

Animal Review Sheet for Standards 1, 2, & 3

Standard 1

_____ are organisms that are multi-cellular but cannot make their own food.

Animals that must get energy by eating plants or other animals are called _____.

Animals are classified into two major groups based on physical and internal characteristics. These are _____ or _____.

Name 3 Characteristics of Vertebrates:

- _____
- _____
- _____

There are thousands of species of vertebrates divided into five groups. Name them.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

- _____ have backbones; are cold-blooded (*ectothermic*); obtain dissolved oxygen in water through gills; most lay eggs; have scales; have fins; and live in water
- _____ have backbones; are cold-blooded (*ectothermic*); can breathe in water with gills early in life, and breathe on land with lungs as adults; go through metamorphosis; lay jelly-like eggs. The major groups of amphibians are frogs, toads, and salamanders. Frogs and salamanders have smooth, moist skin, through which they can breathe, and live part of their life in water and part on land. Toads have thicker, bumpy skin and live on land.
- _____ have backbones; are cold-blooded (*ectothermic*); breathe with lungs; most lay eggs, although in some the eggs hatch inside the female, and have scales or plates.
- _____ have backbones; are warm-blooded (*endothermic*); breathe with lungs; lay eggs; have feathers; and have a beak, two wings, and two feet.
- _____ have backbones; are warm-blooded (*endothermic*); breathe with lungs; have babies that are born live; have fur or hair; and produce milk to feed their young.

There are many more _____ than _____.

90% of all animals are _____.

The largest group of invertebrates are the _____.

The invertebrates are divided into **five groups**: Name them.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

- _____ are very simple animals that have many pores (holes) through which water flows. Water moves into a central cavity and out through a hole in