

**Chapter  
26**
**Sponges, Cnidarians, Flatworms,  
and Roundworms, *continued***
**Reinforcement and Study Guide**
**Section 26.2 Cnidarians**

*In your textbook, read about cnidarians.*

Identify each of the following descriptions as either the polyp or medusa form of a cnidarian.

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|-------|--|-------|---|
| _____ | <b>1.</b> Reef-building corals on the Great Barrier Reef | _____ | <b>3.</b> Deep sea anemones with meter-long tentacles   |
| _____ | <b>2.</b> <i>Aurelia</i> , the moon jellyfish            | _____ | <b>4.</b> The asexual phase in a jellyfish's life cycle |

Answer the following questions.

- 5.** Nematocysts are characteristic of cnidarians. How does a nematocyst work?

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- 6.** Compare and contrast how food is digested in a sponge and in a cnidarian.

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- 7.** How does a nerve net function?

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Order the following steps in the life cycle of a jellyfish from A to F, beginning with the release of eggs and sperm.

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| _____ | <b>8.</b> A polyp grows and buds repeatedly.                                  |
| _____ | <b>9.</b> External fertilization takes place in the sea.                      |
| _____ | <b>10.</b> A zygote develops into a blastula, which develops into a larva.    |
| _____ | <b>11.</b> Male and female medusae release sperm and eggs, respectively.      |
| _____ | <b>12.</b> A cilia-covered larva settles onto a surface.                      |
| _____ | <b>13.</b> A tiny medusa breaks free from its sessile parent and drifts away. |