

Vocabulary:

Cnidarians: stinging cell animals

tentacle: an arm-like part that contains the stinging cells

Stinging-cell animals have stinging cells that contain **poisonous threads**.

The body is shaped like a hollow sac. The opening or mouth of the sac is surrounded by tentacles.

A tentacle is an arm-like part that contains the stinging cells.

Stinging cells **help protect the animal and catch food.**

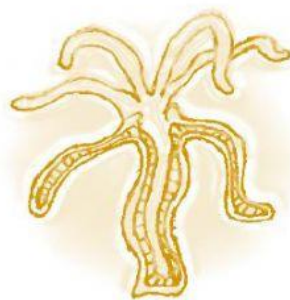
Stinging cells work when...

- A small animal brushes against a tentacle.
- The poisonous threads are released from the stinging cells.
- The poison stuns or kills the animal.
- The tentacles then bring it into the mouth.

Stinging-cell animals include jellyfish, hydra and sea anemone (uh -neh - muh-nee).



jelly-fish



hydra

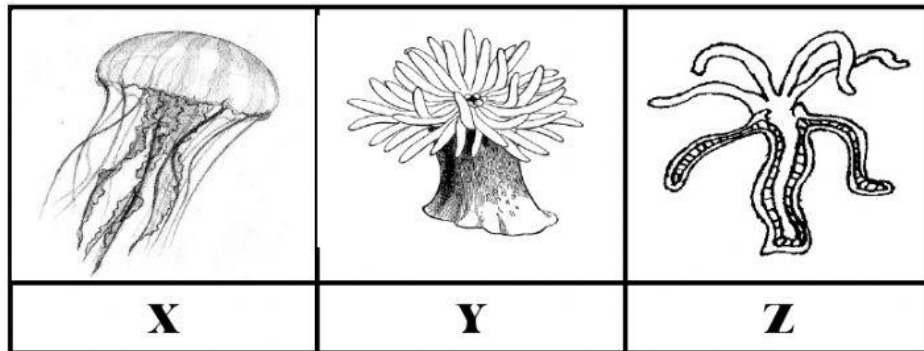


sea anemone

DIRECTIONS: Read each question carefully. Use the notes to help answer the questions correctly

INVERTEBRATES

The diagram shows three examples of cnidarians.



- a. Using the words from the box, write the name of each invertebrate that is shown above.

coral	hydra	jellyfish	sea anemone
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X _____

Y _____

Z _____

- b. Name **TWO (2)** characteristics of the group of invertebrates shown in the diagram above.

_____ [2]

- c. What is the function of stinging cells?

_____ [2]

d. "All cnidarians live in water."

Which group of cnidarians is known as fresh water invertebrates?

- I. jellyfish
- II. hydra
- III. sea anemone

e. What do stinging cells use to capture their food?

- I. mantle
- II. tentacles
- III. hollow-sac

f. How do stinging cells work?

Using the numbers the numbers **1, 2, 3** and **4** show order of how stinging cells work.

- _____ The poison stuns or kills the animal.
- _____ The tentacles then bring it into the mouth.
- _____ A small animal brushes against a tentacle.
- _____ The poisonous threads are released from the stinging cells.