

Worksheet

Science Grade: 6



Name - Surname _____

Class _____

Number in class _____

ANIMALS CLASSIFICATION

The main animal groups are:

<i>Animal</i>	<i>Vertebrate</i>	<i>Invertebrate</i>	<i>Warm-blooded (Endothermic)</i>	<i>Cold-blooded (Ectothermic)</i>
<i>Mammals</i>	Vertebrate		Endothermic	
<i>Reptiles</i>	Vertebrate		Ectothermic	
<i>Amphibians</i>	Vertebrate		Ectothermic	
<i>Fish</i>	Vertebrate		Ectothermic	
<i>Birds</i>	Vertebrate		Endothermic	
<i>Insects</i>	Invertebrate		*None*	
<i>Arachnids</i>	Invertebrate		*None*	

Classification of animals:

- **Mammals**

- ✓ Mammals have warm blood (**Endothermic**). This means they can control their own body temperature.
- ✓ Mammals have hairy bodies (fur).
- ✓ Mammals have skulls and backbone (**vertebrates**)
- ✓ Mammals feed their young with milk from their bodies.

There are three different kind of mammals grouped because of how they have their babies.

Placental mammals

A placental mammal baby is born alive and well developed

Examples: human

Marsupial mammals

A marsupial mammal baby is born very tiny and undeveloped

Examples: kangaroos and koalas

Monotremes

A monotreme mammal lays eggs and hatch their babies like birds

Examples: platypus and spiny anteater

IMPORTANT NOTE



The group of mammals that humans belongs to is the **primates**.

- **Reptiles**

- ✓ Reptiles have cold blood (**Ectothermic**). This means they cannot control their body temperature.
- ✓ Reptiles have **dry scaly skin**.
- ✓ Reptiles have **lungs** to breathe air.
- ✓ Reptiles lay eggs with leathery shells.
- ✓ **Snakes are limbless reptiles**, some snakes have poisonous fangs, while other snakes are called **constrictors**. This means they squeeze their victims to death.



- **Amphibians**

- ✓ Amphibians are a group of animals that spend a part of their lives in water and a part of their lives on land.
- ✓ Amphibians have **smooth, moist skin**.



- **Fish**

- ✓ Fish live all the time in water.
- ✓ Fish have **fins** for swimming.
- ✓ Fish breathe oxygen from the water through their **gills**.
- ✓ Fish skin is covered with **scales**.
- ✓ Fish are cold blooded (**Ectothermic**).



- **Birds**

- ✓ Birds are warm blooded animals (**Endothermic**) with internal skeleton.
- ✓ Birds have **wings** and **feathers**.
- ✓ Not all birds can fly.

Some birds cannot fly.

The largest bird, the **ostrich from Africa**, cannot fly but it can run at 65 km/hour.

Water birds have long legs for wading.

Flamingoes have special shaped beaks to get the food they need from the mud.



Ostrich



Flamingo

✓ Choose the correct answer (Multiple choice).

- 1 What are the different kind of mammals?
A. Marsupial B. Placental C. Monotremes D. All of the above
- 2 The Platypus and the spiny Anteater from Australia are _____ mammals.
A. Placental B. Monotremes C. Marsupial D. Primates
- 3 Their body is covered with tough, dry skin and horny scales!
A. Reptiles B. Birds C. Insects D. Arachnids
- 4 Which group of animals are ectothermic?
A. Insects B. Birds C. Reptiles D. Mammals
- 5 Animals that have bodies that have changed so that they can live both on land and in the water!
A. Birds B. Reptiles C. Amphibian D. None of above
- 6 Their bodies are covered with feathers and they have a beak instead of mouth!
A. Birds B. Mammals C. Fish D. Insects
- 7 The group of mammals that human belong to is the _____.
A. Placental B. Monotremes C. Marsupial D. Primates
- 8 Animals that have fur (hair) and feed its young on milk!
A. Mammals B. Birds C. Reptiles D. Amphibians
- 9 'The largest bird that cannot fly!
A. Ostrich B. Flamingo C. Penguins D. Sparrow

✓ Choose the correct one!

10 Warm-blooded animals	Endothermic	Ectothermic
11 Cold-blooded animals	Endothermic	Ectothermic

✓ Mark T if the statement is true. Write F if it's not.

12	Human are marsupial mammals.	True	False
13	Birds are ectothermic (cold-blooded) animals.	True	False
14	Snakes are limbless reptiles.	True	False
15	Kangaroos and Koalas are marsupial mammals.	True	False

✓ Read the passage and answer the questions.

Classification of animals

The scientific classification of animals began in the late 18th century. At this time, animals were classified almost entirely by external features. Mainly because these are easy to observe. But external features can sometimes be misleading. For example, in the past, comparison of physical features led to whales being classified as fish and some snakes being classified as worms.

Presently, animals are classified according to a broader range of characteristics, including their internal anatomy, patterns of development, and animal's place in the living world. They also help to show how different species are linked through evolution.

In 1735 a Swedish naturalist, Carolus Linnaeus developed a system of classifying and naming all plants and animals. He used scientific terms, usually from Latin or Greek, to name living things.

- 16 What is the topic about? _____
- 17 When did the scientific classification begin? _____
- 18 Presently, animals are classified according to a _____ range of characteristics.
- 19 Who developed a system of classifying and naming all plants and animals?
- 20 Carolus Linnaeus used scientific terms, usually from _____ and _____, to name living things.