

Kingdom Animalia

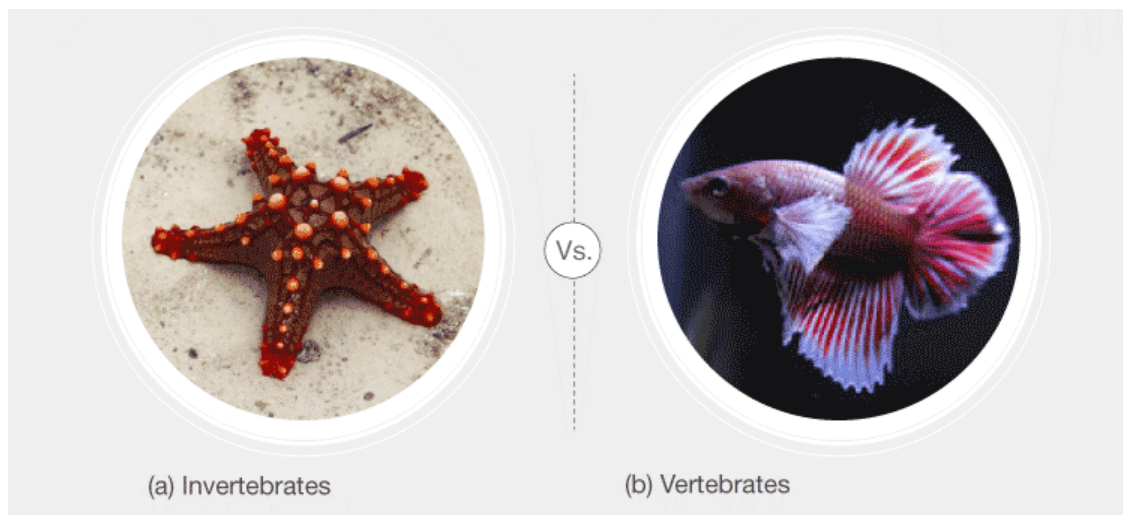
Multicellular organisms with well-developed tissues; usually motile; heterotrophic by ingestion, generally in a digestive cavity.

Although there are many different types of animals, they have characteristics in common:

1. Are heterotrophic and usually acquire food by ingestion followed by digestion.
2. Typically have the power of motion or locomotion by means of muscle fibers.
3. Are multicellular, and most have specialized cells that form tissues and organs.
4. Sexual reproduction and produce an embryo that undergoes developmental stages.

In the animal kingdom, animals have been classified into two main categories based on the presence or absence of the backbone:

- 1- **Invertebrates**: can be simply identified as animals that don't have a backbone.
- 2- **Vertebrates**: Members possess a well-defined internal skeleton system, which includes a backbone



Differences Between Invertebrates and Vertebrates

	Invertebrates	Vertebrates
1	Invertebrates do not possess a backbone.	Vertebrates possess a backbone and an internal skeleton.
2	Presence of an exoskeleton	Well-developed brain, Internal skeleton, and advanced nervous system.
3	Small and slower-moving animals.	Large and faster-moving animals.
4	Flatworms, arthropods, sponges, insects are few examples Invertebrates.	Mammals, fish, reptiles, amphibians, and birds are examples of Vertebrates.