

A group of meerkats are standing on a dark, textured rock. Several meerkats are standing upright on their hind legs, while others are sitting or standing lower. The background is a dark, blurred natural setting. The word "Animals" is written in a large, white, sans-serif font across the center of the image.

Animals

Prepared by: Besir Zeneli

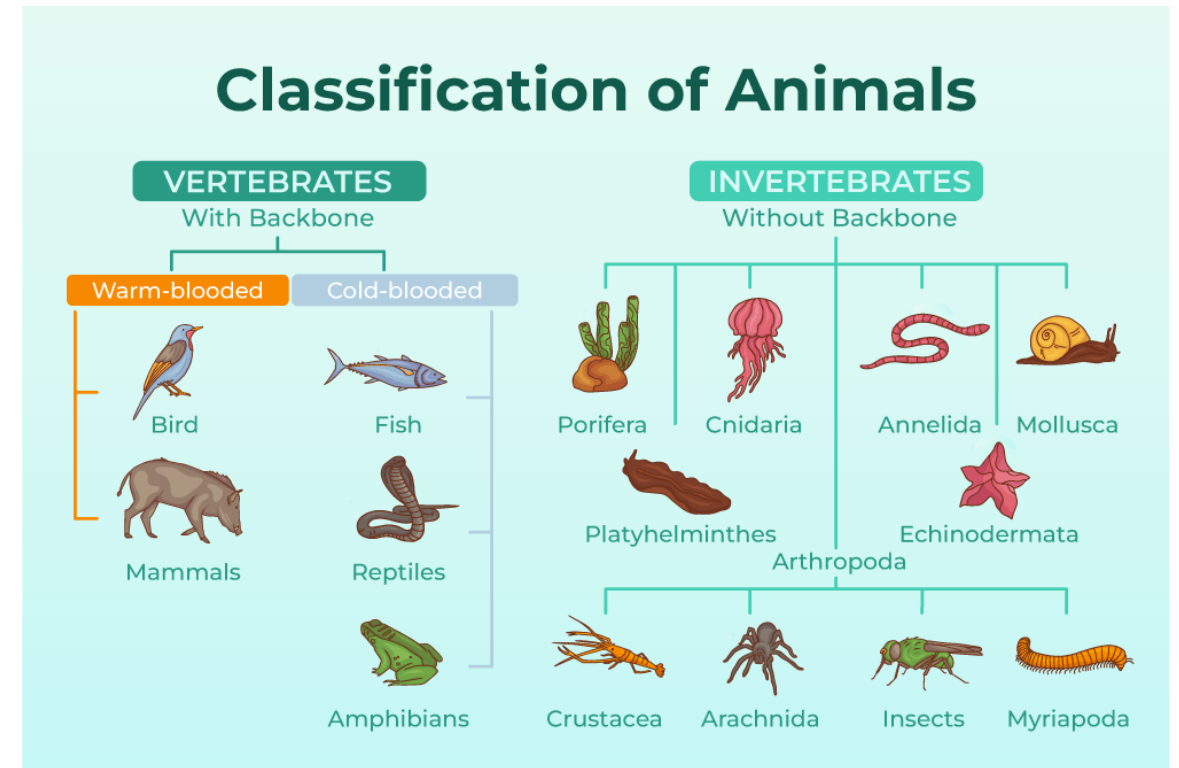


Objectives of the lesson

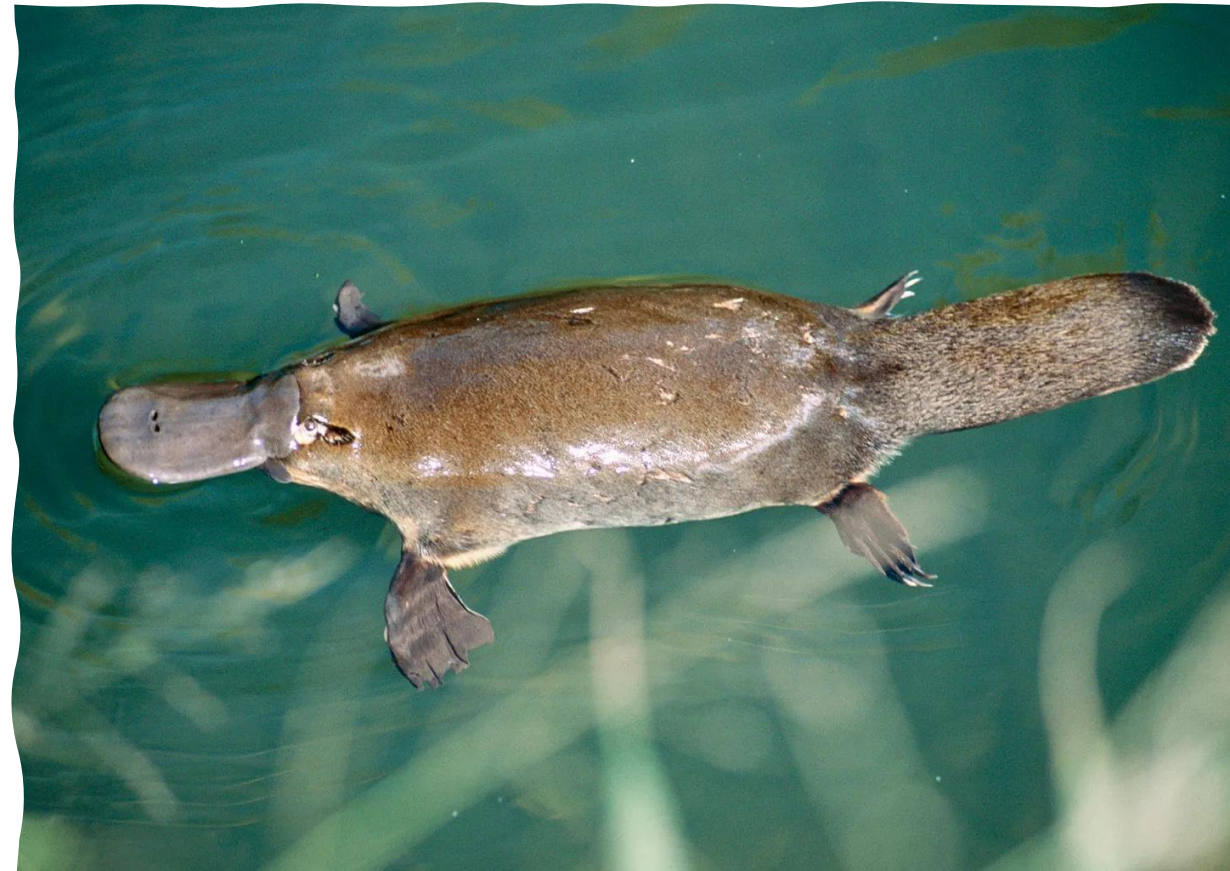
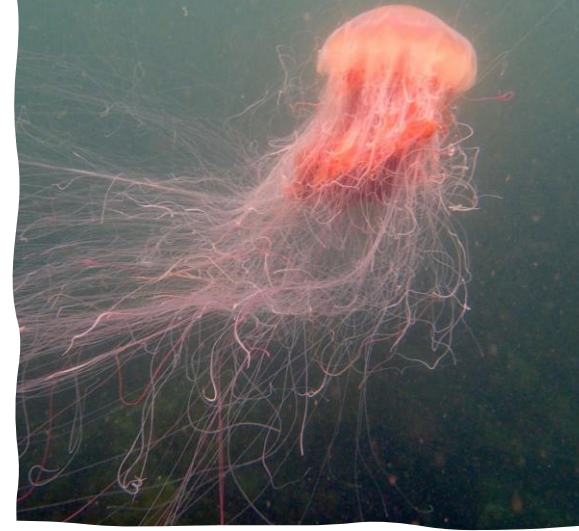
- Identify the characteristics of animals.
- Differentiate between vertebrates and invertebrates.
- Explain how the symmetry of animals differs

Animal characteristics

- Animals are many-celled; different kinds of cells with different functions.
- Animals are composed of eukaryotic cells; they have nucleus and membrane-bound organelles.
- Animals can't make their own food; they are called heterotroph.
- Animals must digest their food.
- Animals can move from one place to another place.



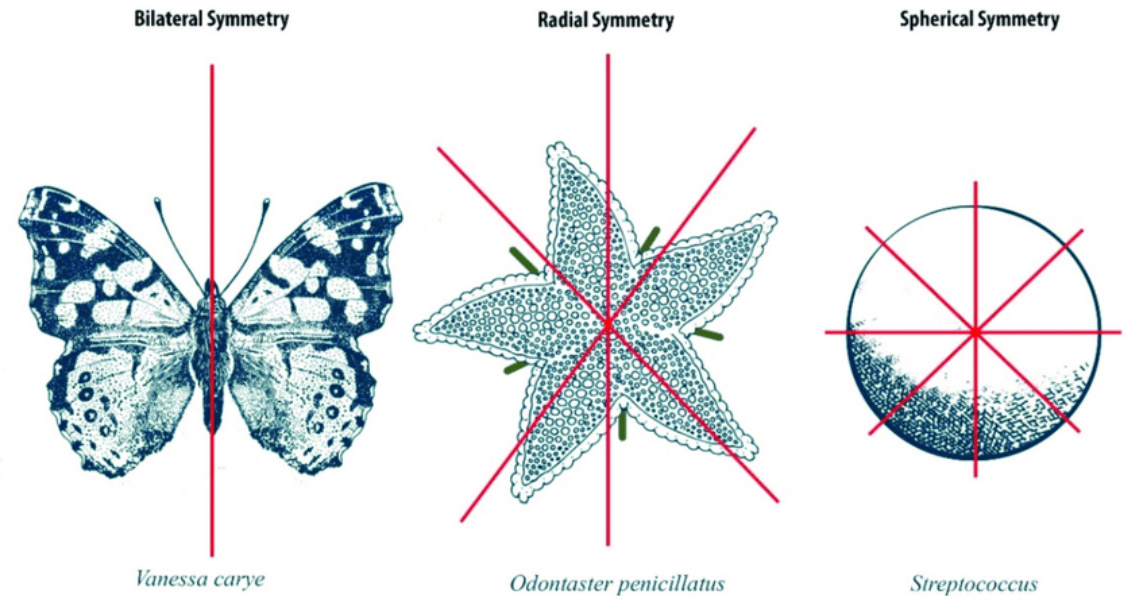
Animals come in a variety of shapes and sizes



- The lion's mane jellyfish can be found in the cold, arctic water and the warm water off the coasts of Florida and Mexico. Their tentacles can be up to 30 m long.
- Monarch butterflies in North America migrate up to 5,000 km each year.
- The platypus lives in Australia. It is an egg-laying mammal

Symmetry

- Symmetry refers to the arrangement of the individual parts of an object that can be divided into similar halves.
- **Radial symmetry** - animals with body parts arranged in a circle around a central point.
- **Bilateral symmetry** - have parts that are nearly mirror images of each other.
- **Asymmetry** - animals that have an irregular shape. They have bodies that cannot be divided into similar halves.



Animal Classification

Vertebrates

- Animals that have a backbone.

Invertebrates

- Animals that do not have a backbone.
- 97% of animals are invertebrates.

Classification of Animals

