

Animal Classification

Vertebrates

These are animals with backbones.

Vertebrates are divided into five groups:

1. Mammals
2. Birds
3. Fish
4. Reptiles
5. Amphibians

Some examples of vertebrates:

humans, elephants, cows, dolphins, cats, sparrows, frogs, fish and crocodiles.



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Invertebrates

These are animals without backbones.

Invertebrates are divided into further groups.
These include:

insects, annelids, protozoa, crustaceans, molluscs, arachnids and echinoderms.

Some examples of invertebrates:

ladybirds, squids, bees, snails, centipedes, wasps and flies.



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ANIMAL CLASSIFICATION

INVERTEBRATES

VERTEBRATES

FISH



REPTILES



MAMMALS



AMPHIBIANS



BIRDS



MAMMALS

• give birth to live young?

• have hair or fur

• mammal mothers nurse their young with milk.

• warm-blooded



BIRDS

• have feathers & wings

• lay eggs

• have 2 legs

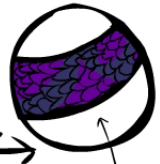
• ear holes instead of ears.

• warm-blooded



REPTILES

- have scales, not fur.
- they have dry skin.
- usually lay eggs, sometimes live young
- cold-blooded.



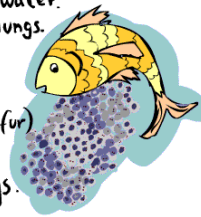
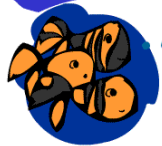
AMPHIBIANS

- live on land & in water.
- cold-blooded.
- lay eggs.
- moist skin.
- webbed feet.



FISH

- breathe underwater using gills, not lungs.
- live in water
- have scales and fins. (no hair or fur)
- cold-blooded.
- lay MANY eggs.



Invertebrates

Insects are invertebrates.

- They have six legs.
- They have no backbone.
- They have three body parts and these are the head, thorax and abdomen.

Some examples of insects:
beetles, ants, ladybirds and bees.



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Invertebrates

Arachnids are invertebrates.

- They have eight legs.
- They have no backbone.
- They have two body parts and these are the head and abdomen.

Some examples of arachnids:
spiders, scorpions, ticks and mites.



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Invertebrates

Molluscs are invertebrates.

- They have a slimy foot.
- They have no backbone.
- They often have a shell.

Some examples of molluscs:
snails, octopus, slugs, mussels and clams.