

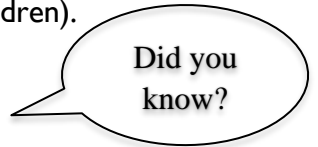
Lesson 1



- I can use classification systems and keys to identify some vertebrates and invertebrates.



- A species is usually defined by individuals that can reproduce (have children).
- Pears, peaches, and apricots are members of the rose family.
- Peanuts are not nuts at all, but beans.
- On average, 1g of soil contains 40 million bacteria.
- A prairie dog is not a dog at all – it is a type of squirrel, which is a rodent. It is all in the classification!



Glossary

Vertebrate – an animal with a backbone

Invertebrate – an animal without a backbone

Mammal - an animal that gives birth to live young

Bird - an animal that flies and has an internal skeleton

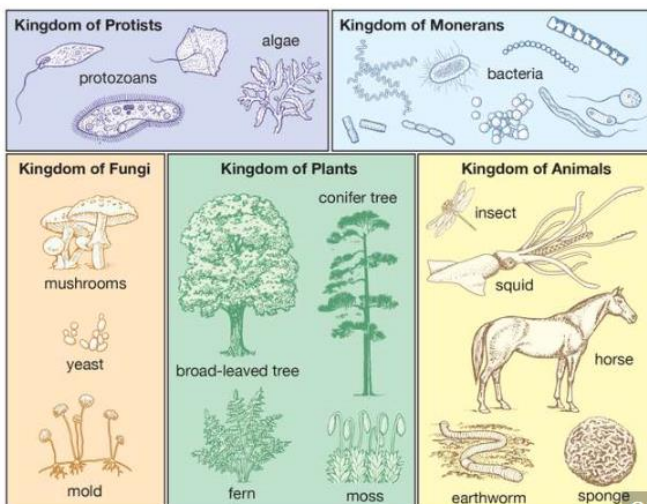
Amphibian - an animal with an internal skeleton that lives both in and out of water

Reptile - an animal with an internal skeleton that lays eggs, but lives on land

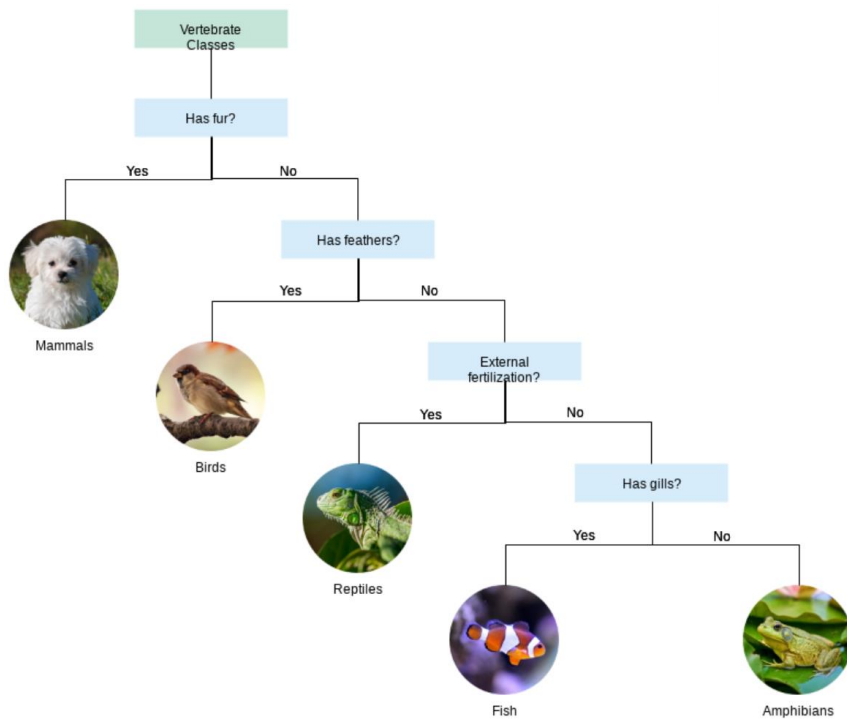
Fish – an animal with an internal skeleton that lives in water and has gills



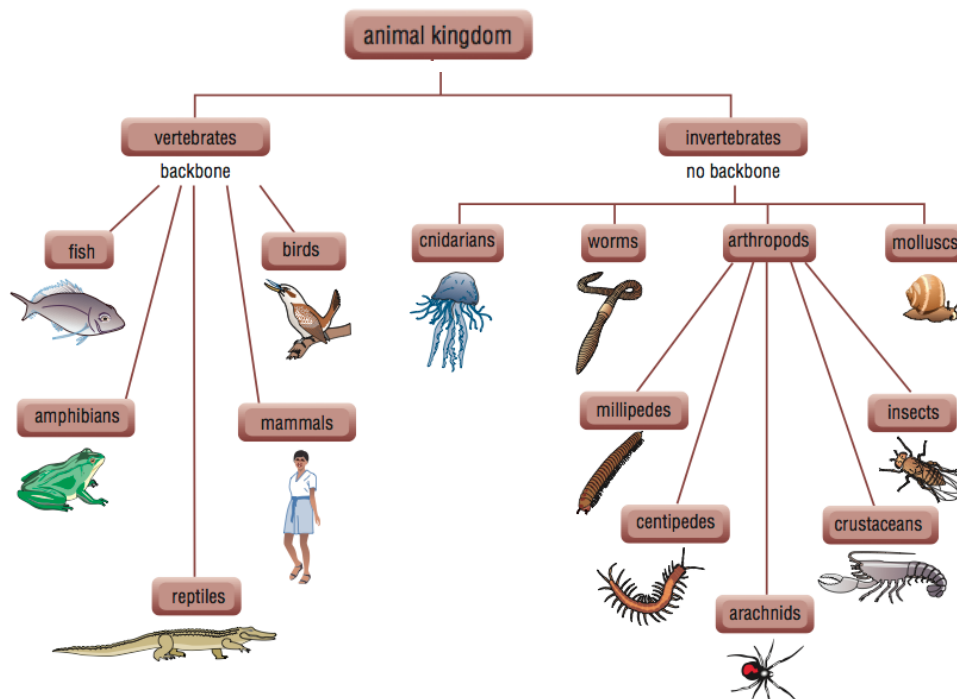
How can we classify living things?



Living things are divided into groups, with members of each group having similar features. The obvious first grouping would be whether something was an **animal** or a **plant**. There are three other groups: **fungus**, **monera** (microbes) and singled-celled organisms called



Each time we divide up the living things by particular characteristics, the groups becomes smaller until we end up with the organism being "identified". This process also leads us to look back and see what the ancestors or precedents of an organism are.



The **animal kingdom** can be divided into two broad groups based on whether they have a backbone (**vertebrate**) or not (**invertebrate**). Invertebrates are animals without backbones. They range from totally soft-bodied animals such as mussels and barnacles to complex spiders and insects. Some invertebrates have an exoskeleton (exo = external or out) rather than internal, some have no hard structures at all. They are subdivided into (initially) protozoa, annelids (worms), echinoderms, molluscs and arthropods (insects, crustaceans and arachnids).



Complete these animal branching keys. Remember that the questions should only be answered by "yes" or "no".

