**Texte 3:**

The main characteristic of this group of animals is that they**possess vertebrae**. Commonly known as a spine, this is a highly specialized bone-type which joins together to compose a backbone. Its function is to protect and sustain the spinal cord and connect it to the nervous system. These animals are distinguished by their bilateral symmetry, and the fact that they have a **skull**to protect their brain. The bodies of vertebrate animals are divided into head, trunk and limbs, while some species also have a tail. Another important feature is that vertebrates have different sexes. There are approximately **62,000 animal species** that belong to this group. One of the important ways to differentiate between vertebrates and invertebrates are their skeletons. Vertebrates will have some kind of **endoskeleton**. This means a skeleton which is on the inside of the body, either under the skin or further under tissue. This skeleton is not always made up of bone. Some fish and marine animals, for example, mainly have cartilage to support their frame. One fish, known as the hagfish, has some debate over whether they are a vertebrate. Although they have a cranium (skull), they do not actually have vertebrae. Instead they have a notochord, similar to vertebrae in that it runs the length of their body, but which much more flexible and supple. This allows them to curl easily.

 The vertebra is very important in housing the **central nervous system** of vertebrates. This system sends signals up and down the vertebrae to relay messages about movement, pain or any physical response the body might need. If the vertebrae is damaged, then these signals may not be able to transmit, resulting in incapacitation. Grouping any animal, whether vertebrate or invertebrate, requires a very complicated taxonomic organization. The taxonomy (grouping) of the animal kingdom starts with all living organisms, subdividing into different parts from **major groups** into individual species. One stage in this subdivision is the phyla which can be loosely described as being grouped according to body structure. Whether or not an animal has a backbone is a very important aspect because it affects so many aspects of how they live.

From: [www.animalwised.com](http://www.animalwised.com)

**I.Questions :** **Choose the correct answer.(Put a cross in front of the correct answer, just one answer is correct).**

1. Animals that have a spine are called
* Invertebrates
* Vertebrates
1. The spinal cord
* Connects the nervous system by the backbone
* Is not joined to the brain
* Is protected by the spine
1. The body of vertebrates animals is divided into head, trunk, legs, arms and /or tail
* True
* False
1. The skeleton is made of bone or cartilage inside the body
* True
* False
1. “hagfish has some debate over whether it is a vertebrate “ means that
* The hagfish is a vertebrate animal
* The hagfish can be a vertebrate animal
1. Some kind of fish has
* Just a skull
* Skull and vertebrae
* Skull and notochord
1. The main role of vertebrae is to transmit movement, pain and other physical response
* True
* False
1. The taxonomy is the science that classify all living creatures, started by
* Individuals characters
* Phyla
* Other

9.1) **Synonyms**: Find in the text words or expressions that have similar meaning to the following words:

1. important=..........................b) connect=....................................c) transmit=..............................

9.2) **Opposites**: Find in the text words or expressions that have opposite meaning to the following words:

1. outside≠..........................b) opposite≠...............................c) to be able to ≠..............................

 **II.1.** Complete legends using the following words:

 nostrils –eyeballs-tongue- tympanic membrane-teeth-oesophagus.

(4) :……………………..

(1) :……………………..

**II.2.** Choose the correct answer:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (5) :……………………..

|  |
| --- |
|  |

 |  |  |  |   |   |   |  |  |  |
| (6) :……………….. | The mouth cavity of a fro(3) :……………………..(2) :…………………….. |  1.      What is the function of number (1)?  □ To take and hold food |
|  |  |  |  |  □ For chewing food |
|  |  |  |  |  2.      For frogs; How many types of number (1)?  □ Three types: maxillary, vomerine and adjacent. |
| **Mouth cavity of the frog** |  |  |  |  □ Two types: maxillary and vomerine. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

 **IV**. **Complete these sentences (use the present tenses: present simple, present continuous or present perfect).**

1. My parents (to live)……………………..in Djelfa.
2. Why …………………………….(you/to wear) your coat today ?it’s very warm.
3. Ann’s hair was dirty. Now it is clean. She (to wash)………………………………..
4. A: Don’t forget to post the letter, will you?

B: I ( to post/ already)……………………………it.