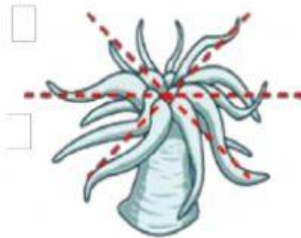
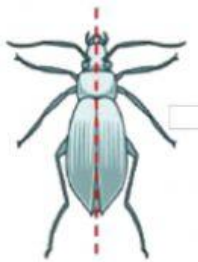


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Complete the diagram:

Types of symmetry

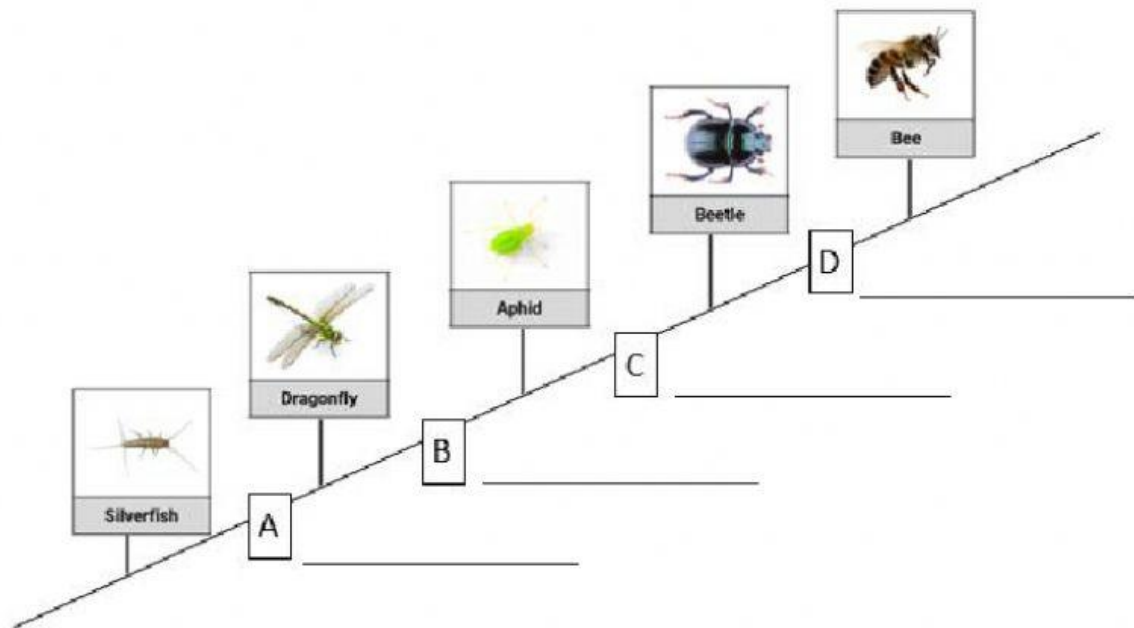


Types of skeletons



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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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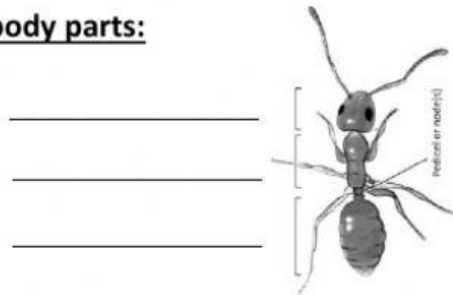
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Complete the following:**Arthropods:**

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

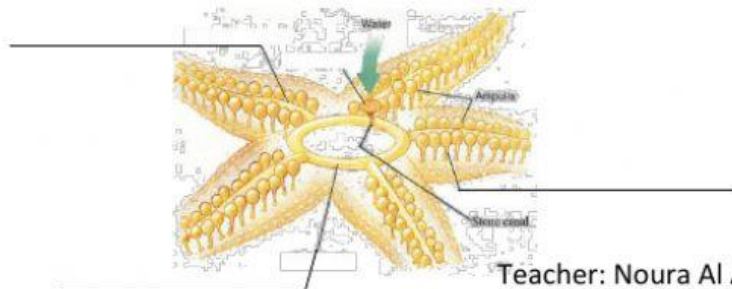
Name the ant's body parts:

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 _____

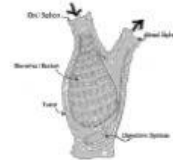
Name the sea star body parts:

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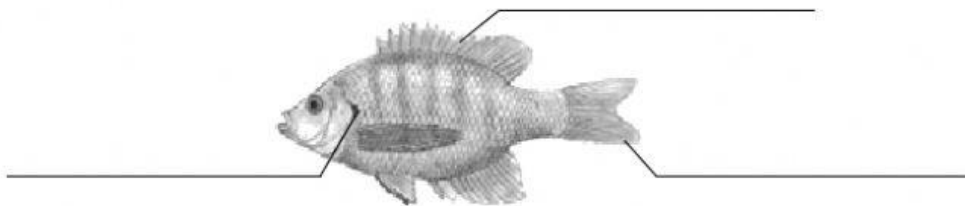
The four common traits of all chordates are:

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 cm³**?

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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:

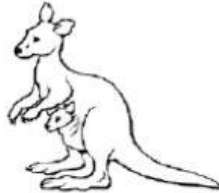
Write two adaptations that allow birds to fly:

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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