_____ **reptile**
A. A group of arthropods, such as crabs and lobsters, that generally live in water.
B. The stage in the insect life cycle between larvae and adult.
C. A cold-blooded animal with a backbone.

Name _____

D. a milk-producing structure on the chest or abdomen of a mammal

53. _____ **segmented worm**
A. To place persons or things together in a group because they are similar in some way.
B. Something like bone only softer.
C. a worm whose body is divided into sections, such as earthworms or leeches
D. a member of the largest group of invertebrates, which includes insects

54. _____ **flatworm**
A. Science of classifying living things.
B. a simple worm that is flat and thin
C. a worm whose body is divided into sections, such as earthworms or leeches
D. A cold-blooded animal with a backbone.

55. _____ **phylum**
A. The largest group within a kingdom
B. an invertebrate animal group that includes jellyfish, sea anemones, corals, and hydras
C. an animal that has a backbone.
D. Cold-blooded animals with moist skin, such as frogs and toads.

56. _____ **radial symmetry**
A. a simple worm that is flat and thin
B. An armlike body part in invertebrates that is used for capturing prey.
C. The arrangement of body parts around a center point.
D. a small structure used by echinoderms for movement

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