**Review for Test #5: Porifera, Cnidarians and Worms**

**Terms to Know:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Invertebrates  Vertebrates  Body Symmetry  Radial Symmetry  Bilateral Symmetry  Endoderm  Mesoderm  Ectoderm  Sessile | Phylum Porifera  Choanocytes  Osculum  Spicules  Archaeocytes  Larva  Budding  Gemmules | Phylum Cnidaria  Cnidocytes  Nematocyst  Polyp  Medusa  Gastrovascular cavity  Nerve net  Hydrostatic skeleton  Jet propulsion | Phylum Platyhelminthes (flatworms)  Phylum Nematoda (roundworms)  Phylum Annelida (Segmented worms)  Coelom/ Pseudocoelom  Cephalization  Flame cells  Ganglia  Eyespots  Pharynx  Fission  Setae  Esophagus/Crop/Gizzard  Clitellum |

**Review Questions:**

1. Pg 679: #1-4, 7-10
2. Pg 681:3-5,7
3. Pg 711: #1-4, 6,7, 11,12,13, 24,25
4. How do the feeding habits of Cnidarians and Sponges differ. Explain how they feed.
5. Study diagram of Sponges.
6. What specialized cells are located within a sponge?
7. Why is water crucial for the survival of a sponge?
8. What specialized cells are located within a member of Phylum Cnidaria.
9. Study diagram of Cnidarians.
10. What are the two stages of the Cnidarian life cycle?
11. What is the different between asymmetrical, radial symmetry and bilaterial symmetry?
12. Study diagram of flatworm and segmented worm.
13. What are the 3 phylum’s of worms, what is their common name?
14. What organs are involved in feeding for a earthworm (Phylum Annelida)

**Review for Test #5:** **Answer Key**

**Pg 679:**

1:C

2:C

3:A

4:B

7:C

8:B

9:A

10:B

**Pg 681:**

3:E

4:C

5:A

7:D

**Pg 711:**

1:D

2:B

3:B

4:C

6:B

7:C

11: A coelomate has a body cavity lined with mesoderm; an acoelomate does not.

12:Oxygen and nutrients are taken in through the skin and diffuse to internal cells, wastes are also removed through diffusion.

13:The pharynx takes food into the gastrovascular cavity, inside the gut, digestion and absorption occur.

24:A hermaphrodite is an animal that produces both sperm and eggs. Earthworm could be an example.

25:Aquatic annelids respire through gills. Land-dwelling annelids respire through their moist skin.

**4:** Cnidarian are carnivorous animals who utilize their tentacles to paralyze prey and pull in into their mouth/gastrovascular cavity. Sponges are filter feeders that trap microscopic particles through the use of their choanocytes. Digestion occurs with the help of the archeaocytes.

**6**:Choanocyte, Archaeocyte.

**7**: Water is required to undergo all of their 7 essential functions. Feeding-filter feeders trap microscopic food particles. Respiration, diffusion of oxygen from water, Reproduction: require water for sperm to move to eggs….etc

**8**: Cnidocytes, Nematocyst, Nerve net, Hydrostatic Skeleton,

**10**: Polyp and Medusa

**11:** Asymmetrical: no planes of symmetry can be found

Radial symmetry: Many planes of symmetry can be found around the center of the organism.

Bilateral symmetry: Only 1 plane of symmetry can be found.

**13:** Phylum Platyhelminthes: Flatworms

Phylum Nematoda: Roundworms

Phylum Annelida: Segmented worms

**14:** Pharynx, Esphogus, Crop, and Gizzard