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| | **HUMANIDADES- INGLÉS**<br>**TALLER DEL SEGUNDO PERÍODO**<br>**INSTITUCIÓN EDUCATIVA LA MILAGROSA** | **Código:**<br>**Versión: 01**<br>**Página 1 de 6** |

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| **Name: _____** | **Group:**<br>**Date:** | **Grade:** |

**1. Choose a wild animal and complete the fact sheet below. Then, draw it in its habitat. (Value 1.5)**

| Category | Your Answer | Example (Lion) |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Animal Name | | Lion |
| 2. Type of Animal (mammal, bird, reptile, etc.) | | Mammal |
| 3. Where does it live? (continent, country, habitat) | | Africa – savannah |
| 4. What does it eat? | | Meat |
| 5. What color is it? | | Yellow and brown |
| 6. How big is it? (length, weight, height) | | 2 meters long, 190 kg |
| 7. How long does it live? | | About 12–15 years |
| 8. Is it dangerous? | | Yes, it is dangerous |
| 9. How many legs does it have? | | 4 legs |
| 10. Can it fly or swim? | | No, it can't fly. It can swim. |
| 11. Is it fast or slow? | | It is very fast. |
| 12. What other characteristics does it have? (minimum 5) | | It has a mane, fangs, sharp teeth, whiskers, claws, fur, and a long tail. |
| 13. Fun Fact! (interesting or funny fact) | | It is called "the king of the jungle." |

**Drawing**

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**2. Read the descriptions of wild animals and write down their names. (Value 1.5)**

a. It is big and gray. It has thick skin, a short tail, and a large horn on its nose. It lives in Africa and Asia. It eats grass and leaves: _____.

b. It is small and brown. It has big eyes, a long tail, and it jumps from tree to tree. It lives in the jungle and eats fruit and insects: _____.

c. It is very fast. It has yellow fur with black spots. It has sharp teeth and claws. It lives in Africa and eats meat: _____.

d. It is large and black. It has long arms, small ears, and strong legs. It lives in the jungle and eats fruit and plants: _____.

e. It is small and green. It has smooth skin, long legs, and big eyes. It can jump very high. It lives near water and eats insects: _____.

f. It is big and brown. It has thick fur, small eyes, and sharp claws. It lives in forests and mountains and eats plants, fish, and meat: _____.

g. It is very large and has a blue-gray body. It has a big tail and fins. It lives in the ocean and eats small fish and plankton: _____.

h. It is colorful. It has a thin body, four wings, and big eyes. It flies in gardens and forests. It drinks nectar from flowers: _____.

i. It is long and thin. It has no legs, smooth scales, and a forked tongue. It lives in the jungle and deserts and eats small animals: _____.

j. It is small and black. It has six legs, antennae, and strong jaws. It lives in the ground and works in groups: _____.

k. It is big and white. It has a long neck, two wings, and a beak. It can fly long distances and lives near lakes and rivers: _____.

l. It is large and gray. It has sharp teeth, gills, and fins. It lives in the ocean and eats fish and other sea animals: _____.

m. It is black and orange. It has two antennas, six legs, and wings. It makes honey and lives in hives: _____.

n. It is very large and has brown skin. It has a hard shell on its back. It lives in the ocean and eats jellyfish and seaweed: _____.

o. It is small and white. It has soft fur, long ears, and strong back legs. It lives in fields and forests and eats grass and vegetables: _____.

**3. Describe the following animals in a similar way as the examples before: a monkey, a whale, a penguin, an eagle, a snake, a sloth, an octopus, an ostrich, an owl, and a leopard. (Value 1.0)**

a. A seal:

_____

_____.

b. A macaw:

_____

_____.

c. A penguin:

_____

_____.

d. An eagle:

_____

_____.

e. A flamingo:
_____
_____.

f. A sloth:
_____
_____.

g. An octopus:
_____
_____.

h. An ostrich:
_____
_____.

i. An owl:
_____
_____.

j. A leopard:
_____
_____.

**4. Read the text about Extinction and answer the questions. (Value 1.0)**

**Extinction**

Extinction is the dying out of a species. Extinction plays an important role in the evolution of life because it opens up opportunities for new species to emerge.

When a species disappears, biologists say that the species has become extinct. By making room for new species, extinction helps drive the evolution of life. Over long periods of time, the number of species becoming extinct can remain fairly constant, meaning that an average number of species go extinct each year, century, or millennium. However, during the history

of life on Earth, there have been periods of mass extinction, when large percentages of the planet's species became extinct in a relatively short amount of time. These extinctions have had widely different causes.

About 541 million years ago, a great expansion occurred in the diversity of multicellular organisms. Paleobiologists, scientists who study the fossils of plants and animals to learn how life evolved, call this event the Cambrian Explosion. Since the Cambrian Explosion, there have been five mass extinctions, each of which is named for the geological period in which it occurred, or for the periods that immediately preceded and followed it.

The first mass extinction is called the Ordovician-Silurian Extinction. It occurred about 440 million years ago, at the end of the period that paleontologists and geologists call the Ordovician, and followed by the start of the Silurian period. In this extinction event, many small organisms of the sea became extinct. The next mass extinction is called Devonian extinction, occurring 365 million years ago during the Devonian period. This extinction also saw the end of numerous sea organisms.

The largest extinction took place around 250 million years ago. Known as the Permian-Triassic extinction, or the Great Dying, this event saw the end of more than 90 percent of Earth's species. Although life on Earth was nearly wiped out, the Great Dying made room for new organisms, including the first dinosaurs. About 210 million years ago, between the Triassic and Jurassic periods, came another mass extinction. By eliminating many large animals, this extinction event cleared the way for dinosaurs to flourish. Finally, about 65.5 million years ago, at the end of the Cretaceous period came the fifth mass extinction. This is the famous extinction event that brought the age of the dinosaurs to an end.

In each of these cases, the mass extinction created niches or openings in the Earth's ecosystems. Those niches allowed for new groups of organisms to thrive and diversify, which produced a range of new species. In the case of the Cretaceous extinction, the demise of the dinosaurs allowed mammals to thrive and grow larger.

Scientists refer to the current time as the Anthropocene period, meaning the period of humanity. They warn that, because of human activities such as pollution, overfishing, and the cutting down of forests, the Earth might be on the verge of—or already in—a sixth mass extinction. If that is true, what new life would rise up to fill the niche that we currently occupy?

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**Questions**

a. In your own words, what is extinction?

_____.

b. What does it help create?

_____.

c. What are humans doing that causes animals to disappear?

_____.

d. How many mass extinctions have happened since the Cambrian Explosion?

_____.

e. What is the name of the first mass extinction?

_____.

f. What was the biggest extinction called?

_____.

g. What group of animals grew after the dinosaurs died?

_____.

h. What do scientists say might be happening now?

_____.

i. What happened in “The Great Dying”?

_____.

j. What can we do to help stop extinction?

_____.

**NOTE: Recuerda que debes estar preparado para sustentar este taller.**