

Animal Classification Review

Week 30 — Friday | Review and Check Your Knowledge

Review: Key Concepts

Scientists classify animals by their shared characteristics. **Vertebrates** have backbones and include 5 groups: mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fish. **Invertebrates** lack backbones and make up 97% of all animal species, including insects, arachnids, crustaceans, mollusks, and more. **Metamorphosis** is the process of changing form during development. Understanding animal groups helps us learn how animals live, survive, and relate to each other!

Review Questions

1. List the five groups of vertebrates and give one example of each.

2. What are three things that all mammals have in common?

3. Explain the difference between a vertebrate and an invertebrate. Give 3 examples of each.

4. What is metamorphosis? Compare complete and incomplete metamorphosis.

✓ True or False

- ☐ 1. All mammals give birth to live babies.
- ☐ 2. Birds are warm-blooded and have feathers.
- ☐ 3. Reptiles have moist, smooth skin.
- ☐ 4. Amphibians start life in water and can live on land as adults.
- ☐ 5. Fish breathe with lungs.
- ☐ 6. Invertebrates make up less than half of all animal species.
- ☐ 7. Spiders are insects.
- ☐ 8. An exoskeleton is an external skeleton.
- ☐ 9. A whale is a mammal, not a fish.
- ☐ 10. All birds can fly.

Fill in the Blanks

Word Bank: vertebrate, invertebrate, metamorphosis, exoskeleton, arachnid, crustacean, mollusk, cold-blooded, warm-blooded, backbone, amphibian, reptile

- 1. Animals with a spine are called _____.
- 2. Animals without a backbone are called _____.
- 3. The process of changing form during development is _____.
- 4. The hard outer shell of an insect is an _____.
- 5. Spiders and scorpions are _____.
- 6. Crabs and lobsters are _____.
- 7. Snails, octopuses, and clams are _____.
- 8. Animals that depend on the environment for body heat are _____.
- 9. Animals that maintain their own body temperature are _____.
- 10. The internal support structure of vertebrates is a _____.
- 11. Frogs and salamanders are examples of _____.
- 12. Snakes and lizards are examples of _____.

Sort Animals into Groups

Write each animal under the correct group: Mammal, Bird, Reptile, Amphibian, Fish, Insect, Arachnid, Crustacean, or Mollusk.

Animals: Horse, Parrot, Komodo dragon, Toad, Clownfish, Dragonfly, Tarantula, Hermit crab, Squid, Bat, Flamingo, Gecko, Newt, Tuna, Firefly, Black widow, Crab, Snail, Kangaroo, Hawk

Group	Animals (list as many as you can)
Mammals	
Birds	
Reptiles	
Amphibians	
Fish	
Insects	
Arachnids	
Crustaceans	
Mollusks	

Design Your Own Animal

Create an imaginary animal. Decide which group it belongs to and give it realistic characteristics.

Animal name: _____ Group: _____ Habitat: _____

Three adaptations:

Weekly Progress Checklist

- ☐ Read about the five major vertebrate groups
- ☐ Completed the five animal groups comparison chart
- ☐ Sorted 20 animals into correct groups
- ☐ Completed vocabulary grid (vertebrate, warm-blooded, cold-blooded, amphibian, cartilage, indicator species)
- ☐ Drew one animal from each vertebrate group
- ☐ Read about invertebrates and their diversity
- ☐ Learned about metamorphosis (butterfly & frog life cycles)
- ☐ Compared vertebrates and invertebrates
- ☐ Determined which animals are and aren't insects
- ☐ Completed earthworm observation activity
- ☐ Completed true/false and fill-in-the-blank review
- ☐ Designed an imaginary animal with realistic characteristics

Reflection

Which animal group do you find most interesting? Why?

What was the most surprising thing you learned this week?

Looking Ahead

Next Week: Animal Habitats and Ecosystems

We'll explore how animals interact with their environment and with each other. Think about the animals you've learned about — what would happen if their habitat changed? How do animals depend on plants, other animals, and their surroundings?

★ **Fantastic work! You've mastered animal classification — from tiny insects to giant whales!**