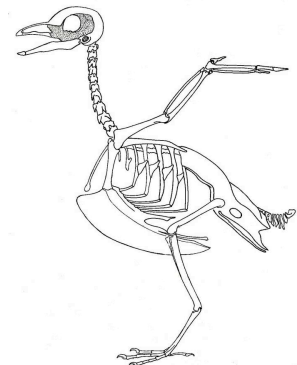


# Animal Classification

Chapter 1, Lesson 2

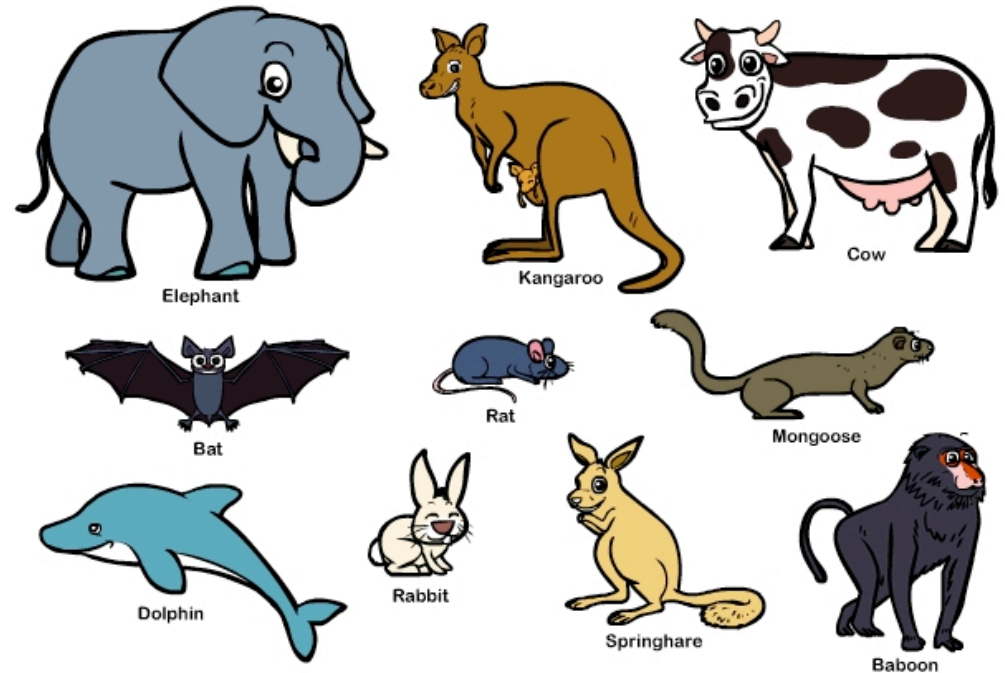
# Vertebrates

- animals that have a backbone
- This large group of **vertebrates** is divided into 5 smaller groups



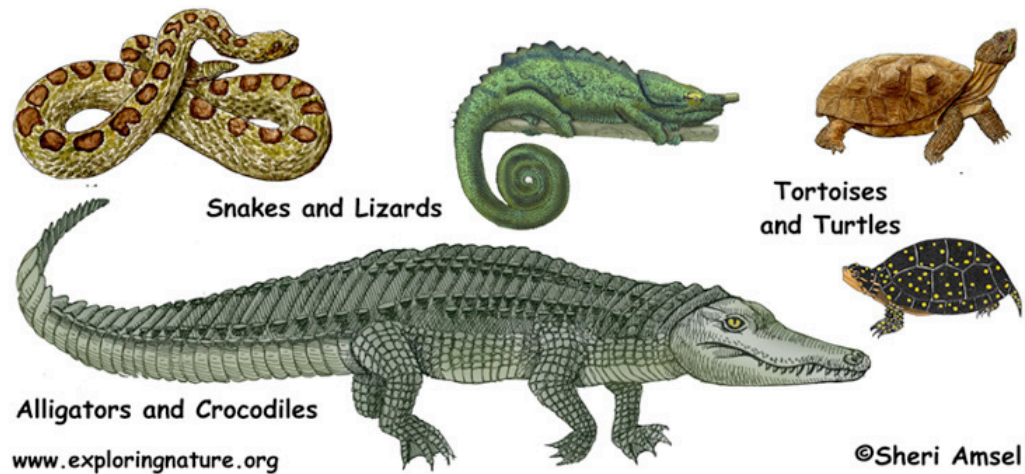
# Mammals

- have hair
- produce milk for their young
- give birth to live babies
- EX: cats, elephants, bears, whales



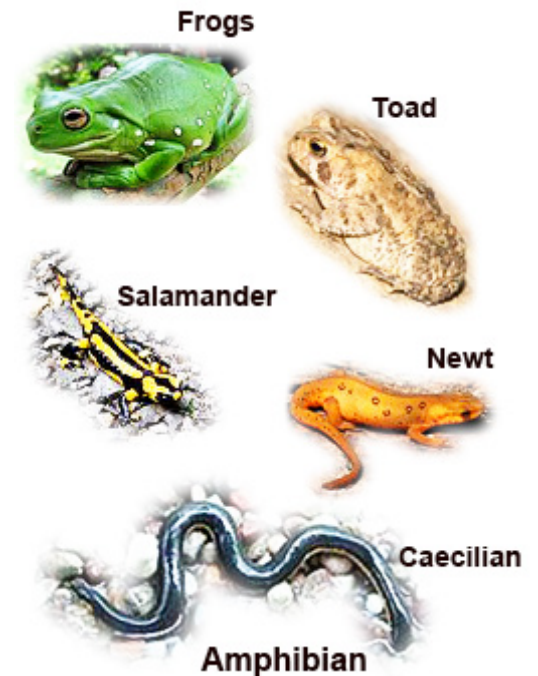
# Reptiles

- have dry, scaly skin
- lay eggs
- EX: lizards, snakes, turtles



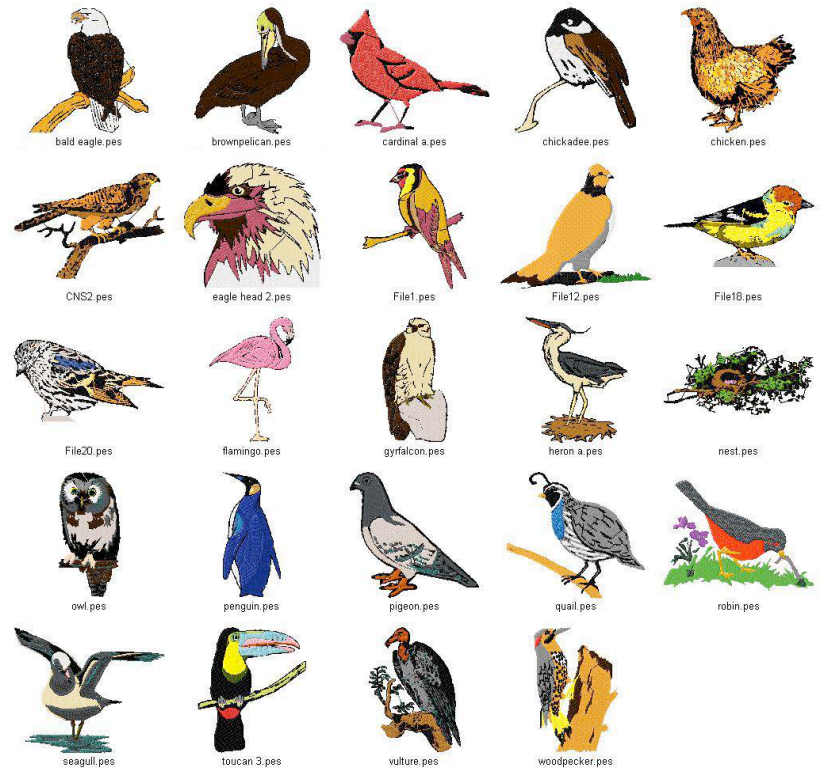
# Amphibians

- have moist skin (no scales)
- most are born in the water and move to the land
- lay eggs
- EX: frogs, toads, salamanders



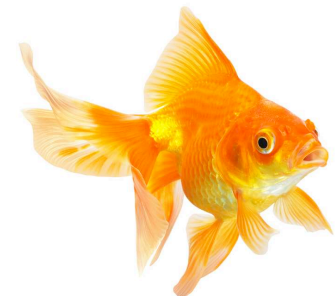
# Birds

- have feathers covering their skin
- lay eggs
- their arms are wings
- EX: bluejays, ducks, penguins



# Fish

- have scales
- lay eggs that must be in the water
- breathe through gills
- EX: salmon, sharks, goldfish



# Invertebrates

- animals without a backbone

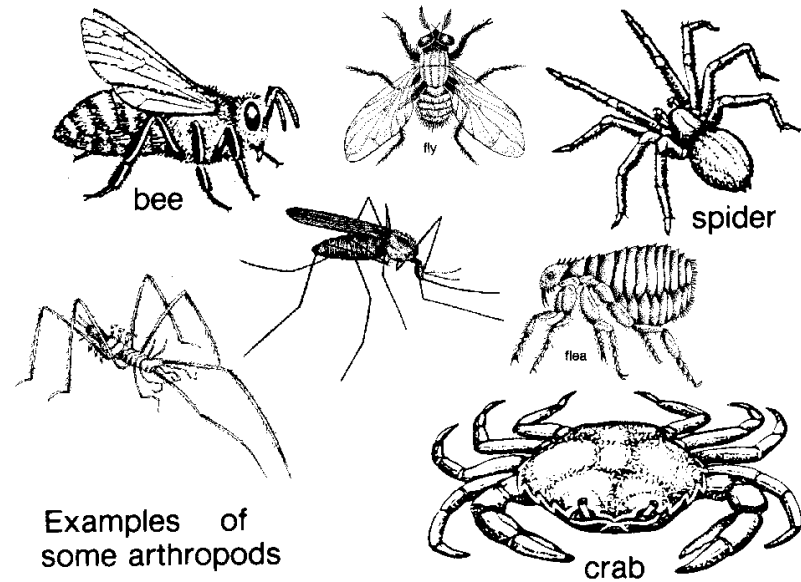
**Text**

- This group is broken into smaller groups



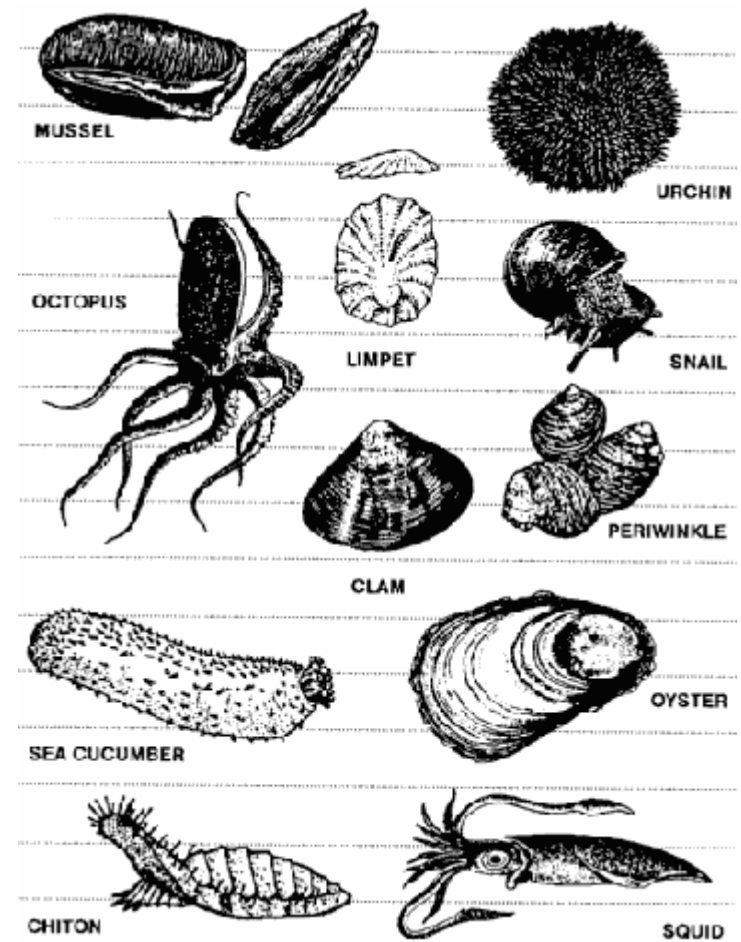
# Arthropods

- legs with several joints
- their bodies have 2 or more parts
- they often have shells
- EX: beetles, crabs, scorpions, spiders



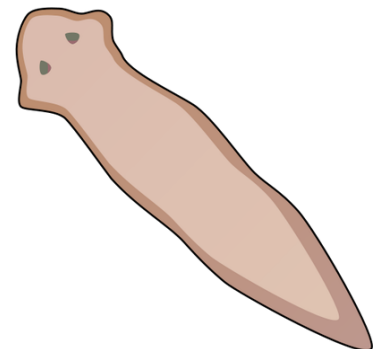
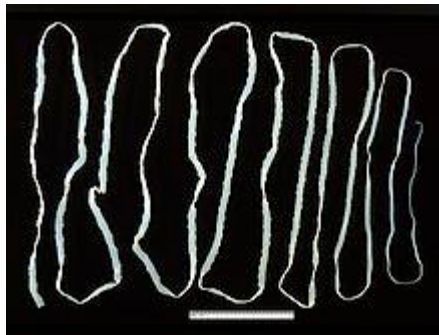
# Mollusks

- many have shells
- most of their bodies have 2 parts
- most live in the ocean
- EX: squid, snails, scallops



# Worms

- no shells
- no legs
- no eyes
- EX: earthworms, tapeworms, flatworms



# Skeletons

- most animals have skeletons and muscles

## VERTEBRATES

-skeletons are on the inside of their bodies

-muscles attach to bones at movable joints

## INVERTEBRATES

-skeletons are hard outer coverings

-muscles attach on the inside at flexible joints