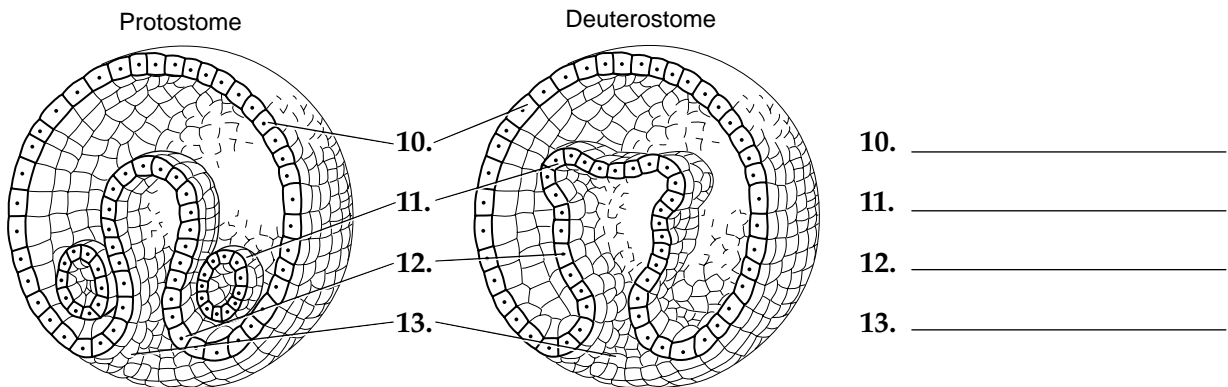


Chapter 26 Sponges and Cnidarians Chapter Vocabulary Review

Matching On the lines provided, write the letter of the definition that matches each term.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. invertebrate | a. animal that has no backbone |
| _____ 2. vertebrate | b. characterized by body parts that repeat around the center of a body |
| _____ 3. filter feeder | c. the concentration of nerve cells and sense organs at the anterior end of the body |
| _____ 4. parasite | d. animal with a backbone |
| _____ 5. protostome | e. aquatic animal that strains tiny floating plants and animals from the water around it |
| _____ 6. deuterostome | f. animal whose mouth is formed from a blastopore |
| _____ 7. radial symmetry | g. organism that lives and feeds on another organism, harming it |
| _____ 8. bilateral symmetry | h. body plan in which a single, imaginary line can divide the body into two equal halves |
| _____ 9. cephalization | i. animal whose anus is formed from a blastopore |

Labeling Diagrams On the lines provided, write the names of the structures that correspond to the numbers in the diagram.

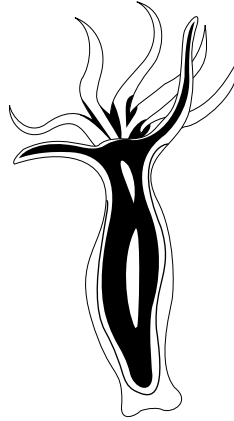


Completion On the lines provided, complete the following sentences.

14. The specialized cells of a sponge that produce its spike-shaped _____ are called _____.
15. An immature stage of an organism that does not look like the adult form is called a(an) _____.
16. A group of archaeocytes surrounded by a tough layer of spicules is called a(an) _____.
17. Within each _____, or stinging cell, of a cnidarian, is a(an) _____, a poison-filled, stinging structure.

Multiple Choice *On the lines provided, write the letter of the answer that best answers each question.*

- _____ 18. Which form of a cnidarian is shown in the illustration below?
- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| a. polyp | c. medusa |
| b. archaeocyte | d. mesoglea |



- _____ 19. What is the inner lining of the gastrovascular cavity in a cnidarian called?
- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| a. the ectoderm | c. the mesoderm |
| b. the gastroderm | d. the mesoglea |
- _____ 20. What lies between the gastroderm and the epidermis?
- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| a. the gastrovascular cavity | c. the cnidocyte |
| b. the mesoglea | d. the mesoderm |
- _____ 21. The digestive chamber of a cnidarian is called the
- | | |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| a. nematocyst. | c. gastroderm. |
| b. osculum. | d. gastrovascular cavity. |
- _____ 22. What grouping of nerve cells allows a cnidarian to detect the touch of a foreign object?
- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| a. statocysts | c. nerve nets |
| b. nematocysts | d. spicules |
- _____ 23. What is the name for a group of sensory cells that helps a cnidarian determine the direction of gravity?
- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| a. statocysts | c. a nerve net |
| b. blastulas | d. ocelli |
- _____ 24. What structure allows a cnidarian to detect the absence or presence of light?
- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| a. a statocyst | c. an ocellus |
| b. a nerve net | d. an osculum |
- _____ 25. What allows cnidarian polyps to expand, shrink, and move their tentacles?
- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. a hydrostatic skeleton | c. archaeocytes |
| b. choanocytes | d. internal fertilization |