Lesson 1-Invertebrates

KEY TERMS

backbone exoskeleton invertebrates

vertebrates

OBJECTIVES

- Identify traits common to all invertebrates
- Compare vertebrates and invertebrates

Animals that have a backbone are called **vertebrates**. All vertebrates have one thing in common, a *spine* or **backbone**. There are **five** (5) groups of vertebrates.

Birds	Fish	Amphibians	Reptiles	Mammals
flamingo	grouper	frog	sea turtle	dog
pigeon	Blue Marlin	toad	iguana	human
seagull	snapper	newt	lizard	horse

Animals without a backbone are called **invertebrates**. Most invertebrates have exoskeletons. An **exoskeleton** is a hard outer covering that protects an animal's body and gives it support. Some invertebrate groups include *insects*, *spiders*, *mollusks*, *sponges*, *spiny-skinned animals* and *worms*.



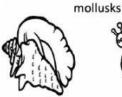




insects



spider



conch



snail



sponge



starfish



worm



		Date: _		
	Invert	ebrates-Assessr	nent	
Read and answ	er the following que	stions correctly.		
1. List the FIVE	groups of vertebrate	es.		[5]
2. What is the	difference between a	a vertebrate and an inv	ertebrate?	[2]
2. Maret lavoret	ahuatas hayo ayaska	letons What are TWO	functions of the exoskeleton?	[2]
3. Wost invert	eprates nave exoske	letons. What are 1 WO	functions of the exoskeleton:	[2]
			¥i	
4. Complete th	ne table below by wri	iting ONE example of ar	n insect and ONE example of a	ĺ
4. Complete th mollusk.	ne table below by wri		n insect and ONE example of a	[2]
			n insect and ONE example of a	
	(accept other reason			
	(accept other reason			
5. Which word	(accept other reason	nable response)		[2]
mollusk.	(accept other reason	nable response)	MOLLUSK	[2]
5. Which word	INSECT	for backbone ? Shade i	MOLLUSK n the LETTER next to the corre	[2]