

Genetics

Name:

Invertebrates

Period:

Use Chapter 14, Section 3 of your textbook to answer the questions below. The word banks can be used to fill out the sentences below them.

blood brain circulatory digestive excretory information nervous respiratory segments

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 (p.438)

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.

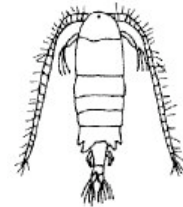
b. bilateral symmetry

_____ 4. This describes an irregular shape.

c. asymmetrical

Segmentation (p.439)

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



Support of the Body (p.439)

_____ 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 (p.440)

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 (p.440)

10. The _____ system provides energy for animals by digesting their food.

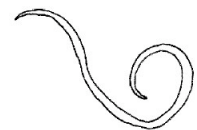
11. The _____ system eliminates waste and extra water from cells.

Nervous Systems (p.441)

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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budding flatworm fragmentation hydra identical metamorphosis one sexually

Reproduction and Development (p.442)

_____ 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.

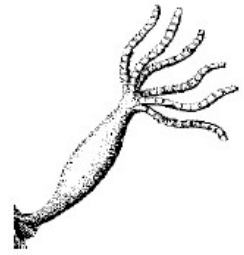
17. Look at Figure 7. How many parents does the baby hydra have? _____

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 (p.442)

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