

Name _____

Zoology Test 2

Section A – Match the animal to its phylum or group. **DO NOT draw lines!!!!!!**

- | | | |
|-------|--------------------|--------------------|
| _____ | 1. Spider | A. Porifera |
| _____ | 2. Coral | B. Cnidaria |
| _____ | 3. Squid | C. Platyhelminthes |
| _____ | 4. Starfish | D. Nematoda |
| _____ | 5. Marine flatworm | E. Annelida |
| _____ | 6. Sponge | F. Mollusca |
| _____ | 7. Roundworm | G. Arthropoda |
| _____ | 8. Earthworm | H. Echinodermata |
| _____ | 9. Jellyfish | |
| _____ | 10. Sea cucumber | |
| _____ | 11. Butterfly | |
| _____ | 12. Snail | |
| _____ | 13. Tapeworm | |
| _____ | 14. Lobster | |
| _____ | 15. Sea urchins | |



Section B. Match the trait with the earliest (simplest) animal with that trait.

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|-------|------------------------------|--------------------|
| _____ | 1. Spiny Skin | A. Porifera |
| _____ | 2. Bilateral Symmetry | B. Cnidaria |
| _____ | 3. Coelom | C. Platyhelminthes |
| _____ | 4. Pores with collar cells | D. Nematoda |
| _____ | 5. Jointed legs | E. Annelida |
| _____ | 6. Segmented bodies | F. Mollusca |
| _____ | 7. Stinging Cells | G. Arthropoda |
| _____ | 8. Pseudocoelom | H. Echinodermata |
| _____ | 9. Mantle in a shell | |
| _____ | 10. Cell differentiation | |
| _____ | 11. Tube feet | |
| _____ | 12. Exoskeleton | |
| _____ | 13. Flame cells | |
| _____ | 14. Complete digestive tract | |
| _____ | 15. Radula (scraping tongue) | |

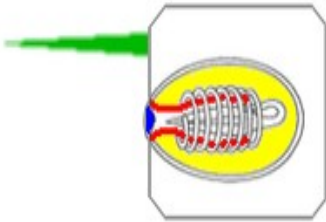


Section 3: Short Answer

1. What are three adaptations of crustaceans that enable them to live in their habitat(s)? (3)

2. Draw a sponge. Label three parts with either proper name or function. (3)

3. This is a picture of a nematocyst. Explain #1, which kind of animal it may be found in, and #2, how it works. (2)



4. (Don't get disturbing with this one) What is the advantage of an anus? (2)

5. How can jellyfish reproduce both sexually and asexually? Think of the polyp and medusa forms for your answer. (3)

6. Explain what a coelom is. (2)

7. What is one group of animals that has many parasitic members? (1)

8. What does hermaphrodite mean? _____
9. Which animal most closely resembles the near ancestor of insects?
A. Planaria flatworms
B. Pinworm roundworms
C. Bristleworm annelids
D. Garden slugs
10. How do non-moving animals (coral and sponges) reproduce sexually?

11. Scientists now think some cephalopods are as intelligent as some mammals.
Give two (2) pieces of evidence for this. (2)

12. How do spiders, insects, and crustaceans move their legs?

13. Echinoderms (plus the chordates like us) are deuterostomes. What does this mean?

14. How does the starfish eat? _____

15. In numbers of species, which is the most successful animal group? Why? (2)

16. Where is a starfish's mouth? _____
17. In order (K first) list the seven classification groups. (3) _____

Bonus: Choose one invertebrate and explain a unique adaptation not on this test.