



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# Cold-Blooded and Warm-Blooded Animals

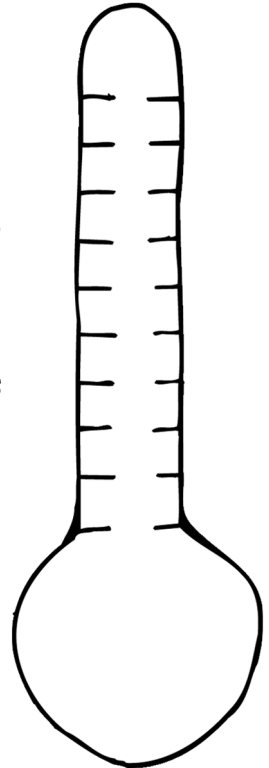
Did you know that animals can be classified into two main groups based on how they control their body temperature? These groups are called cold-blooded and warm-blooded animals.

Cold-blooded animals, also known as ectothermic animals, rely on the environment to regulate their body temperature. This means that if it's hot outside, their body temperature will be hot, and if it's cold, their body temperature will be cold. Some examples of cold-blooded animals include reptiles like snakes, turtles, and lizards, as well as amphibians like frogs and salamanders. These creatures love to bask in the sun to warm up or find shade to cool down.

On the other hand, warm-blooded animals, also known as endothermic animals, can regulate their body temperature independently of the environment. Mammals and birds are examples of warm-blooded animals. These incredible creatures can maintain a constant body temperature, no matter if it's freezing cold or scorching hot outside. This ability helps them stay active and alert in different environments.

Cold-blooded animals often need to soak up the sun or find warm spots to keep their bodies working well. In contrast, warm-blooded animals can be active at any time of the day or night, even in colder weather. Imagine a snake sunbathing on a rock to warm up versus a squirrel playing in the snow without a worry!

Both cold-blooded and warm-blooded animals have unique characteristics that help them survive in their environments. So, the next time you see a lizard enjoying the sunshine or a bird soaring high in the sky, remember that they belong to different groups based on how they manage their body temperature - cold-blooded or warm-blooded!



1. Explain in your own words the difference between cold-blooded and warm-blooded animals.

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