INTRODUCTION TO ANIMALS

Animals on Earth

Animals have particular body parts and structures to help them survive in their Earth environment. For instance, animals have certain body parts such as legs or wings that help them move, and mouths or trunks or beaks that help them drink water. Animals use their body parts to get what they need to survive from their environment, such as water, food, shelter, and oxygen.

Lesson Checkpoint:
What are two things animals need to survive?

Classifications of Animals

Scientists classify animals into **two major groups**: vertebrates and invertebrates.

✓ Vertebrates are animals that **have a backbone. Vertebrates** include fish, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and mammals.

✓ Animals that **do not have a backbone** are called invertebrates. Over 97% of the animals on Earth are invertebrates.
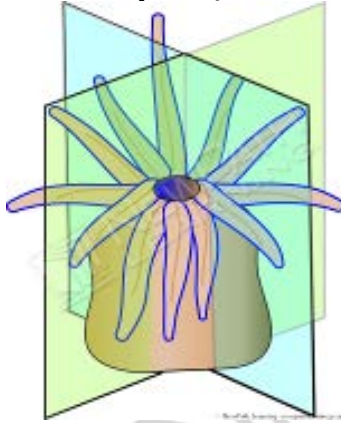
Lesson Checkpoint: What are invertebrates?

Symmetry

Organisms in the animal kingdom with **symmetry** exhibit either **radial** or bilateral symmetry.

✓ **Radial symmetry** is when **two or more lines** can be drawn on the animal and each divides it into **equal** parts.
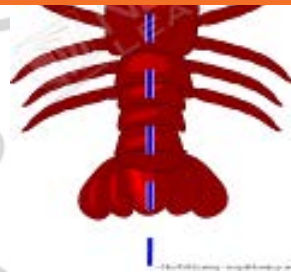
✓ **Bilateral symmetry** produces a **mirror image** if one line is drawn through it

Lesson Checkpoint:
What is bilateral symmetry?

Adaptations

Animals use certain adaptations in order to survive in their environments. An animal **adaptation** is a trait that helps organisms to survive. Adaptations may include certain body parts, behaviors, sense of eyesight, being poisonous, or even having a terrible odor like a skunk.

Body adaptations are called **physical adaptations**.

✓ An animal uses **camouflage** to protect itself from prey. **Camouflage** means having the appearance of one's surroundings, which makes it difficult to see the camouflaged animal.

✓ Some animals use **mimicry** as a form of defense. **Mimicry** is when a weaker animal purposely looks like a stronger animal. An example of an animal using mimicry as a defense against predators is the viceroy butterfly. **Monarch butterfly** bodies contain a poison. The **viceroy butterfly** is not poisonous, but looks similar to the monarch, so its predators might not realize it is not the poisonous Monarch and thus avoid it.

monarch

Lesson Checkpoint:
Why might an animal use mimicry as a defense against predators?

Behaviors

Inherited behaviors are **not learned** behaviors. They are instincts that animals are born knowing to do.

An inherited behavior is done already on instinct by the offspring. A **spider knowing how to spin a web** when it is born is an example of a inherited behavior.

Learned behaviors, however, are traits that are not inherited or done by instinct. Learned behaviors are behaviors that are **learned by animals** watching other animals, such as their parents. An example of a learned behavior is a lion cub learning how to hunt from its parent.

Lesson Checkpoint:
What is the difference between a learned behavior and an inherited behavior?

Seasonal Behaviors

Migration is .... son or time period in resp..ation usually involves an a..e area again.

Hibernation is an animal's state of **inactivity** when weather gets cold. Most animals will eat large amounts of food **before hibernating** in order to nourish their bodies during the winter.

True hibernators remain **totally** inactive for a long period of time, they sleep deeply so they can't be awakened, and their body temperature drops incredibly low.

Lesson Checkpoint:
What is migration?