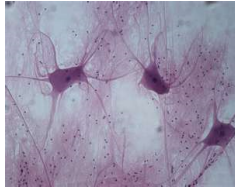
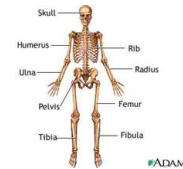


Animals..... :)	
Structure of animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • multicellular organisms • cells- basic unit of structure and function in living things • tissues- group of similar cells that perform a certain function <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - example- nerve tissue carries messages from one body part to another



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Structure of animals	
Structure of animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • organs- tissues combine together that perform a complex function <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - example- thigh bone made of bone tissue, nerve tissue and blood • systems- group of structures that perform functions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - skeletal system- all bones



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Functions of animals	
Functions of animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • obtaining food and oxygen <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - carnivore- eats meat - herbivore- eats plants - omnivore- eats meat and plants - get oxygen from air or water • keeping conditions stable <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - have adaptations to keep body cool • movement • reproduction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - most reproduce sexually - some reproduce asexually like sea anemones which split down the middle into two identical organisms



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Symmetry	
Symmetry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the balanced arrangement of parts in animals • bilateral symmetry- one line that divides it into halves that are mirror images <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - are larger, more complex - allows for a streamlined body - examples- human, tigers, fish • radial symmetry- have many lines of symmetry that go through a central point <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - all live in water - most do not move fast - examples- star fish, jellyfish



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Sponges	
Sponges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • have no symmetry- asymmetrical • live mostly in oceans but can be found in freshwater rivers and lakes • adult sponges are attached to hard surfaces • water carries food and oxygen and takes away waste • water helps young sponge travel to new places



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Body of sponge	
Body of sponge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • invertebrates that have no tissue or organs • phylum- Porifera- "having pores" • have spikes that help keep it upright in water and defend from other animals • filters food from water moving through it • reproduce asexually by budding- new sponge grows on side of adult sponge; bud breaks free • reproduce sexually- has both sperm and egg cells



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