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.

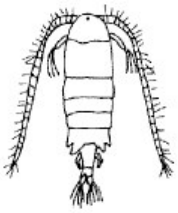
_____ 2. Many lines can be drawn through the center of the body.

_____ 3. Two sides of the body mirror each other.

_____ 4. This describes an irregular body shape.

a. radial symmetry
b. bilateral symmetry
c. asymmetrical

Segmentation (p.439)



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

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.

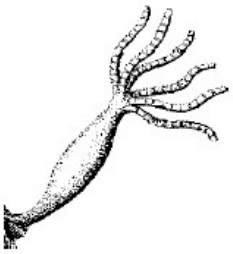
turn over for more questions

Genetics Name:

Invertebrates Period:

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.

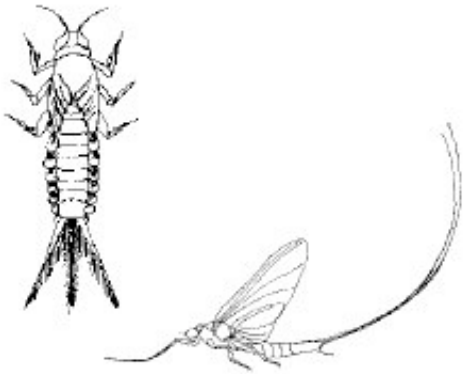
21. A _____ is a type of organism that reproduces by fragmentation.

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 (p.443)

_____ 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