

5. Sponges trap food by filtering water through their
a. mouths
b. pores
c. spores
d. spongin
6. When a lost or damaged body part is regrown, it is called
a. spontaneous generation
b. regeneration
c. invertebrate genesis
d. star trek the next generation
7. Which phylum of animals has tentacles used for capturing food?
a. Platyhelminthes
b. Cnidaria
c. Annelida
d. Nematoda
8. Cnidarians acquire food by
a. parasitic feelers
b. collar cells and spongin cells
c. absorbing dissolved food
d. using stinging cells to capture prey
9. Which invertebrate is ingested by eating undercooked pork?
a. leeches
b. trichina worms
c. flukes
d. hookworms
10. Roundworms are different from segmented worms because
a. they lack antennae
b. they lack segments
c. they only live in water
d. all of these

Matching. Match each word with its definition or description.

1. regrowing of body parts	a. Cnidaria
2. hydras and jellyfish	b. collar cells
3. structure used in capturing food	c. invertebrate
4. shoots poison into the body of prey	d. pore
5. hard, spikelike structure	e. regeneration
6. has a backbone	f. spicule
7. jellyfish, sea anemones, and worms	g. spongin
8. contains the flagella in sponges	h. stinging cell
9. where food and water enter sponges	i. tentacle
10. helps support a sponge's body	j. vertebrate



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low saclike bodies; their cells are specialized for capturing and digesting food. They have stinging cells.

9. The structure of a cnidarian is illustrated in figure 6-16.
10. Cnidarians use their tentacles to capture their prey. Once the prey is captured, the tentacles push it through the mouth and into the digestive cavity.
11. Cnidarians have two body shapes. One is tube-shaped with a mouth at the end. The other is umbrella-shaped with the mouth underneath. Both have mouths surrounded by tentacles.
12. The three main phyla of worms are flatworms, roundworms, and segmented worms.
13. Flatworms have flattened bodies; roundworms have smooth, cylindrical bodies. Segmented worms have cylindrical bodies and many segments.
14. Examples of worms representing each phyla are identified and described in figure 20.

VOCABULARY LIST

Annelida
bilateral symmetry
Cnidaria
collar cell
invertebrate
medusa
Nematoda

Platyhelminthes
polyp
pore
radial symmetry
regeneration
spicule

Sponge
spongin
stinging cell
symmetry
tentacle
vertebrate

PRACTICE

Multiple Choice. Choose the best answer.

1. Which is not true of all animals?
 - a. they are eukaryotic
 - b. they are vertebrates
 - c. they reproduce
 - d. they are made of cells
2. All animals can be divided into either
 - a. amphibians or reptiles
 - b. prokaryotes or eukaryotes
 - c. vertebrates or invertebrates
 - d. protists or fungi
3. Which is true about all invertebrates?
 - a. they lack backbones
 - b. they are poisonous
 - c. they live only in the sea
 - d. all of these
4. Sponges are basically
 - a. solid with pores
 - b. plantlike animals
 - c. parasites
 - d. hollow with pores