

# Quiz 6 NOTES

## VOCAB REVIEW

- \_\_ Unicellular
- \_\_ Multicellular
- \_\_ Prokaryote
- \_\_ Eukaryote
- \_\_ Autotroph
- \_\_ Heterotroph

- a. Organism must eat food
- b. Single celled organism
- c. Nucleus in the cell
- d. Organism must make its own food
- e. Many cells in the organism
- f. No nucleus in the cell

If an organism is a multicellular, eukaryote that is also a heterotroph, it is an \_\_\_.

## VOCABULARY —

**INVERTEBRATES** – animals that LACK a backbone

**SYMMETRY** – being made up of exactly similar parts facing each other or around an axis

**Porifera** means “pore bearer”

- Bodies made of pores
- Mostly saltwater

**SESSILE** – as an adult, the organism does not move around; they are attached to the environment.

**Cnidaria** from the Greek “cnidos” meaning stinging nettle.

- Have stinging cells
- Mostly saltwater

**POLYP** – tentacles and mouth are at the top; the bottom is attached to the environment; sessile

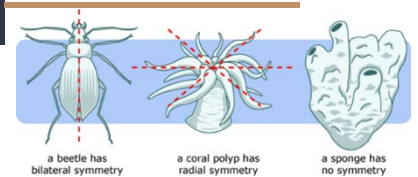
**MEDUSA** – tentacles and mouth are at the bottom; not sessile, organism swims

## SYMMETRY

**Asymmetry** - <type definition here>

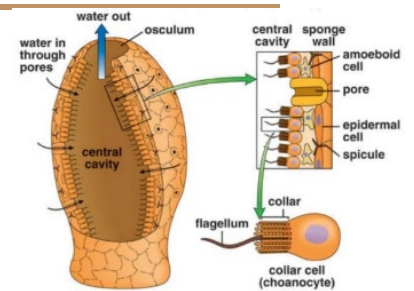
**Bilateral** - <type definition here>

**Radial** - <type definition here>



## PHYLUM PORIFERA

They ARE animals –they have to eat.  
How do sponges eat?  
<type answer here>

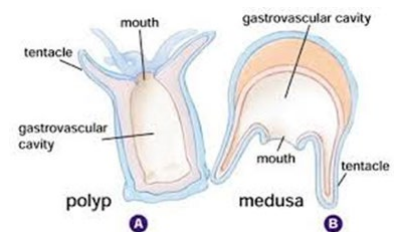


## PHYLUM CNIDARIA

Examples of **Cnidaria**:  
<enter answers here>

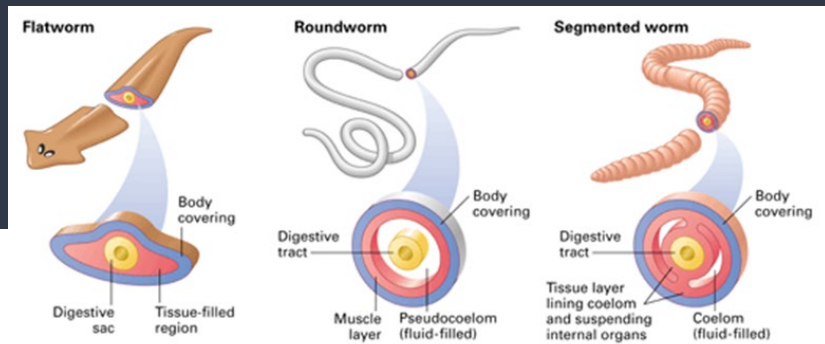
Why are some cnidarians POLYP body plans and some MEDUSA body plans?

<explain here>



## NEMATOCYSTS –

specialized cells in the tentacles of **cnidarians**; each contains a barbed/venomous coiled thread projected out for self-defense or capturing prey



## WORMS – THREE PHyla

### VOCABULARY —

#### FREE LIVING –

not parasitic; lives freely in the environment

#### PARASITE –

must live in or on a host to survive

#### SETAE –

Paired bristles or “whiskers” on each segment that aid movement

#### CLITELLUM –

Enlarged section of the earthworm body used for reproduction

### *Phylum Platyhelminthes*

“platy” means flat – these are flatworms

- Mostly thin, small worms
- Mostly found on the bottom of lakes or in soil

Examples of *Platyhelminthes*:

1. \_\_\_ - free-living in freshwater; has \_\_\_
2. \_\_\_ - parasitic, lives in the intestines of the host absorbing nutrients already \_\_\_ by host

### *Phylum Nematoda*

“nemato” means thread-like – these are round worms

- Small, cylindrical/round, taper at both ends
- Mostly found in water, wet soil, or in plant/animal tissue
- Free-living nematodes improve soil by breaking down organic matter; so diverse, they are recognized at the family level (not species)

Examples of *Nematoda*:

- Use the links provided to add descriptions:

1. Trichinella (genus name) - <https://www.cdc.gov/parasites/trichinellosis/biology.html>  
<enter description here>
2. Hookworms - <https://www.cdc.gov/parasites/hookworm/>  
<enter description here>

### *Phylum Annelida*

“annelid” means little ring – these are segmented worms

- Bodies of these worms are divided into similar parts or sections

Examples of *Annelida*:

1. \_\_\_ - free-living in soil; has \_\_\_ and \_\_\_
2. \_\_\_ - parasitic, lives on the host getting nutrients from the organism's \_\_\_