

# Animal Classification Study Guide

**Directions:** Study the below information to be prepared for class discussions and assessments.

All-Amphibians	 LL
My-Mammals	 Y
Best-Birds	 EST
Friends-Fish	 RIENDS
Represent-Reptiles	 EPRESENT
Vertebrates	 ERTEBRATES!

## Vocabulary

**Classification:** process of sorting things into categories according to shared qualities or characteristics

**Taxonomist:** scientist that classifies organisms into different categories

**Cold Blooded:** body temperature of a cold-blooded animal changes according to the surroundings, or environment of that animal

**Warm Blooded:** warm-blooded animal maintains about the same temperature all of the time

**Vertebrate:** animal that has a backbone

**Invertebrate:** animal that does not have a backbone (snails, jellyfish, earthworms)

**Mammal:** warm-blooded, vertebrate, has fur, gives birth, and produces milk for young (hippo, giraffe, squirrel, humans etc.)

**Fish:** cold-blooded, vertebrate, aquatic animal with gills for breathing, tails, fins, scales, and has eggs instead of babies.

**Bird:** warm-blooded, vertebrate, has feathers, wings, claws, a beak, flies and hatches eggs (exceptions to the rule are penguins, ostriches, and emu)

**Reptiles:** cold-blooded, vertebrate, has lungs to breathe from birth, rough scaly skin, and hatches eggs (ex. snakes, crocodiles, alligators, komodo dragon, lizards, turtles).

**Amphibians:** cold-blooded, vertebrate, that lives part of its life in water and part out of water, uses gills first and then grows lungs to breath, and hatches eggs instead of giving birth to babies (the word amphibian literally means living in two worlds) ex. frog.

**Migration:** trip that birds and some other animals take when they move from one climate to another

**Hibernation:** a deep sleep that helps an animal save energy and survive through the winter

**Estivation:** inactive state, or sleeping state during hot dry period to save energy and survive (kind of like hibernation, but during the summer months); crocodiles estivate when it is hot.

**Camouflage:** to blend in with their surroundings

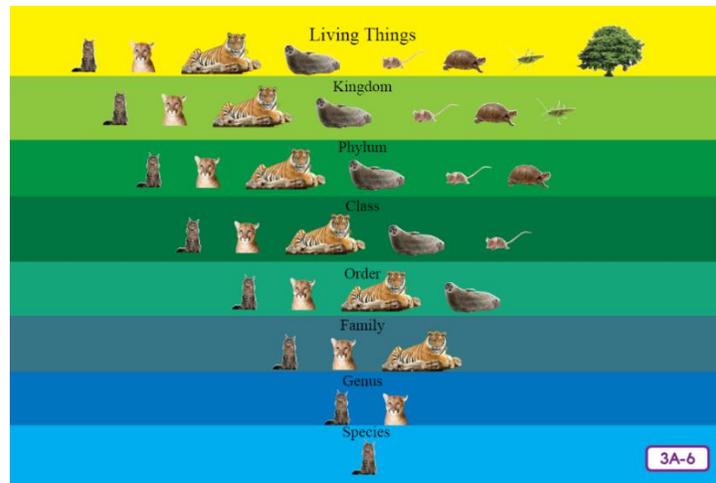
**Carnivore:** meat eater

**Herbivore:** plant eater

**Omnivore:** eats both plants and animals

## Concepts

- Living v. Nonliving
- Cells are the building blocks of life
- The below chart on the groups of living things:



## Sayings and phrases:

“The show must go on!”

## Grammar Skills to Study:

Parts of Speech

**Noun:** words that name person, place, or thing

- **Common Noun:** boy, school, city
- **Proper Noun:** Jake, Washington School, New York City
- **Abstract Noun:** emotions or feelings like love, hate, and anger

**Verb:** action word (ex. jump, run, talk)

- **Linking verbs:** words that connect the subject to a word or words (adjectives) in the predicate that describe it. Linking verbs do not show action (ex. The cookies **are** sweet and yummy).

**Adjectives:** words that describe nouns

**Suffixes:** word part added to the end of a root word that changes the meaning of the root word

- **-ed:** Past tense, something that has already happened
- **-ing:** Present tense, ongoing action that is still happening
- **-s and -es:** ongoing action for a verb; more than one for a noun

**Prefixes:** word part added to the beginning of a root word that changes the meaning of the root word

- **un-:** not (ex, unsafe means not safe)
- **non-:** not (ex. nonliving means not alive)
- **re-:** again (ex. retry means to try again)
- **pre-:** before (ex. preview means to view before)

**Complete sentence:** My sister loves ice cream. vs. **Fragment:** two silly children

Also go to this link for student readers and read-alouds to study and practice more

<http://www.kyrene.org/Page/40802>