

Animal Classification



Name _____

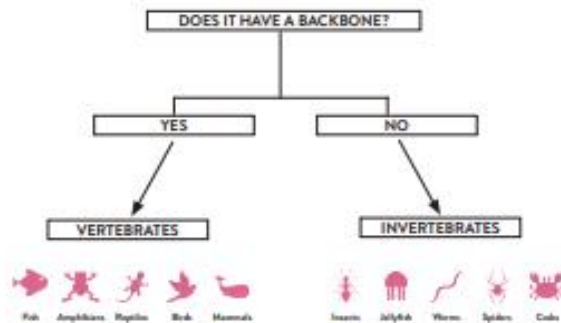
Class _____

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



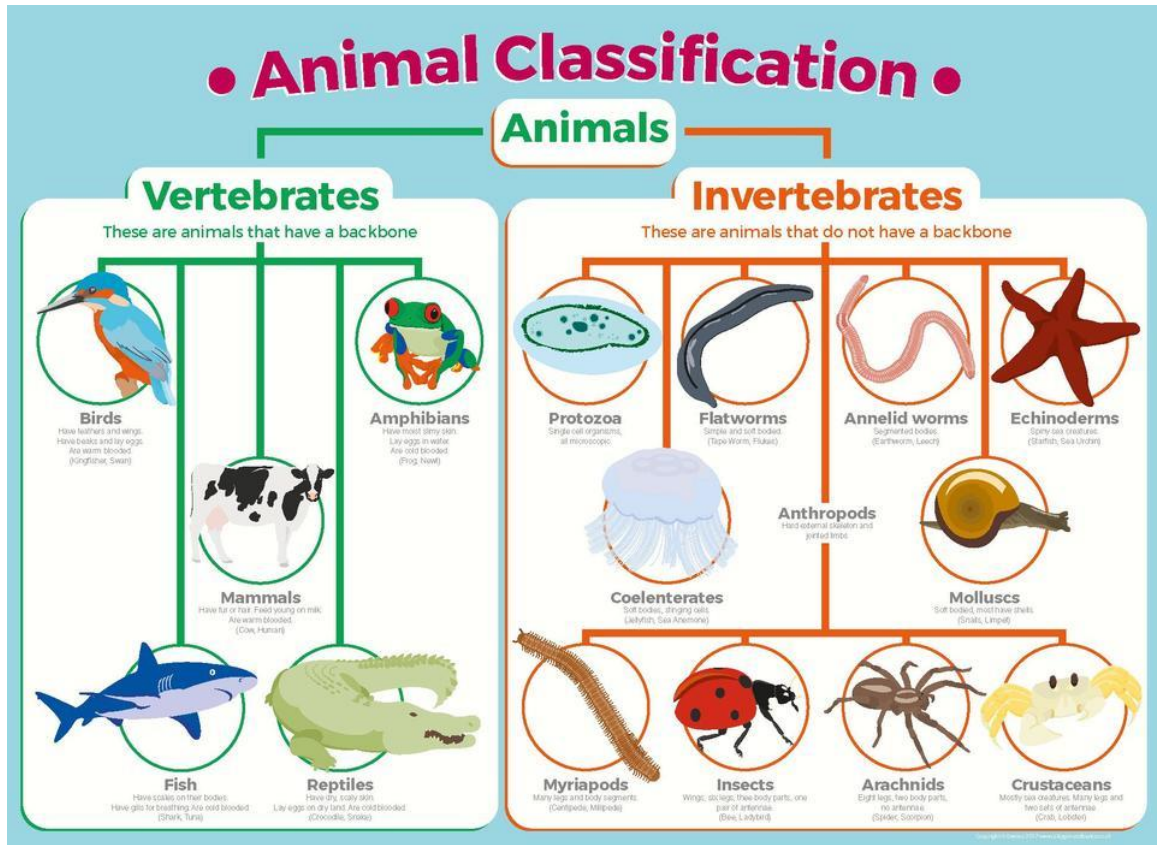
Carl Linnaeus was a Swedish scientist who developed the science of taxonomy or classification of organisms

Lesson 5: Who Am I?

- I can classify animals based on their physical features.



Look at this poster. Can you fill in the gaps in the sentences below?



The animal kingdom is divided into two categories: _____ and _____.

Vertebrates (animals with a _____) can be further split into 5 sub-groups: _____, _____, _____, _____ and _____. Invertebrates (animals without a _____) also have sub-categories and are the most common animals on earth.

Animals need to be classified into categories because _____

_____.



Classify those animals and explain your choice.



- | | |
|----------------|---|
| Dolphin | |
| Feathers | |
| Hair or Fur | ✓ |
| Scales | ✓ |
| Gills | |
| Lungs | ✓ |
| Live young | |

A dolphin is a _____
 because _____

 _____.



- | | |
|-------------|---|
| Wasp | |
| Backbone | |
| Soft body | ✓ |
| Antennae | ✓ |
| Legs | ✓ |
| Wings | ✓ |
| Tentacles | |

A wasp is a _____
 because _____

 _____.



- | | |
|-------------|---|
| Slug | |
| Backbone | |
| Soft body | ✓ |
| Antennae | ✓ |
| Legs | |
| Wings | |
| Tentacles | |

A slug is a _____
 because _____

 _____.



- | | |
|--------------|---|
| Snake | |
| Feathers | |
| Hair or Fur | |
| Scales | ✓ |
| Gills | |
| Lungs | ✓ |
| Live young | |

A snake is a _____
 because _____

 _____.



- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| Seahorse | |
| Feathers | |
| Hair or Fur | |
| Scales | ✓ |
| Gills | ✓ |
| Lungs | |
| Live young | |

A seahorse is a _____
 because _____

 _____.

End of Topic Assessment



1. What is the difference between a vertebrate and an invertebrate?

.....

.....

2. Name the five animal groups.

3. Name one characteristic of each of these.

Mammals

Reptiles

Birds

4. Imagine that one of your friends missed the last lesson. Write them a letter explaining the ways in which a dolphin, a slug and a snake are different and how they are classified by scientists.

A large rectangular area with a yellow background and a black border, containing horizontal lines for writing. The lines are evenly spaced and cover most of the page's width and height, providing a space for the student to write their letter.