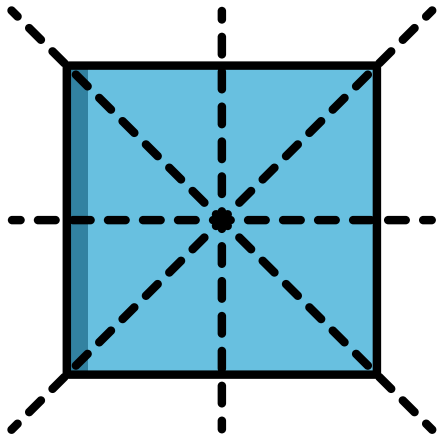
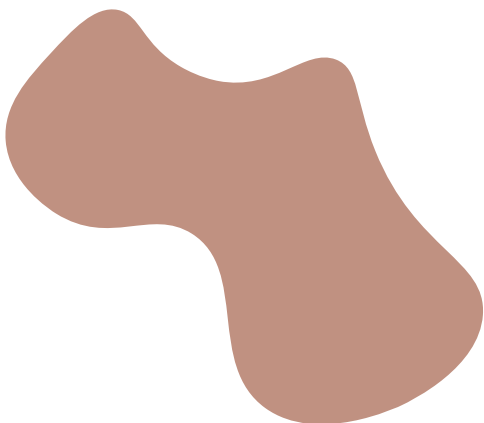


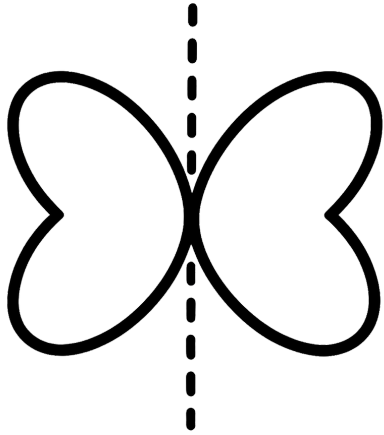
Bilateral Symmetry



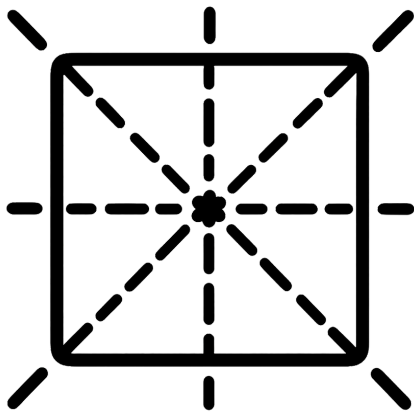
Radial Symmetry



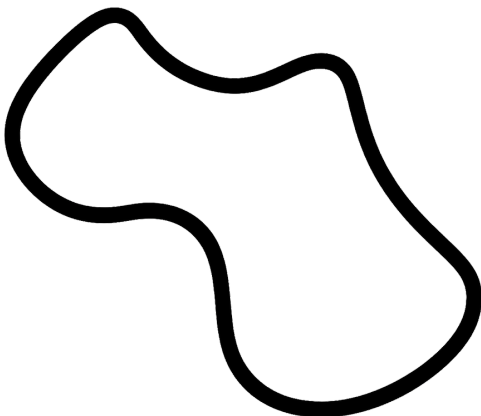
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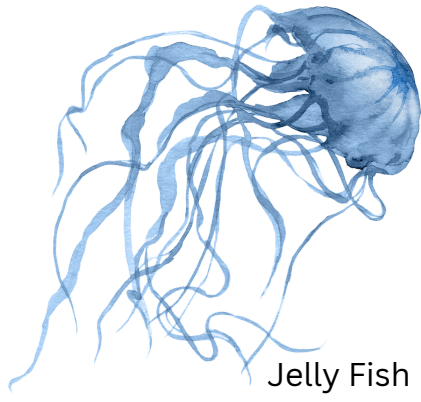
Bilateral Symmetry



Radial Symmetry



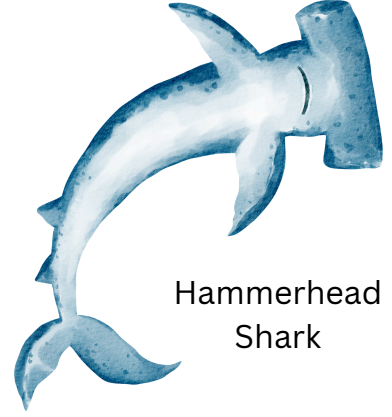
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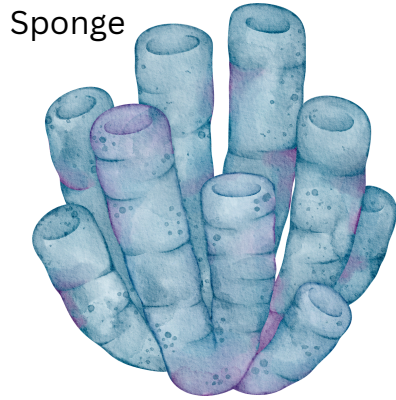
Jelly Fish



Octopus



Hammerhead Shark



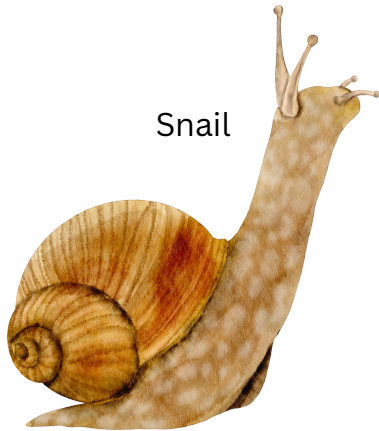
Sponge



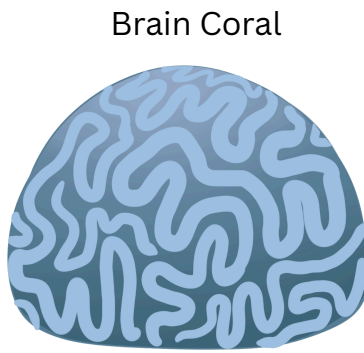
Worm



Butterfly



Snail



Brain Coral



Crab



Sea Anemone



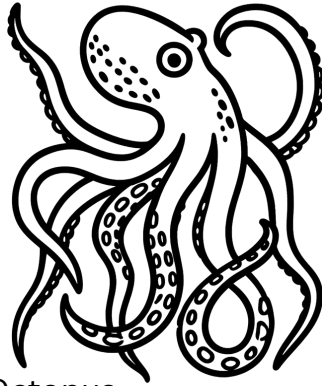
Human



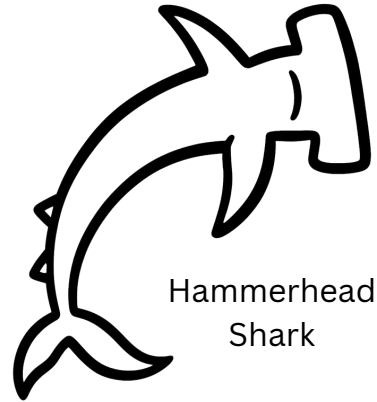
Seastar



Jelly Fish

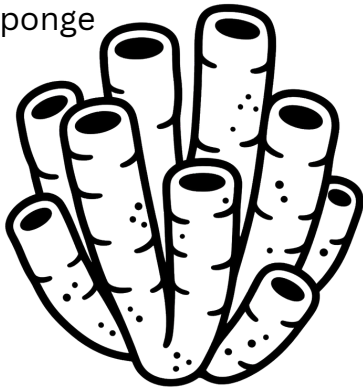


Octopus

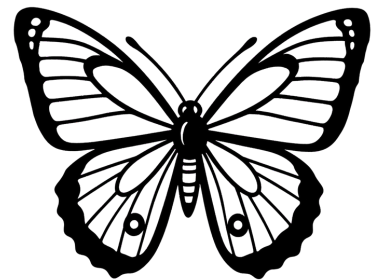
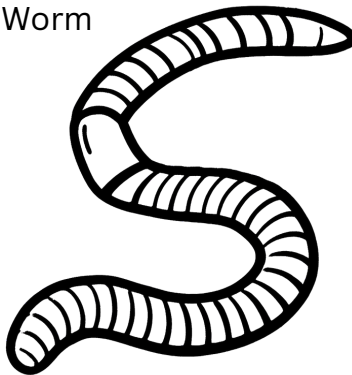


Hammerhead Shark

Sponge

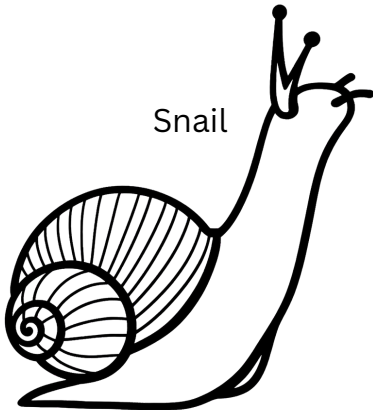


Worm

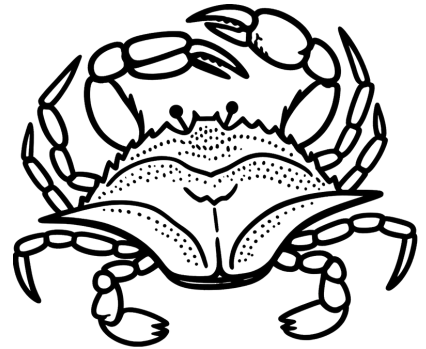
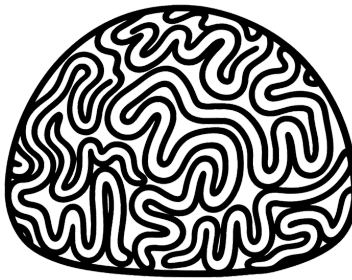


Butterfly

Snail



Brain Coral



Crab

Sea Anemone



Human



Seastar

# Answer Key

## Asymmetrical

Sponge  
Brain Coral

## Radial Symmetry

Jellyfish  
Sea Star  
Sea Anemone

## Bilateral Symmetry

Worm  
Octopus  
Hammerhead Shark

## Butterfly

Crab  
Snail  
Human

### A note on a few tricky ones:

Octopus is worth a conversation, it has 8 arms arranged in a circular pattern, which looks radial, but internally its organs are asymmetrically arranged and it's classified as bilateral. It's a great "gotcha" example for students.

Coral is interesting because individual coral polyps are radially symmetrical, but a coral colony (like brain coral) grows in irregular shapes that don't follow symmetry rules at the colony level. Depending on what you're teaching, you could put coral with radial (focusing on the polyp) or discuss it as a nuanced case.

Snail could also spark discussion: the shell spirals asymmetrically, but the basic body plan is considered bilateral.

Another good one to point out as "more complicated than it looks."