



# Animals are organisms that can be made of many parts.

# They're not capable of making their own food.



# Animals must get energy from eating plants or other animals.

## Classifying ANIMALS

Animals are classified according to whether or not they have a backbone.

# • Animals with backbones.

### **INVERTEBRATES** Animals without backbones.

VERTEBRATES Vertebrates share other physical characteristics. Examples: protective skin covering, inside skeleton, muscles, blood that circulates through blood vessels, lungs or gills for breathing.

#### VERTEBRATES Vertebrates are divided into five groups based on physical characteristics. 1. Fish 2. Amphibians 3. Reptiles 4. Birds 5. Mammals





- Breathe with gills.
- Most have scales and fins.
- Most lay eggs.
- Have a body temperature that changes with its environment.

- Spend the first part of their life breathing with gills under water.
- As adults, they breathe with lungs on land.

- Smooth, moist skin.
- Most lay eggs.
- Have a body temperature that changes with its environment.

# REPTILES

- Breathe with lungs
- Have scales or plates
- Most lay eggs



 Have a body temperature that changes with its environment.

#### Breathe with lungs

- Lay eggs
- Have feathers, a beak, two wings, and two feet.
  Have a constant body

temperature.

## MAMMALS

- Breathe with lungs
- Have fur or hair
- Can nurse their young with milk
- Usually give birth to live offspring
- Have a constant body temperature

#### INVERTEBRATES Some have a hard outer covering or a shell. For example: insects, crabs, or clams.

### INVERTEBRATES

Others don't have a hard outer covering or shell.
For example: jellyfish or worms.

Other examples of invertebrates are spiders, shrimp, crayfish, sponges, sea stars, or snails.

INVERTEBRATES

## Thank You

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The content information was gleaned from the 2005 South Carolina State Standards (support documents).