

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..... | |

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 |

