

Animals without a Backbone: Invertebrates

- **Invertebrates** can be sorted into smaller groups.
 - **Cnidarians**: sac-like bodies. Tentacles with stinging cells. Live in sea.
 - **Worms**: small with a long, thin body, no legs. Can be flats or round.
 -: usually have a shell. Soft body.
 - **Echinoderms**: spiny skin.
 -: external skeleton. Bodies are divided in sections. Some have antennae or feelers.

1. Draw a line to match each word with its meaning.

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Tentacles | • Long part of the body for walking |
| Legs | • Long thin parts that are used for holding things or moving. |
| Shell | • Hard protective covering. |

2. Complete using these words:

invertebrates molluscs worms

- Animals without backbones are called Invertebrates can be sorted into smaller groups. These are cnidarians, , , echinoderms and arthropods.

3. Draw a line to match each group with its characteristics.

Cnidarians

- sac-like bodies. Tentacles with stinging cells. Live in sea.

Worms

- usually have a shell.

Molluscs

- spiny skin.

- small with a long, thin body, no legs. Can be flats or round.

Echinoderms

- external skeleton. Bodies are divided in sections. Some have antennae.

Arthropods

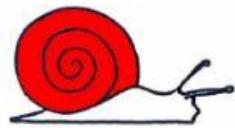
4. Choose and drag to place.



Name: Clam (Shellfish)



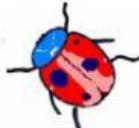
Group: Molluscs



Name: _____



Group: _____



Grasshoper

Crab

Snail

Ant

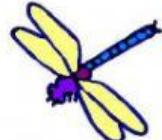
Beetle

Dragonfly

Jellyfish

Octopus

Clam (shellfish)



Name: _____



Group: _____



5. Choose the right answer.

- Jellyfish
- Spider
- Snail
- Horse
- Dragonfl