



ANIMAL DIVERSITY INVERTEBRATES



Question: After fertilization, once cell division starts, what is the organism called?

INTRODUCTION TO ANIMALS

All animals have several characteristics in common:

- Animals are eukaryotic, multicellular organisms.
- They have ways of movement to help them get food, reproduce and protect themselves.
- Most animals have specialized cells.

CELLS → TISSUES → ORGANS → ORGAN SYSTEMS

Symmetry – a balanced arrangement of an animal's body structures

Radial Symmetry	Bilateral Symmetry	Asymmetrical
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– parts are arranged around a central axis

– parts are arranged with mirrored halves

Animals do not live forever, so they reproduce


Sexual reproduction – process by which the joining of two sex cells – a male sperm cell and a female egg cell – results in a new organism

Fertilization – the joining of an egg cell and a sperm cell to form a zygote

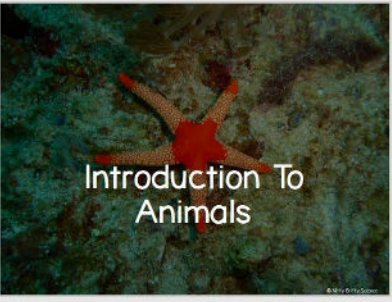
Asexual reproduction – process by which an organism produces a new organism identical to itself

Animals are classified according to how they move, their body structure, animal development and their behavior


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All animals have several characteristics in common:



Animals are eukaryotic, multicellular organisms.



They have ways of movement to help them get food, reproduce and protect themselves.




Most animals have specialized cells.

CELLS → TISSUES → ORGANS → ORGAN SYSTEMS


Symmetry - a balanced arrangement of an animal's body structures

Radial Symmetry	Bilateral Symmetry	Asymmetrical (no symmetry)
Parts are arranged around a central axis	Parts are divided with mirrored image halves	No definite shape




Asexual reproduction

- Process by which a single organism produces a new organism identical to itself.
- Animals are classified according to how they are related to other animals – body structure, animal development and animal's DNA.



Animal Behavior




Learned behavior

develops during an animal's lifetime as a result of experience or practice

Imprinting

newborn forms of attachment to another organism after birth or hatching.




Conditioning

behavior is modified to get desired response from a stimulus.

Insight

animals use past experiences to solve new problems



EDITABLE PowerPoint presentations include high-resolution graphics and feature all topics and vocabulary covered in the notes

EDITABLE Chapter test includes multiple choice, fill in the blank, interpreting diagrams, & short Answers questions

Name _____

CHAPTER TEST ANIMAL DIVERSITY

Multiple Choice

Choose the answer that best completes each statement.

- A bird's nearly hollow bones help it to _____.
 - share with its eggs.
 - deliver oxygen to its cells.
 - be lightweight in the air.
 - defend itself against predators.
- The feet of water _____.
 - kick only a few times.
 - grab prey.
 - crush seeds.
 - are used for swimming.
- Which character _____.
 - They are not.
 - Their hearts.
 - Their skin is.
 - Their young.
- Fur is an adaptation _____.
 - care for their young.
 - find prey.
 - survive in cold climates.
 - let their bodies.
- What character _____.
 - the environment.
 - how much food.
 - the structure.
 - the way in which.
- Birds are the only _____.
 - scutes.
 - feathers.
 - hearts.
 - a heart with.
- The function of _____.
 - pass nutrients.
 - protect an embryo.
 - keep an embryo.
 - prevent an embryo.

- A large part of a turtle's body is covered by a protective _____.
 - shell.
 - layer of scales.
 - leathery skin.
 - shell.
- A fish can detect movement and vibrations in the water by means of its _____.
 - keen sense of smell.
 - scutes.
 - excellent vision.
 - lateral line system.

Fill-in-the-blank

Complete each statement with the correct word or phrase.

- Both mammals and reptiles _____.

- Mammals that lay eggs are known as _____.

- An echinoderm's body temperature is _____.

- Most bony fishes have an organ to stabilize its body of affairs _____.

- A reptile's kidneys excrete _____.

- The _____.

- A turtle's _____.


- Fishes depend on their _____. These structures are fat-storing _____.

- The _____. These structures are _____.

- Amphibians are _____. the temperature of the water _____.

Interpreting Diagrams

Use the diagrams to answer each question.



- Plasmodia belong to the group of worms known as _____.

- Identify the animal in the diagram. In what kind of environment does it live?

- To what group does the animal in the diagram belong? How do you know?

- Identify the structures labeled C and describe their function.

- Identify structure D. What substance is found in this structure, and how does that substance enter the animal's body?

Answer key included – Images are blurred for copyright reasons



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Contact Information:

Email: admin@nittygritty.com

Website: www.NGSmagnified.com

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