

Animal Classification



Name _____

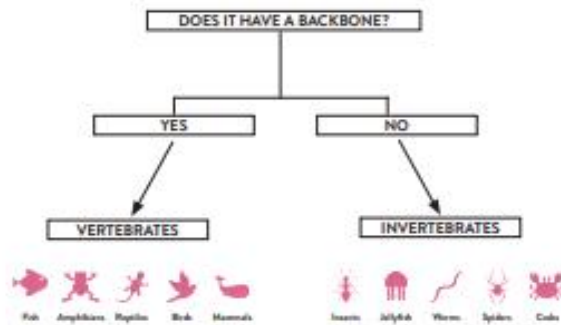
Class _____

CLASSIFICATION

KEY FACTS

- The animal kingdom can be divided into two broad groups: vertebrates and invertebrates
- Vertebrate animals are grouped into: fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals, and insects
- Invertebrates are animals without an internal backbone
- Some invertebrates have no skeleton at all eg worms, slugs, jellyfish
- Some have a hard outer casing called an exoskeleton which protects their bodies eg insects, spiders and crabs
- The plant kingdom can also be divided into two groups: flowering and non-flowering plants.
- A classification key can be used to sort and identify living things
- A classification key is a set of questions about the characteristics of living things. Each question can only be answered yes or no

THE ANIMAL KINGDOM



WORKING SCIENTIFICALLY



OBSERVING



GROUPING



ASKING QUESTIONS



COLLECTING AND RECORDING DATA

KEY VOCABULARY



- Organism:** a living thing, animal or plant
- Habitat:** a place where something lives
- Invertebrate:** an animal without a backbone
- Vertebrate:** an animal with a backbone
- Exoskeleton:** a hard external skeleton
- Taxonomy:** the science of classifying and naming organisms

SIGNIFICANT PEOPLE



Carl Linnaeus was a Swedish scientist who developed the science of taxonomy or classification of organisms

Lesson 2: Who am I?

- I understand the difference between vertebrates and invertebrates.



Quiz time! True or False?

	True	False
A branching key helps to identify organisms.		
Questions in a branching key should be open.		
The white dolphin is a fish.		



Classification – watch the following video to find out more.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zn22pv4/articles/z3nbcwx>



Glossary

Vertebrate – animal with a backbone
Invertebrate – animal without a backbone



Vertebrates and invertebrates

Animals can be classified as either vertebrates or invertebrates.

Vertebrates are animals that have a backbone inside their body. The major groups include fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.

Invertebrates don't have a backbone. They either have a soft body, like worms and jellyfish, or a hard outer casing covering their body, like spiders and crabs.



Etymology

vertebra (n.)

Latin: bone of the spine

Vertebrates have a spine.

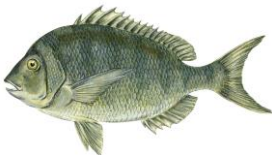
Invertebrates means

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Match each vertebrate to its skeleton.



Write a sentence explaining what they have in common.

All vertebrates _____ .