

Chapter 26 Sponges and Cnidarians

Section 26–1 Introduction to the Animal Kingdom (pages 657–663)

This section describes characteristics that all animals share and the essential functions that animals carry out. It also explains the important trends in animal evolution.

What Is an Animal? (page 657)

1. Is the following sentence true or false? The cells that make up animal bodies are eukaryotic. _____
2. What characteristics do all animals share? _____

3. Complete the table about animals.

CATEGORIES OF ANIMALS

Category	Percentage of Species	Description	Examples
		Animals without backbones	
		Animals with backbones	

What Animals Do to Survive (pages 658–659)

4. What are seven essential functions that animals carry out?
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
 - e. _____
 - f. _____
 - g. _____
5. Complete the table about feeding.

TYPES OF FEEDERS

Type of Feeder	Description
	Feeds on plants
Carnivore	
Filter feeder	
	Feeds on decaying plant and animal material

6. Explain the difference between a parasite and a host. _____

7. What does an animal do when it respire? _____

8. What does the excretory system of most animals do? _____

9. Animals respond to events in their environment using specialized cells called _____.
10. What are receptors, and what is their function? _____

11. What does it mean that an animal is motile? _____

12. What enables motile animals to move around? _____

13. Circle the letter of the process that helps a species maintain genetic diversity.
a. asexual reproduction c. response
b. movement d. sexual reproduction
14. What does asexual reproduction allow animals to do? _____

Trends in Animal Evolution (pages 660–663)

15. What are four characteristics that complex animals tend to have?
a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
16. How have the cells of animals changed as animals have evolved? _____

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

17. Groups of specialized cells form _____, which form organs, which form _____.
18. Circle the letter of what a zygote forms after it undergoes a series of divisions.
a. blastopore b. protostome c. blastula d. deuterostome
19. What is a protostome? _____

20. What is a deuterostome? _____

21. Is the following sentence true or false? Most invertebrates are deuterostomes.

22. In the development of a deuterostome, when is the mouth formed? _____

23. Complete the table about germ layers.

GERM LAYERS

Germ Layer	Location	Develops Into These Body Structures
	Innermost layer	
	Middle layer	
	Outermost layer	

24. Complete the table about body symmetry.

BODY SYMMETRY

Type of Symmetry	Description	Examples
	Body parts that repeat around the center	
	A single plane divides the body into two equal halves	

25. In an animal with radial symmetry, how many imaginary planes can be drawn through the center of the animal that would divide the animal in half? _____

Match the term with its meaning.

Term	Meaning
_____ 26. anterior	a. Upper side
_____ 27. posterior	b. Back end
_____ 28. dorsal	c. Front end
_____ 29. ventral	d. Lower side

30. A body that is constructed of many repeated and similar parts, or segments, exhibits _____.

31. What is cephalization? _____

32. How do animals with cephalization respond differently to the environment than animals without cephalization? _____

33. What is a body cavity? _____

34. Why is having a body cavity important? _____

Reading Skill Practice

An outline can help you remember the main points of a section. Write an outline of Section 26–1. Use the section’s blue headings for the first level of your outline and the section’s green headings for the second level. Support your headings with details from the section. Do your work on a separate sheet of paper.