Living Organisms

PLANTS ✓ PROTISTS ✓ FUNGI ✓ Bacteria/Archea

ANIMALS

VERTEBRATES

-Have bones That support their body.
-Have endoskeleton- in

INVERTEBRATES

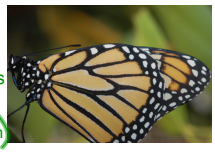
Lack bones inside their body ; No spine

usually have an exoskeleton out

Apr 9-7:50 AM

What is an Animal?

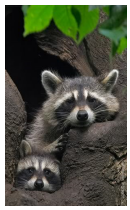
- Animals are many celled. The different cells carry out different functions: sensing the environment, excreting wastes, and reproducing.
- Animal cells are Eukaryotic. (Have a nucleus)
- Animals are Heterotrophs. (Have to consume others)
- Animals digest their food. They break the food down into simple molecules that can move into the cells. (cellular respiration)
- Animals move from place to place. (locomotion)
- Animals reproduce sexually, and some reproduce asexually.
- Animals have adaptations they inherited from previous generations. (For survival)



Eukaryotic means.....

Heterotroph means.....

- What are some of the adaptations we learned that plants adapted for survival? Why do organisms adapt overtime?



Apr 9-7:54 AM

Characteristics of Living Things

Respond to stimuli
Reproduce
Grow
need food | Water fair
Have cells

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Animals all have a basic need for food

Herbivore (Plant eaters)

Omnivore (plant animal)

Carnivore (meat eaters)

Scavenger pick off of dead carcasses

Apr 9-7:55 AM

Animal Adaptations

Camouflage: this enables predators to sneak up on their prey and it allows prey to hide from predators.

Behavior adaptations: Animals also can use chemicals produced internally to escape predators.

- Skunks spray
- Ants and beetles can also spray a stinky chemical
- Octopus, when they feel threatened, release a cloud of ink.
- Hissers have protective plates.
- Some can move fast and other move together in herds to resemble a large animal.

Chemical Built Colors

octiopus inking

animal adaptations

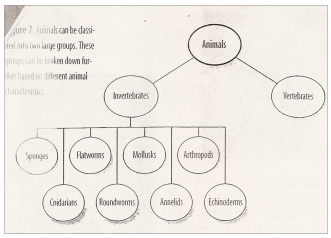
Apr 9-7:57 AM

Animal classification

All animal in the animal kingdom have similarities, but animals are broken down into two major groups:

Vertebrates

Invertebrates



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Vertebrates
3%

Invertebrates
97%

75%. Insects

Apr 9-7:59 AM

Symmetry

After determining if the animal has a back
not, scientists check for the animal's sym

Symmetry: is how the body parts of an animal are arranged

Bilateral Symmetry:

animals whose body can be divided into left and right halves, that are near mirror images of each other.

Asymmetrical:

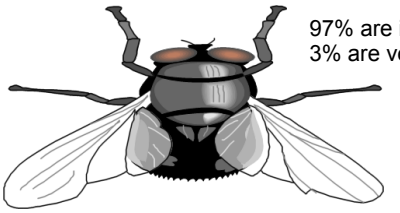
animals with no definite shape

Radial Symmetry:

animals with body parts arranged in a circle around a center point

Apr 9-7:59 AM

Of all the animals in the world, what percentage do you think are invertebrates compared to vertebrates?
Move the fly to reveal the answer.



97% are invertebrates
3% are vertebrates

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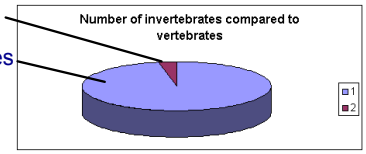
This pie chart shows the proportions of invertebrate animals in the world compared to vertebrate animals.

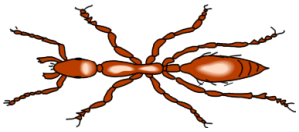
vertebrates
invertebrates



Apr 9-8:00 AM

Which animals do you think make up the largest group of invertebrates? Give your answer in a percentage.
Move the ant to reveal the answer.

75% are insects



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