



LISTENING AND SPEAKING ACTIVITIES

"BIOLOGY AND GEOLOGY" (1ºE.S.O.)

UNIT 7: "Vertebrates"



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

Wet	Webbed	Dry	Hibernate	Skin	Urodela	Tail
Thin	Gills	Anura	Forelegs	Jump	Metamorphosis	Length

Amphibians

Amphibians are **vertebrates** capable of living in **terrestrial** environments but they need to be near aquatic or humid environments.

a) Characteristics of amphibians

- They usually have four limbs. They often havefeet.
- Their skin is very and it is not impermeable. It must be kept to prevent dehydration.
- They are ectotherms. Some during the cold seasons.
- Adults breathe through lungs and through the (cutaneous breathing), and some breathe through
- Females lay eggs with no shell which will if they are not kept humid. When the eggs hatch, babies emerge. These babies are usually aquatic and breathe through gills. They change into adults through

b) The main types of amphibians

The main groups of amphibians are **anura** (no tail) and **urodela** (with tail).



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Their body is compact and they do not have a tail. Their back legs are longer than their and they can and swim. Examples: frogs and toads.
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Their body is elongated, with a They have four legs of similar Examples: salamanders and newts.



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

- What does it mean that amphibians change into adults through metamorphosis?
- What types of breathing have amphibians?
- Why do not amphibians live in dry environments?
- What are the differences between *Anura* and *Urodela*? Put an example of each group.

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