

FISH

- Ectothermic
- Internal and external fertilisation
- 2 chambered heart
- Respiration through gills
- 3 groups
 - agnatha
Ex. hagfish, lamprey
 - chondrichthyes
Ex. sharks, rays
 - ostichthyes
Ex. tuna, trout

MAMMALS

- endo thermic
- 4 chambered heart
- Highly developed brain (cerebrum is large)
- Diaphragm
- hair on body to keep warm
- 4 types of glands
- Highly developed teeth (diversified diet)
- internal fertilisation
- Young fed milk
- 3 groups
 - monotremes
Ex. echidna, platypus
 - marsupials
Ex. koala, kangaroo
 - placental mammals
Ex. cow, cat, dog, humans

AMPHIBIANS

- 4 limbs (tetrapods)
- Ectothermic
- 3 chambered heart
- external fertilization
- Adapted to life on land = lungs
- Not adapted to life on land = moist skin + reproduction

VERTEBRATES

- Phylum: chordata
- Presence of notochord – becomes backbone
- Presence of a dorsal nerve cord – becomes spinal cord + brain
- Presence of gill slits

AVES

- Tetrapod : 2 legs + 2 wings
- endo thermic
- 4 chambered heart
- scales on legs, feathers on body
- Very light = made for flight
 - hollow bones
 - hollow feathers
 - lay eggs
 - excrete immediately
- internal fertilization
- Ex. chickadee, Canada goose, parrot

REPTILES

- ecto thermic
- 4 chambered heart *
- (incomplete)
- Fully adapted to life on land
 - Scales
 - lungs
 - Downward facing limbs
 - internal fertilization (amniotic egg)
- Ex. turtles, snakes, lizards, crocodiles