

Classification of Animals



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Animals With Backbones



AMPHIBIAN



FISH



MAMMAL



BIRD



REPTILE

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Animals With Backbones

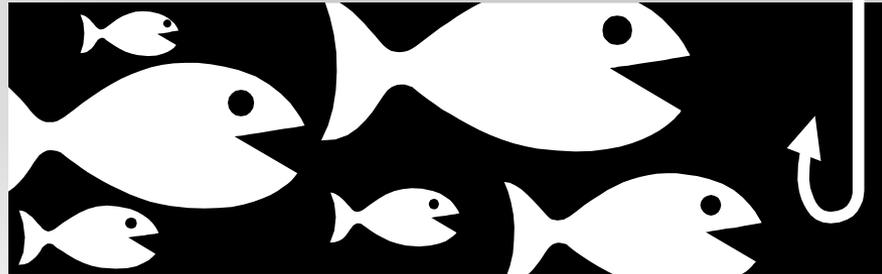
- Animals with backbones are called vertebrates.
- Vertebrates include many different kinds of animals. They can be found just about everywhere – in oceans, rivers, forests, mountains, and deserts.
- Animals with backbones can be broken up into smaller groups by characteristics.
- They are:

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Fish



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Fish Characteristics

- They are the largest group of vertebrates.
- They come in many sizes and shapes.
- Many fish are covered with scales that protects them.
- They have fins that help them to steer and balance in the water.
- Their body temperatures vary in the water.
- They breathe through gills.

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Amphibians



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Amphibian Characteristics

- Their body temperature varies with their surroundings.
- Amphibians hatch from eggs and they can live on land as an adult.
- Young amphibians breathe through gills like fish.
- Adult amphibians breathe air from lungs.
- Some have smooth moist skin.

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Reptiles



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Reptile Characteristics

- Reptiles can move at various speeds.
- They lay their eggs on land.
- They have dry scaly skin.
- They can include animals as large as a crocodile.
- Their body temperature varies with their environment.
- They live in hot, dry deserts and in warm, wet tropical rain forests.

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Birds



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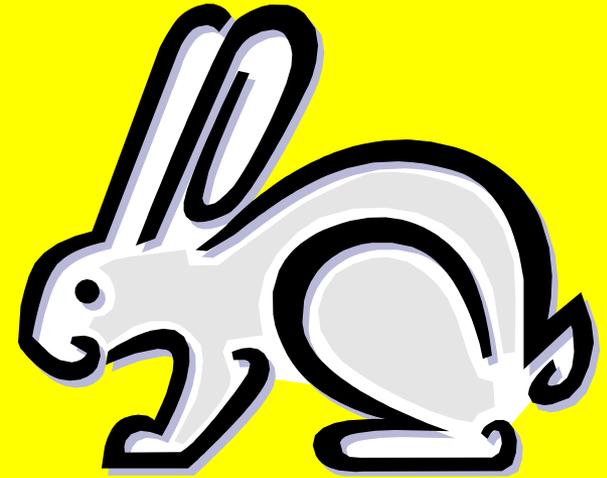
Bird Characteristics

- Birds lay hard shelled eggs that hatch in their nest.
- There are about 9,000 types of birds.
- Birds are vertebrates that have wings and they are covered with feathers. No other animal has this feature.
- The bird's skeleton is very light in weight. This helps them to fly.
- Birds range in size from as small as your finger or as large as a human.

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Mammals



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Mammal Characteristics

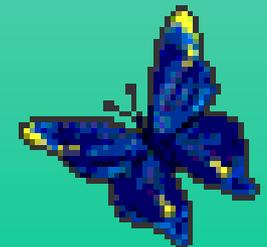
- They include a wide range of animals: ape, lions, kangaroos, bats, and etc.
- Their young grows inside the mother.
- Humans are mammals but they (animals) have more hair than we do.
- The hair keeps the animals warm.
- They feed milk to their young.

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Invertebrates



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Invertebrate Classification

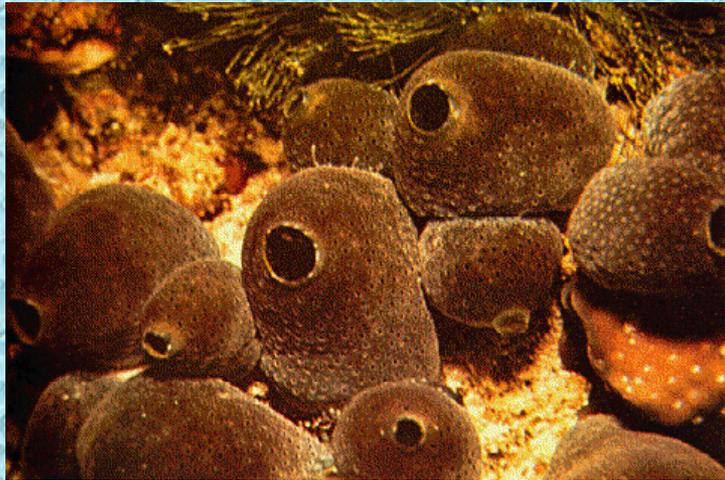
- What is an Invertebrate?
- Invertebrates are animals that do not have backbones.
- 97 % of the animal kingdom is made up of invertebrates.
- Some can be found in ponds, oceans, and other water environments.
- Insects and some other invertebrates have exoskeletons.

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An Exoskeleton is a hard outer covering that protects an animal's body and gives it support.

There are six groups of invertebrates. They are:



Sponges



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Sponges Characteristics

- They look like plants but they are animals.
- Sponges stay fixed in one place.
- Their bodies are full of holes and their skeleton is made of spiky fibers.
- Water flows through the holes of their body which enables them to catch food.

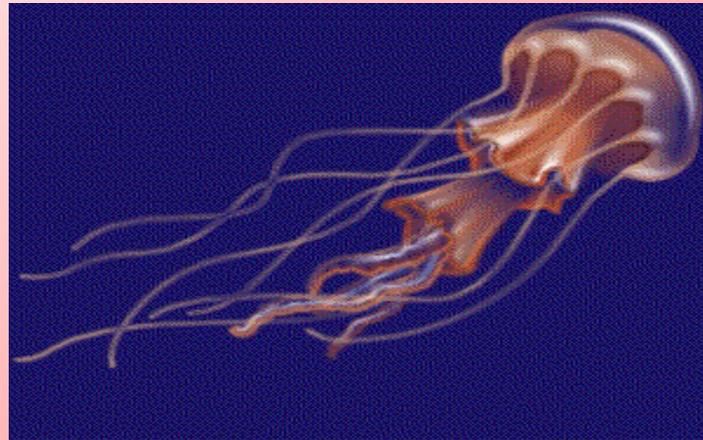
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Corals, Hydras, and Jellyfish



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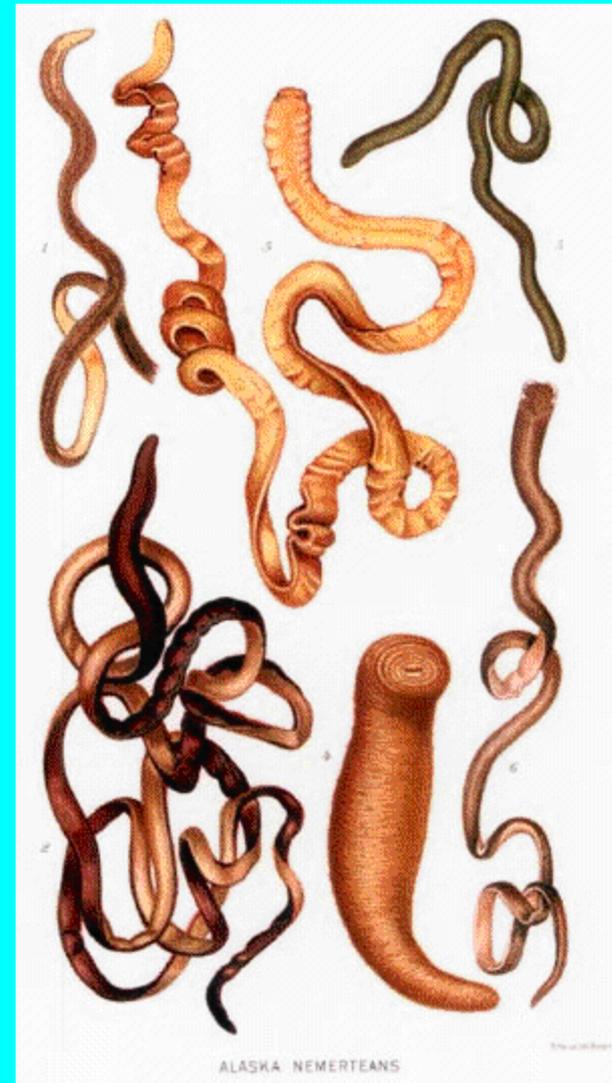
Characteristics

- Corals look like plants but they belong to the animal kingdom.
- They have soft tubelike bodies with a single opening surrounded by armlike parts called tentacles.
- They feed by catching tiny animals in their tentacles.
- Hydras have tentacles that catch their food.
- They move from place to place.
- Hydras are much smaller animals.
- Jellyfish catch shrimp, fish, and other animals in its tentacles also.

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Worms: Flatworms, Roundworms, and Segmented worms



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Worm Characteristics

- Worms are tube-shaped invertebrates which allows them to be put into groups.
- They can be found in both land and water environments.

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Flatworms

- They have a head and a tail, and flattened bodies.
- A tapeworm is a flatworm that can live inside the body of animals and humans. It can cause you to become sick.

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Roundworm

- They have rounded bodies.
- They live in damp places and they can also live inside humans and other animals.
- They too can make people and other animals sick.

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Segmented worms

- The earthworm belongs to this group of worms.
- Their bodies are divided in segments, or sections.
- They prefer burrowing through moist soil.
- This allows them to move easily and it keeps them from drying out.

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Starfish and Sea Urchins



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Characteristics

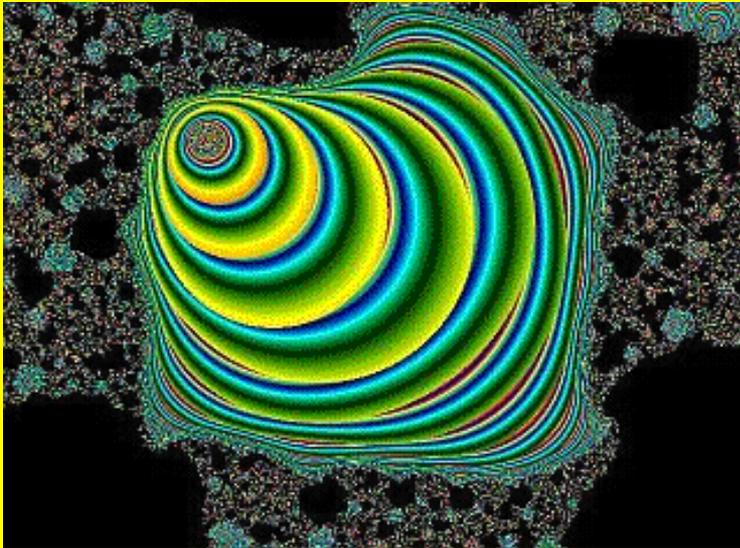
- It belongs to a group of invertebrates that have tiny tube feet and body parts arranged around a central area.
- A starfish has five arms and no head!
- The hard, spiny covering of the starfish gives the animal protection.
- A sea urchin belongs to this same group.
- Its body is covered with spines.

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Mollusks



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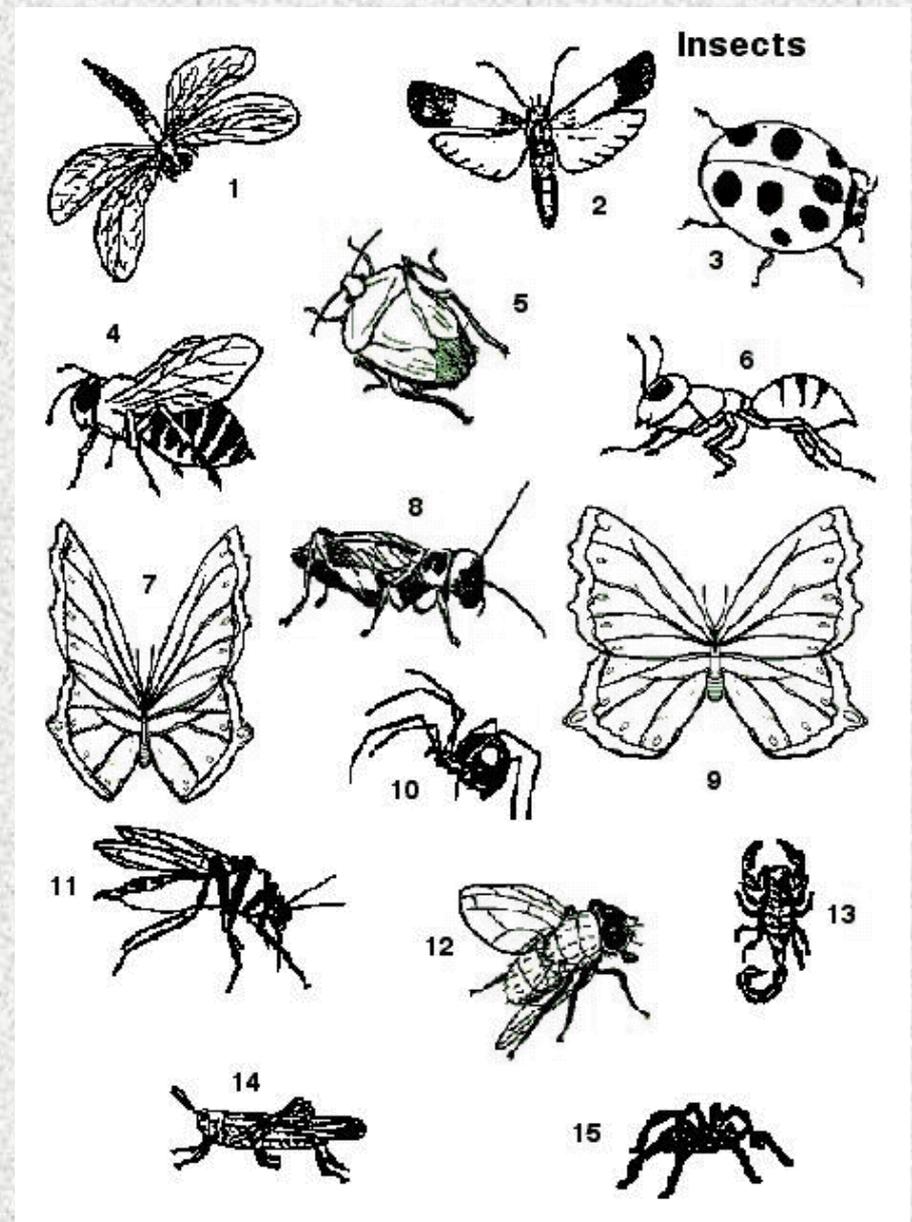
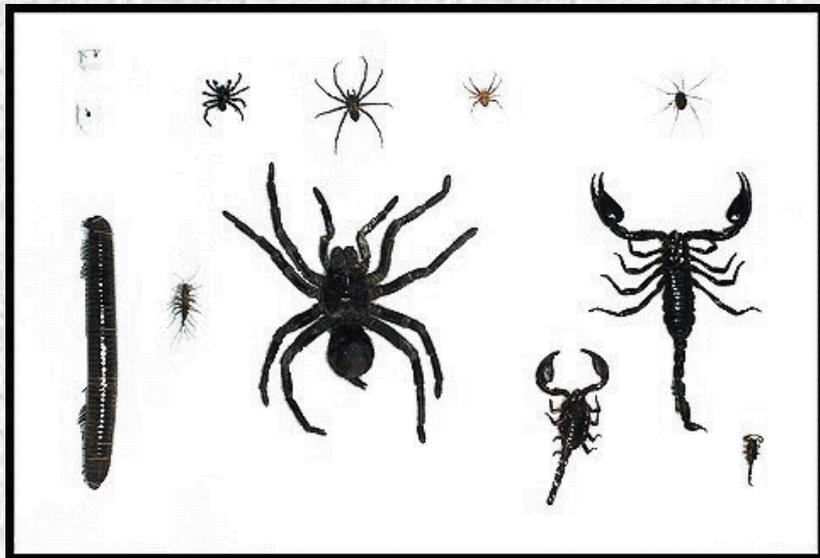
Mollusk Characteristics

- A mollusk has a hard shell, a rough tongue, and a muscular foot.
- A snail is a mollusk with a single hard shell.
- A clam has two shells joined together by a hinge.
- Squids and octopuses are also mollusk.
- Their hard shells are small, but they are inside their bodies.

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Arthropods



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Arthropod Characteristics

- Arthropods are a group of invertebrates with jointed legs and hard exoskeleton that protect the arthropod.
- As it grows, it **molts**, or sheds its old exoskeleton.
- Then it grows a new exoskeleton that allows its body to continue to grow.
- A lobster is an arthropod.
- The largest group of arthropods are insects.

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Arthropods: Insects, Spiders, and Centipedes/Millipedes

- They are the only invertebrates that can fly.
- Insects have bodies divided into three parts, and six legs.
- Spiders have jointed legs (eight legs), jaws and fangs.
- Centipedes and millipedes are also arthropods.
- Centipedes uses its many legs to run from enemies.
- Millipedes roll up their bodies when they sense danger approaching.

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Summary

Invertebrates do not have backbones. They include the smallest animals such as: spiders, mites, insects, and worms.

Vertebrates do have backbones. They include animals such as: Horses, birds, cats, dogs, fish, lizards, and snakes.

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