

Invertebrate Characteristics

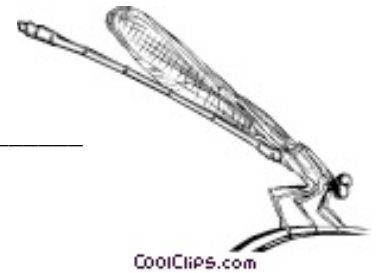
Name: _____

Period: _____

Use Chapter 14, Section 2 of your textbook to answer the questions below.

Section 2: The Animal Kingdom Animal Diversity (p.430)

- 1. About how many species of animals have scientists identified? _____
- 2. Look at Figure 1. Which animal group is the largest? _____



Classification (p.431)

- _____ 3. Which of the following is NOT information scientists use to organize animals in groups?
a. structure b. evolutionary relationships c. personal preference d. DNA
- 4. All animals, except for most chordates, fall into the classification of _____ .

Invertebrate Characteristics (p.431)

- _____ 5. Which of these body parts is NOT found in invertebrates?
a. muscles b. heart c. brain d. bones



Sponges (p.431)

- 6. What type of body plan does a sponge have? _____
- 7. A sponge gets its food through holes called _____ .
- _____ 8. How do sponges reproduce?
a. by budding b. only asexually c. only sexually d. by fragmentation and sexually

Cnidarians (p.432)

- _____ 9. Which of the following is not classified as a cnidarian?
a. coral b. jellyfish c. sea anemone d. squid

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

- _____ 10. a class of cnidarians a. polyp
- _____ 11. a cup or bell-shaped body form with tentacles b. medusa
- _____ 12. a body form that attaches to hard surfaces at the base of the cup c. hydrozoan
- _____ 13. a specialized stinging cell d. cnidosyte
- _____ 14. How do cnidarians reproduce?
a. by budding b. only asexually c. only sexually d. asexually and sexually



turn over for more questions

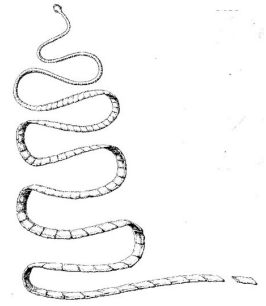
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Flatworms (p.432)

- _____ 15. Which of the following are the simplest worms?
a. roundworms b. flatworms c. annelids d. cnidarians
- 16. What flatworm can live in your intestines as a parasite? _____
- 17. What type of body plan does a flatworm have? _____
- _____ 18. How do flatworms reproduce?
a. by fragmentation b. only asexually c. only sexually d. asexually and sexually

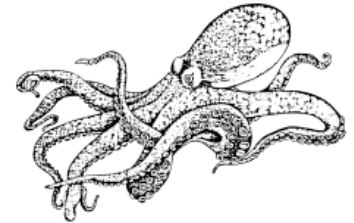


Roundworms (p.432)

- _____ 19. Roundworms are different from flatworms in that they have which of the following?
a. radial symmetry b. cell walls c. cnidosytes d. a coelom
- _____ 20. Which of the following is not a habitat for roundworms?
a. other animals b. fresh water c. damp soil d. the ocean

Mollusks (p.433)

- _____ 21. Which of the following is NOT true about a mantle?
a. It secretes poison. b. It is in mollusks. c. It is a specialized tissue. d. It secretes shells.
- 22. The muscular foot has evolved into _____ in octopuses.
- 23. How do mollusks reproduce? _____



Annelids (p.433)

- 24. What annelid sucks blood? _____
- _____ 25. Each annelid has which of the following?
a. male sex organs b. both male and female sex organs c. female sex organs d. no sex organs
- 26. Look at Figure 6. How do earthworms reproduce? _____

Arthropods (p.433)

- 27. The strong, external armor of an arthropod is called an _____.
- 28. How do most arthropods reproduce? _____



Echinoderms (p.434)

- 29. Echinoderms are covered with bumps and _____.
- 30. How do echinoderms usually reproduce? _____



- _____ 31. A sea star that regenerates a whole individual from a severed arm uses what type of reproduction?
a. sexual b. budding c. asexual d. fertilization