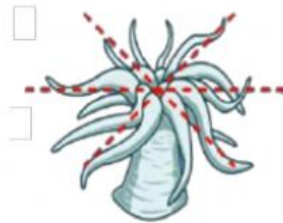


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Complete the diagram:

Types of symmetry





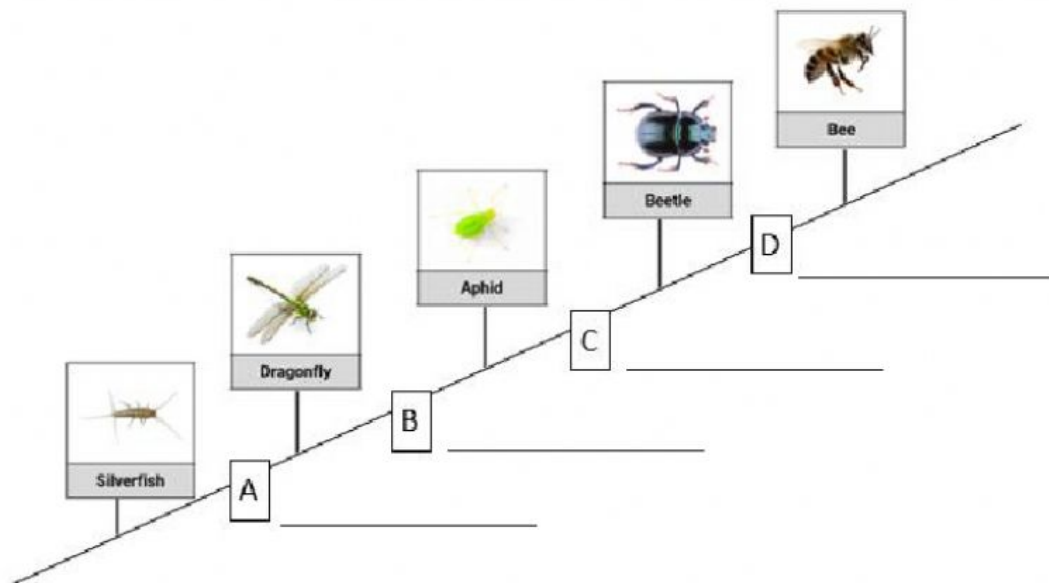

Types of skeletons






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Study the table and cladogram and fill in the missing traits in the blanks:

Traits	Silverfish	Dragonfly	Aphid	Beetle	Bee
Wings		✓	✓	✓	✓
Folding Wings			✓	✓	✓
Larval Stage				✓	✓
Sting					✓

According to the cladogram, which organism is most distantly (farthest from) related to the bee? Explain why.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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Write whether the adaption is **structural** or **behavioral**:Hint:

- **Structural adaption:** are physical characteristics (such as shape or structure) that an organism has.
- **Behavioral adaption:** Are activities or action an organism does to survive.

- ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) Polar bears have thick fur to protect against the cold.



- ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) Toads hide during the day and come out to feed at night when its cooler.



- ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) Some plants have thick stems and leaves to store water in dry hot desserts.



- ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) Chipmunks collect and store food so they can find it in winter.

Fill the blanks with the correct term:

\_\_\_\_\_ animals with an endoskeleton and have backbones.

\_\_\_\_\_ animals without backbones.

\_\_\_\_\_ animals that survive by living inside or on another organism, get food from organism, and do not help in the organism's survival.

\_\_\_\_\_ animals that are grouped in the phylum Chordata.

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Complete the following:

**Sponges:**

Phylum: \_\_\_\_\_ Body symmetry: \_\_\_\_\_

They live in \_\_\_\_\_ Can they move? ( Yes / No )

How do they get their food? \_\_\_\_\_

Where are they considered simple? \_\_\_\_\_



**Cnidarians:**

Phylum: \_\_\_\_\_ Body symmetry: \_\_\_\_\_

They live in \_\_\_\_\_

They use special cells called \_\_\_\_\_ to catch their prey.

Some of them can freely move such as \_\_\_\_\_ while others are attaches to surfaces such as \_\_\_\_\_.



**Mollusks:**

Phylum: \_\_\_\_\_ They have \_\_\_\_\_ which is a thin layer of tissue that protect their internal organs.

**Some Examples:**

\_\_\_\_\_ which has an outer shell, and footlike muscles

\_\_\_\_\_ which looks like snails but with no shells.

\_\_\_\_\_ which has internal shells.

\_\_\_\_\_ which eat by filtering food particles from water

\_\_\_\_\_ which catch preys by its strong tentacles.



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Complete the following:**Segmented worms:**

Phylum: \_\_\_\_\_ Body symmetry: \_\_\_\_\_

They live in \_\_\_\_\_ Called segmented worms because \_\_\_\_\_

Some of them are:

- Free living: such as \_\_\_\_\_ which ingest food through a tube.
- Parasites: such as \_\_\_\_\_ which suck blood of animals.

**Flatworms:**

Phylum: \_\_\_\_\_ Body symmetry: \_\_\_\_\_

They live in \_\_\_\_\_ Called flatworms because \_\_\_\_\_

Some of them are:

- Free living: such as \_\_\_\_\_
- Parasites: such as \_\_\_\_\_ which infect human.

**Roundworms:**

Phylum: \_\_\_\_\_ Body symmetry: \_\_\_\_\_

They live in \_\_\_\_\_ Type of skeleton \_\_\_\_\_

They have a hard outer covering called \_\_\_\_\_

They must shed and replace their outer covering in a process called \_\_\_\_\_

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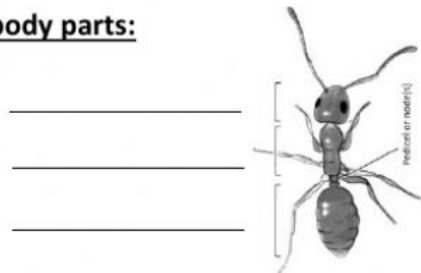
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Complete the following:**Arthropods:**

Phylum: \_\_\_\_\_ Type of skeleton \_\_\_\_\_

They use their muscles when moving their jointed \_\_\_\_\_ which is a structure such as leg or arm that extend from the central part of the body.

\_\_\_\_\_ is when the body form of an animal changes as it grows from an egg to an adult

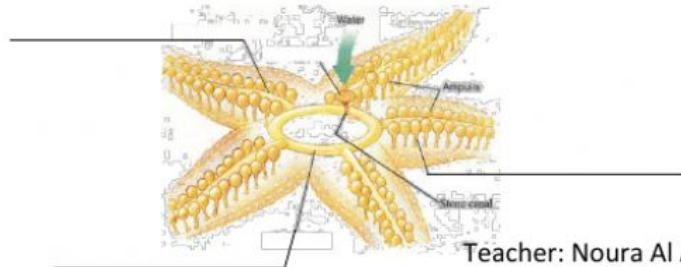
**Name the ant's body parts:**

How many legs does it has? \_\_\_\_\_

Write what each of the following Arthropod's groups is familiar with:**Echinoderms:**

Phylum: \_\_\_\_\_ Body symmetry: \_\_\_\_\_ then \_\_\_\_\_

They live in \_\_\_\_\_ Type of skeleton \_\_\_\_\_

**Name the sea star body parts:**

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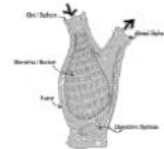
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The four common traits of all chordates are:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Write the name of the following invertebrate chordates:

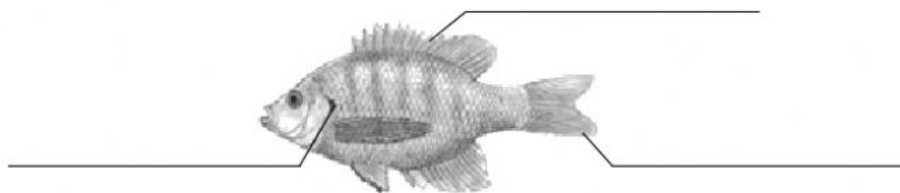


\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Fish:**

Name the parts of the fish, and **circle** the part that it use it to breath:



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**Amphibians:**Correct the underlined words in each sentence:

- Amphibians lives in water only. \_\_\_\_\_
- Most adult amphibians have gills to breath \_\_\_\_\_
- Young amphibians have gills and must stay on land \_\_\_\_\_
- Adult salamanders has no tail \_\_\_\_\_
- Frogs are amphibians that look like snakes and worms \_\_\_\_\_
- Amphibians' population is increasing \_\_\_\_\_

**Reptiles:**Fill the blanks using the words in the box:

Turtles – Amnion – scales – amnion – ectotherm – snakes

- Reptiles have \_\_\_\_\_ on their skins prevent from drying out.
- Most reptiles lay eggs with \_\_\_\_\_ which a is protective membrane that surrounds the embryo.
- Reptiles are \_\_\_\_\_ animals, they heat their bodies from heat in their environments.
- All \_\_\_\_\_ eat other animals. It can crush its prey or bite and poison them.
- \_\_\_\_\_ have protective shells. Some live in deserts and some in water.

Calculate the density of a bone that has a **mass of 150 g** and a **volume of 30 cm<sup>3</sup>**?

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**Birds:**

What are the traits that makes birds different from all other animals?

\_\_\_\_\_

Write two examples of birds that can't fly:

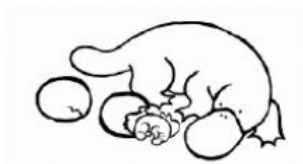
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Write two adaptations that allow birds to fly:

\_\_\_\_\_

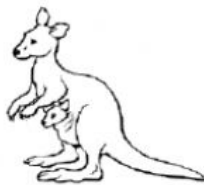
**Mammals:**

Look at the images and write the name of the three groups of mammals:



These animals lay

\_\_\_\_\_



Young raise in \_\_\_\_\_, where they can drink milk and continue to grow



They have a structure called \_\_\_\_\_ that the young attached to as they grow inside the mother.

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