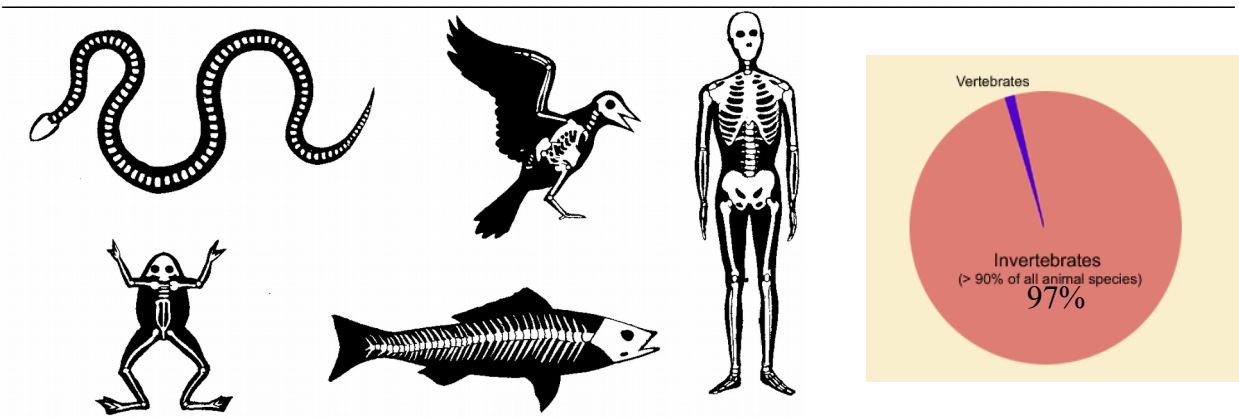


Year 7 Science – Classification

Name: _____

1. What are Vertebrates? What is the percentages of vertebrates of all animals?



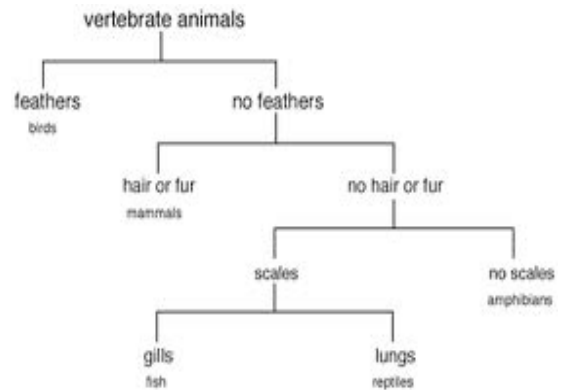
The internal skeletons of some vertebrates.

2. Which are the 5 groups of vertebrates? Give 2 other examples for each group.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____

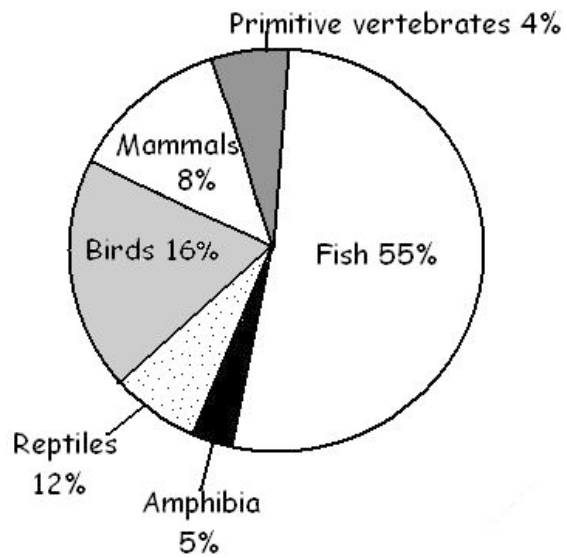


3. The following on the right shows a dichotomous key to classify vertebrates into different groups. Can you classify the above animals into groups - dog, parrot, sardine, frog and forest dragon (try not to follow exactly the same way as the key shown!)



4. There are 97% invertebrates, but only 3% vertebrates. Which types of vertebrates and invertebrates have the most species on Earth? _____ and _____.

5. Some of the differences are, that Invertebrates tend to be small and slow moving. Vertebrates, on the other hand, are stronger, faster and most times, bigger. Also Vertebrates have more highly developed nervous systems, giving them the chance to understand better, and faster than Invertebrates. Invertebrates have an exoskeleton on the outside of their body, but Vertebrates just have a skeleton on the inside (endoskeleton) of their body. And most importantly, Invertebrates have no back bone but vertebrates do.



Use the above information to complete the following table.

Comparing:	Invertebrates	Different Kinds of Vertebrate
Percentage of all animals		
Size		
Nervous system		
Speed of movement		
Backbone		
Skeleton types		

6. The following are the characteristics of different groups of vertebrates. Identify them for each groups: mammals, fish, reptiles, amphibians, birds.
- _____ have a body covering of either hair or fur. They breathe using lungs.
 - _____ covered in scales and has fins attached to help it move through the water.
 - _____ Fertilization is internal and the females feed their young with milk from their mammary glands.
 - _____ Their front limbs are adapted as wings. They have bodies covered with feathers.
 - _____ the offspring are kept inside the female's body and feed through a placenta.
 - _____ The female lays soft-shelled eggs which are often buried in sand or in the earth to protect them while the young develop inside.
 - _____ The body is covered in hard, dry and tough scales.
 - When male and female fish mate, the eggs often meet the sperm in the water; the eggs are covered with jelly to protect them. This is called external fertilisation.
_____ Another type of vertebrates that also undergo external fertilisation.
 - _____ They do not have teeth but use their beaks to eat their food.
 - _____ Fertilization is internal and the females lay eggs with hard shells, usually in a nest. The females incubate their eggs until the eggs hatch.
 - _____ very thin skin and must always be kept wet because they breathe through their skin.
 - Cold-blood animals (can't maintain their body temperature) verses warm-blood animals (can maintain a constant body temperature). Which 3 groups are cold blooded and which 2 are warm-blooded animals. Warm-blooded = _____, _____ and Cold-blooded = _____, _____ and _____