

STUDY GUIDE

● Sponges and Cnidarians

Write the letter of the term or phrase that best completes each sentence.

- _____ 1. The body of a sponge is covered with many small openings called _____.
a. larva c. polyps
b. pores d. filters
- _____ 2. The inside of a sponge is lined with _____.
a. collar cells c. medusa
b. pore cells d. spicules
- _____ 3. The phylum name of sponges, Porifera, refers to _____.
a. polyps c. pores
b. larvae d. collar cells
- _____ 4. Organisms that are attached to one place throughout their life span are _____.
a. motile c. feeders
b. medusae d. sessile
- _____ 5. The ability of an organism to replace body parts is _____.
a. regeneration c. hermaphroditism
b. reproduction d. fertilization
- _____ 6. A hermaphrodite is an animal that produces _____.
a. only eggs c. only sperm
b. both sperm and eggs d. neither sperm nor eggs
- _____ 7. Sponge larvae have _____ that allow them to swim about in water.
a. flagella c. fins
b. pseudopods d. cilia
- _____ 8. All cnidarians have _____ symmetry.
a. sessile c. bilateral
b. radial d. no
- _____ 9. Most cnidarians have armlike structures called _____ that surround the mouth.
a. pores c. polyps
b. tentacles d. filters
- _____ 10. A cnidarian with a _____ form body plan is bell-shaped and free swimming.
a. polyp c. sessile
b. pore d. medusa
- _____ 11. Cnidarians reproduce _____.
a. only sexually c. both asexually and sexually
b. only asexually d. neither asexually nor sexually
- _____ 12. The nerve net of a cnidarian carries _____.
a. blood c. water
b. food d. impulses
- _____ 13. Scientists think that the first form of cnidarian was the _____.
a. medusa c. polyp
b. larvae d. hydra
- _____ 14. All of the following are groups of cnidarians EXCEPT _____.
a. corals c. jellyfish
b. protozoans d. sea anemones