**Animals With Backbones (VERTEBRATES)**

* Animals with backbones are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
* Vertebrates include many different kinds of animals. They can be found just about everywhere – in oceans, rivers, forests, mountains, and deserts.
* Animals with backbones can be broken up into smaller groups by characteristics.
* They are: FISH, AMPHIBIANS, REPTILES, BIRDS, MAMMALS

**Fish**

* They are the largest group of vertebrates.
* They come in many sizes and shapes.
* Many fish are covered with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that protects them.
* They have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that help them to steer and balance in the water.
* Their body temperatures vary in the water.
* They breathe through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**Amphibians**

* Their body \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ varies with their surroundings.
* Amphibians hatch from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and they can live on land as an adult.
* Young amphibians breathe through gills like fish.
* Adult amphibians breathe air from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
* Some have smooth moist skin.

**Reptiles**

* Reptiles can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at various speeds.
* They lay their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on land.
* They have\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ scaly skin.
* They can include animals as large as a crocodile.
* Their body temperature varies with their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
* They live in hot, dry deserts and in warm, wet tropical rain forests.

**Birds**

* Birds lay hard shelled \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that hatch in their nest.
* There are about 9,000 types of birds.
* Birds are vertebrates that have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and they are covered with feathers. No other animal has this feature.
* The bird’s skeleton is very light in weight. This helps them to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Birds range in size from as small as your finger or as large as a human.

**Mammals**

* They include a wide range of animals: ape, lions, kangaroos, bats, and etc.
* Their young \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ inside the mother.
* Humans are mammals but they (animals) have more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than we do.
* The hair keeps the animals warm.
* They feed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to their young.

**Animals without backbones (INVERTEBRATES)**

* Invertebrates are animals that do not have\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
* 97 % of the animal kingdom is made up of invertebrates.
* Some can be found in ponds, oceans, and other \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ environments.
* Insects and some other invertebrates have exoskeletons.
* An \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a hard outer covering that protects an animal’s body and gives it support.

**There are six groups of invertebrates. They are:**

**Sponges**

* They look like plants but they are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
* Sponges stay fixed in one place.
* Their bodies are full of holes and their skeleton is made of spiky fibers.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ flows through the holes of their body which enables them to catch food.

**Corals, Hydras, and Jellyfish**

* Corals look like plants but they belong to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ kingdom.
* They have soft tube like bodies with a single opening surrounded by armlike parts called tentacles.
* They feed by catching tiny animals in their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
* Hydras have tentacles that catch their food.
* They move from place to place.
* Hydras are much smaller animals.
* Jellyfish catch shrimp, fish, and other animals in its tentacles also.

**Worms: Flatworms, Roundworms, and Segmented worms**

* Worms are tube-shaped invertebrates which allows them to be put into groups.
* They can be found in both land and water environments.

**Flatworms**

**-** They have a head and a tail, and flattened bodies.

**-** A tapeworm is a flatworm that can live inside the body of animals and humans. It can cause you to become sick.

**Roundworm**

* They have rounded bodies.
* They live in damp places and they can also live inside humans and other animals.
* They too can make people and other animals sick.

**Segmented worms**

**-** The earthworm belongs to this group of worms.

- Their bodies are divided in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , or sections.

**-** They prefer burrowing through moist soil.

- This allows them to move easily and it keeps them from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ out.

**Starfish and Sea Urchins**

* It belongs to a group of invertebrates that have tiny tube feet and body parts arranged around a central area.
* A starfish has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ arms and no head!
* The hard, spiny covering of the starfish gives the animal protection.
* A sea urchin belongs to this same group.
* Its body is covered with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Mollusks**

* A mollusk has a hard shell, a rough tongue, and a muscular \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* A snail is a mollusk with a single hard shell.
* A clam has two shells joined together by a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
* Squids and octopuses are also mollusk.
* Their hard shells are small, but they are inside their bodies.

**Arthropods**

* Arthropods are a group of invertebrates with jointed legs and hard exoskeleton that protect the arthropod.
* As it grows, it **molts,** or sheds its old \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
* Then it grows a new exoskeleton that allows its body to continue to grow.
* A lobster is an arthropod.
* The largest group of arthropods is insects.

**Arthropods: Insects, Spiders, and Centipedes/Millipedes**

* They are the only invertebrates that can fly.
* Insects have bodies divided into three parts, and six legs.
* Spiders have jointed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (eight legs), jaws and fangs.
* Centipedes and millipedes are also arthropods.
* Centipedes uses its many legs to run from enemies.
* Millipedes roll up their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when they sense danger approaching.