

Online science activities for Classification and Habitats

<u>Lesson 6</u> –Hello year 4!

I hope you enjoyed looking for invertebrates last week and that you found lots of examples? Were your scientific drawings amazing? Did you all label them carefully?

Have a go at this little quiz as a starter activity:

http://www.butterflyschool.org/student/invertgame.html

All your tasks are in RED again today. You will need the sheet called 'Learning about invertebrates fact file'.

We are still thinking about putting animals into groups that have similar things in common and this week we are going to understand more about these invertebrate groups.

Invertebrate animals are a HUGE group:

Invertebrates are all around us, but we seldom notice most of them, there are nearly 1 MILLION kinds of invertebrates known to science, and only about 4,000 different kinds of mammals! ALSO, some scientists believe that there may be more than 30 million different kinds of invertebrates on earth, if only we had the time to find and count them all!

REMEMBER: an invertebrate is an animal that does not have a bony backbone.

These are the kinds of invertebrates I think you might have found on your hunt last week. Different habitats would have different invertebrates.

HABITATS	In the grass	Under a log	By water	Under a stone
Invertebrates found	Ants	Wood lice	Mosquitoes	Wood lice
	Beetles	Earthworms	Butterflies	Earthworms
	Ticks	Spiders	Pond skaters	Ants
	Grasshoppers	Snails	Water boatman	Beetles
	Flies	Millipedes	Dragonflies (Only in summer)	Slugs
	Butterflies	Beetles	Silverfish	Spiders

ON this list we have:

Insects (6 legs): Butterflies, beetles, ants, mosquitoes, pond skaters, flies, grasshoppers,

Arachnids (8 legs): Spiders and ticks

Molluscs (no legs): Slugs and snails

Worms (no legs): Earthworms

Myriopods (lots of legs/more than 15 pairs!): Millipede and centipedes

Crustaceans (10 legs): woodlice

Lots of different groups with different things in common! I've put about their legs here, but there are more differences for you to find out.

We live by the sea.

If I had asked you to go and look in the rock pools down at sandbanks beach, or even scuba diving in the sea, you would have found an entirely different set of invertebrates!

CRUSTACEANS

- They have 5 pairs of legs
- They live near or on the ocean floor
- Live on land and water
- · They have antennae





MOLLUSC: INVERTEBRATES WITH SOFT BODIES

- They live on land, fresh water and ocean water.
- Some make shells from minerals in the water.
- Two shelled molluscs have a big foot to pull themselves along.











CNIDARIANS: INVERTEBRATES WITH STINGING CELLS



- · They have tentacles
- · They have a mouth
- They live on the ocean floor
- They shoot poisonous darts



ECHINODERMS: INVERTEBRATES WITH SPINY SKINS

They have bodies with at least 5 sections.

They use tubes to catch food.

- · They have suction cup feet to walk
- starfish
- Sea urchin





SPONGES

- No mouth, stomachs, or other organs
- · Most live in oceans
- Cannot move
- · They filter the water to eat
- They can grow back any broken part.



You are now going to make an invertebrate fact file with examples from each group: i.e. insects, crustaceans, molluscs etc

I've done one as an example -a butterfly.

<u>Learning about Invertebrates – What are their key features?</u>

Butterfly(Kopia.com	 Has 3 body sections head, thorax, abdomen Two pairs of wings Six legs 	• •
Butterfly	Invertebrate group: Insect	
	Features	Features
	•	•
	•	•
	Features	Features
	•	•
	•	•

Choose pictures for the five empty squares and write its name underneath. You can either copy and paste a picture or draw one of your own if you have a printed sheet.

Then you need to put at least 2 key features (why they are in that group) and the name of the group in the next box.

There are 5 for you to have a go at! Good Luck year 4!