

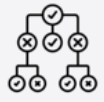


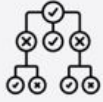








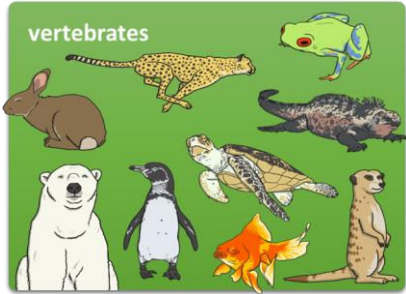
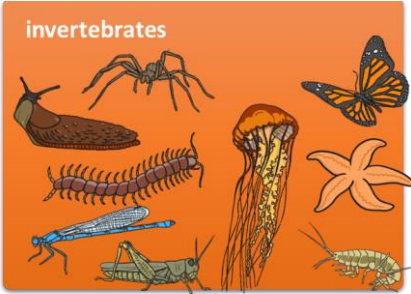
Key Vocabulary

Vertebrate	Invertebrate	Classify
		
Animal with a backbone	Animal without a backbone	Sort or group

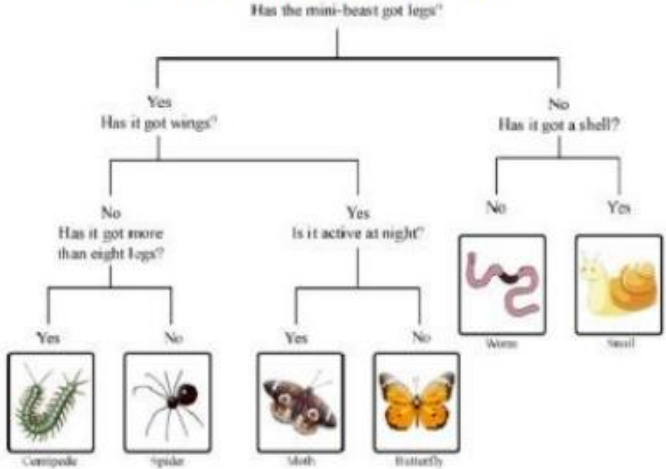
Mammal	Amphibian	Classify
		
Animal with fur that gives birth to live babies	An animal that lives both in water and on land (like a frog)	Sort or group

Invertebrate	Annelid	Mollusc	Crustacean	Protozoa	Echinoderm
					
Animal without a backbone	Worms with segments (like an earthworm)	Soft-bodied animal with a shell (like a snail)	Animal with a hard shell and jointed legs (like a crab)	Simple, single-celled animals	A marine creature with arms or spines

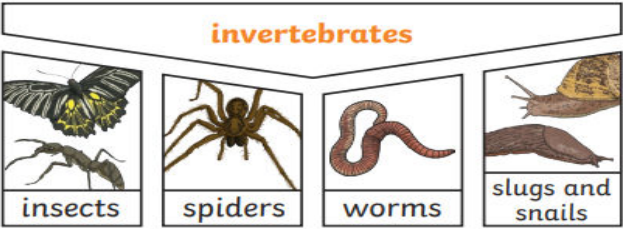
When looking at animals, scientists usually split them into two groups:
vertebrates (animals with a backbone)
and invertebrates (animals without a backbone).



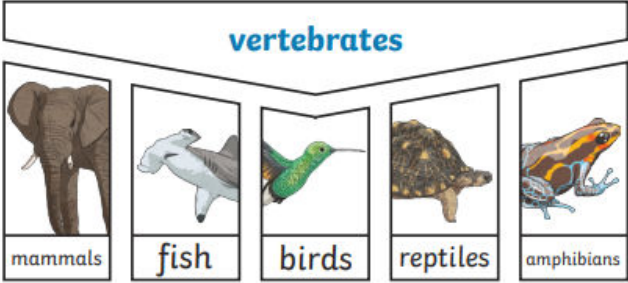
We can sort or classify animals using a sorting tree branch...



Animals can be grouped in lots of different ways based upon their **characteristics**.



You could sort **invertebrates** you might see around school in different ways, such as in this example. The vast majority of living things on the planet are **invertebrates**.



Vertebrates can be separated into five broad groups.

Classification key



A key is a set of questions about the characteristics of living things. You can use a key to identify a living thing or decide which group it belongs to by answering the questions.