**Lesson 14: Kingdom Animalia**

**Learning Target**: #7. I can compare and contrast the structure and function of different types of eukaryotes from Kingdoms Protists, Fungi, Plants and Animals

* Over 1 million species of animals exist in 35 major phyla
* All animals share the following characteristics:

1. Cells are eukaryotic
2. Lack cell walls
3. Multicellular
4. Heterotrophs that ingest food
5. Have mobility at some stage of life cycle
6. Reproduce sexually and produce an embryo that undergoes stages of development

* One main characteristic used to classify animals is whether the organism has a backbone
  + Animals without backbones are called **invertebrates**
    - 95% of animal are invertebrates
  + Animals with backbones are called **vertebrates**

**Lesson Learnings:**

Section 3.3 (pg 96-107) in text.

Using the flowchart on the back of the lesson notes as a guide, give examples for each classification of Kingdom Animalia. Specify what makes each division different. (ie. What is the difference between protosomes and deuterosomes? Give an animal example for each class of Chordates. What are key features of each class?

Make notes on the following using any format you like (jot notes, flow chart, mind map ect):

* Radial/ Bilateral symmetry
* Protosomes/Deuterosomes
* Echinoderms/Chordates
* 7 Class of Chordates
* 6 Phylum of Protosomes

