










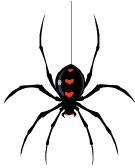
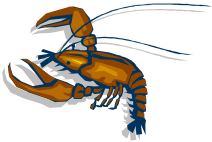




Vertebrates

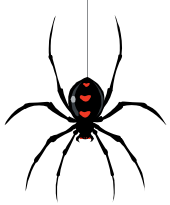






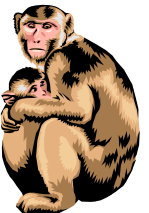

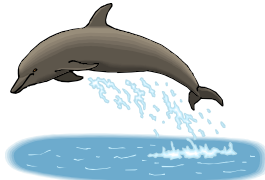


animals with backbones

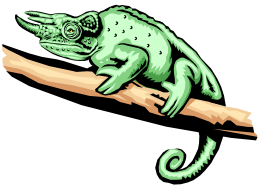


<p>Mammals suckle young (feed babies milk) skin covered by hair/fur breathe air give birth to fully formed young</p>			<p>Fish scales fins and tails breathe underwater using gills</p>	<p>Reptiles dry skin and scales lay eggs breathe air</p>	<p>Birds Aves feathers two wings claws lay eggs</p>	<p>Amphibians young live in water but the adults live on land smooth wet or slimy skin lay eggs</p>		
<p>Land Mammals Mammalia outer ears four limbs (arms/legs)</p>		<p>Marine Mammals Animals which grow in and live in the water some only have sparse covering of hair</p>					<p>Flying Mammals Use echolocation nocturnal roosts in trees or caves, under roofs</p>	
<p>Marsupials care for and feed their young in a pouch</p> 	<p>Primates well developed hands/feet with fingers/toes can judge distance very intelligent social animals/ form bonds with family and friends</p> 	<p>Rodents gnawing animal large incisor teeth (two pairs) use like chisels to gnaw on hard foods</p> 	<p>Marine Mammals</p> 	<p>Flying Mammals</p> 				

Invertebrates

animals without a backbone

Arthropoda limbs with joints exoskeleton (a hard, external skeleton)			Mollusks soft, skin-like organ (usually) covered by a hard shell live on land- move slowly on a flat sole called a foot live in water- move or swim by jet propulsion (ejecting water from their bodies)	Annelida bodies are divided into segments some have long bristles; other have shorter bristles and seem smooth this group Oligochaeta earthworms & leeches Polychaeta	Echinoderms live in the ocean have arms or spines central body contains organs and mouth group includes sea stars and sea urchins
Arachnida eight legs two body parts do not have antennae 	Crustacea usually live in the ocean or water hard, external shell which protects their body two body parts: head and abdomen have antennae 	Insecta six legs three body parts: head, thorax, abdomen compound eyes antennae 			

	<p>Arachnida eight legs two body parts do not have antennae</p>		<p>Crustacea usually live in the ocean or water hard, external shell antennae</p>		<p>Insecta six legs three body parts: head, thorax, abdomen compound eyes antennae</p>
	<p>Mollusks soft, skin-like organ covered by a hard shell move slowly on a flat sole called a foot</p>		<p>Annelida bodies are divided into segments have long or shorter bristles and seem smooth</p>		<p>Echinoderms live in the ocean have arms or spines central body contains organs and mouth</p>
	<p>Marsupials care for and feed their young in a pouch</p>		<p>Primates hands/feet with fingers/toes can judge distance very intelligent social animals</p>		<p>Rodents gnawing animal large incisor teeth gnaw on hard foods store food</p>
	<p>Marine Mammals live in the water give birth to live young suckle young</p>		<p>Flying Mammals Use echolocation nocturnal roosts in trees or caves, under roofs</p>		<p>Fish scales fins and tails breathe underwater using gills</p>

	<p>Reptiles dry skin and scales lay eggs breathe air</p>		<p>Birds <u>Aves</u> feathers two wings claws lay eggs</p>		<p>Amphibians young live in water but the adults live on land smooth wet or slimy skin lay eggs</p>
<p>Vertebrates animals with backbones</p>	<p>Vertebrates animals with backbones</p>	<p>Invertebrates animals without a backbone</p>	<p>Invertebrates animals without a backbone</p>	<p>Mammals suckle young skin covered by hair/fur breathe air give birth to fully formed young</p>	<p>Mammals suckle young skin covered by hair/fur breathe air give birth to fully formed young</p>
<p>Land Mammals <u>Mammalia</u> outer ears four limbs (arms/legs)</p>	<p>Land Mammals <u>Mammalia</u> outer ears four limbs (arms/legs)</p>	<p>Arthropoda limbs with joints exoskeleton (a hard, external skeleton)</p>	<p>Arthropoda limbs with joints exoskeleton (a hard, external skeleton)</p>		

Classification Card Ideas:

Match the picture to the correct description

Place the picture under the correct group card (with dark border)

Make a mobile and hang the correct pictures under the correct headings. Glue the description to back of each picture.