

CHAPTER 28 WHAT IS AN ANIMAL?**Review the Key Terms**

Circle the Chapter 28 key term in brackets that best matches each description.

1. A sponge is an example of a(n) _____ organism.
[sessile (SES sile) / dorsal / ventral / anterior]
2. hollow ball made up of a single layer of cells
[gastrula (GAS truh luh) / deuterostome (DEW tuh roh stohm) / blastula / coelom]
3. layer of cells on the outer surface of the gastrula
[ectoderm / endoderm / mesoderm / exoskeleton]
4. An earthworm is an example of a(n) _____ .
[acoelomate / pseudocoelom / protostome / gastrula]
5. Most sponges have this type of symmetry (SIH muh tree).
[radial / bilateral / asymmetry / ventral]
6. Hydras have this type of symmetry.
[radial / bilateral / asymmetry / dorsal]
7. The body plan of an organism that can be divided down its length into halves that are mirror images of one another is called _____ symmetry.
[radial / bilateral / ventral/ dorsal]
8. head end of a flatworm
[posterior / dorsal / ventral / anterior]
9. an animal that has three cell layers with a digestive tract but no body cavity
[pseudocoelomate / coelomate / acoelomate (uh SEE luh mayt) / protostome]
10. Humans, insects, and fishes have this type of body cavity.
[coelom (SEE lum) / pseudocoelom (sew duh SEE lum) / acoelom / gastrula]
11. An internal skeleton is called a(n)_____.
[exoskeleton / endoskeleton / blastula / protostome (PROH tuh stohm)]