Chapter 6 Lesson 2 Outline

Vocabulary

Vertebrate- an animal with a backbone

Invertebrate- an animal without a backbone

1. Animals with a Backbone

* Scientists group animals in the animal kingdom into two large groups.
  + Animals with a backbone (vertebrates)
  + Animals without a backbone (invertebrates)
* Vertebrae are the bones that makeup our backbone.
* There are 5 phyla that animals can be grouped into:
  + Mammals
  + Birds
  + Reptiles
  + Amphibians
  + Fish

1. Animals without a Backbone

* Invertebrates are animals without a backbone.
* 97% of the animal kingdom is made up of invertebrates
* Phyla of Invertebrates
  + Sponges- jellyfish, anemones, and coral
  + Worms- roundworms, earthworms
  + Mollusks- octopus, squid, snails, clams, and oysters
    - (can have shells, but don’t have to. These animals have soft bodies)
  + Echinoderms- sea stars, sand dollars, sea urchins.
    - Bodies can be different shapes but usually have multiples of 5
  + Arthropods- have jointed legs and two or more body segments
    - Skeleton on the outside of its body
    - To grow, arthropods must shed their skeleton and grow a new one
  + Crustaceans- these are a class of arthropods- crabs, lobster and shrimp
  + The largest class of arthropods are insects
    - Beetles, mosquitoes, butterflies, roaches, and bees
    - They all have 6 legs and have 3 body sections (head, thorax, abdomen)
  + Arachnids are another phyla of arthropods
    - These are all of the different types of spiders, mites, ticks, and scorpions
      * These animals have 8 legs

1. Structure and Function

* Structure is the form of a body part. Like a wing
* Function- is what a structure does. Birds have wings so they can fly.
* Scientists rely on structure when they are classifying by body parts.