

Name: _____

Date: _____

Science
Echinoderms



(A) Read each item carefully. Write the letter of the correct answer. (4)

1. How are sponges and echinoderms alike? _____
(a) They are microscopic (c) They live in salt water
(b) They live attached to hard surfaces (d) They move with tube feet
2. Which one is a characteristic of the group echinoderm? _____
(a) nervous system (b) soft fleshy body (c) jointed legs (d) stinging cells
3. What is the body covering of echinoderms? _____
(a) nervous system (b) soft fleshy body (c) spines (d) scales
4. How many body parts does the echinoderm have? _____
(a) 5 (b) 4 (c) 3 (d) 2

(B) Read each statement. Write T if the statement is true. Write F if the statement is false. (4)

5. Echinoderms are marine invertebrates. _____
6. Echinoderms use gills to get oxygen from the sea. _____
7. Echinoderms have a brain. _____
8. A sea biscuit is an example of an echinoderm. _____

(C) Look at the parts of an echinoderm below. How do the parts help echinoderms?
Choose the correct answer.

9. spines

10. powerful jaws & poison glands

(D) The diagrams below show several invertebrates.



sea cucumber



starfish



sea urchin

11. What is the name of the group of invertebrates to which these animals belong? (1)

12. Which of the following organisms can be found in The Bahamas? (1)

13. Give the name of one other organism that belongs to the group named above. (1)

14. The starfish is an organism that has the ability to regenerate its body parts. What does the term 'regenerate' mean? (2)

15. State TWO purposes for which the starfish uses their 'tube feet'. (2)

(a) _____

(b) _____

16. The bodies of the animals shown have a special system of canals which assist them with movement. Explain how the process works. (3)