

# Invertebrates

Name:

Period:

Use Chapter 14, Section 3 of your textbook to answer the questions below.

## 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.

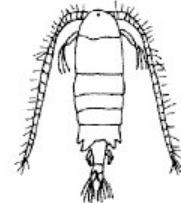
### Body Symmetry (p.438)

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 body shape.    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

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## 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.

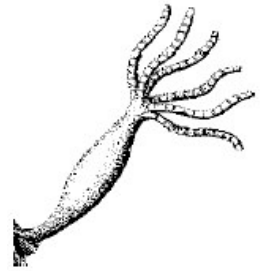
17. Look at Figure 7. How many parents does the baby hydra have? \_\_\_\_\_

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