

Genetics

Invertebrates

Name:

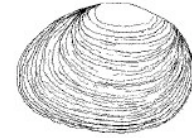
Period:

Use Chapter 14, Section 3 of your textbook to answer the questions below.

Section 3: Invertebrates (p.438)

Invertebrate Characteristics

- _____ 1. What makes all invertebrates similar?
- a. They eat food through their mouths.
 - b. They live in water.
 - c. They do not have backbones.
 - d. They are similar in shape.



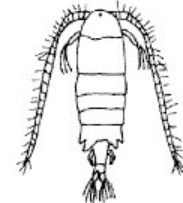
Body Symmetry

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

- _____ 2. Many lines can be drawn through the center of the body. a. radial symmetry
- _____ 3. Two sides of the body mirror each other. b. bilateral symmetry
- _____ 4. This describes an irregular shape. c. asymmetrical

Segmentation

5. An animal's body is divided up into _____ .



Support of the Body

- _____ 6. What kind of body support does a lobster have?
- a. thick skin
 - b. glassy structures
 - c. an exoskeleton
 - d. an endoskeleton

Respiratory and Circulatory Systems

7. The _____ system takes in oxygen and releases carbon dioxide.
8. The _____ system moves oxygen, carbon dioxide, and nutrients through the body.
9. _____ is a fluid that carries substances through the body.

Digestive and Excretory Systems

10. The _____ system provides energy for animals by digesting their food.
11. The _____ system eliminates waste and extra water from cells.

Nervous Systems

12. The _____ system receives and sends electrical signals that control all body functions.
13. The _____ acts as the body's control center.
14. Sense organs collect _____ from outside the body.



turn over for more questions

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Reproduction and Development

_____ 15. How do many invertebrates reproduce?
a. sexually b. fertilization c. differentiation d. asexually

16. Look at Figure 7. The baby hydra is genetically _____ to the parent.

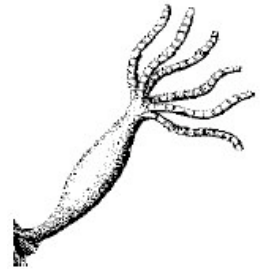
17. Look at Figure 7. How many parents does the baby hydra have? _____

18. During _____, a part of the parent organism develops into a new organism, pinches off, and lives independently.

19. A _____ is a type of animal that reproduces by budding.

20. During _____, a part of the parent organism breaks off and develops into an identical organism.

21. A _____ is a type of organism that reproduces by fragmentation.



Complete Metamorphosis

22. Most insects reproduce _____.

23. The bodies of some insects go through a fast change as they hatch from an egg and develop. This process is called _____.

_____ 24. What are the stages of complete metamorphosis?
a. egg, larva, pupa, adult
b. larva, pupa, adult
c. egg, nymph, adult
d. pupa, nymph, adult



Incomplete Metamorphosis

_____ 25. What are the stages of incomplete metamorphosis?
a. egg, larva, pupa, adult
b. larva, pupa, adult
c. egg, nymph, adult
d. pupa, nymph, adult

_____ 26. What is the process in which some insects shed their exoskeletons as they grow?
a. molting b. shedding c. peeling d. warping