

In the mid-1700s a Swedish man named Carolus Linnaeus created a world-wide system to classify animals.

The science of classifying organisms is called taxonomy.

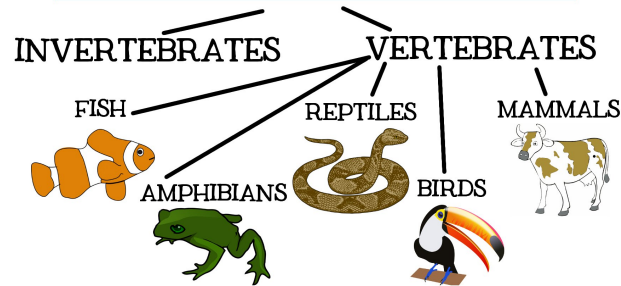
Vertebrate animals can be classified into one of five animal groups – fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.

Two important ways that scientists classify animals are by looking at whether they are cold-blooded/warm blooded or vertebrate/invertebrate.

YEAR 4 Classification of Animals



ANIMAL CLASSIFICATION



Classify means to sort or group animals or things according to common characteristics.

Groups of living organisms are divided into kingdoms.

Plants and animals are two kingdoms.

Insects is an invertebrate group that contains the most number of species.

The characteristics that scientists use to classify are body covering, live birth/lay eggs, lungs/gills, diet etc.

Crocodiles estivate, or become inactive, when it is hot.

The backbone or spine of vertebrates protects the spinal cord.

Core Vocabulary

exoskeleton, n. The tough, rigid, outer covering that invertebrate animals have protection and to keep from drying out.

Cold-blooded, adj. Having a body temperature that changes with the temperature of the environment.

Warm-blooded, adj. Being able to control internal body temperature by making heat within the body and having ways to cool the body down when needed.

internal, adj. On the inside or center of an object or organism.