Bio-G10-Q3W1-Introduction to animals- H.W

Multiple Choice
Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

____ 1. The embryo layer that forms the skin and nervous tissue is the _____.
a. protostome
b. mesoderm
c. ectoderm
d. endoderm

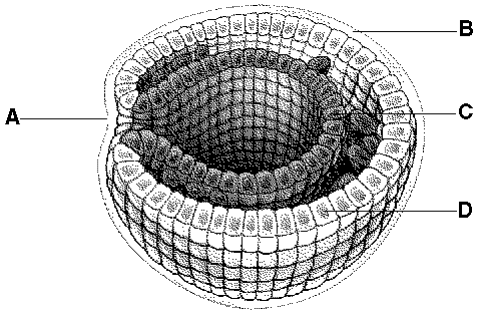

Figure 25-2

____ 2. In Figure 25-2, where is the gastrula?
a. B
b. D
c. A
d. C

____ 3. In Figure 25-2, where is the mesoderm?
a. C
b. A
c. B
d. D

____ 4. In Figure 25-2, where is the endoderm?
a. C
b. A
c. B
d. D

____ 5. In Figure 25-2, where is the ectoderm?
a. A
b. D
c. C
d. B

____ 6. In Figure 25-2, if part A develops into a mouth, this organism will be a _____.
a. deuterosome
b. autosome
c. protosome
d. autotroph

____ 7. The animal's digestive tract forms from the _____.
a. endoderm
b. mesoderm
c. ectoderm
d. protostome

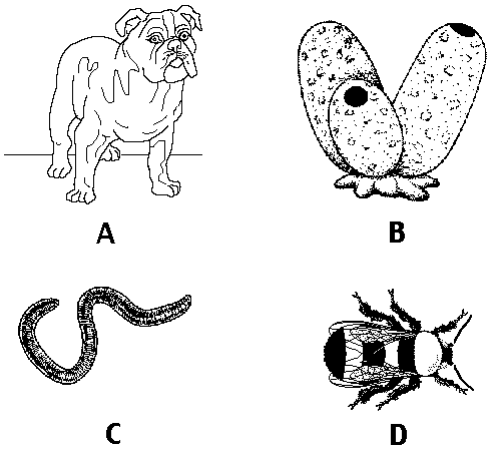

Figure 25-3

____ 8. Which of the organisms in Figure 25-3 is asymmetrical?
a. B
b. C
c. A
d. D

____ 9. Which of the organisms in Figure 25-3 has bilateral symmetry but no endoskeleton?
a. A
b. C
c. D
d. B

____ 10. Which of the organisms in Figure 25-3 has the most complex systems developed from coelom?
a. D
b. A
c. B
d. C

____ 11. Which of the organisms in Figure 25-3 probably has the most muscular control?
a. B
b. C
c. D
d. A

____ 12. What type of symmetry does a penny have?
a. radial symmetry
b. biaxial symmetry
c. bilateral symmetry
d. no symmetry

____ 13. Which of the following applies to a sponge?
a. has a gastrula stage
b. intracellular digestion
c. develops three embryonic layers
d. bilateral symmetry

____ 14. Which of these animals has bilateral symmetry?
a. flatworm
b. hydra
c. sponge
d. jellyfish

____ 15. Animals with bilateral symmetry find food and mates and avoid predators more efficiently because they have _____.
a. the ability to see in all directions
b. body cavities
c. more muscular control
d. tails

Matching

Match each item with the correct statement below.

a. bilateral symmetry
b. radial symmetry
c. one opening in digestive tract
d. openings at either end of digestive tract
e. filtering
f. tentacles
g. swimming

____ 16. body plan of starfishes
____ 17. digestive tract of earthworms
____ 18. body plan of a fish
____ 19. used for obtaining food in fishes
____ 20. used for obtaining food in corals
____ 21. digestive tract of flatworms
____ 22. used to obtain food in sponges

Match each item with the correct statement below.

a. deuterostome
b. coelom
c. ectoderm
d. mesoderm
e. sessile
f. gastrula
g. radial symmetry
h. protostome
i. acoelomate
j. endoderm
k. blastula
l. pseudocoelom
m. bilateral symmetry

____ 23. animal that has three cell layers, with a digestive tract but no body cavities
____ 24. layer of cells lining the inner surface of the gastrula
____ 25. third cell layer formed in the developing embryo
____ 26. single layer of cells surrounding a fluid-filled space that forms during early development
____ 27. body plan of an organism that can be divided along any plane, through a central axis, into roughly equal halves
____ 28. body plan of an organism that can be divided down its length into right and left halves that form mirror images
____ 29. animal in which the mouth does not develop from the gastrula's opening
____ 30. body cavity partly lined with mesoderm, such as found in roundworms
____ 31. embryonic structure of an animal that consists of two cell layers
____ 32. a fluid-filled body cavity completely surrounded by mesoderm
____ 33. layer of cells on the outer surface of the gastrula
____ 34. describes organisms that don't move from place to place
____ 35. animal with a mouth that develops from the opening in the gastrula

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