

# Vertebrate history.

## McGraw-Hill - The Basics of Vertebrate Evolution

Diversity of Life				
Pre-Activity - Exploring Vertebrate Classification				
Grade	5th	Subject	Science	Time
Objectives	Students will explore vertebrate classification and compare the characteristics of mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fishes through individual or small group research and class discussion. This worksheet is an excellent complement to the Research Poster Project pre-activity.			
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create and analyze their own natural history research poster and describe the role of a taxonomic classification system (2005, 2006, 2007).</li> <li>• Classify animals as vertebrates or invertebrates and compare the characteristics of mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fishes.</li> </ul>			
Materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vertebrate worksheets (mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fish)</li> <li>• Pencils</li> <li>• Library and/or Internet access</li> </ul>			
Introduction	Students will be introduced to the meaning of the term "vertebrate" and how it is used to classify animals (i.e. all animals are classified as either vertebrates or invertebrates). Students will discuss the characteristics that all vertebrates have in common. Vertebrates are classified into five classes: mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fishes, each of which has its own special set of characteristics.			
Procedure	<p><b>Option A:</b> Have each student choose one vertebrate group to research and present.</p> <p><b>Option B:</b> Have each student conduct individual research on all five vertebrate groups. Assign students into five groups (the mammal group, the bird group, etc.). Have each group work together to conduct research on their assigned vertebrate group.</p> <p><b>Option C:</b> Have each student choose one vertebrate group to research and present.</p>			
Conclusion	Students will compare the similarities and differences between the five vertebrate groups. Create a flow chart on the board using the five vertebrate groups as the headings. After each meeting, have students determine a set of characteristics for the vertebrate group. Students will be encouraged to compare students and note any differences and/or similarities.			

Description: -  
 -Vertebrate history.  
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 Notes: Bibliography.  
 This edition was published in 1974



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Tags: #209. #Vertebrate #Natural #History.

### 209. Vertebrate Natural History.

Host associations and abbreviation of functional domains are described at the bottom of the figure. Version 1 January 1997 under construction. Some extra class meetings are required for regional field excursions and for early-morning bird-watching sessions.

### 209. Vertebrate Natural History.

Tetrapods comprise the dominant megafauna of most terrestrial environments and also include many partially or fully aquatic groups e. Summary Statistics for Globally Threatened Species. The newly discovered viruses appear in every family or genus of RNA virus associated with vertebrate infection, including those containing human pathogens such as influenza virus, the Arenaviridae and Filoviridae families, and have branching orders that broadly reflected the phylogenetic history of their hosts.

### The evolutionary history of vertebrate RNA viruses

Inbreeding depression is considered to be largely due to expression of deleterious. The two systems are thus complementary rather than opposed.

### Vertebrate

Comparative analysis estimates the relative frequencies of co-divergence and cross-species transmission within viral families.

## Related Books

- [Badāyūn ke cand udabā va shu'arā](#)
- [Twelfth night - or What you will](#)
- [Insulin antibodies.](#)
- [Kultur-filosofishe študyen](#)
- [Assistance et le conseil pour une nouvelle insertion sur le marché du travail - guide de bonne prati](#)