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.
b. They have larger cells than plants.
c. They are made up of many cells.
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
b. differentiation and fertilization
c. fragmentation and differentiation
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.
b. It flies on wings.
c. It walks on tentacles.
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.