

# Classification

L.O To be able to identify characteristics of different classes of animals

# The levels of classification

Domain

Kingdom

Phylum

Class

Order

Family

Genus

Species

# Domain

There are 3 domains: Archaea, Bacteria and Eukarya. Plants and animals are all eukaryotes.

# Kingdom

There are 6 kingdoms, including animals, plants, fungi and bacteria.

# Phylum

The 6 kingdoms are then split into phyla. There are more than 30 phyla in the animal kingdom. Phylum chordata includes all vertebrates.

# Class

Each phyla is divided into classes. The chordata phylum includes amphibians, birds, mammals, reptiles, and fish.

Order

The order and the family divides into further groups.

Family

Genus

The genus includes species that are very closely related and share unique body structures.

Species

A species is defined as a group of animals that can reproduce to produce fertile offspring.

Class – Mammals

What other groups can you think of for class?

Class:

Mammals

Fish

Birds

Reptiles

Amphibians

Insects

Arachnids

Annelids

Molluscs

Crustaceans

Echinoderms



## Vertebrates:

Mammals

Fish

Birds

Reptiles

Amphibians

## Invertebrates:

Insects

Arachnids

Annelids

Molluscs

Crustaceans

Echinoderms

What do you already know about the  
different classes?



## Annelids –

These creatures don't have any limbs. Their body is divided into segments. They are cold blooded.



## Molluscs –

Most molluscs have a soft body covered by a hard shell. Some live on land, and move slowly on a flat sole whilst others live in water and attach themselves to rocks or other surfaces.



## Crustaceans –

These creatures have a hard shell to help protect their body. They have a head and an abdomen. Many of them have claws that help them crawl and eat.



## Echinoderms –

These creatures live in the ocean and have arms and legs that radiate from the centre of their body. The central body contains their organs and mouth.

