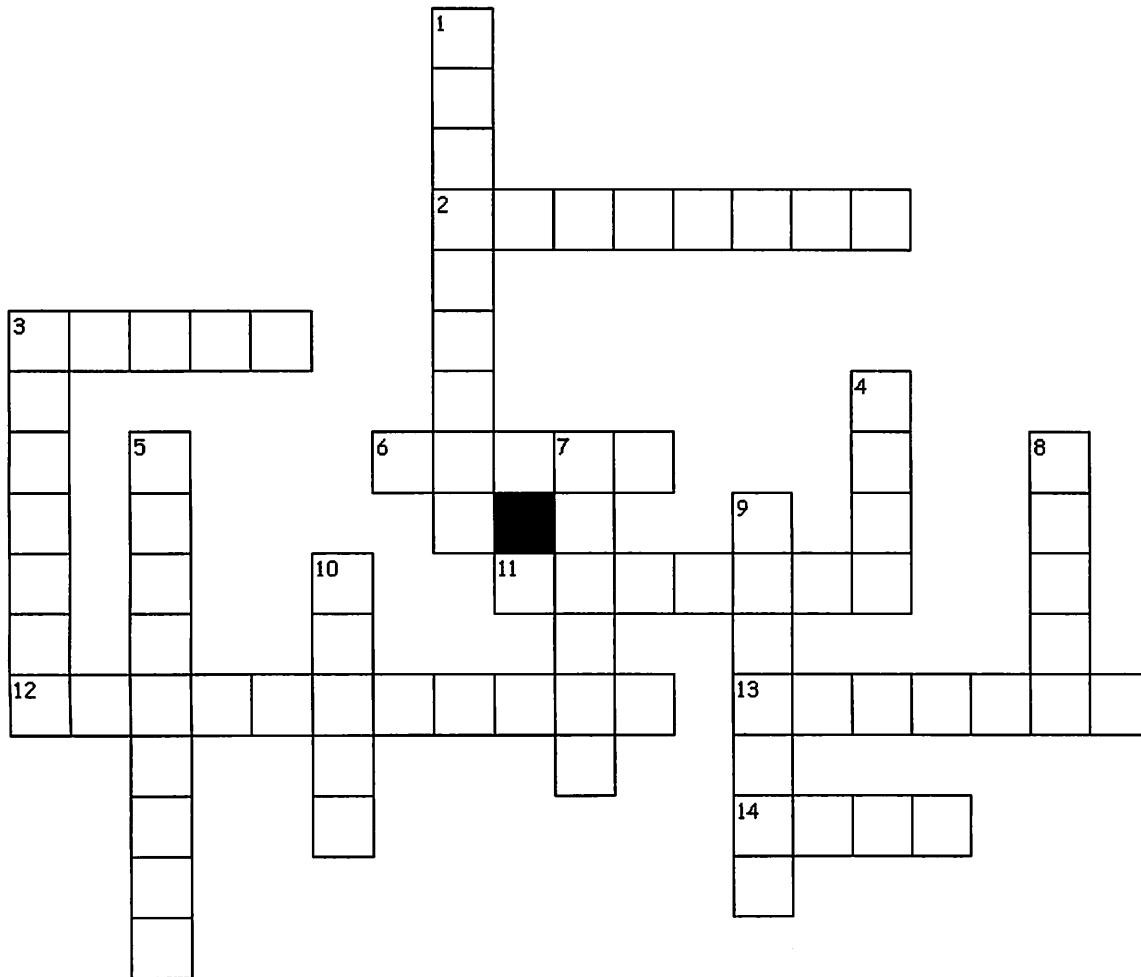


# Ectotherm Review

(from your graphic organizer study guide and "Old Crabby": fish p. 58, amphibians p. 61, and reptiles p. 63)



## Across

2. An amphibian that never develops lungs.
3. Amphibians are born with gills but later develop \_\_\_\_.
6. An amphibian's skin must stay \_\_\_\_.
11. Hagfish and lampreys are examples of this class of fish.
12. An organ which helps bony fish to swim.
13. This group of reptiles has only 2 living species.
14. Amphibians begin their lives in water but later move to \_\_\_\_.

## Down

1. A reptile that can change many colors.
3. Some examples of these reptiles are iguanas and chameleons.
4. Amphibians reproduce by laying \_\_\_\_.
5. Sharks have a skeleton made of \_\_\_\_.
7. These animals make up the largest group of reptiles.
8. The habitat for fish and young amphibians.
9. A class of vertebrates with lungs and dry skin.
10. Thin, feathery, blood-filled structures for breathing underwater.



2. An amphibian that never develops lungs.
3. Amphibians are born with gills but later develop \_\_\_\_\_.
6. An amphibian's skin must stay \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Hagfish and lampreys are examples of this class of fish.
12. An organ which helps bony fish to swim.
13. This group of reptiles has only 2 living species.
14. Amphibians begin their lives in water but later move to \_\_\_\_\_.

1. A reptile that can change many colors.
2. Some examples of these reptiles are iguanas and chameleons.
3. Amphibians reproduce by laying \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Sharks have a skeleton made of \_\_\_\_\_.
5. These animals make up the largest group of reptiles.
6. The habitat for fish and young amphibians.
7. A class of vertebrates with lungs and dry skin.
8. Thin, feathery, blood-filled structures for breathing underwater.