



Name _____

Period _____

KINGDOM ANIMALIA: ANIMALS, PAGE 1 OF 2

- I. All Animals are →**
- 1) Multicellular (Have many cells.)
 - 2) Heterotrophs (Feed on other.s)
 - 3) Eukaryotes (Cells have nuclei.)
 - 6) Have Asexual &/or Sexual Reproduction
- II. Most Animals have→**
- 4) Cellular Organization of Tissues, Organs and Systems
 - 5) The Capability of Complex Movement

	Phylum:	Summary of Characteristics:	Examples: Add 2+ Common Names from Classroom/Reference. Write where!	Facts: Add at least one WOW, fact.	Illustrations:** Add 1 Scientific Drawing from a Photos:
Invertebrates: No skeleton/backbone or bone or cartilage.	Sponges Phylum Porifera <small>*Reference: Sponges</small>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Pores through body -No special shape -Loose cell organization -No digestive system -Cells move water, find food -- -Live attached to environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Sponges <small>Reference_____</small>	<small>Reference_____</small>	<small>Magnified Sponge Fibers**</small> <small>Reference_____</small>
	Stinging Animals: Phylum Cnidaria <small>(Phylum Coelenterata)</small> <small>*Reference: Stinging Animals</small> <small>Hydra Movie</small> <small>Jellyfish Movie</small>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Radial Symmetry: wheel-like -Stinging Cells on tentacles around a mouth/ stomach -1- opening digestive system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Hydras -Jellyfish -Corals -Anemones <small>Reference_____</small>	<small>Reference_____</small>	<small>Hydra with Food**</small> <small>Reference_____</small>
	Flatworms: Phylum Platyhelminthes <small>*Reference: Parasites of Humans</small>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Flat bodies -Longer than wide...worms -Simple systems -1-opening digestive system -Most are parasites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Tapeworms -Flukes -Planaria <small>Reference_____</small>	<small>Reference_____</small>	<small>Planarian from Photo</small> <small>Reference_____</small>
	Roundworms: Phylum Nematoda <small>*Reference: Parasites of Humans</small>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Cylindrical (round) worms -Longer than wide.....worms -2 opening digestive system -Separate males & females 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ascaris -Hookworms -Trichina worms -Heart worms <small>Reference_____</small>	<small>Reference_____</small>	<small>Trichina embedded**</small> <small>Reference_____</small>



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Phylum: Add Common Name:	Characteristics	Examples Add 2+ from Classroom	Facts Add	Illustration Add 1 Scientific Drawing
Invertebrates: No skeleton/backbone or bone or cartilage.	Segmented Worms Phylum Annelida	-Segmented bodies -Longer than wide...worms -Well organized systems -Hermaphrodites	-Earthworms -Leeches -Sandworms Reference _____	Reference _____
	Spiny Skinned Animals: Phylum Echinodermata	-Spiny skin -Radial Symmetry in 5 Sections around a Mouth and stomach	-Sea Stars (Starfish) -Sand Dollars -Sea Cucumbers -Sea Urchins Reference _____	Reference _____
	Soft-bodied and Shelled Animals Phylum Mollusca	-Soft body -Many have protective SHELL secreted by an organ called the mantle	-Snails and Slugs - (Gastropods) -Clams (Bivalves) -Octopus/Squids (Cephalopods) Reference _____	Reference _____
	Jointed Legged Animals: Phylum Arthropoda	-3 or more pair Jointed legs -Exoskeleton of chitin -Complex body systems -Sexes separate -Most abundant of animals	-Lobsters, Crayfish, Roly polys (Crustaceans) -Spiders (Arachnids) -Millipedes & Centipedes (Myriapods) -Insects (Hexapods) Reference _____	Reference _____
Vertebrates	Stinging Animals: Phylum Chordata Most are Vertebrates:	-Notochord or backbone in back made of bone or cartilage -Most complex of animals	-Cartilage & Boney Fish -Frogs and Salamanders (Amphibians) -Snakes and Lizards (Reptiles) -Birds (Aves) -Mammals (Mammalia) Reference _____	Reference _____