

STUDENT'S  
NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_  
COURSE/GRADE: \_\_\_\_\_ SUBJECT: \_\_\_\_\_

## ANIMALS CHARACTERISTICS

**MATCH AS CORRESPOND ABOUT GROUPS THAT MAKE UP THE DIVERSITY OF ANIMALS.**

1.- One way to categorize animals is .... **A) bilateral symmetry**

2.- Some animals, such as sponges are.... **B) a backbone**

3.- The sea anemone have a..... **C) by symmetry or body plan.**

4.- Animals such as tortoises have..... **D) radial body plan.**

5.- Animals can also be categorized by **E) asymmetrical**

Internal traits, such as whether or not they have

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## **READ AND COMPLETE ABOUT INVERTEBRATES ANIMALS**

Sponges - backbone - reproduction - covering - exoskeleton - asexual - lancelets

An invertebrate is an animal without a \_\_\_\_\_. In fact, invertebrates do not have any bones. Instead, many invertebrates have a hard, external \_\_\_\_\_, which supports the body, called an \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ reproduction is more common in invertebrates than in other animals. For example, the phyla that include animals such as \_\_\_\_\_, jellyfish, flatworms, and segmented worms use both sexual and asexual \_\_\_\_\_.

Two special kinds of invertebrates are tunicates and \_\_\_\_\_. Tunicates, such as sea squirts, are small, sac-shaped animals.

## WRITE TRUE OR FALSE ABOUT VERTEBRATES ANIMALS

1.- Tunicates and lancelets, along with vertebrates are part of a group of animals called chordates.	TRUE	FALSE
2.- Chordates have two traits at some point in their life.	TRUE	FALSE
3.- Chordate traits in their life are: a notochord, a hollow nerve cord, pharyngeal slits, and a tail.	TRUE	FALSE
4.- Vertebrates do not have a backbone.	TRUE	FALSE
5.- An endoskeleton is an internal skeleton that support an animal's Body.	TRUE	FALSE

