



3.2 WHO IS IN YOUR FAMILY?

Invertebrate animals are grouped into different groups called **phyla**. The animals in each phylum have certain common characteristics that allow the animals in those groups to be grouped together.

The four main groups are: Cnidaria, Mollusca, Arthropoda and Echinodermata.

Cnidaria - Corals, Anemones

Cnidarians have stinging cells, **radial symmetry** and only one body opening. They have a simple muscle and nervous system, and their body wall is made of two layers of cells. They also have two body forms - a **polyp** and a **medusa**.

Mollusca - Mussels, Octopus,

These are soft bodied creatures with no segments, but their body is divided into a head, body and foot region. Some of these animals have external shells, while others have an internal shell, or no shell at all. Most of them live on or around rocks.

Arthropoda - Crabs, Rock Lobsters

These animals have their bodies divided into segments. Their body is covered by an exoskeleton and need to moult to grow. They have jointed legs. They are **bilaterally symmetrical**, and they have got gills, so they are able to exchange gases under water.

Echinodermata - Sea stars, Urchins

These are very slow moving animals. They have a **five-rayed symmetry** (or multiples of five). Their skin is tough and often spiny. They do not have eyes. They are the only group that is only found in the sea.

Activity 2: Finding a Phylum

Grade 10: LO2 – AS 2 Comparing the features of different organisms to classify them into a group



What you need:

- The diagram of the animals to be classified & the fact sheets

What to do:



Looking at the diagram of each organism try to match it to its correct phylum.

Da Family

