Animal Notes

**Objective**: Distinguish between the main animal phyla.

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|  | The Animal kingdom is in domain Eukarya  **Characteristics:**   * eukaryotic cells - have a nucleus * multicellular - made of more than one cell * heterotrophic - have to consume their food from outside sources * no cell walls - only cell membranes surround cells * usually reproduce by sexual reproduction * develop from embryo - organism at earliest stage of development * specialized parts (different tissues) * can move (some don’t move much) |

**Animal Phyla:**

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| **cnidarians**   * invertebrates no backbone * radial symmetry * have stinging cells * have complex tissues, gut, nervous system * examples: hydras, sea anemones, corals, jellyfish |  |
| **mollusks**   * invertebrates * bilateral symmetry * has soft body, usually covered by a hard shell * have circulatory system and gut * examples: slugs, snails, clams, squids, octopuses |  |
| **annelids**   * also called “segmented worms” * invertebrates * bilateral symmetry * has gut, circulatory system, nervous system * examples: earthworms, bristle worms, leeches |  |
| **arthropods**   * invertebrates * bilateral symmetry * jointed limbs, segmented body (head, thorax, abdomen) * exoskeleton - external skeleton made of protein & chitin * largest group of animals on Earth * examples: insects, spiders, scorpions, ticks, crabs, barnacles, lobsters, centipedes |  |
| **echinoderms**   * invertebrates * bilateral or mostly radial symmetry * live in marine habitat * endoskeleton - internal skeleton * examples: starfish, sea urchins, sand dollars |  |
| **chordates**   * **vertebrates -** have a skull and backbone * notocord (later replaced by backbone), hollow nerve cord * bilateral symmetry * examples: fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals |  |

**Summary:** *Using complete sentences, describe the seven main groups of animals.*

**Name**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Block\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ NB Page:\_\_\_

Animal Notes: **Objective**: Distinguish between the main animal phyla.

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|  | The Animal kingdom is in domain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  **Characteristics:**   * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_cells - have a nucleus * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- made of more than one cell * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- have to consume their food from outside sources * no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - only cell membranes surround cells * usually reproduce by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_reproduction * develop from embryo - organism at earliest stage of development * specialized parts (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) * can move (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) |

**Animal Phyla:**

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| **cnidarians**   * invertebrates * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_symmetry * have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_cells * have complex tissues, gut, nervous system * examples: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |  |
| **mollusks**   * invertebrates * bilateral symmetry * has soft body, usually covered by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   * have circulatory system and gut * examples: slugs, snails, clams, squids, octopuses |  |
| **annelids**   * also called “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” * invertebrates * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_symmetry * has gut, circulatory system, nervous system * examples: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |  |
| **arthropods**   * invertebrates * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_symmetry * jointed limbs, segmented body (head, thorax, abdomen) * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- external skeleton made of protein & chitin * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_group of animals on Earth * examples: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |  |
| **echinoderms**   * invertebrates * bilateral or radial symmetry * live in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_habitat * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- internal skeleton * examples: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |  |
| **chordates**   * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**-** have a skull and backbone * notocord (later replaced by backbone), hollow nerve cord * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_symmetry * examples:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_     \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |  |