1. deuterostomes
2. Ammonia, urea, uric acid
3. Uric acid
4. Platyhelminthes- acoelom (B)
 Nematoda- pseudocoelom (C)
 Annelida- eucoelom (A)
5. Excretory
6. Echinodermata
7. Chitin
8. Eukarya, Archaea, Bacteria
9. Radial (describing cnidarians)
10. Blastopore
11. mouth
12. Any bird or mammal
13. Annelids, mollusks, arthropods, echinoderms
14. Endoderm, ectoderm, mesoderm
15. Ectoderm
16. Notochord, pharyngeal arches, postanal tail
 dorsal hollow nerve cord
17. Amniotic egg
18. Annelida & Arthropoda
19. Cephalization
20. Porifera, Cnidarians, Echinodermata
21. Protostome
22. Fish
23. Mesoderm
24. Archaea
25. Space for organs to develop, fluid in coelom can be hydrostatic skeleton if no bones, blood in coelom can circulate nutrients/oxygen if no blood vessels
26. Can digest while moving
27. Monotreme
28. Reptiles and amphibians
29. Make antibiotics, make food (yogurt, kimchi, pickles), make wine, nitrogen fixation (nitrogen cycle),
30. Spinal cord
31. Gastrovascular cavity
32. Ribosomes
33. Amphibian
34. Eukaryotic, heterotrophic, multicellular, differentiated cells, move, no cell walls, sexual reproduction
35. Humans: vertebrate, radial indeterminate, deuterostome, endothermic, bilateral symmetry, eucoelomate, direct development, internal fertilization, placental, excrete urea