



Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

1 **Jellyfish** are a type of **cnidarian**. They have soft bodies and _____ that are **poisonous**.

- A four eyes
- B long, stinging tentacles
- C two legs
- D sharp claws



2 **Sea anemones** look like **flowers** in the sea and live _____.

- A attached to objects in the sea
- B by swimming in the ocean
- C on the surface of the ocean
- D separated from everything in the ocean



3 **Worms** have **segmented** bodies. What does **segmented** mean?

- A one whole piece
- B divided into sections
- C attached
- D not separated



4 One type of **flatworm** is called a **tapeworm**. A tapeworm is a type of worm that lives off _____.

- A freshwater
- B saltwater
- C another living thing



PREVIEW

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7 _____
A reptiles
B phyla
C vertebrates
D invertebrates

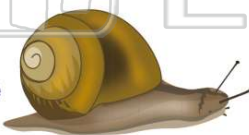


- A shells
- B claws
- C many eyes
- D legs



9 **Mollusks** move by using a structure called a **foot**, which produces **slime**. What is one benefit of this **slime** the snail produces?

- A scares off prey
- B lowers snail's body temperature
- C provides snail with food
- D helps the snail move more easily



10 **Echinoderms** are invertebrates that show **radial symmetry**. Sea urchins and _____ are types of echinoderms.

- A starfish
- B fish
- C turtles
- D whales





ANSWER KEY

Jellyfish are a type of **cnidarian**. They have soft bodies and _____ that are **poisonous**.

- A** four eyes
- B** long, stinging tentacles
- C** two legs
- D** sharp claws



(b)

Sea anemones look like **flowers** in the sea and live _____.

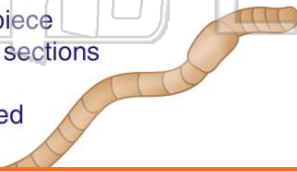
- A** attached to objects in the sea
- B** by swimming in the ocean
- C** on the surface of the ocean
- D** separated from everything in the ocean



(a)

Worms have **segmented** bodies. What does **segmented** mean?

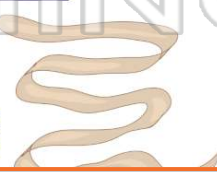
- A** one whole piece
- B** divided into sections
- C** attached
- D** not separated



(b)

One type of **flatworm** is called a **tapeworm**. A tapeworm is a type of worm that lives off _____.

- A** freshwater
- B** saltwater
- C** another living thing
- D** food on the ground



(c)

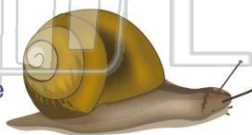


PREVIEW

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Mollusks move by using a structure called a **foot**, which produces **slime**. What is one benefit of this **slime** the snail produces?

- A** scares off prey
- B** lowers snail's body temperature
- C** provides snail with food
- D** helps the snail move more easily



(d)

Echinoderms are invertebrates that show **radial symmetry**. Sea urchins and _____ are types of echinoderms.

- A** starfish
- B** fish
- C** turtles
- D** whales



(a)