

Now that you have learned about how organisms can be classified, it's your turn to have a go.

You need to make a poster or a PowerPoint presentation to display how various animals can be classified. Choose from Challenge A or Challenge B (over the next two slides). Read them carefully because it's very important that you include all of the relevant scientific terms covered in this week's presentation (Part 1). Refer back to that presentation to help you, and use the internet to research further too. You may also find it helpful to print out the optional note-taking sheet to help you organise your information. The classification table on the last slide may also be helpful as it will let you see the features of different organisms. If you decide to submit a PowerPoint, save it as a PDF and upload it to SeeSaw. Let me know if I can share it too – I can put it on the blog or share it on here.

# Challenge A

## How would you describe the features of these groups of animals?

Create a poster or presentation to describe what each of these groups of animals are like:

mammal

bird

fish

insect

amphibian

reptile

crustacean

mollusc

You must include:

- A labelled picture of an animal from each group to show the features that make each group identifiable
- A written description of each group
- Examples of different animals within each group



Are the animals vertebrates or invertebrates? Are they warm-blooded or cold-blooded? How many legs do they have? Do they have wings? Do they have an exo-skeleton?

# Challenge B

## How would you describe the features of these groups of animals?

Create a poster or presentation to describe what each of these groups of animals are like:

mammal	bird	fish	reptile	amphibian	insect
crustacean	mollusc	arachnid	echinoderm	myriapod	annelid

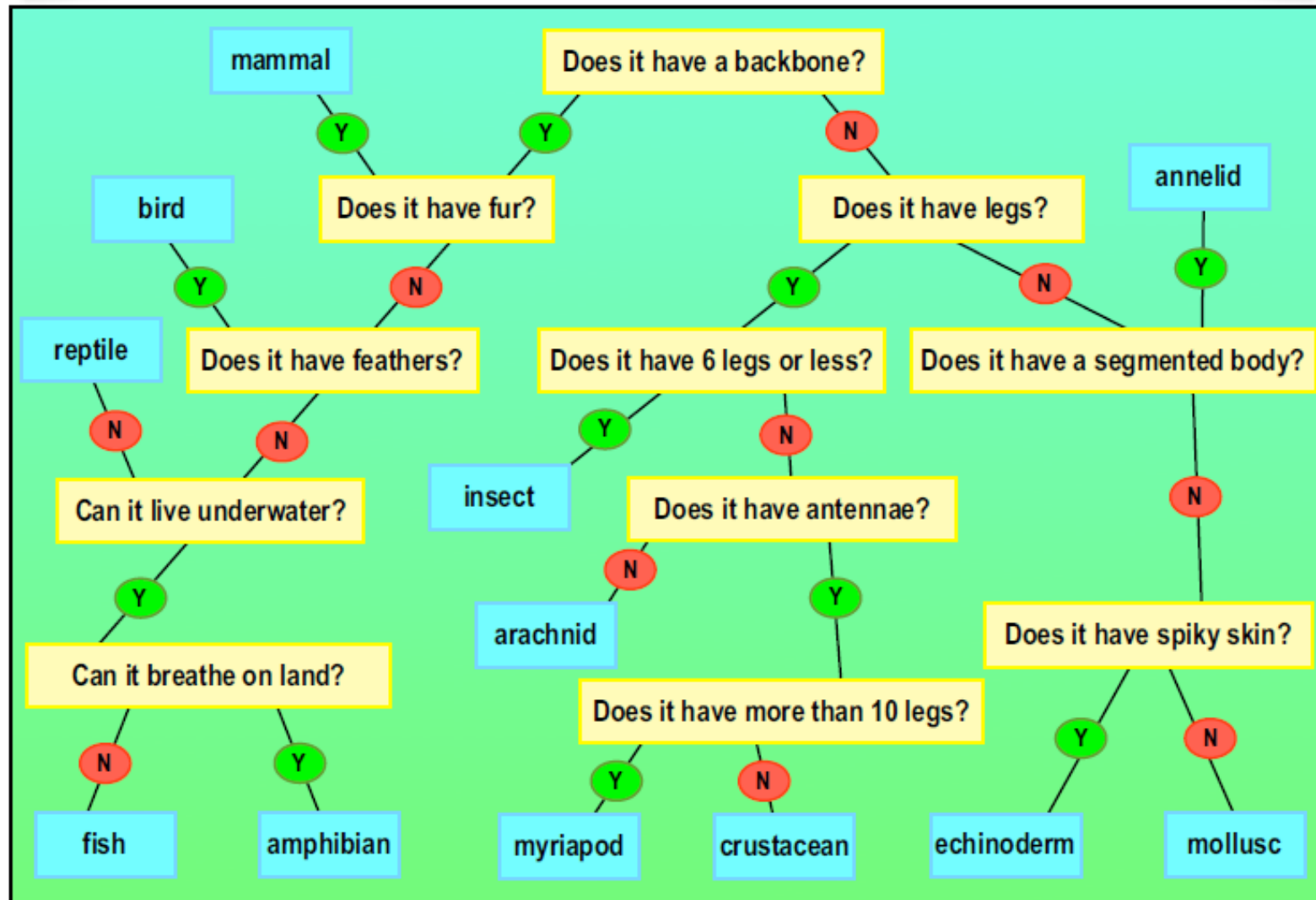
You must include:

- A labelled picture of an animal from each group to show the features that make each group identifiable
- A written description of each group
- Examples of different animals within each group



Are the animals vertebrates or invertebrates? Are they warm-blooded or cold-blooded? How many legs do they have? Do they have wings? Do they have an exo-skeleton?

A Classification Key – use this to help you define the features of different types of animal.



Hint: You may want to make your PowerPoint interactive!

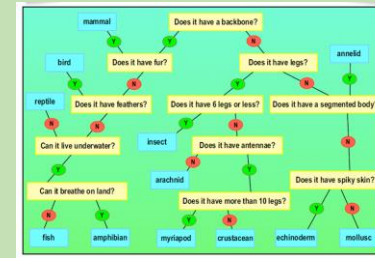
If you use PowerPoint, you could set your presentation out like an interactive classification key by using the hyperlink function. Click [here](#) for an explanation of what I mean.

# END

The slides beyond this point are links for the Optional interactive Challenge. Follow the links to have a look – and challenge yourself to have a go!

# OPTIONAL: Making An Interactive PowerPoint

You could base your PowerPoint on the questions in the Classification Key. Use the hyperlink function in PowerPoint to help you to do this.



Write a question and then make a 'Yes' and 'No' answer option. Make a new slide for the 'yes' option. On this slide, include pictures of animals that fall into this category and include a summary of their distinguishing features. Go back to your question slide and highlight the word 'yes'. Go to 'Insert' and choose 'hyperlink' Select the 'Place in this document' option and choose the page you made for the 'yes' option. Go back and repeat this step for the 'no' option. Keep going until you reach the end! This challenge will require planning, determination and some playing around on PowerPoint, but the results will be great! If you have a go, you may find that your presentation is a lot longer than the 16 slide SeeSaw limit – but you can get your grown up to email it to me. Click [here](#) to see an example of how you could start, if you choose this option.



Does it have a back bone?

Yes

No



Does it have fur?

Yes

No

Does it have legs?

Yes

No

You get the idea – go and create your own!

And make it prettier than this demo!

# It's a mammal!



Mammals have several distinguishing features, including:

- Mammary glands to feed their young.
- Three middle ear bones.
- Hair/fur. This is an adaptation that helps them to stay warm and to protect their skin.
- Other common features that are not unique to all mammals include sweat glands (whales do NOT have these) and being warm-blooded. Other features that are NOT unique to mammals include live births (as opposed to laying eggs).