

**Chapter**  
**29**
**Echinoderms and Invertebrate Chordates, continued**
**Reinforcement and Study Guide**
**Section 29.2 Invertebrate Chordates**

*In your textbook, read about invertebrate chordates.*

**Complete the following sentences.**

- At some time in their life, all chordates possess a \_\_\_\_\_, a dorsal hollow \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and muscle blocks.
- During your early development, your notochord became your \_\_\_\_\_, and your gill slits disappeared.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ is derived from the \_\_\_\_\_ portion of the dorsal nerve cord, whereas the \_\_\_\_\_ is derived from the anterior portion.
- At some time during their lives, all chordates have a muscular \_\_\_\_\_.

*In your textbook, read about tunicates and lancelets.*

**Trace the path of water through a tunicate, starting with water entering the animal's body, by numbering the following statements from 1 to 5.**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Water leaves the pharynx region.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Water passes through the gill slits, which filter food out of the water.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Water is drawn into the body through the incurrent siphon.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Water passes out of the body via the excurrent siphon.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Water enters the pharynx, where the gill slits are located.

**Complete the table by checking the correct column(s) for each description.**

Description	Tunicates	Lancelets
10. Only larval forms have a tail		
11. Are filter feeders		
12. Retain all chordate traits throughout life		
13. Blood flow is continually reversed in the adult body		
14. Capable of actively swimming as adults		