SORT

INHERITANCE & VARIATION OF TRAITS 3-LS3-1

WARM-BLOODED VS. COLD-BLOODED



READING PASSAGE

DIFFERENTIATED COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

SORTING ACTIVITY

THIRD GRADE NGSS

Scroll

TO SEE INSIDE

EASY TO USE

Your students will read a passage to learn about warm-blooded and cold-blooded animals.

Then your students will sort animals into warm or cold-blooded categories.

Then lastly they will answer questions about warm and cold-blooded animals.



SORTING ACTIVITY

Sort Hot or Not?

Name: Jesse A.

Sort the animals into the correct column: warm-blooded or cold-blooded animal.

Warm-Blooded Animal	Cold-Blooded Animal
Whale	Swordfish
Chicken	Snake
Rabbit	Sea Turtle
Ostrich	Alligator
Tiger	Frog
Dolphin	Lizard
Woodpecker	Chameleon
Penguin	Salmon
Camel	

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Sort Hot or Not?

Name: Jesse A.

1. A warm-blooded animal makes its own heat and keeps its body temperature the same.
2. To keep their body temperature steady when it gets hot, warm-blooded animals pant or sweat.
3. To keep their body temperature steady when it gets cold , warm-blooded animals have blubber or fur to help keep them warm.
4. A cold-blooded animal has a body temperature that is the same as outside.
5. To keep their body temperature steady when it gets cold, cold-blooded animals bask in the sun.

Sort Hot or Not?

Mammals and birds are warm-blooded animals, or animals that make their own heat. They are able to keep the same temperature inside their bodies, even when it is very hot or very cold outside. A dog will pant and a horse will sweat in order to cool down. The water that evaporates from the dog's mouth and horse's body carries heat away from the animal. Animals that live in frozen places, such as seals and whales, penguins, polar bears, and walruses have a thick layer of fat called blubber to help keep them warm. Wolves, musk oxen, and sea otters keep warm with a very thick blanket of fur.

Cold-blooded animals do not make their own heat. Fish, amphibians, and reptiles are cold-blooded animals. The temperature outside of their bodies controls the temperature inside their bodies. These animals move around to warm up or cool down. If you see an alligator lizard sitting on a sunny rock, it is basking, or absorbing the heat of the sun and warm rock in order to warm up its body. A king snake will hide in the cool shade of a log to keep its body temperature much lower than what it would be in the hot sun of mid-day.

DIFFERENTIATED QUESTIONS



Teachers love it

This helped clear up our organization of classifying animals. A very helpful lesson and great information. A great buy!

I used this with 3rd grade science to check for understanding of warm blood/cold blood. The kids enjoyed the break from the text book!



My passion is making learning accessible to all students. I love scaffolding learning., breaking down the concepts and building them up so that students can see the connections. I love figuring out the small components that build up to the big ideas and helping students see it all.



teach MATH

teach SCIENCE

teach READING

teach WRITING

What I have LEARNED