

## Genetics

Name:

### What is an Animal?

Period:

Use Chapter 14, Section 1 of your textbook to answer the questions below. The word banks can be used to fill out the sentences below them.

characteristics consumers death organ system organs plants tissue

#### Section 1: What Is an Animal?

##### Animal Characteristics (p.424)

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Which of the following is an animal?  
a. a tree      b. a flower      c. a sponge      d. a mushroom
2. Animals have certain \_\_\_\_\_ that set them apart from other organisms.

##### Multicellular Makeup (p.425)

- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Why are all animals called "multicellular" organisms?  
a. Their cells have cell walls.      c. They are made up of many cells.  
b. They have larger cells than plants.      d. Their cells don't have cell walls.

##### Organization in Animals (p.425)

4. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a group of the same type of cells that work together.
5. The heart, lungs, and kidneys of animals are all \_\_\_\_\_ .
6. A group of organs that work together is called an \_\_\_\_\_ .
7. The failure of any organ system can cause \_\_\_\_\_ .



##### Body Plans (p.426)

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

- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. a body plan that is organized around the center      a. coelom
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. a body plan with two sides mirroring each other      b. bilateral symmetry
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. a body plan with no symmetry      c. asymmetrical
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. a body cavity that protects several organs      d. radial symmetry

##### Getting Energy (p.426)

12. Animals cannot make their own food, unlike \_\_\_\_\_ .
13. Because animals eat other organisms, they are called \_\_\_\_\_ .

##### Reproduction (p.427)

- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. What type of reproduction produces offspring genetically identical to the parent?  
a. sexual reproduction      b. differentiation      c. asexual reproduction      d. fertilization
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. What are two types of asexual reproduction used by animals?  
a. budding and fragmentation      c. fragmentation and differentiation  
b. differentiation and fertilization      d. sperm and embryo

turn the page over for more questions

## Genetics

Name:

### What is an Animal?

Period:

differentiation   ectotherm   eggs   embryo   endotherm   sperm

16. \_\_\_\_\_ are sex cells produced by the female parent.

17. \_\_\_\_\_ are sex cells produced by the male parent.

\_\_\_\_\_ 18. What is the process by which an egg nucleus joins with a sperm nucleus?

- a. fragmentation      b. differentiation      c. fertilization      d. budding

### Development (p.427)

19. A fertilized egg that has divided into many cells is called an \_\_\_\_\_ .

20. During \_\_\_\_\_ , cells develop different structures according to their function.

### Movement (p.428)

\_\_\_\_\_ 21. How does a young sea anemone move to find its food?

- a. It drifts in ocean currents.                      c. It walks on tentacles.  
b. It flies on wings.                                      d. It rolls on the ocean floor.

\_\_\_\_\_ 22. What makes most movement in animals possible?

- a. red blood cells      b. heart cells      c. muscle cells      d. nerve cells

### Maintaining Body Temperature (p.429)

23. An \_\_\_\_\_ is an animal that maintains its own body temperature internally.

24. An \_\_\_\_\_ is an animal whose body temperature changes with the environment.