

Classification of Animals

Chapter 17: Classification of Animals · Topic 1

Key Concept

Vertebrates include mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fish, each group having distinct characteristics like body covering and reproduction.

Invertebrates, like insects, worms, and molluscs, make up the majority of animal species, lacking an internal skeleton.

Mammals are warm-blooded, give birth to live young (mostly), and produce milk for their young.

Understanding animal classification helps us organise and study the incredible diversity of animal life on Earth.

Quick Revision Notes

- Vertebrates have a backbone.
- They include mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish.
- Invertebrates lack a backbone.
- Examples: insects, worms, molluscs.
- Invertebrates are the majority of animal species.
- Mammals are warm-blooded.
- Mammals mostly give birth to live young.
- Mammals produce milk for their young.

Practice Questions

- 1 List three vertebrates and three invertebrates.
- 2 Discuss the characteristics of mammals.
- 3 Research an example of a reptile.
- 4 Explain why insects are invertebrates.
- 5 Compare a fish and a bird.
- 6 Create a chart classifying animals.