Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

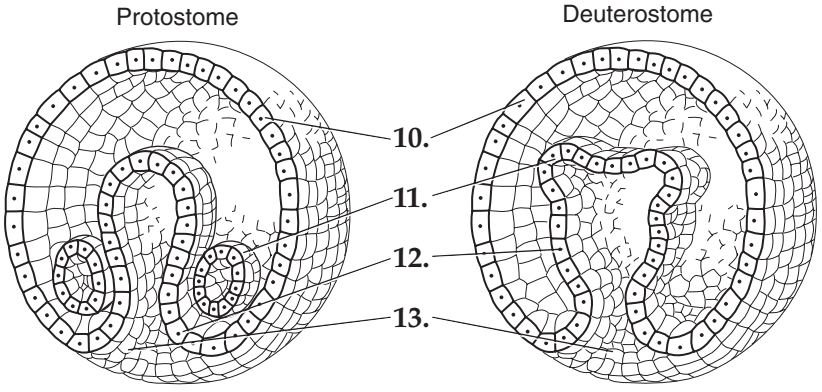
Chapter 26 Sponges and Cnidarians — Chapter Vocabulary Review

Matching *On the lines provided, write the letter of the definition that matches each term.*

_____ **1.** invertebrate
_____ **2.** vertebrate
_____ **3.** filter feeder
_____ **4.** parasite
_____ **5.** protostome
_____ **6.** deuterostome
_____ **7.** radial symmetry
_____ **8.** bilateral symmetry
_____ **9.** cephalization

a. animal that has no backbone
b. characterized by body parts that repeat around the center of a body
c. the concentration of nerve cells and sense organs at the anterior end of the body
d. animal with a backbone
e. aquatic animal that strains tiny floating plants and animals from the water around it
f. animal whose mouth is formed from a blastopore
g. organism that lives and feeds on another organism, harming it
h. body plan in which a single, imaginary line can divide the body into two equal halves
i. animal whose anus is formed from a blastopore

Labeling Diagrams *On the lines provided, write the names of the structures that correspond to the numbers in the diagram.*



10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____

Completion *On the lines provided, complete the following sentences.*

14. The specialized cells of a sponge that produce its spike-shaped _____ are called _____.

15. An immature stage of an organism that does not look like the adult form is called a(an) _____.

16. A group of archaeocytes surrounded by a tough layer of spicules is called a(an) _____.

17. Within each _____, or stinging cell, of a cnidarian, is a(an) _____, a poison-filled, stinging structure.

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Multiple Choice *On the lines provided, write the letter of the answer that best answers each question.*

_____ **18.** Which form of a cnidarian is shown in the illustration below?
a. polyp
b. archaeocyte
c. medusa
d. mesoglea

_____ **19.** What is the inner lining of the gastrovascular cavity in a cnidarian called?
a. the ectoderm
b. the gastroderm
c. the mesoderm
d. the mesoglea

_____ **20.** What lies between the gastroderm and the epidermis?
a. the gastrovascular cavity
b. the mesoglea
c. the cnidocyte
d. the mesoderm

_____ **21.** The digestive chamber of a cnidarian is called the
a. nematocyst.
b. osculum.
c. gastroderm.
d. gastrovascular cavity.

_____ **22.** What grouping of nerve cells allows a cnidarian to detect the touch of a foreign object?
a. statocysts
b. nematocysts
c. nerve nets
d. spicules

_____ **23.** What is the name for a group of sensory cells that helps a cnidarian determine the direction of gravity?
a. statocysts
b. blastulas
c. a nerve net
d. ocelli

_____ **24.** What structure allows a cnidarian to detect the absence or presence of light?
a. a statocyst
b. a nerve net
c. an ocellus
d. an osculum

_____ **25.** What allows cnidarian polyps to expand, shrink, and move their tentacles?
a. a hydrostatic skeleton
b. choanocytes
c. archaeocytes
d. internal fertilization