

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**.

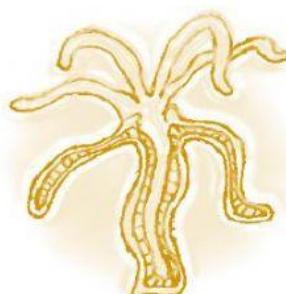
Stinging cells work when...

- 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

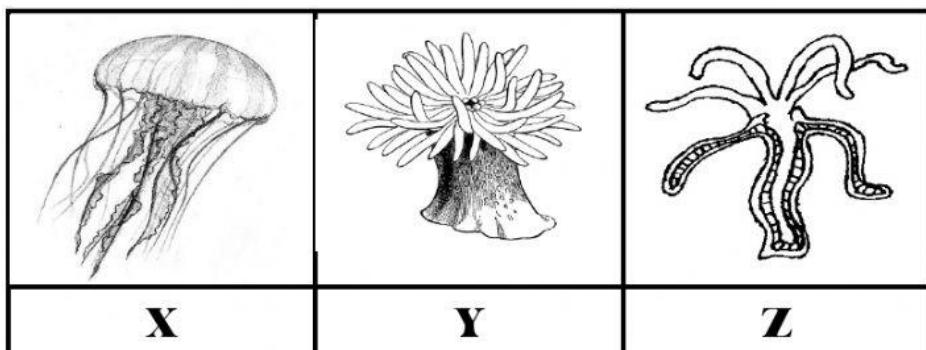


sea anemone

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

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.