



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).