Animal Adventures Quiz Study Guide Part 1

Scientists use certain characteristics to classify or group animals. Scientists look for patterns in animals by looking at the outside and inside of animals to group them together. These are some ways we can group animals:

* Has bones or no bones (inside characteristic)
* Has scales, feathers, or hair/fur (outside characteristic)
* Lays eggs or gives birth to live babies

We learned about these six groups of animals:

1. Invertebrates: They have no bones. For example insects and spiders are invertebrates.
2. Reptiles: They have bones, scales, and lay eggs.
3. Birds: They have bones, have wings, feathers, and lay eggs.
4. Mammals: They have bones, hair or fur, and give birth to live babies.
5. Amphibians: They have bones, thin moist skin, start their life underwater and grow lungs to breathe on land, and lay eggs.
6. Fish: They have bones, scaly skin, breathe underwater through gills, and lay eggs.

We learned that some animals don’t fit perfectly into one of these groups. Bats, tarantulas, and pangolins are examples of these types of animals that share characteristics with more than one group of animal.

* Bats are mammals because they have hair and give birth to live babes. They have wings like birds but do not lay eggs.
* Tarantulas are invertebrates because they do not have bones and they lay eggs. They have hair but are not mammals.
* Pangolins are mammals because they have hair and give birth to live babies. They look like they have scales like a reptile but these scales are made of the same material as hair, so they are not the same scales as reptile scales.

Animal Adventures Quiz Study Guide Part 2

* Toads and frogs are both amphibians. Toads are a type of species of frog that have rough, dry skin.
* Each species of male frogs has a different sound they make to call or attract female frogs during egg-laying season. So, not all frogs say “ribbit!”
1. Actually only one frog, the Pacific Chorus Frog makes that sound!! So, each different kind of male frog make a different sound to communicate to female frogs.
2. Scientists can tell what species of frogs are in a wet habitat by listening to the number of different frog sounds they hear (So, 4 different sounds means 4 different species of frogs).
* All frogs need to live in a habitat that has plenty of water during egg-laying season because of TWO REASONS:
1. Frogs lay their eggs in water to keep the frog spawn (group of frog eggs) moist.
2. Another reason they need a watery habitat is because once the eggs hatch, baby frogs, called tadpoles, have gills and can only breathe underwater until they change into frogs and grow lungs.
* Lakes are the best habitat for frogs because they stay wet all year long, no matter what season it is. Lakes also have many areas that different species of frogs may like.