**Review for Test #6: Mollusks, Echinoderms Arthropods and Chordates**

**Terms to Know:**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Phylum Mollusca  Foot  Mantle  Shell  Visceral Mass  Radula  Siphon  Gastropods  Bi-valves  Cephalopods | Phylum Echinodermata  Oral surface  Aboral surface  Water vascular system  Madreporite  Tube Feet | Phylum Arthropods  Jointed appendages  Exoskeleton  Trachael tubes  Book lungs  Malpighian Tubules  Molting  Crustaceans  Spiders  Insects | Phylum Chordata  Dorsal hollow nerve cord  Notochord  Pharyngeal pouches  Tail  Fish  Amphibians  Reptiles  Birds  Mammals  Monotremes  Marsupials  Placental Mammals |

**Review Questions:**

1. Pg 711:#8,10, 29
2. Pg 713: #1
3. Study diagram of mollusk (snail)
4. What are the 3 classes of mollusks, give an example of each.
5. Pg 741: #1-5, 9,10,
6. Study diagram of Sea Star
7. What are the three groups of Arthropods?
8. What is molting? How is it related to growth in Artropods?
9. What are the 4 characteristics that all chordates have?
10. What are the three different types of mammals?
11. Study diagram of a chordate.

**Review for Test #6:** **Answer Key**

Pg 711:#8,10, 29

#8:A

#10: C

#29: Aquatic mollusks respire with gills and land mollusks respire using a mantle lined with blood vessels.

Pg 713: #1

#1: A

1. The three classes of mollusks are Cephalopoda (squids, octopus), Bivalvia (clams) and Gastropoda (snails, slugs)

Pg 741: #1-5, 9,10,

#1: B

#2:A

#3:B

#4:B

#5:B

#9:C

#10: B

1. The three different groups of arthropods are Crustaceans, spiders and insects
2. Molting is the process of an arthropod shedding its exoskeleton. It is related to growth as when the arthropod has outgrown its current exoskeleton it will undergo molting.
3. All chordates will have a dorsal hollow nerve cord, a notochord, pharyngeal pouches and a tail (at some point in their life)
4. The three different types of mammals are monotremes (Platypus), marsupials (Kangaroo) and placental mammals.