

YOU WILL LOVE

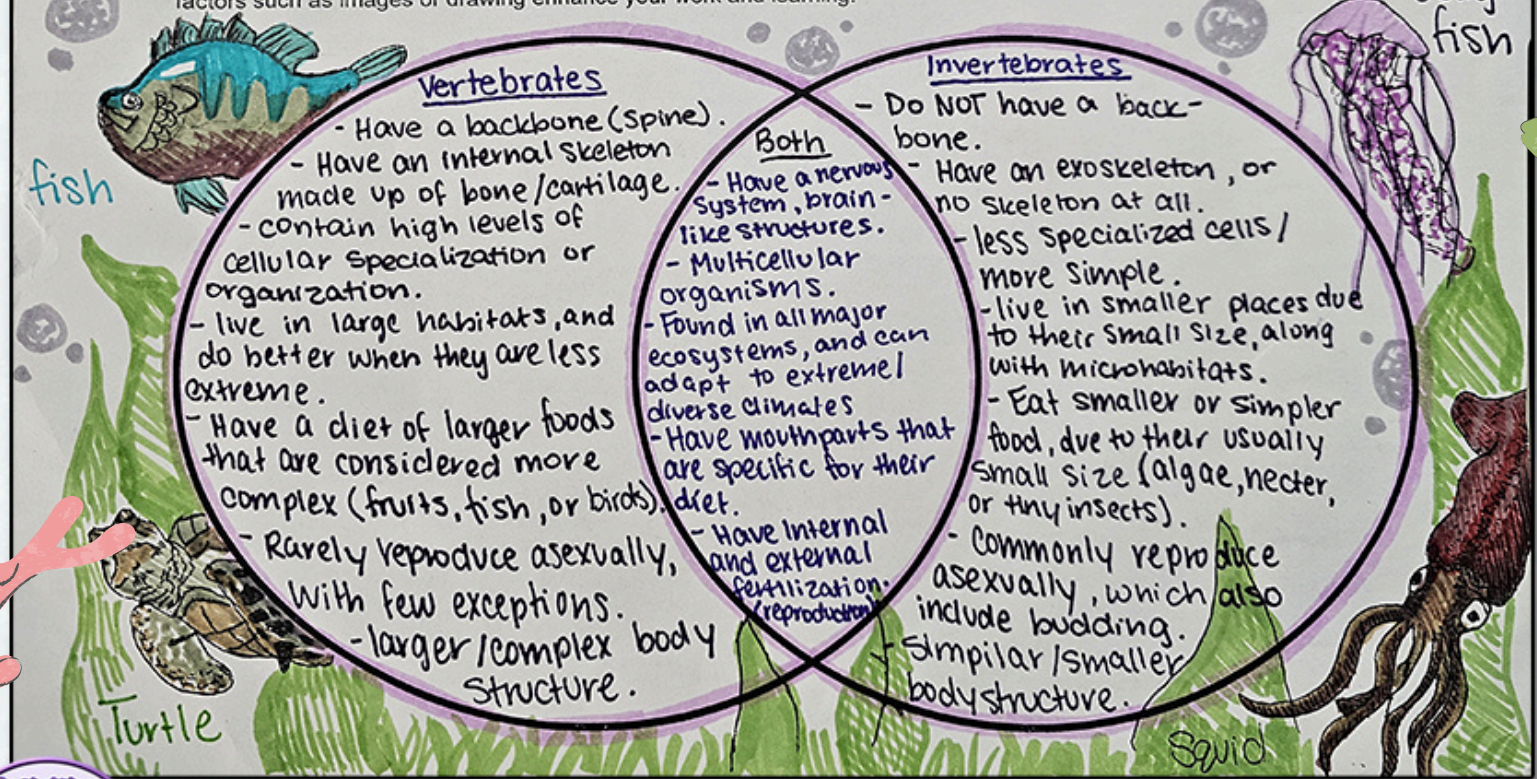
Spineless Wonders & Boney Beasts

Venn Diagram INVERTEBRATES VS VERTEBRATES

Spineless Wonders and Bony Beasts

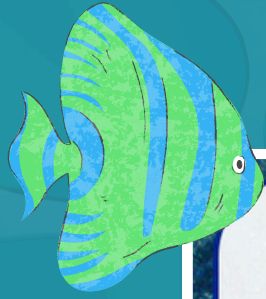
Exploring Vertebrates and Invertebrates

INSTRUCTIONS: Complete the Venn diagram below comparing and contrasting the characteristics, classifications, species, and facts about invertebrates and vertebrates. The Venn diagram should be full of facts. There should not be a large amount of blank space. Write the facts so that they are legible and with proper spelling/grammar. Adding WOW factors such as images or drawing enhance your work and learning.



Every Student CAN Complete on Their Level!





Watch your students transform their

Name: _____ Period: _____ Date: _____

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vertebrates

- has a backbone
- made out of cartilage or actual bone
- mammals, fish, birds, reptiles, amphibians
- have a spinal cord
- tend to be larger and more impactful on the ecosystem
- endoskeleton
- closed circulatory system
- complex and highly specialized organ systems
- 3% of animals

invertebrates

- Does NOT have a backbone
- tend to be smaller & "less significant" to the ecosystem
- make up majority of animals
- may have a similar cord that has nerves
- Protozoa, Porifera, Mollusks, crustaceans, arthropods
- exoskeleton
- open circulatory system
- simple unorganized nervous system
- 97% of animals

Shared Characteristics (Intersection):

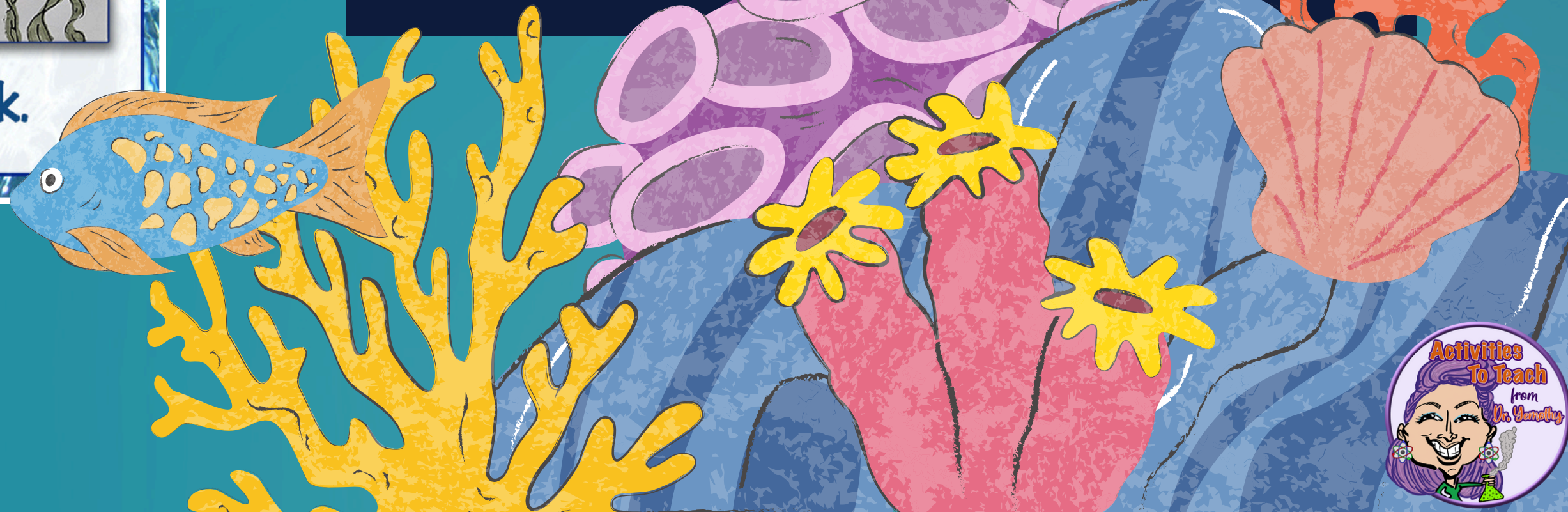
- multicellular organisms
- nervous system
- digestive system
- reproductive system
- found in almost every habitat (land, water, air)
- can reproduce sexually and asexually

template into beautiful work.



WHY YOU NEED THIS ACTIVITY:

- Cost Saving - No major materials needed
- Makes for busy engaged learners
- Every student can be successful
- Just print and go - no prep!
- Answer key for easy grading



PERFECT FOR:

- Comparing & Contrasting Practice
- Middle & High School Unit Activities
- Homework & Distance Learning
- Emergency SUB Lesson

WHAT'S INCLUDED:

- 3 differentiated Venn diagram worksheets
- Informative reading page for student use
- Quick Reference Card
- Examples of completed student work.

STUDENT NAME: _____ DATE: _____ PERIOD: _____

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MARINE INVERTEBRATES **MARINE VERTEBRATES**

Spineless Wonders and Bony Beasts

Marine life is diverse, consisting of various organisms that can be grouped into two main categories: marine invertebrates and marine vertebrates. Understanding the differences and similarities between these two groups can provide insight into the complexity of ocean ecosystems. Both groups are vital to ocean ecosystems, yet they differ in structure, diversity, and function.

Marine invertebrates are animals that lack a backbone. This group is incredibly diverse and includes creatures such as sponges, jellyfish, corals, starfish, urchins, mollusks, crustaceans, octopuses, squids, and many more. Most marine animals fall into this category, making invertebrates the most diverse and numerous in the ocean. Invertebrates account for approximately 95 percent of all marine species.

One of the most fascinating aspects of invertebrates is their adaptability. For example, octopuses are known for their intelligence and ability to change color and texture, allowing them to blend into their surroundings for protection. Moreover, many invertebrates possess unique reproductive strategies. Sea turtles, which are classified as marine vertebrates, lay their eggs on sandy beaches, while many jellyfish can reproduce both sexually and asexually, depending on environmental conditions.

Most invertebrates have soft bodies, while others, like crabs and lobsters, have hard exoskeletons for protection. Invertebrates come in various shapes and sizes and can have radial, bilateral, or no symmetry at all. Some drift with the currents, while others crawl or attach themselves to surfaces. They are essential to marine food webs and ecosystems, providing food, cleaning the environment, and creating habitats such as coral reefs.

Marine vertebrates, on the other hand, have a backbone and an internal skeleton made of bone or cartilage. This group includes fish, sharks, rays, sea turtles, seabirds, and marine mammals like dolphins and whales. Vertebrates are generally larger and often possess complex organ systems.

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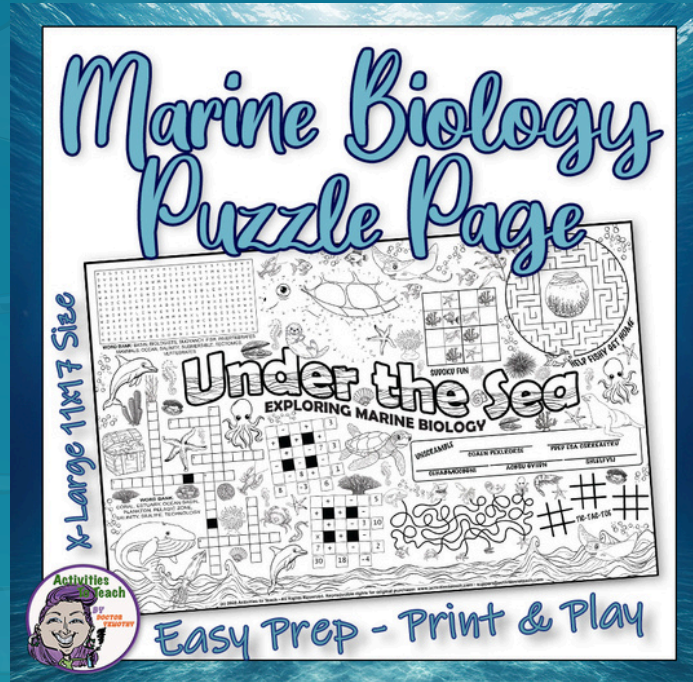


YOU MAY ALSO LIKE

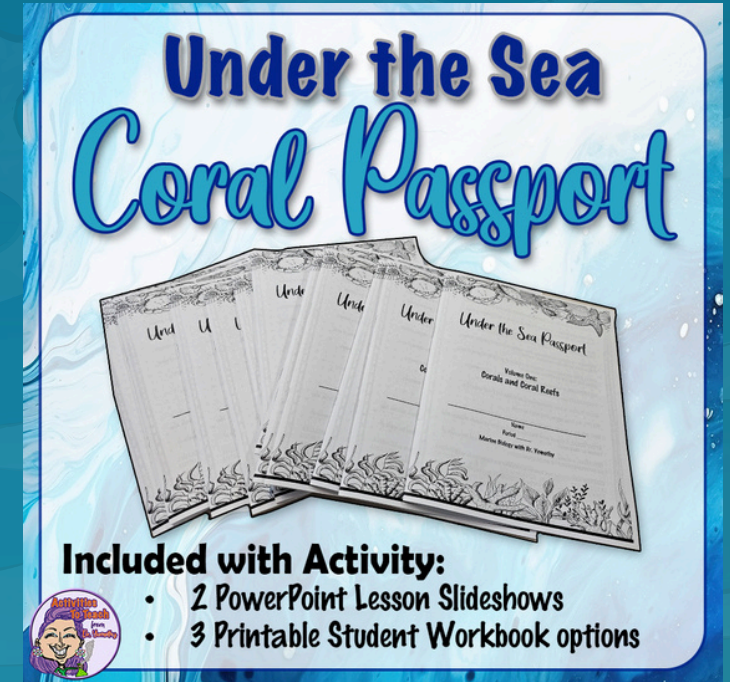
Resource Name Goes Here

If you love this resource, then you will really love our other Marine Biology resources!

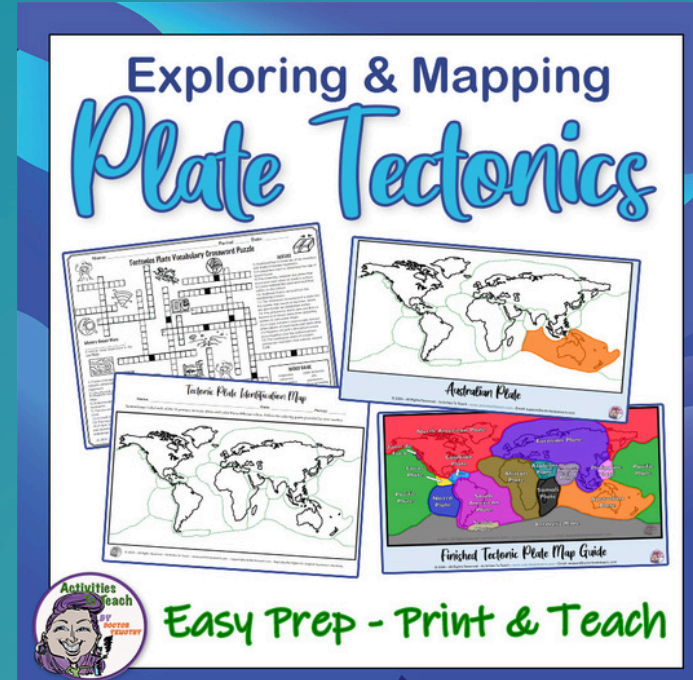
- Hands-On Learning
- Fun and Engaging
- Accessible to all students



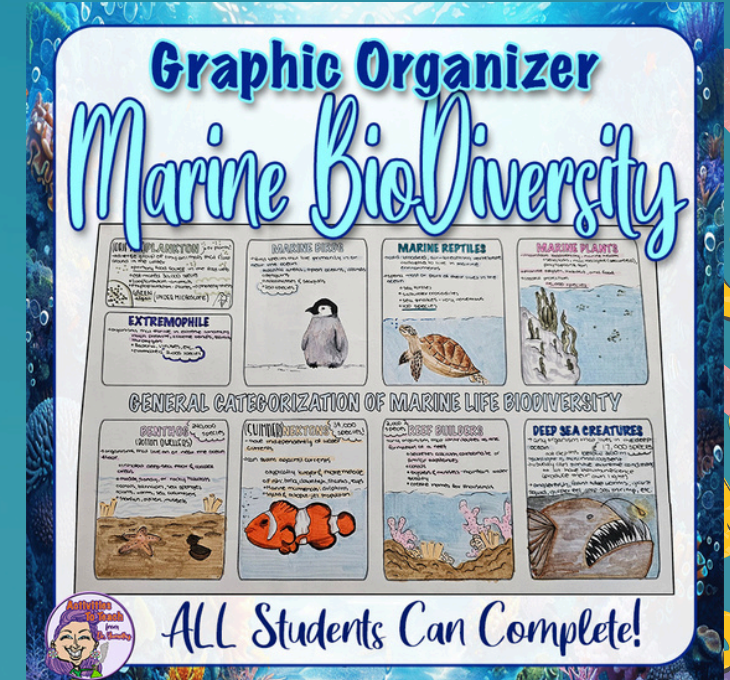
Multi-Puzzle Page



Coral Workbook



Mapping & Identifying



Graphic Organizer

