# **Animal Structure and Classification Comprehension Check**

1. Which of the following are considered part of the phylum that contains arthropods? Select all that apply.
   1. Jellyfish
   2. Spiders
   3. Scorpions
   4. Fish
   5. Crabs
   6. Shrimp
   7. Frogs
   8. Corals
   9. Lobsters
2. What structures make mammals different from other classes of vertebrates? Select all that apply.
   1. Newborn mammals drink milk from their mothers
   2. Mammals are cold-blooded
   3. Mammals grow hair
   4. Mammals grow feathers, scales, or hair
   5. Mammals are warm-blooded
3. Which classification includes species that are more like one another: family or genus?
4. Consider the following taxonomy. Place the missing categories into the correct spots:

|  |
| --- |
| Order Phylum Species |

* Kingdom
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Class
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Family
* Genus
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Consider how the kingdom taxonomy is organized. What happens as you move down the levels?
2. Why are monarch butterflies not considered members of the phylum Chordata?
3. What do scientists consider when grouping animals into orders?
4. Sometimes there is confusion when people refer to animals by their common names. How do scientists address this problem?
5. Who was Carl Linnaeus?
6. What types of structures do scientists consider when classifying animals?

# **Animal Structure and Classification Comprehension Check Answer Key**

1. Which of the following are considered part of the phylum arthropods? Select all that apply.
   1. Jellyfish
   2. Spiders
   3. Scorpions
   4. Fish
   5. Crabs
   6. Shrimp
   7. Frogs
   8. Corals
   9. Lobsters
2. What structures make mammals different from other classes of vertebrates? Select all that apply.
   1. Newborn mammals drink milk from their mothers
   2. Mammals are cold-blooded
   3. Mammals grow hair
   4. Mammals grow feathers, scales, or hair
   5. Mammals are warm-blooded
3. Which classification includes species that are more like one another: family or genus?
   1. Genus includes species that are more like one another than those included in a family.
4. Consider the following taxonomy. Place the missing categories into the correct spots:

|  |
| --- |
| Order Phylum Species |

* Kingdom
* Phylum
* Class
* Order
* Family
* Genus
* Species

1. What is a taxonomy?
   1. A taxonomy is the science of naming and classifying living things.
2. Consider how the kingdom taxonomy is organized. What happens as you move down the levels?
   1. As you move down the levels of the kingdom taxonomy, the relationships between the animals become closer. They are more similar toward the bottom of the taxonomy than the top of the taxonomy.
3. Why are monarch butterflies not considered members of the phylum Chordata?
   1. Monarch butterflies are not considered members of the phylum Chordata because they are do not have backbones like the other animals within that phylum. Instead, monarch butterflies belong to the phylum Arthropoda.
4. Sometimes there is confusing when people refer to animals by their common names. How do scientists address this problem?
   1. Scientists use scientific names of plants and animals instead of common names to avoid confusion. These names come from the organism’s genus and species name.
5. Who was Carl Linnaeus?
   1. Carl Linneaus was a naturalist who wrote the Systema Naturae which is the system we use in modern times to scientifically name plants and animals.
6. What types of structures do scientists consider when classifying animals?
   1. Scientists consider structures such as cells, organ systems, bone structure, and appearance to classify animals.