

Read the selection below. Answer questions XX–XX.

How Animals Live¹
by Lisa Oram

How are animals grouped?

What All Animals Need

- 1 Almost all animals need water, food, oxygen, and shelter to live.
- 2 Animals get water from drinking or eating food. They get food by eating plants or other animals.
- 3 Animals get oxygen from air or water. Many land animals breathe with lungs. Many water animals breathe with gills.
- 4 Animals need shelter. Some animals find or build shelter. Other animals grow hard shells to protect themselves.

Ways Of Grouping Animals

- 5 Animals can be grouped by their traits. A **trait** is the way an animal looks or acts. Animals get traits from their parents. Traits can be used to group animals.

Animals with Backbones

- 6 Animals with backbones belong to one group. A **vertebrate** is an animal with a backbone. Vertebrates' backbones grow as they get older. Fish, snakes, and cats are all vertebrates. Vertebrates can look very different.
- 7 Fish are vertebrates that live in water. Fish have scaly skin. They breathe through gills.
- 8 Amphibians are vertebrates. They can live in water. They can also live on land. Amphibians breathe through gills when they are young. They also get oxygen through their skin. As they grow, they develop lungs. Toads and frogs are amphibians.

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- 9 Reptiles are vertebrates with scaly skin. Crocodiles and alligators are reptiles. They breathe through lungs. Snakes, lizards, and turtles are reptiles, too.
- 10 Birds are vertebrates that breathe through lungs. They have bills instead of teeth. Wings and light bones help most birds fly. Their feathers keep them warm.
- 11 Mammals are vertebrates. Mammals have hair on their bodies. This keeps them warm. They breathe through lungs. Mammals feed milk to their young.

Animals Without Backbones

- 12 Most animals do not have backbones. These animals are called invertebrates.
- 13 Most invertebrates do not grow as big as vertebrates. Invertebrates make up most of the animals on Earth. There are many more invertebrates than vertebrates. Sea jellies, butterflies, and clams are all invertebrates.
- 14 Worms are invertebrates. They have long, soft bodies. Worms do not have legs. They slide and wiggle through the ground to move. Earthworms live in soil and keep it healthy.
- 15 Insects, spiders, and crabs are arthropods. Arthropods are the largest group of invertebrates. They have skeletons on the outsides of their bodies. They also have legs with joints.

How do animals grow and change?

Life Cycles

- 16 All animals grow and change over time. These changes are called a life cycle. Animals start as an egg. Some animals lay their eggs. The eggs hatch when the young animals are ready. Other animals grow from eggs inside their mother's body. Those mothers give birth to live young. Some animals begin life looking like their parents. Others look different.

A Butterfly's Life Cycle

- 17 A butterfly begins life as an egg. A caterpillar, or **larva**, hatches from the egg. A larva is a young insect. The caterpillar eats and grows. Soon it spins a hard covering, or chrysalis, around itself. The larva is now a **pupa**. It grows and changes. It becomes an adult butterfly. The butterfly breaks open the chrysalis and crawls out. Butterflies lay eggs. After laying eggs, butterflies die. Then the life cycle of the butterfly is complete.

Some Vertebrate Life Cycles

18 Vertebrate life cycles can be different. Some vertebrates go through many changes as they grow. Others hardly change at all.

A Frog's Life Cycle

19 Frogs go through many changes. They start life in the water as eggs. Tadpoles hatch from the eggs. They breathe with gills and live underwater. The tadpole grows lungs and legs, and turns into an adult. Most adult frogs live near water.

A Mammal's Life Cycle

20 Most mammals develop inside their mother's body. Young mammals drink milk from their mothers. They have either hair or fur. Many young mammals look a lot like their parents soon after they are born.