

Bio-G10-Q3W1-Introduction to animals-Test

Multiple Choice

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

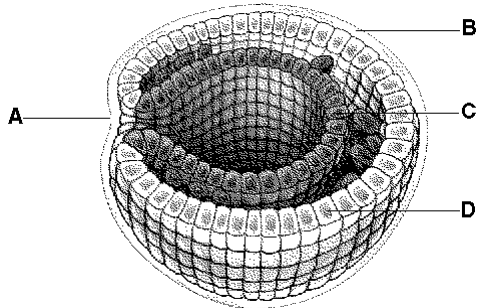


Figure 25-2

- ____ 1. In Figure 25-2, where is the endoderm?
- a. A
b. D
c. B
d. C
- ____ 2. In Figure 25-2, if part A develops into a mouth, this organism will be a ____.
- a. protosome
b. autosome
c. deuterostome
d. autotroph
- ____ 3. In Figure 25-2, where is the mesoderm?
- a. B
b. A
c. D
d. C
- ____ 4. In Figure 25-2, where is the ectoderm?
- a. B
b. D
c. A
d. C
- ____ 5. In Figure 25-2, where is the gastrula?
- a. D
b. A
c. C
d. B

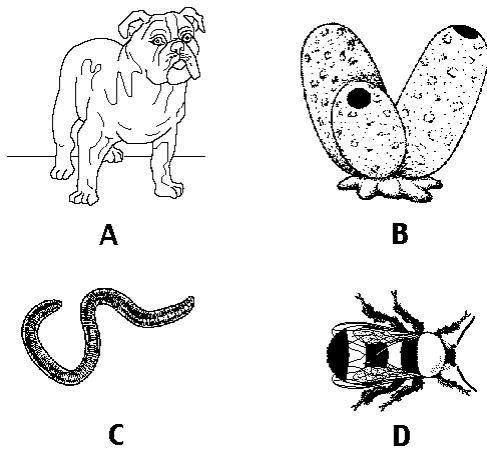


Figure 25-3

- ____ 6. Which of the organisms in Figure 25-3 is asymmetrical?
a. A c. D
b. C d. B
- ____ 7. Which of the organisms in Figure 25-3 has bilateral symmetry but no endoskeleton?
a. C c. B
b. D d. A
- ____ 8. Which of the organisms in Figure 25-3 probably has the most muscular control?
a. D c. C
b. B d. A
- ____ 9. Which of the organisms in Figure 25-3 has the most complex systems developed from coelom?
a. D c. C
b. A d. B
- ____ 10. Which of these animals has bilateral symmetry?
a. jellyfish c. sponge
b. hydra d. flatworm
- ____ 11. The embryo layer that forms the skin and nervous tissue is the _____.
a. mesoderm c. endoderm
b. ectoderm d. protostome
- ____ 12. Which of the following applies to a sponge?
a. intracellular digestion c. has a gastrula stage
b. bilateral symmetry d. develops three embryonic layers
- ____ 13. What type of symmetry does a penny have?
a. no symmetry c. biaxial symmetry
b. radial symmetry d. bilateral symmetry
- ____ 14. Animals with bilateral symmetry find food and mates and avoid predators more efficiently because they have _____.
a. the ability to see in all directions c. more muscular control
b. tails d. body cavities
- ____ 15. The animal's digestive tract forms from the _____.
a. endoderm c. protostome
b. mesoderm d. ectoderm

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

Match each item with the correct statement below.

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

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

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