

Name:

Date of Birth:

Date:

Subject: Interdisciplinary Unit

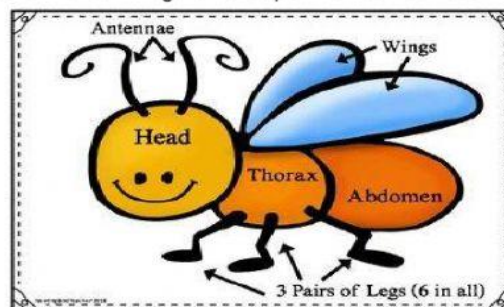
Topic: Invertebrates

Invertebrates are animals **without** backbones (spines). Most invertebrates have exoskeletons. An **exoskeleton** is a hard outer covering that protects an animal's body and gives it support.

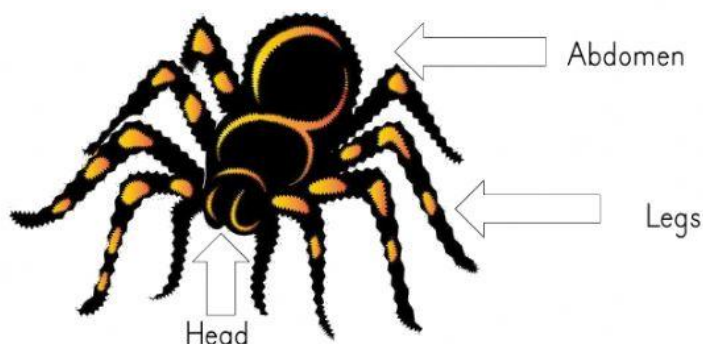
Examples of invertebrates

Name of Invertebrate	Characteristics
Jellyfish and Sea Anemones	Has jelly like bodies with tentacles and stinging cells to catch food
Flatworms and Round Worms	Can be long with no body segments.
Mollusks	Many have a shell. Their bodies are not in segments and they move around on a muscular foot. Examples: conch, clams
Starfish and Sea Urchins	They have spiny skins.
Arthropods	Have a hard outer skeleton with jointed legs. Examples: crustaceans, insects, spiders, centipedes, and millipedes.

Insects have three body segments: **the head, the thorax, and the abdomen.** They also have six legs. Most insects have wings and a pair of antennae. Examples: **ants, butterflies**



Spiders have two body segments: **the head and the abdomen.** They also have eight legs and eight eyes. Most spiders spin silk webs in which they use to catch insects to eat.



Name: _____ Date: _____

Interdisciplinary Unit- Vertebrates

Instructions: Choose the correct word to complete the sentences below.

1. Invertebrates are animals _____ backbones.
a. with b. strong c. without
2. An _____ is a hard outer covering that protects an animal's body.
a. exoskeleton b. skull c. ribs
3. A _____ is an example of an invertebrate.
a. amphibian b. mollusk c. bird

Instructions: Drag and drop the following pictures under their correct heading.



Insect	Mollusk

Instructions: Label the parts of an insect and spider correctly.

