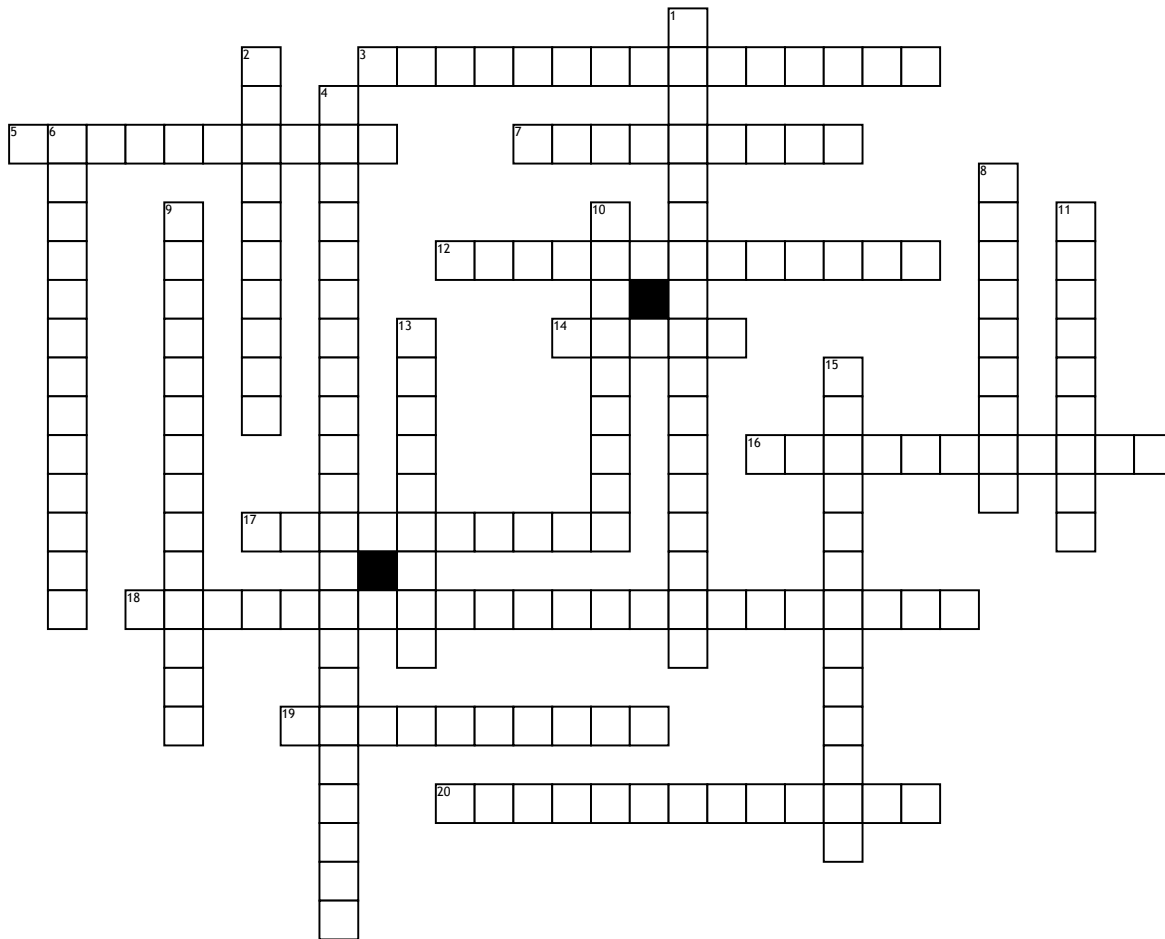


vertebrates



Across

3. They contain a nucleus and other organelles that are bound by membranes
5. They produce offspring that as embryos develop within the female and get nutrients from the body of the female parent.
7. They lay eggs that hatch outside the mother's body.
12. The transformation of a larva into an adult that occurs in certain animals, for example the stage between tadpole and frog or between chrysalis and butterfly.
14. Organs that take oxygen from water (branchial respiration).

16. They have a backbone or spinal column.
17. They feed on dead bodies of other animals, for example, vultures.
18. They feed on other living things.
19. They eat other animals.
20. They produce new living beings from eggs that hatch within the body of the female.

Down

1. Structural organization that only has one plane of symmetry, for example, arthropods and vertebrates.
2. They eat plants.
4. Organism made up of more than one cell.

6. They don't have a backbone.
8. They feed on animals that they hunt, for example, lions.
9. The body parts are arranged around a central point and they have multiple planes of symmetry, for example, anemones and starfish.
10. They eat animals and plants.
11. They feed on a living host's nutrient, for example, leeches.
13. Structural organization that doesn't have planes of symmetry, for example, sponges.
15. Process in sexual reproduction in which male and female reproductive cells join to form a new cell called zygote.