

# Grouping Animals

**PoS** - describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including micro-organisms, plants and animals

**NaG** - pupils should classify animals into vertebrates (reptiles, fish, amphibians, birds and mammals) and commonly found invertebrates (e.g. insects, spiders, snails, worms); discuss reasons why living things are placed in one group and not another

## Animal Groups

### Birds

This group has feathers and wings; they lay eggs and are warm-blooded.

### Reptiles

This group has dry scaly skin; they lay eggs and are cold-blooded.

### Amphibians

This group live on land and in the water; they lay eggs in the water and have moist skin.

### Fish

This group lives in water and animals are covered in scales; they use gills to breathe

### Mammals

This group is usually covered in hair or fur; they give birth to live young and are warm-blooded.

Which family group do I belong to? Cut and paste the animals into their correct animal group on the sheet provided. (If you are not sure, use reference books or the internet to carry out your research).



# Animal Groups

Mammals	Fish	Amphibians	Birds	Reptiles
These are mammals because:	These are fish because:	These are amphibians because:	These are birds because:	These are reptiles because:

## Extension

Some animals may not follow all the rules for grouping, and therefore may be difficult to sort. Can you identify the correct group for each of these animals? You may have to investigate further! Explain why these animals may cause some people problems when grouping.

Dolphin



Armadillo



Eel

