

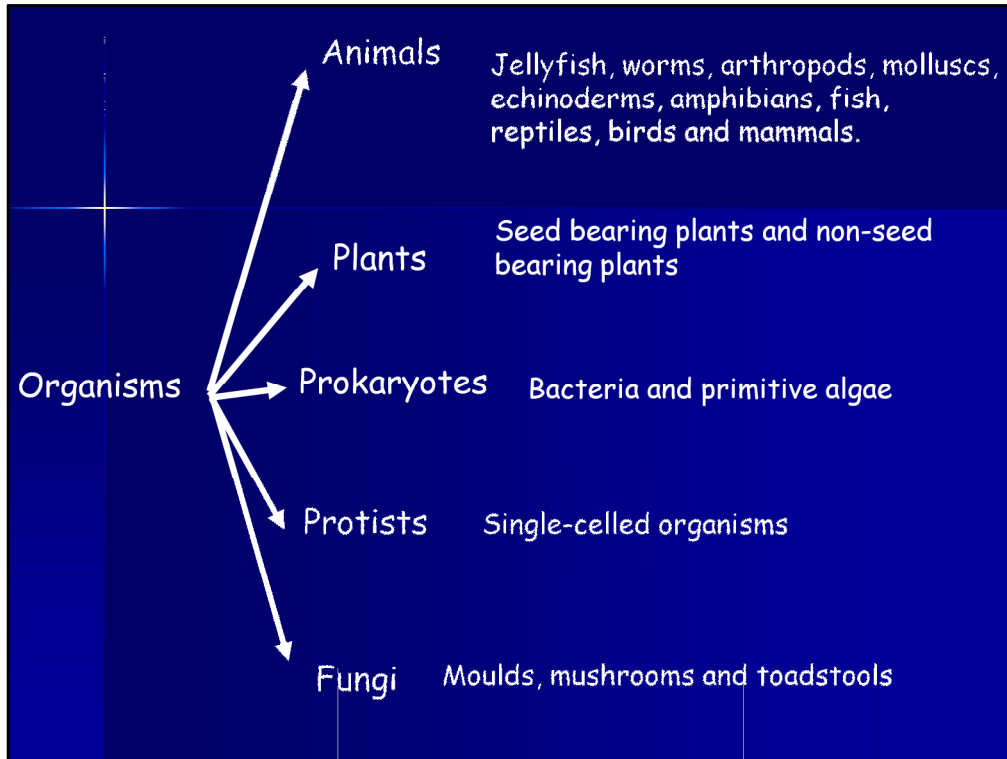


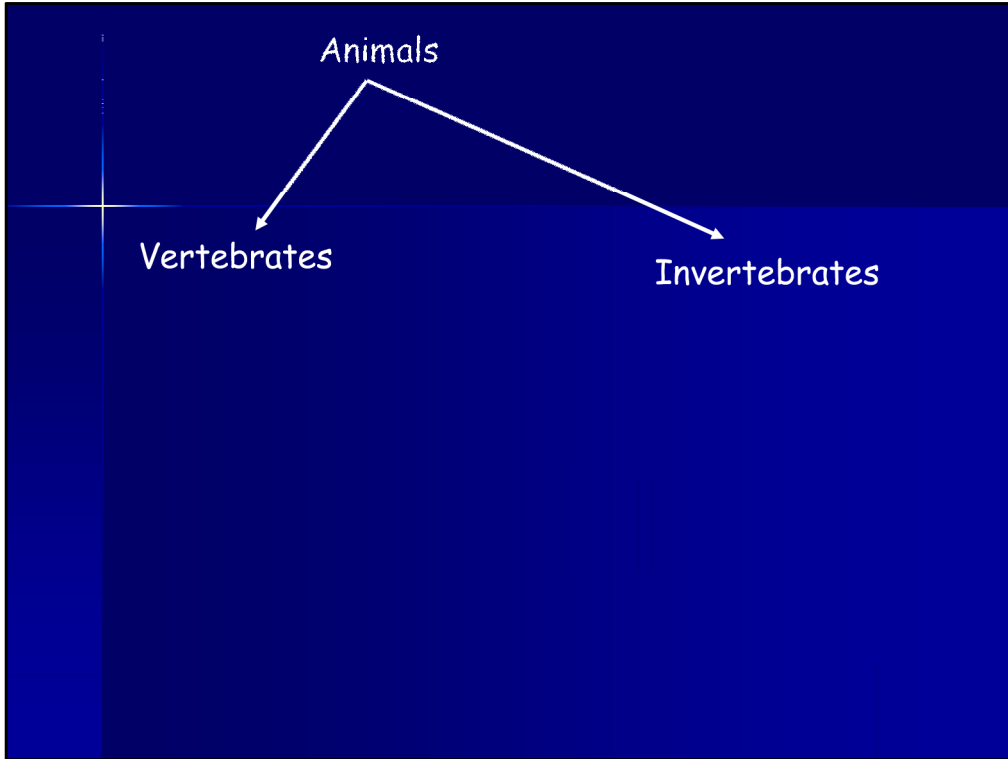
Classification Kingdoms and Classes

Objective:

Classification is sorting out all organisms into groups according to the similarities between them.

Organisms are divided into kingdoms: for example, the animal kingdom and the plant kingdom which in turn can further be divided until species level is reached





Mammals



Vertebrates

- Have body hair or fur
- Have mammary glands that produce milk
- Warm blooded

Fish



Vertebrates

- Live in water
- Breathe with gills
- Streamlined bodies
- Have cartilage or bony skeleton
- Cold blooded
- Mostly lay eggs

Reptiles



Vertebrates

- Have dry, scaly skins
- Egg laying
- Breathe with lungs
- Cold blooded

Amphibians



Vertebrates

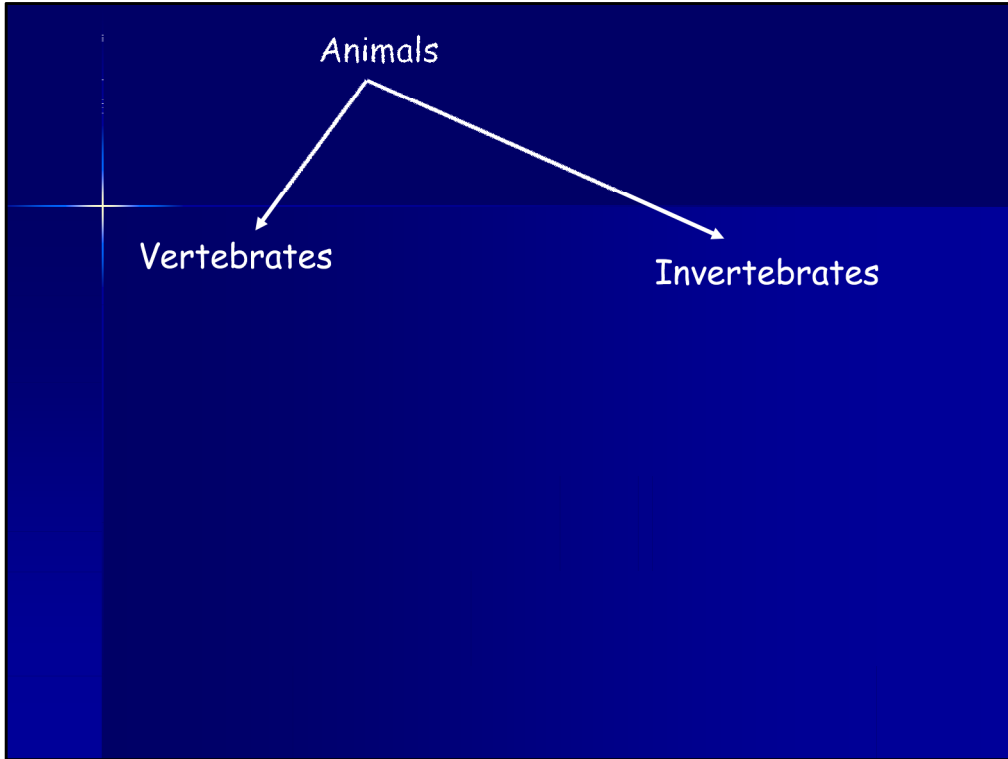
- Moist skin
- Lay their eggs in water
- Larvae have gills and live in water
- Adults have lungs and live on land
- Cold blooded

Birds



Vertebrates

- Have feathers and wings
- Lay eggs with hard shells
- Breathe with lungs
- Warm blooded



Invertebrates



Cnidarians

- Hollow bodied
- Mouth is the only body opening and is surrounded by tentacles
- Uses sting cells to paralyse prey



Invertebrates

Flatworms

- Flat thin bodies
- Digestive system has only one opening
- Animals are both male and females
- Mostly parasites

Invertebrates



True Worms

- Rounded bodied
- Bodies made of segments

Invertebrates



Molluscs

- Not segmented
- Body in three continuous parts with head, body and foot
- Have one or two shells



Invertebrates

- Echinoderms
- Spiny skinned
 - Body in five parts
 - Central mouth with respiratory gills

Invertebrates

Arthropods

- Hard exo-skeleton on outside of body
- Has eyes and mouth
- Body divided into more than one segment

Crustaceans



Arachnids



Insects



Centipedes & Millipedes



