# VERTEBRATES AND INVERTEBRATES

**A. Write YES or NO. Use capital letters.**

| | VERTEBRATES | INVERTEBRATES |
|---|---|---|
| Internal skeleton | | |
| Bones | | |
| Backbone / spine | | |

**B. Complete the sentences.**

1. _____ give bodies their shape.
2. The s_____ consists of vertebrae which allow is to move and be flexible.
3. The bodies of vertebrates are divided into h_____, t_____ and _____.
4. Vertebrates can be _____ and terrestrial.
5. Other vertebrates like eagles, _____.
6. Vertebrates _____ in different ways: walking, jumping, crawling, climbing, running and flying.
7. Vertebrates can be classified into five groups: fish, r_____, a_____, birds and _____.

**C. Read and complete the text.**

Invertebrates lay eggs, so they are _____. They can be classified into _____ groups: sponges, jellyfish, corals, worms, mollusks, echinoderms and arthropods.

S_____ are aquatic and porous. We can use them in the _____. Jellyfish and corals are _____ animals. This means that they live in the sea. Jellyfish have gelatinous bodies with _____ which have small, venomous stingers. Corals are marine _____ that produce limestone residue. Invertebrates called _____ have soft, long bodies which they drag on the ground. They can be aquatic or _____.

An example of a mollusk is a s_____. Some mollusks have _____, like mussels, but others like octopus, do not.

Echinoderms are aquatic and have _____. Examples are the _____ _____ and the _____. 80% Of all _____ on earth are arthropods. They can be classified according to the number of _____ they have. Insects have _____ legs; arachnids have _____; crustaceans have _____ and myriapods have more than _____ legs.

LIVEWORKSHEETS