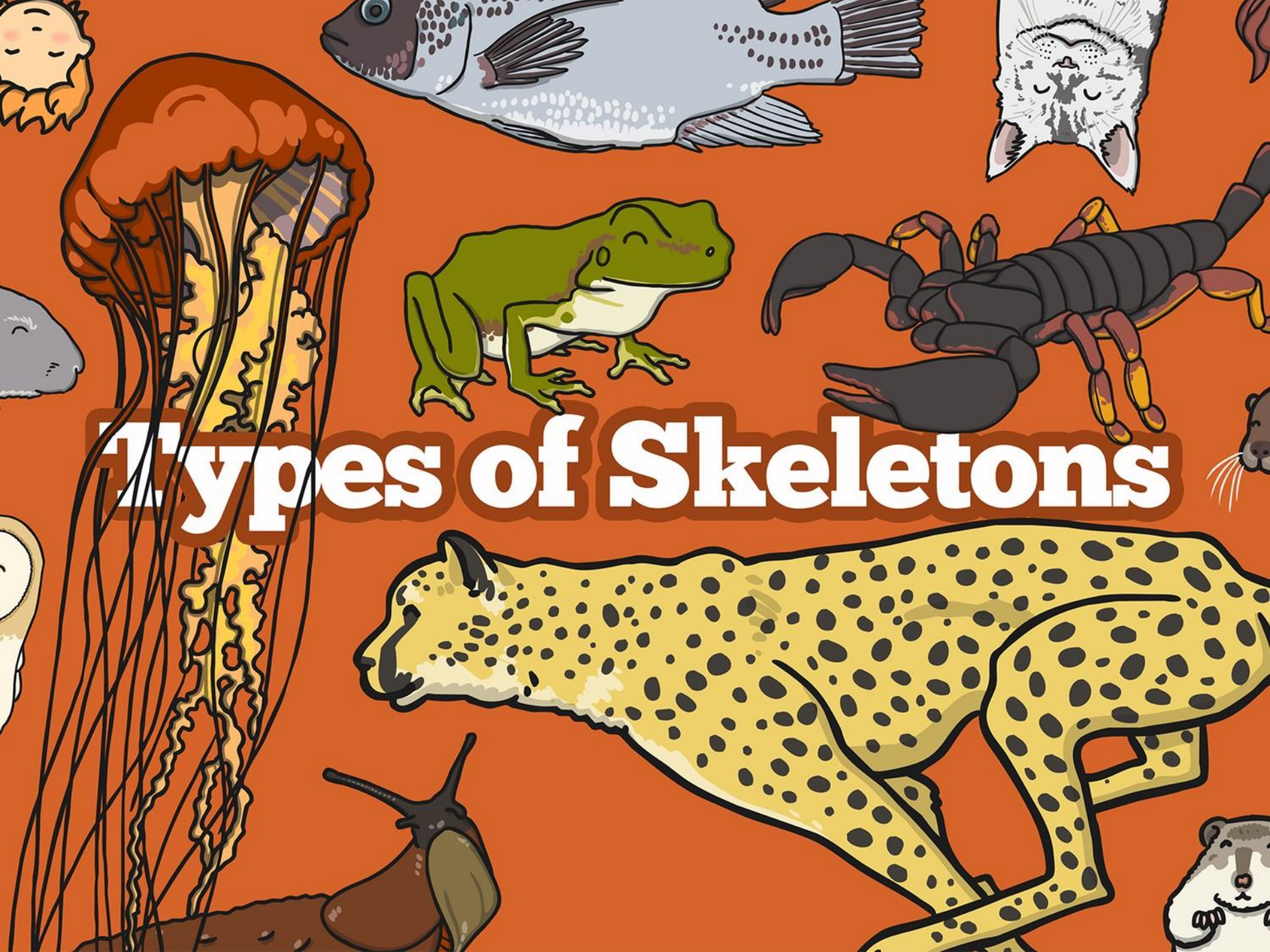
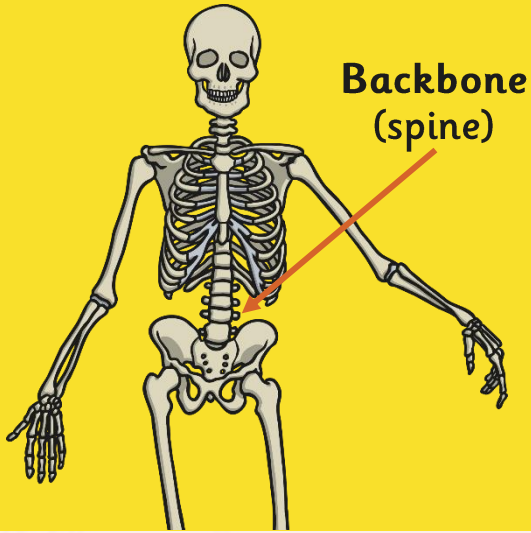

Types of Skeletons

# Vertebrates and Invertebrates

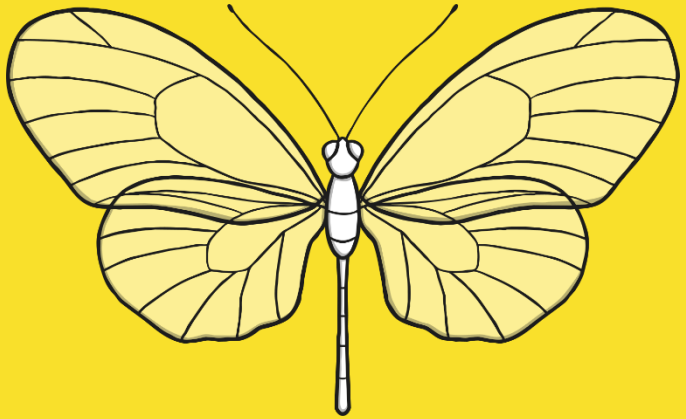
The difference between vertebrates and invertebrates is simple!

Vertebrates have a backbone (spine)…




vertebrate

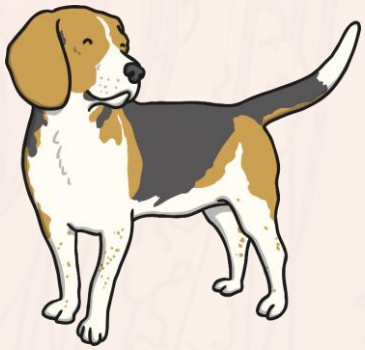
…and invertebrates don't

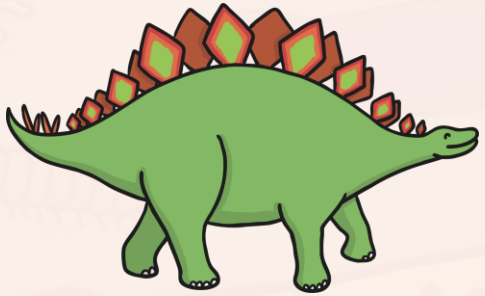


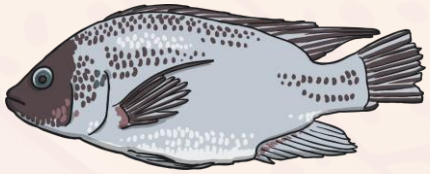
invertebrate

Now let's see if you can categorise animals as vertebrates or invertebrates.

# Discuss which animals are vertebrates and which are invertebrates?

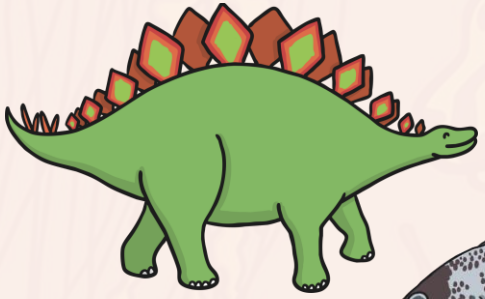


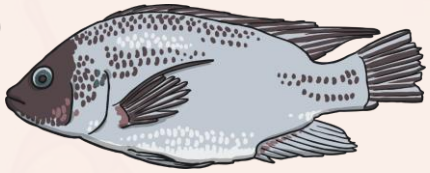




# ANSWERS!

## Vertebrates





## Invertebrates

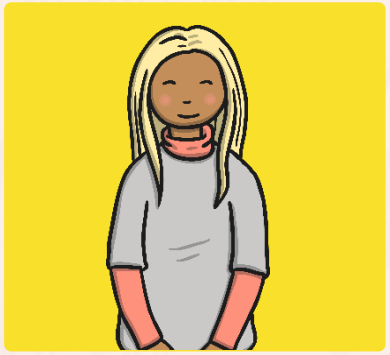
# Types of Skeletons

A further classification of skeletons comes from if an animal has a skeleton and where it is.

All vertebrates have an endoskeleton. However invertebrates can be divided again between those with an exoskeleton and those with a hydrostatic skeleton.

**vertebrate**

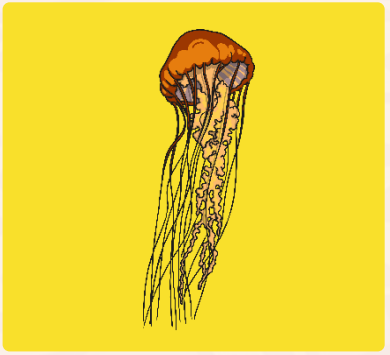
**endoskeleton**



**invertebrate**

**exoskeleton**

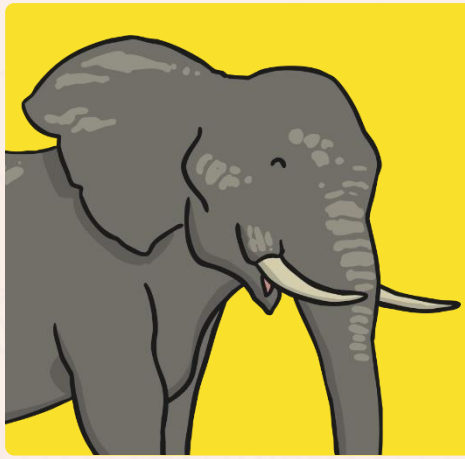
**hydrostatic skeleton**



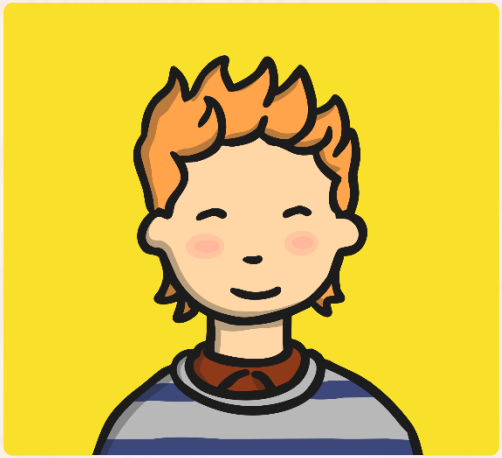
Discuss what do you think the words endoskeleton, exoskeleton and hydrostatic skeleton mean?

# Endoskeletons

Animals with endoskeletons have skeletons on the inside of their bodies.



Endoskeletons are lighter than exoskeletons.

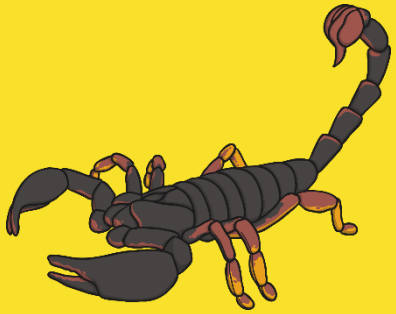


As the animal grows so does their skeleton.

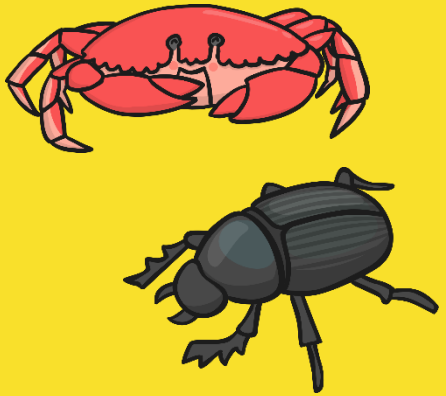
# Exoskeletons

Animals with exoskeletons have their skeletons on the outside!

The animal has to shed its skeleton and produce a new one!

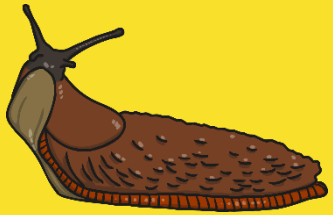


Exoskeletons do not grow with the animal.



# Hydrostatic Skeletons

Animals with hydrostatic skeletons don't actually have any bones!

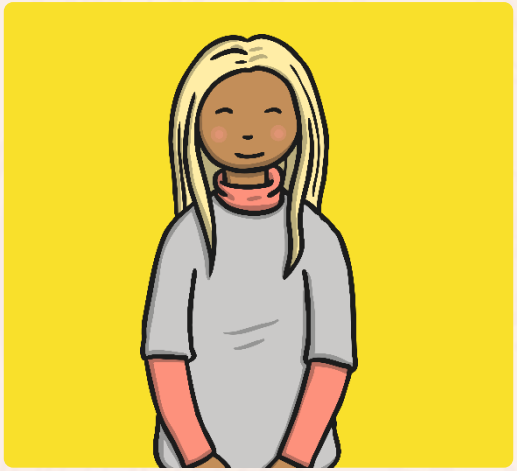


All animals with hydrostatic skeletons are invertebrates.

Instead these animals have a fluid-filled compartment in their body called a coelom.

# Skeleton Types

**endoskeleton**



**exoskeleton**

**hydrostatic skeleton**

Discuss with a partner. Can you think of an example of an animal with an exoskeleton, endoskeleton or hydrostatic skeleton?