

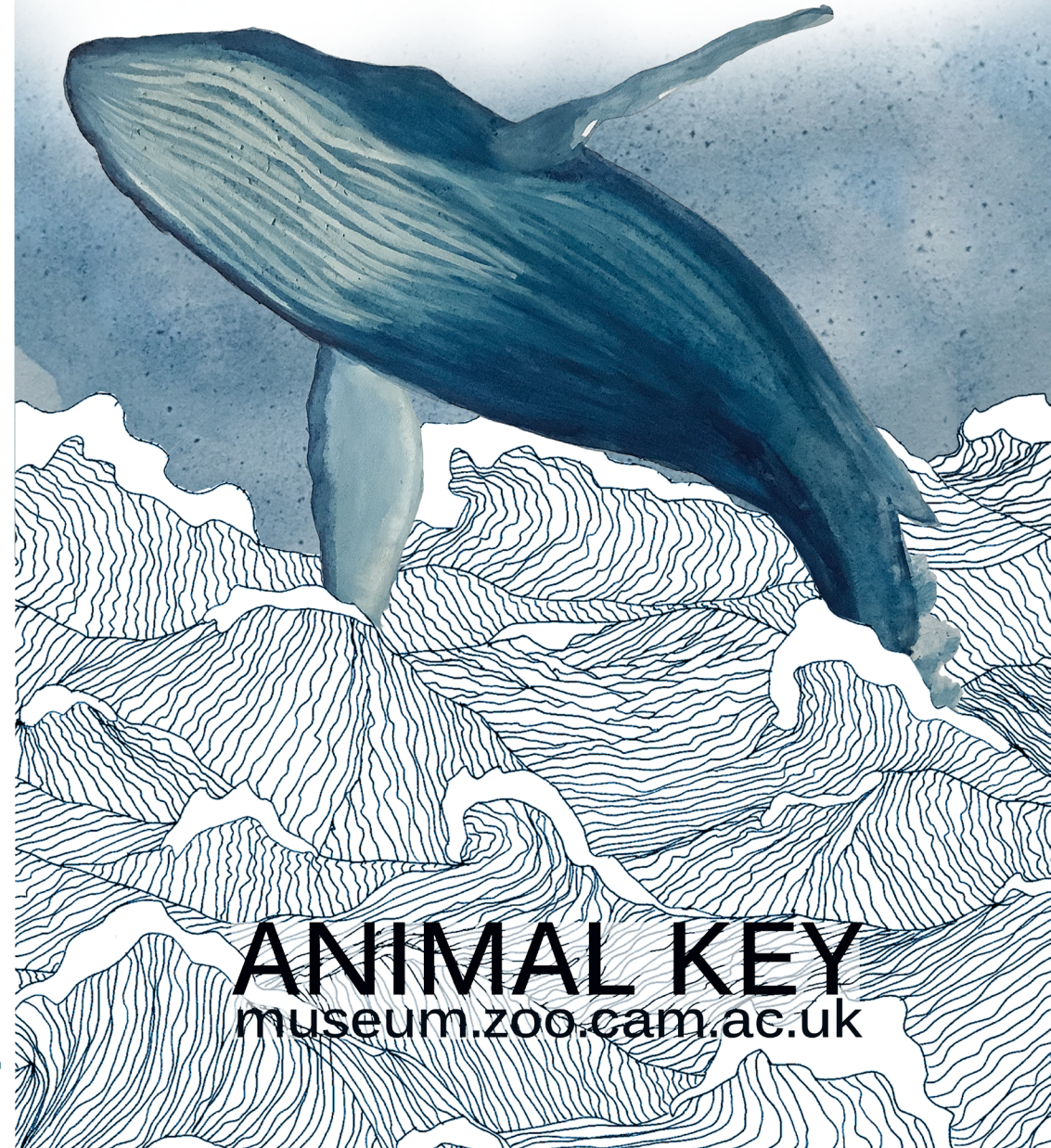
Backbone: The part of the skeleton which forms the spine.
Bones: Internal scaffold or structure hardened with calcium. Assists with shape, movement, and protection.
Egg: A rounded structure, sometimes with a shell, that young animals grow inside.
Example (e.g.): Illustrates this rule.
Exception: Does not follow this rule.
Feather: Feathers cover the body of birds.
Gills: Used to take oxygen from the water in fish and some amphibians.
Hair: Threadlike strands that grow from our skin.
Laying eggs: Female animal gives birth to rounded shell with young inside.
Leg: A limb that an animal stands on.
Placenta: Structure in the womb through which a mother gives her young oxygen and energy
Pouch: Part of the body which looks like a pocket on an animal's front.
Scales: Hard plates on the skin.
Shell: A hard protective outer case.
Skin: Natural outer covering of body.

VOCABULARY

This activity shows how we can use observations to identify different types of animal by following a 'key'. It does not show their evolutionary relationships. To uncover these scientists use DNA sequences and other observations. Here is a tree showing how we think the different groups of animals are related to one another...



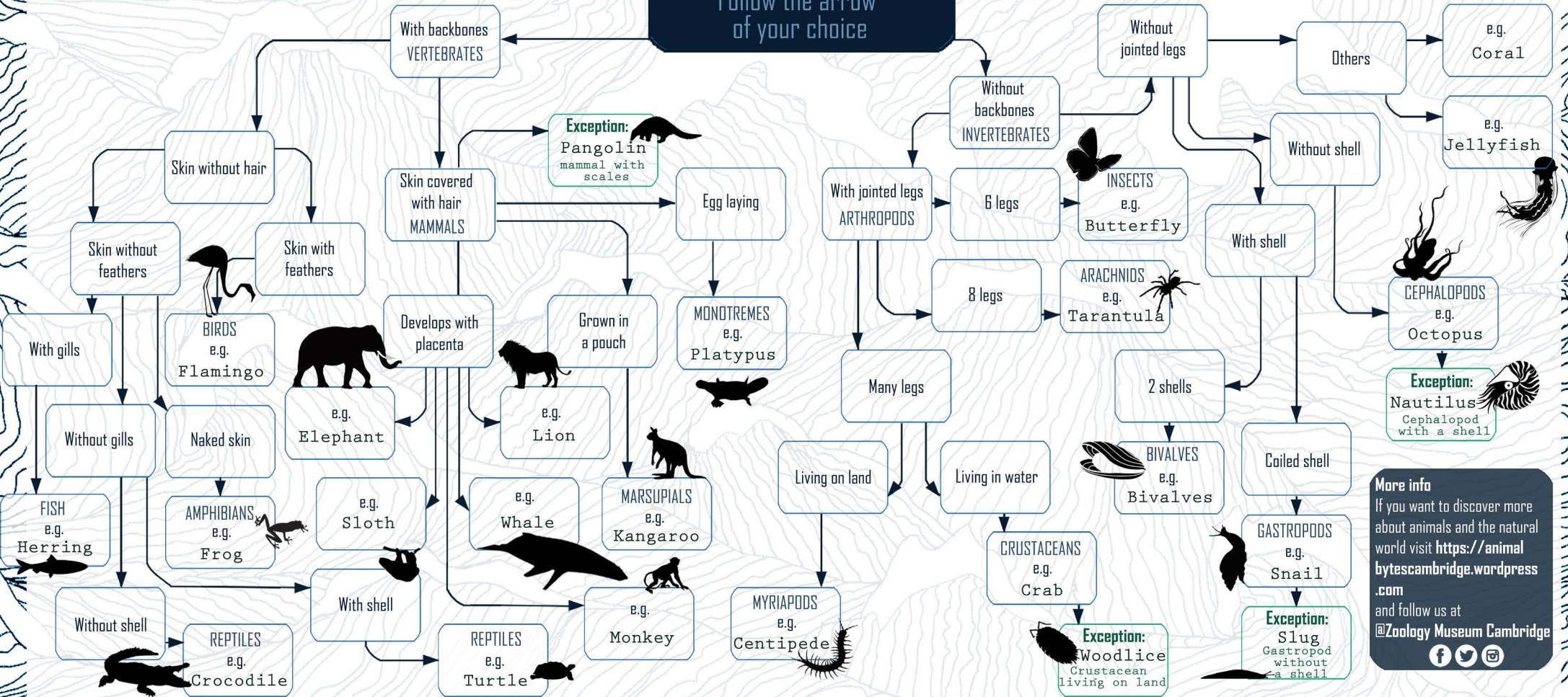
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ANIMAL KEY
museum.zoo.cam.ac.uk

ANIMAL KEY

Follow the arrow of your choice



More info
 If you want to discover more about animals and the natural world visit <https://animalbytescambridge.wordpress.com> and follow us at @Zoology Museum Cambridge

CAN WE JUDGE AN ANIMAL BY ITS COVER?

Use the trail, making choices as you go. These choices will decide which type of animal you end with...Find your final animal group in the Museum. Choose an animal you see there and describe it:

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Draw the animal here.