

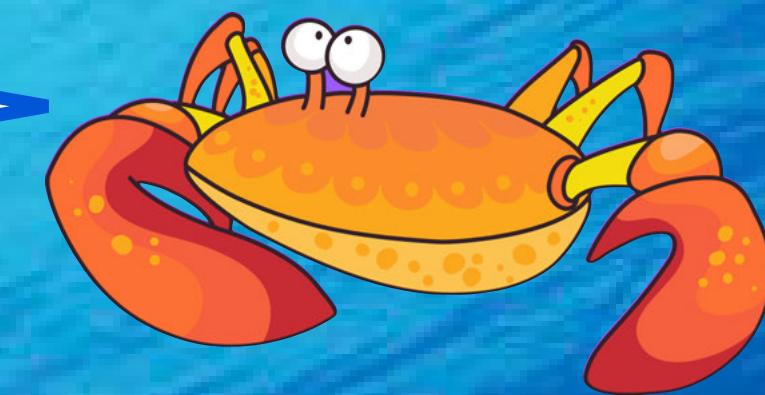
Under the Sea

Learning Objective:

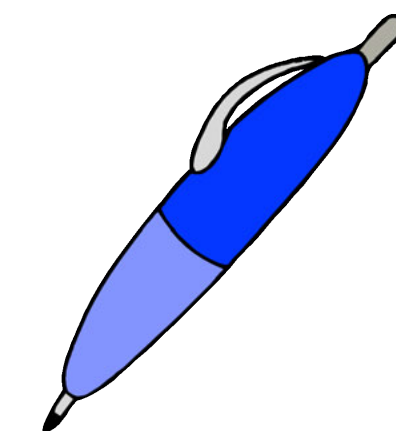
To be able to identify and classify animals of the sea according to specific criteria.

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How many different kinds of sea creatures can you think of? Write a list below.



Sea creatures:



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How could we organise these animals into groups?

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Why do you think
it is important to
be able to
classify animals
into groups?



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There are millions of different kinds of organisms (living things) in the world so scientists have come up with different ways to organise them into groups so that they are easy to identify.

Do you know what each of these terms means?

vertebrate

invertebrate

mammal

crustacean

mollusc

amphibian

reptile

fish

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Vertebrates

A vertebrate is any organism that has a backbone or spine. Lots of different types of animals are vertebrates, including mammals, birds, fish and reptiles.

Invertebrates

An invertebrate is an animal that doesn't have a backbone or an internal skeleton made of bone. Around 97% of all the animals in the world are invertebrates. Some invertebrates have outer shells to protect their bodies, others have a fluid-filled skeleton. Jellyfish, crabs, spiders and many other animals and insects are invertebrates.

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Mammal

A mammal is a warm-blooded vertebrate animal. Mammals produce milk for their young (if they are female) and give birth to their young instead of laying eggs. All mammals also have hair and external ears. Mammals include whales, dolphins, elephants, dogs, cats, bears and seals.

Reptile

A reptile is cold-blooded vertebrate animal. Reptiles usually lay eggs and have skin that is covered in scales. Examples of reptiles include snakes, turtles, crocodiles and lizards.

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Amphibian

An amphibian is a cold-blooded vertebrate animal that has smooth skin. Amphibians are able to live in water and on land and usually hatch larva with gills which then grow into adults with air-breathing lungs. Examples of amphibians include frogs, toads and newts.

Crustacean

A crustacean is an invertebrate animal that has an external skeleton and lives in water. Crustaceans have segmented bodies and antennae on their heads. Examples of crustaceans include crabs, lobsters, shrimp and barnacle.

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Mollusc

A mollusc has a soft body that is sometimes completely or partly protected by an outer shell. Molluscs can live underwater or on land. Examples of molluscs include snails, slugs, clams, mussels, cuttlefish and octopuses.

Fish

Fish are cold-blooded vertebrates that lay eggs and have fins and gills. Fish can only live underwater are streamlined to help them swim. There are many different species of fish.



Have a look at the animals on the next slides. Can you match them to their correct group?

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crab



seal



turtle

mollusc

mammal

crustacean

reptile

amphibian



snail



frog

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The crab is the **CRUSTACEAN** because it has a segmented body and an external skeleton (its shell).



The seal is the **MAMMAL** because it has a backbone, is warm-blooded, has hair and feeds its young with milk from the mother.



The snail is the **MOLLUSC** because it has a soft body with no skeleton and a protective shell.



The frog is the **AMPHIBIAN** because it can live in water and on land, it has a skeleton and it is smooth skinned.



The turtle is the **REPTILE** because it has scaly skin, it is a vertebrate and is cold-blooded.

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