



LISTENING AND SPEAKING ACTIVITIES

"BIOLOGY AND GEOLOGY" (1ºE.S.O.)

UNIT 7: "Vertebrates"



1. Listen and complete the text with the following words.

Wings	Impermeable	Beak	Hollow	Hatch	Endothermal	Atrophied
Keel	Carinatae	Air sacs	Running	Flying	Feathers	Ratites

Birds

Birds are **flying** vertebrates, though some species have adapted to living on the ground or on water.

a) Characteristics of birds

- A bird's two front limbs are They have and light bones.
- They have a corneous The shape of their beak depends on the type of feeding they do.
- A bird's body is covered with of different types and with diverse functions.
- They are Their internal body temperature is always the same.
- They breathe through lungs which have some extensions called
- They have internal fertilization. They lay eggs with a hard and shell. Parents incubate the eggs until they; afterwards they feed and protect their chicks.

b) The main kinds of birds

The main kinds of birds are **Carinatae** and **Ratites**.

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They have a keeled sternum and flying muscles. Most of them are birds, like *gulls*, *goldfinches* and *falcons*. But some species, like *penguins*, have adapted their wings to swim.
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They have no and no flying muscles, and their wings are They are birds and usually very big, like the *ostrich*.



2. Now, in turns with your partner, answer the questions:

- What does it mean that birds are endothermal animals?
- What characteristics of birds help them to fly?
- Why do we say that birds care their young?
- What are the differences between *Carinatae* and *Ratites*? Put an example of each group.

...Do you dare to make your own questions?