

WC 22.06.2020

2 Part Lesson (Lesson 3 and 4)

Science - Living Things and Their Habitats





LO: LO: To classify invertebrates

1. I can identify invertebrate groups
2. I can describe the features of the invertebrate groups
3. I can classify an organism as a vertebrate or invertebrate based on its features
4. I can justify the classification of an organism

Key vocabulary: Vertebrates, mammals, fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, invertebrates, insects, spiders, snails, worms, poriferans, cnidarians, mollusks, annelids, arthropods, echinoderms

Recap: Solve the anagrams

1. LAMMAM
2. DBIR
3. HFIS
4. REEPLIT
5. BINMAPANI

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 

What is a vertebrate?

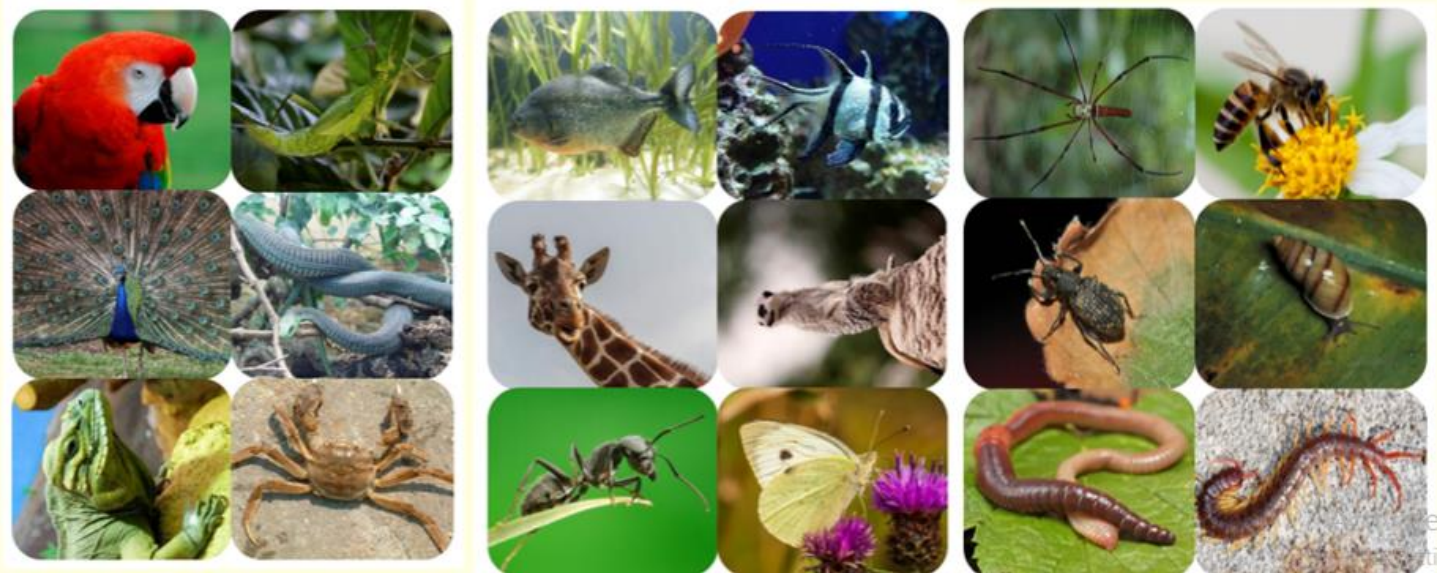
Challenge:

Which vertebrate group do I belong to? Can you justify why?



Recap: Exploration Activity 5 mins

- Classify the animals as vertebrates or invertebrates
- Classify the invertebrates by observable features. What do you notice?



Discuss:



- Do all animals have bones?
- What do you know about invertebrates?
- Can you name any types of invertebrates?
- Invertebrates can be classified into 6 groups. Do you know what they are?
- Why are invertebrates important?

Scientific facts

- As you know, vertebrates have a spine, while invertebrates do not. Invertebrates are extremely diverse and represent 95% of all animals on Earth.
- Invertebrates can be classified into 6 groups
- Understanding invertebrates helps us appreciate the rich variety of animals on Earth.
- Despite their sometimes unusual or frightening appearance, these creatures are animals.
- Each type of invertebrate has specific body parts and abilities to enable it to survive
- They are important as members of food webs, decomposers and as pollinators.



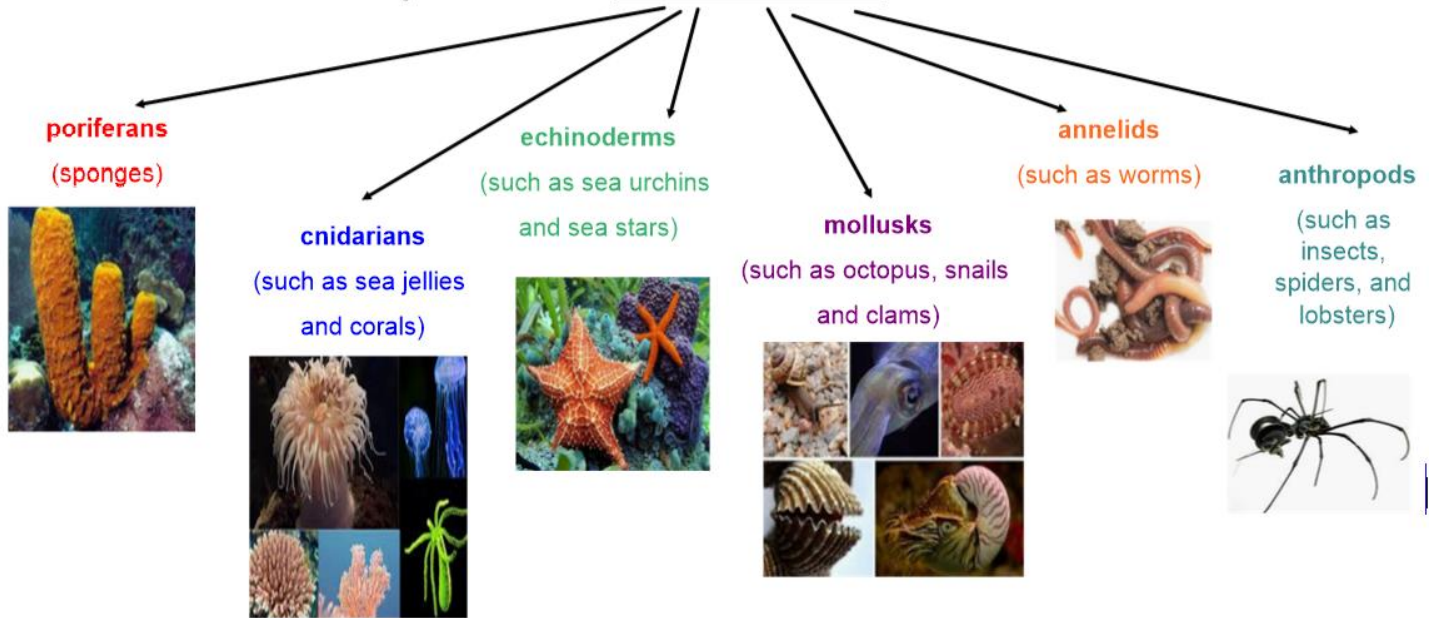
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How many groups can invertebrates be classified into?

Invertebrates



Activity: 10 mins

- Classify the invertebrates by observable features based on the classification of invertebrates. What do you notice now?



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Part 2 - Lesson 4 (Continued)

LO: To research about invertebrate groups

Task: Choose 2-3 different groups of invertebrates. Describe their features and draw a diagram.

Challenge: Can you classify the group even further?

Echinoderms

Echinoderms (scientific name **Echinodermata**) are a major group of only marine animals. The name comes from the Greek word for "spiny skin". There are about 7,000 species found usually on the sea floor in every marine habitat from the intertidal zone to the ocean depths. They have a wide variety of colours. There are at least 800 species of echinoderm on the Great Barrier Reef.

Echinoderms have radial symmetry, many having five or multiples of five arms. They have a shell, made mainly of calcium carbonate, which is covered by skin. The skin contains cells to help support and maintenance the skeleton, pigment cells, cells to detect motion on the animal's surface, and sometimes gland cells which secrete sticky fluids or even toxins.

<http://www.mesa.edu.au/echinoderms/>

