehension

REPTILES

Reptiles are a classification of animal that have the following distinguishable features: a backbone (vertebrates), breathe air, cold-blooded and are covered in either scales or bony plates (or both!).

Animals that are reptiles include snakes, lizards, turtles, tortoises, crocodiles and alligators. The largest species of reptiles were the now extinct dinosaurs.

Reptiles are often found basking on warm rocks, or hiding from the sun in the shade. This is because they are cold-blooded and can't maintain a constant temperature inside their bodies, so need to get heat from their immediate environments.

Most reptiles lay eggs except two types of snakes - the boa and pythons. Reptiles don't nurture their young. They lay their eggs and leave. Most reptiles are also meat-eaters.

Reptiles are found all over the world, except in very cold places.



1 In your own words, explain what it means to be cold-blooded: _____

2 List four types of reptiles:

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

3 What features of a dinosaur make it a reptile? _____

4 Explain why reptiles are not generally found in very cold places? _____

5 Why is a frog not a reptile? Explain your reasoning. _____

NAME: _____

TEACHER: _____

CLASS & SECTION: _____

DATE: _____



Reading Comprehension

FISH

Fish are cold-blooded, aquatic vertebrates (have backbones). They are covered in scales and lay eggs. Most fish breathe using gills.



Fish are found all over the world - high up in mountains, deep in the oceans, in warm and cold waters, and in fresh and salt water environments. Just under half of all fish live in streams, lakes and rivers, while the rest live in the ocean.



Fish are some of the oldest animals in the world. They have been on Earth since before even the dinosaurs. There are also more species of fish in the world than all of the amphibians, reptiles, mammals and bird species combined. In fact, there are so many species of fish that there are still many more yet to be discovered!

While humans and many other animals like to eat fish, some fish also like to eat other fish. This is why they are so important in the food chain, and need to be protected from over-fishing. Other fish eat plants and algae and even birds! The largest fish in the world is the whale shark.

1 List four defining features of fish:

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

2 Explain one reason why scientists haven't yet discovered all the species of fish on the earth:

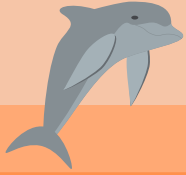
3 Explain what might be the consequence of over-fishing some species of fish: _____

NAME: _____

TEACHER: _____

CLASS & SECTION: _____

DATE: _____



Reading Comprehension

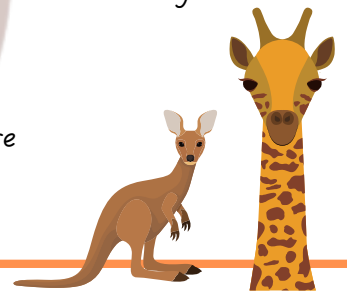
MAMMALS

Mammals are a diverse classification of animals that include the following distinguishable characteristics: a backbone (vertebrates), warm-blooded, hair or fur, and feed their babies with milk.

All mammals give birth to live young, except two Australian animals - the echidna and platypus, which lay eggs (and are called monotremes). This means that mammals tend to spend more time caring for and teaching their young, than other classifications of animals. Animals that are not mammals include reptiles, amphibians, fish and birds.

Mammals are found all over the earth. Being warm-blooded means they are able to maintain a stable body temperature regardless of their environment. For example, polar bears can survive in freezing conditions, while camels can survive the hot, dry desert.

The blue whale is the largest living creature in the world, and is a mammal. Bats are the only mammal that can fly.



1 Why do mammals care for their young longer than other classes of animals? _____

2 Considering the criteria of a mammal, list four (4) examples that are not mentioned in the above passage:

_____ _____

_____ _____

3 What is the largest animal in the world? _____

4 Are humans mammals? Explain your reasoning: _____

5 Name the five classification of animals:

_____ _____

_____ _____ _____

