



Student/Classroom: \_\_\_\_\_ Examiner: \_\_\_\_\_ Assessment Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Animals: How Do We Tell Them Apart? 805

The Six-Minute Solution, Sopris West

There are over one million kinds or species of animals on our earth. With that many species of animals, **(it)** was important for scientists to find **(some)** way to group the species in **(order)** to tell them apart. After studying **(many)** different ways, scientists decided to use **(bones)** as the first big way to **(group)** animals.

If an animal has its **(bones)** inside its body, including a backbone, **(it)** belongs in the group called vertebrates. **(If)** an animal has no bones inside **(its)** body and does not have a **(backbone)**, it belongs to the group called **(invertebrates)**. If you think about bones and **(whether)** r not a particular animal has **(them)**, you will always know whether an **(animal)** is a vertebrate or an invertebrate. **(For)** example, the bear, the cow, and **(the)** alligator are vertebrates because their bones **(are)** inside their bodies. They also have **(a)** backbone. On the other hand, the **(jellyfish)**, the fly, and the earthworm are **(all)** invertebrates because they have no bones **(inside)** their bodies and no backbones. There **(are)** many more invertebrates than vertebrates on **(our)** earth.

After scientists decided on these **(two)** main groups for classifying animals, they **(then)** made other decisions. They looked at **(each)** group separately. They then further divided **(the)** two big groups into smaller groups **(by)** looking at other differences. For example, **(one)** group of vertebrates was called mammals **(because)** the mother feeds her babies with **(milk)** from her body. If vertebrates have **(feathers)** and have wings, they are a **(group)** called birds. If vertebrates have dry **(skin)** and scales, they belong to the **(reptile)** group. But because they all have **(bones)** inside their bodies, they all belong **(to)** the large group called vertebrates.



Student Name: _____ Classroom: _____ Date: _____
--

### Animals: How Do We Tell Them Apart? 805

The Six-Minute Solution, Sopris West

There are over one million kinds or species of animals on our earth. With that many species of animals, **(by, it, skin)** was important for scientists to find **(invertebrates, some, you)** way to group the species in **(order, as, bodies)** to tell them apart. After studying **(many, have, their)** different ways, scientists decided to use **(two, know, bones)** as the first big way to **(mammals, group, for)** animals.

If an animal has its **(there, animal, bones)** inside its body, including a backbone, **(it, use, backbone)** belongs in the group called vertebrates. **(If, Wings, Bones)** an animal has no bones inside **(its, groups, are)** body and does not have a **(backbone, does, divided)**, it belongs to the group called **(of, one, invertebrates)**. If you think about bones and **(dry, particular, whether)** r not a particular animal has **(example, other, them)**, you will always know whether an **(scales, animal, her)** is a vertebrate or an invertebrate. **(Think, Different, For)** example, the bear, the cow, and **(on, the, way)** alligator are vertebrates because their bones **(apart, differences, are)** inside their bodies. They also have **(a, no, milk)** backbone. On the other hand, the **(is, jellyfish, with)**, the fly, and the earthworm are **(looked, all, decisions)** invertebrates because they have no bones **(inside, earthworm, mother)** their bodies and no backbones. There **(each, them, are)** many more invertebrates than vertebrates on **(tell, then, our)** earth.

After scientists decided on these **(the, two, because)** main groups for classifying animals, they **(on, then, birds)** made other decisions. They looked at **(each, an, large)** group separately. They then further divided **(at, over, the)** two big groups into smaller groups **(group, by, they)** looking at other differences. For example, **(one, to, was)** group of vertebrates was called mammals **(vertebrate, because, all)** the mother feeds her babies with **(milk, will, belong)** from her body, If vertebrates have **(scientists, feathers, about)** and have wings, they are a **(whether, group, order)** called birds. If vertebrates have dry **(vertebrates, first, skin)** and



scales, they belong to the (**reptile, separately, feathers**) group. But because they all have (**animals, bones, reptile**) inside their bodies, they all belong (**not, a, to**) the large group called vertebrates.