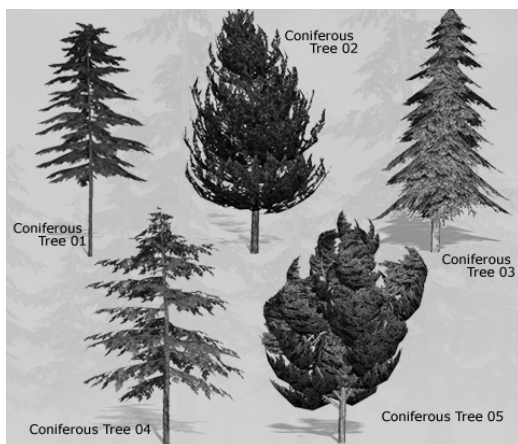


## Classification Q and A

Question	Answer
1. What does a vertebrate have that an invertebrate doesn't have?	1. backbone
2. Name the five vertebrate groups.	2. Mammals Fish Amphibians Reptiles Birds
3. Are insects animals?	3. Yes, insects are classified as animals. But, they are not vertebrates nor are they invertebrates. They are "arthropoda."
4. How do living things get classified?	4. Organisms are put into groups based on their similarities and differences.
5. Why do scientists classify organisms?	5. Organisms are classified so that scientists can identify and study new species.
6. What are mammal babies like?	6. Most of them look like their parents, and are born from the mother's body. (Marsupials don't do either.) (Platypus is born from eggs.)
7. What can mammal mothers do that other animal mothers can't do?	7. Make milk for their babies.
8. What covers mammal bodies? (Other animals don't have this.)	8. Hair
9. Mammals are warm-blooded. What does this mean?	9. Mammals are able to maintain their own temperature without relying on the weather or sun to keep them warm. Their hair helps to keep them warm.
10. Are all aquatic animals vertebrates?	10. No. Jellyfish, squid, starfish, and sponges are aquatic animals, and they do not have a backbone.
11. True or False? Both birds and fish are cold-blooded.	11. False. Birds are warm-blooded, but fish are cold-blooded. Birds can maintain their temperature, but birds can not.
12. What are two things that are true about both birds and fish and their young?	12. They both lay eggs. Their babies look like their parents.
13. How do birds and fish breathe?	13. Birds breathe with lungs. Fish breathe with gills.
14. Finish the analogy. Birds have feathers, as fish have _____.	14. scales
15. Do reptile and amphibian babies look like their parents?	15. No. Amphibian babies go through a life-cycle change. (Think egg → tadpole → frog.) Reptiles babies look like their parents.
16. Do reptiles and amphibians live in water the same way?	16. No. Amphibians start out in the water than move to land. Reptiles live their whole lives on land.

17. How are amphibian eggs different from reptile eggs?	17. Amphibian eggs do not have a hard shell. Reptile eggs have a hard shell.
18. How is amphibian skin different from reptile skin?	18. Amphibians have thin skin that can absorb water. Reptiles have thick, scaly, dry skin to keep moisture in.
19. Are mushrooms, grass, and moss plants?	19. Mushrooms are not plants because they do not make their own food. Grass and moss are plants.
20. Tell three ways that plants can be different from each other.	20. Leaves can have smooth or jagged edges. Plants can grow to be short or very tall. Plants can be different colors.
21. What is the difference between a vascular and a nonvascular plant?	21. A vascular plant has a way to move water and nutrients throughout the plant. A nonvascular plant does not have any roots, stems, or leaves. Algae and moss are nonvascular plants.
22. How do plants make their own food?	22. Photosynthesis uses energy from the sun and nutrients from the soil and water to make food.
23. Are all plants producers?	23. No. Most plants are producers. But some are consumers (Venus fly trap). Remember, mold and mushrooms (decomposers) are not plants.
24. What is the difference between a deciduous plant and a coniferous plant? (conifer)	24. A deciduous plant will lose its leaves or flowers on a seasonal basis. A coniferous plant (conifer) has leaves in all seasons (also called evergreen).
25. What are some of the different ways that plants reproduce?	25. Seeds, flowers, cones, spores, and bulbs.
26. What are some plants reproduce by using spores?	26. Fungi, mosses, lichens, and ferns.
27. What are some plants reproduce by using seeds?	27. Cherry tree, apple tree, acorn, pine tree, daisy, sunflower, dandelion, and more.
28. What are some plants that reproduce by using bulbs?	28. Tulips, daffodils, and more.



Coniferous



Deciduous

Vascular Plants: plants that are trees, flowers, or grow from bulbs.

Nonvascular Plants: algae, moss

Not a plant: mushroom, fungus, yeast, mold, bacteria, virus, animals