

Genetics

Name:

Invertebrate Characteristics

Period:

Use Chapter 14, Section 2 of your textbook to answer the questions below. The word banks can be used to fill out the sentences below them. You may use some terms more than once.

arthropods asymmetrical invertebrates pores 1 million

Section 2: The Animal Kingdom

Animal Diversity (p.430)

1. About how many species of animals have scientists identified? _____

2. Look at Figure 1. Which animal group is the largest? _____



Classification (p.431)

_____ 3. Which of the following is NOT information scientists use to organize animals in groups?
a. structure b. evolutionary relationships c. personal preference d. DNA

4. All animals, except for most chordates, fall into the classification of _____.

Invertebrate Characteristics (431)

_____ 5. Which of these body parts is NOT found in invertebrates?
a. muscles b. heart c. brain d. bones



Sponges (p.431)

6. What type of body plan does a sponge have? _____

7. A sponge gets its food through holes called _____.

_____ 8. How do sponges reproduce?
a. by budding b. only asexually c. only sexually d. by fragmentation and sexually

Cnidarians (p.432)

_____ 9. Which of the following is not classified as a cnidarian?
a. coral b. jellyfish c. sea anemone d. squid

Match the correct description with the correct term. Write the letter in the space provided.

_____ 10. a class of cnidarians a. polyp

_____ 11. a cup or bell-shaped body form with tentacles b. medusa

_____ 12. a body form that attaches to hard surfaces at the base of the cup c. hydrozoan

_____ 13. a specialized stinging cell d. cnidosyte

_____ 14. How do cnidarians reproduce?
a. by budding b. only asexually c. only sexually d. asexually and sexually



turn over for more questions

Genetics

Name:

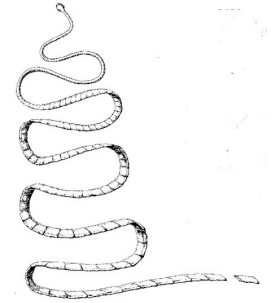
Invertebrate Characteristics

Period:

bilateral exoskeleton leech sexually spines tapeworm tentacles

Flatworms (p.432)

- _____ 15. Which of the following are the simplest worms?
a. roundworms b. flatworms c. annelids d. cnidarians
- 16. What flatworm can live in your intestines as a parasite? _____
- 17. What type of body plan does a flatworm have? _____
- _____ 18. How do flatworms reproduce?
a. by fragmentation b. only asexually c. only sexually d. asexually and sexually

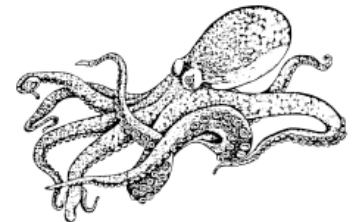


Roundworms (p.432)

- _____ 19. Roundworms are different from flatworms in that they have which of the following?
a. radial symmetry b. cell walls c. cnidosytes d. a coelom
- _____ 20. Which of the following is not a habitat for roundworms?
a. other animals b. fresh water c. damp soil d. the ocean

Mollusks (p.433)

- _____ 21. Which of the following is NOT true about a mantle?
a. It secretes poison. b. It is in mollusks. c. It is a specialized tissue. d. It secretes shells.
- 22. The muscular foot has evolved into _____ in octopuses.
- 23. How do mollusks reproduce? _____



Annelids (p.433)

- 24. What annelid sucks blood? _____
- _____ 25. Each annelid has which of the following?
a. male sex organs b. both male and female sex organs c. female sex organs d. no sex organs
- 26. Look at Figure 6. How do earthworms reproduce? _____

Arthropods (p.433)

- 27. The strong, external armor of an arthropod is called an _____.
- 28. How do most arthropods reproduce? _____



Echinoderms (p.434)

- 29. Echinoderms are covered with bumps and _____.
- 30. How do echinoderms usually reproduce? _____
- _____ 31. A sea star that regenerates a whole individual from a severed arm uses what type of reproduction?
a. sexual b. budding c. asexual d. fertilization

