



Name _____

Vocabulary 3

pupa
species
reptile
segmented worm
metamorphosis
gill
tentacle

classify
arachnid
scientific name
phylum
invertebrate
radial symmetry
molting

mammary gland
vertebra
flatworm
amphibian
bilateral symmetry
vertebrate
crustacean

roundworm
arthropod
tube foot
cartilage
taxonomy
swim bladder
cnidarian

Matching

Match each definition with a word.

1. _____ The stage in the insect life cycle between larvae and adult.
2. _____ a milk-producing structure on the chest or abdomen of a mammal
3. _____ a worm with a smooth, round body and pointed ends
4. _____ A cold-blooded animal with a backbone.
5. _____ a gas-filled organ that allows a bony fish to move up and down in the water
6. _____ structure through which water-dwelling animals obtain their oxygen
7. _____ The arrangement of body parts around a center point.
8. _____ an animal that has a backbone.
9. _____ process by which an animal sheds its outer covering
10. _____ The name given to each species consisting of its genus and its species label
11. _____ Animals that do not have backbones.
12. _____ Science of classifying living things.
13. _____ an invertebrate animal group that includes jellyfish, sea anemones, corals, and hydras
14. _____ An armlike body part in invertebrates that is used for capturing prey.
15. _____ To place persons or things together in a group because they are similar in some way.
16. _____ a simple worm that is flat and thin
17. _____ changes made from an egg to a larva to an adult
18. _____ a. a member of the largest group of invertebrates, which includes insects
b. Insects, crustaceans, and arachnids all belong to this invertebrate group.
19. _____ a small structure used by echinoderms for movement
20. _____ a. vertebrates that spend part of their lives in water and part on land
b. Cold-blooded animals with moist skin, such as frogs and toads.
21. _____ a. gristly material at the ends of bones; also forms a baby's skeleton
b. Something like bone only softer.
22. _____ Class of animals which includes spiders, scorpions, mites, and ticks.
23. _____ The largest group within a kingdom
24. _____ a worm whose body is divided into sections, such as earthworms or leeches
25. _____ group of organisms that can interbreed and produce fertile offspring in nature.
26. _____ One of the bones that together make up the backbone.
27. _____ body parts the same on each side