

Name: _____

Date: _____

Science 76

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| 1. It is difficult to place some simple organism into specific categories because the organisms are neither entirely _____ nor entirely _____. | A. centipede |
| 2. Protoplasm is the jellylike substance that makes up the _____ of all living things. | B. wings |
| 3. The paramecium uses its _____ to move from place to place and to direct food particles into its mouth. | C. starfish |
| 4. The category of invertebrates is divided into several smaller groups on the basis of body _____. | D. seashells |
| 5. _____ and _____ are two common types of symmetry. | E. snail |
| 6. The _____ exhibits radial symmetry. | F. structure |
| 7. Flukes are _____ that live as parasites in the bodies of people and animals, called hosts. | G. membrane |
| 8. _____ are long, smooth, rounded animals with pointed ends. | H. structure |
| 9. All _____ were once the homes of mollusks. | I. plant, animal |
| 10. A _____ stomach-foot mollusk that carries a coiled shell. | J. roundworms |
| 11. Clams and oysters are common _____ mollusks. | K. hatchet-foot |
| 12. The octopus or the squid is called a _____ mollusk because its foot, which is divided into arms, begins at its head. | L. flatworms |
| 13. spiders belong to the group of arthropods having _____ legs. | M. eight |
| 14. _____ make up more than half the known kinds of invertebrates. | N. bilateral, radial |
| 15. Attached to the _____ of an insect are three pairs of jointed legs. | O. thorax |
| 16. Insects are often classified according to the structure of their _____. | P. insects |
| 17. Butterflies and moths belong to the group named _____-winged insects. | Q. |
| 18. Honeybees, ants, and their relatives are _____-winged insects. | R. millipede |
| 19. The word _____ means "one hundred legs." | S. fibers |
| 20. _____ means a thousand-legs | T. head-foot |

21. For _____ not given us the _____ but of _____,
_____, and of a sound mind. II Timothy 1:7

U. scaly