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