

# Mammals

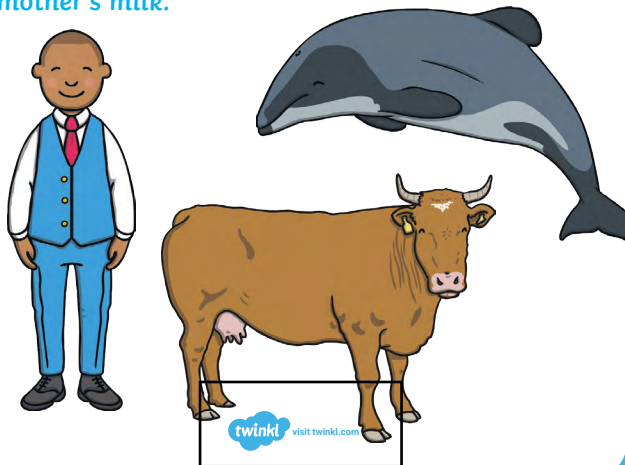
Are **warm**-blooded.

Live on land and in water.

Have hair or fur.

Have skeletons on the inside of their bodies.

Give birth to live babies which drink their mother's milk.



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# Amphibians

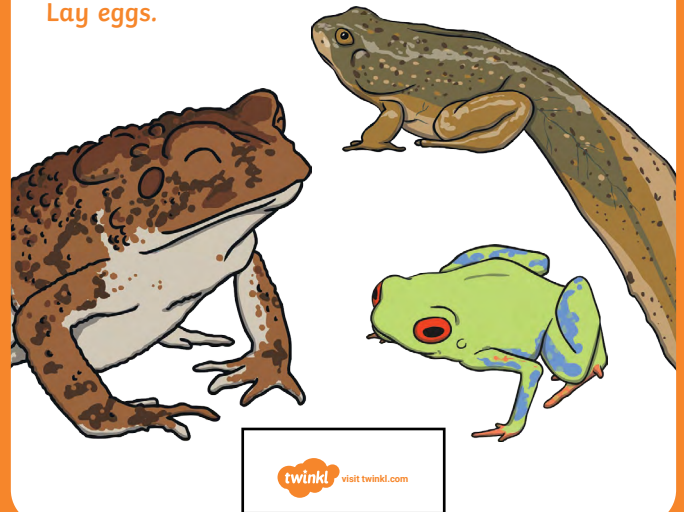
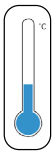
Are **cold**-blooded.

Live on land and water.

Have moist skin and webbed feet.

Have skeletons on the inside of their bodies.

Lay eggs.



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# Reptiles

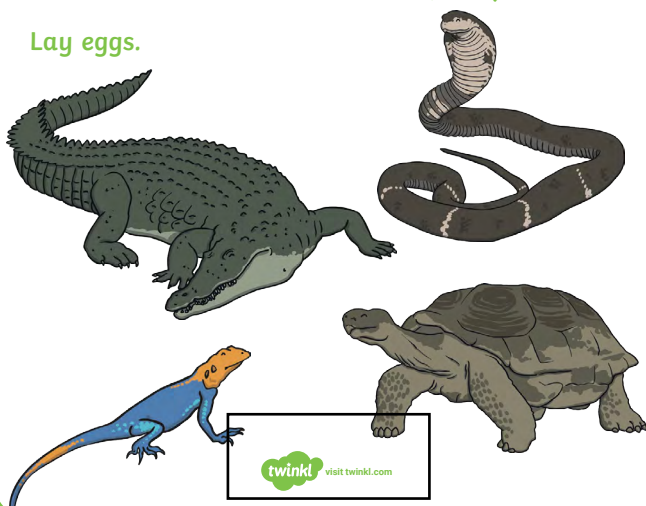
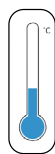
Are **cold**-blooded.

Live on land and in water.

Have scales, ear holes and dry skin.

Have skeletons on the inside of their bodies (but tortoises have one on the outside, too!).

Lay eggs.



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# Fish

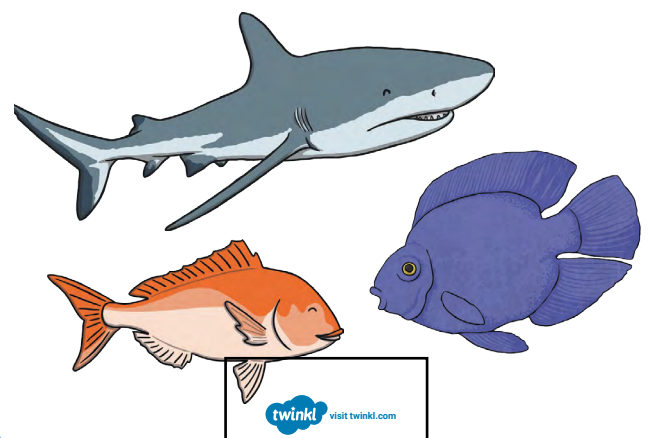
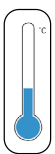
Are **cold**-blooded.

Live in water.

Have fins to move and gills to breathe underwater.

Have skeletons on the inside of their bodies.

Lay eggs (in water).



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# Birds

Are **warm**-blooded.

Live on land and water.

Have feathers (unique to birds), wings and a beak.

Have skeletons on the inside of their bodies.

Lay eggs.



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# Insects

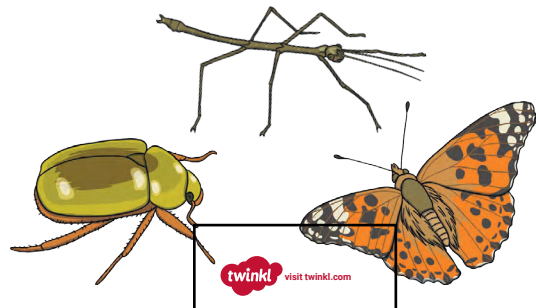
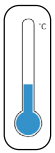
Are **cold**-blooded, though their blood (actually called haemolymph) is not like ours as it does not carry oxygen or carbon dioxide.

Live on land and in water.

Have bodies in 3 parts and most insects have 2 pairs of wings.

Have skeletons on the outside of their bodies.

Hatch from eggs and often change their bodies (for example, a caterpillar changes into a butterfly).



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# Arthropod

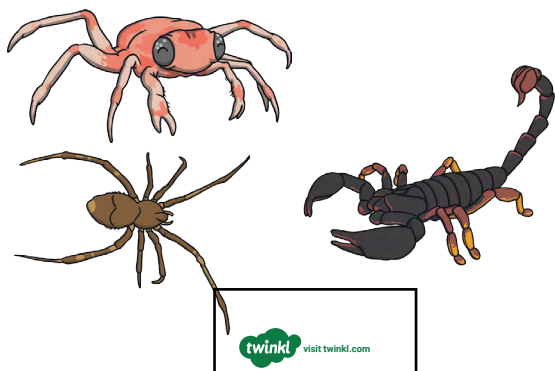
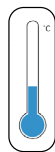
Are **cold**-blooded.

Are invertebrate (without a spine).

A segmented body (with more than one part).

Have skeletons on the outside of their bodies.

About 85% of all animals are arthropods, including spiders, insects and crustaceans.



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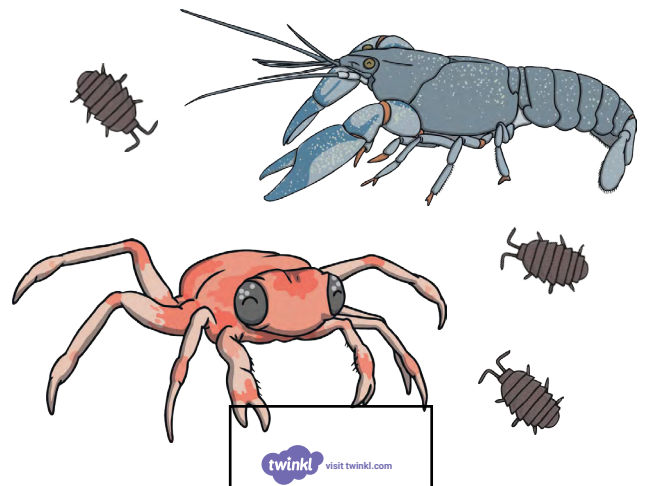
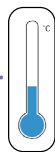
# Crustaceans

Are **cold**-blooded.

Live usually in the sea (except for woodlice!).

Have skeletons on the outside of their bodies.

Lay eggs.



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# Molluscs

(Mollusks)

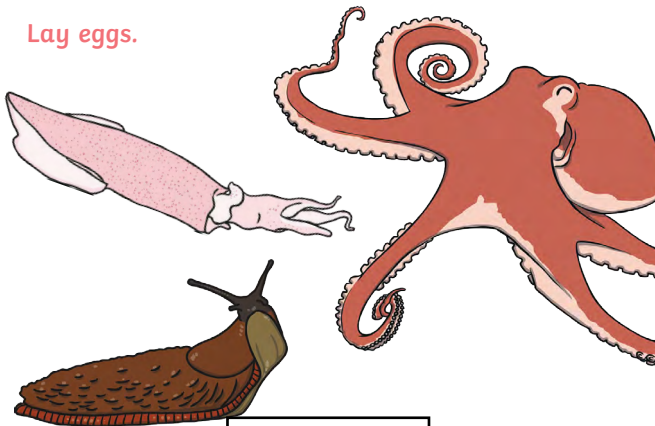
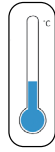
Are **cold**-blooded.

Live on land or water.

Have very soft bodies.

Some have skeletons on the outside of their bodies.

Lay eggs.



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# Arachnids

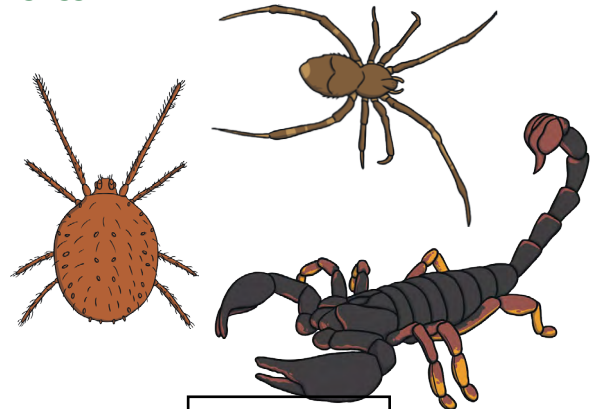
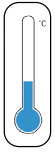
Are **cold**-blooded.

Live mostly on land.

Have 8 legs and spiders spin webs.

Have skeletons on the outside of their bodies.

Lay eggs.



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# Annelids

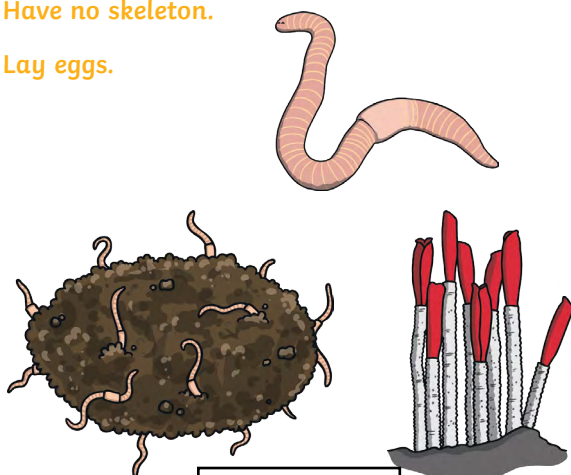
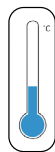
Are **cold**-blooded.

Live mostly in water but some live on land.

Have soft, segmented bodies.

Have no skeleton.

Lay eggs.



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# Gastropods

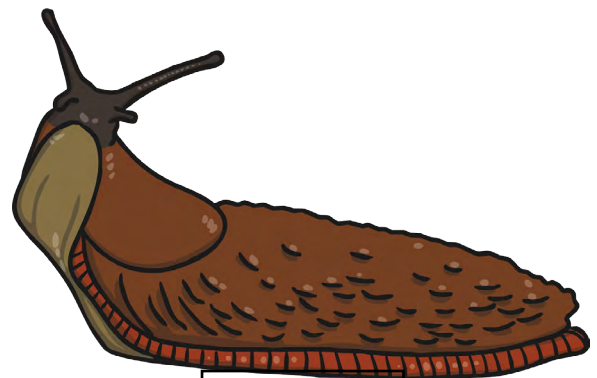
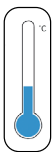
Are **cold**-blooded.

Commonly known as slugs and snails.

Are invertebrate (without a spine).

Tentacles with smell and taste receptors.

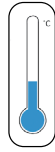
Many have shells for protection.



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# Invertebrates

Are **cold**-blooded.



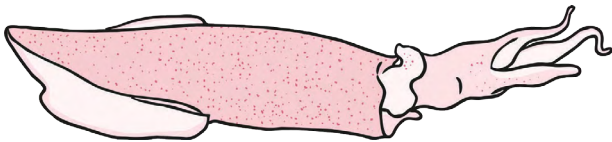
Are animals without backbones.

Can be divided into further groups.

These include: Molluscs, Insects, Arachnids, Annelids, Crustaceans and Echinoderms.

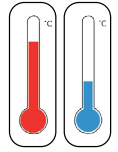
Some examples of invertebrates are:

ladybirds, squids, bees, snails, centipedes, wasps and flies.



# Vertebrates

Can be **warm** or **cold**-blooded.

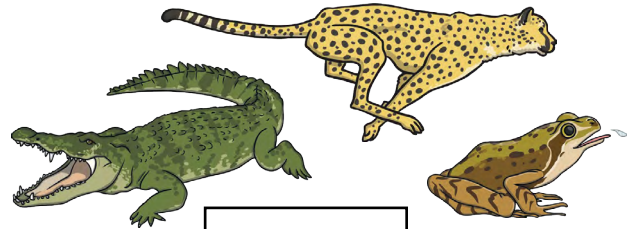


Are animals with backbones.

Can be divided into further groups.

These include: fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.

Some examples of vertebrates are: frogs, alligators, dogs, sharks, owls, leopards, and clownfish



# Marsupials

Are **warm** blooded.



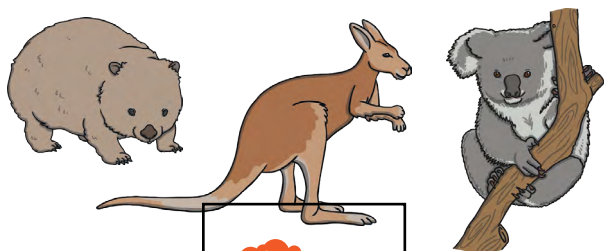
Their young drink their mother's milk.

Have hair or fur.



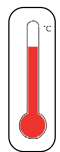
Keep their newborns in a pouch.

There are over 330 species of marsupials. They live mostly in Australia and South America.



# Monotremes

Are **warm** blooded.



Their young drink their mother's milk.

Have hair or fur.

Lay eggs.

Are less well-known than other mammals because there are only five living monotremes: the duck-billed platypus and four species of echidna.

Found only in Australia and New Guinea.

