

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.