



# Quiz 7 Notes

## VOCABULARY

### Phylum Mollusca – mollusks

- “*mollis*” means soft
- soft unsegmented body
- lack appendages
- often protected by a shell
- live in most environments
- “*pod*” means foot

### Phylum Arthropoda –

- arthropods
- “*arthro*” means jointed
- jointed legs or appendages
- segmented body (usually three parts: head, thorax, abdomen)
- exoskeleton (outside the body)

**Appendage** – a projecting part with distinct appearance and function

**Molting** – the shedding of the exoskeleton so the organism can grow

**Antennae** – a pair of long, thin sensory appendages on the heads of some arthropods

### Phylum Echinodermata –

- echinoderms
- “*echino*” means spiny
- “*derma*” means skin
- ONLY saltwater organisms
- five-part radial symmetry
- endoskeleton (inside the body)

**Water Vascular System** – a system of closed, fluid filled tubes that connect to tube feet; used in clinging, moving, feeding & respiration

**Regeneration** – can lose and regrow a body part

## MOLLUSCA

**FILL-IN-THE-BLANKS** for the Classes of Mollusks:

1. **Gastropods** – *gastro-* means “\_\_\_” so, gastropod means \_\_\_
  - Examples: \_\_\_
2. **Bivalves** – *bi-* means “\_\_\_,” *-valve* means “\_\_\_” so, bivalve means \_\_\_
  - Examples: \_\_\_
3. **Cephalopods** – *cephalo-* means “\_\_\_” so, cephalopod means \_\_\_
  - Examples: \_\_\_

## ARTHROPODA

**ADD the CHARACTERISTICS & EXAMPLES** for each major group of Arthropods

- **Class Insecta** – (three characteristics)
  - Examples: \_\_\_
- **Class Arachnida** - (four characteristics)
  - Examples: \_\_\_
- **Sub-Phylum Crustacea** – (four characteristics)
  - Examples: \_\_\_
- **Class Chilopoda** – (three characteristics)
  - Examples: \_\_\_
- **Class Diplopoda** - (three characteristics)
  - Examples: \_\_\_

## ECHINODERMATA

**FILL-IN-THE-BLANKS** about the Echinoderm’s Body:

**WATCH this video to help you complete this task:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K2G7L5hcEt8>

The starfish’s skeleton is found under the skin making it an \_\_\_. The plates making up the skeleton are connected with \_\_\_ to allow movement. A nerve ring serves as the \_\_\_ of the starfish. Part of the water vascular system, \_\_\_ are used by echinoderms for movement and feeding. \_\_\_ is drawn into the body through the sieve plate to allow the water vascular system to function. When the bulb above each tube foot contracts, the tube foot is \_\_\_. This happens in each of the \_\_\_ of tube feet. To digest prey, the starfish’s \_\_\_ is moved out of the body.

**EXAMPLES:**

## IMAGES for Each Phyla

### GASTROPODS



### BIVALVES



### CEPHALOPODS



Mollusks:

Arthropods: Insects:



Arachnids:



Crustaceans:

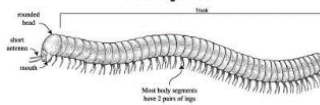


Lobster

Shrimp

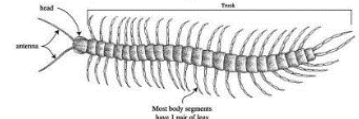
Crab

### Millipede



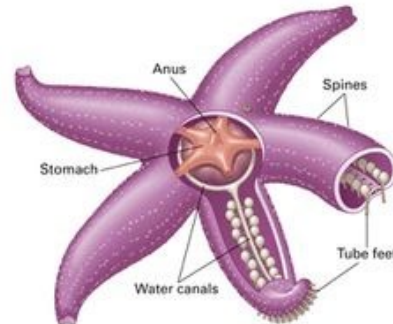
Most body segments have 2 pairs of legs

### Centipede



Most body segments have 3 pairs of legs

Echinoderms:



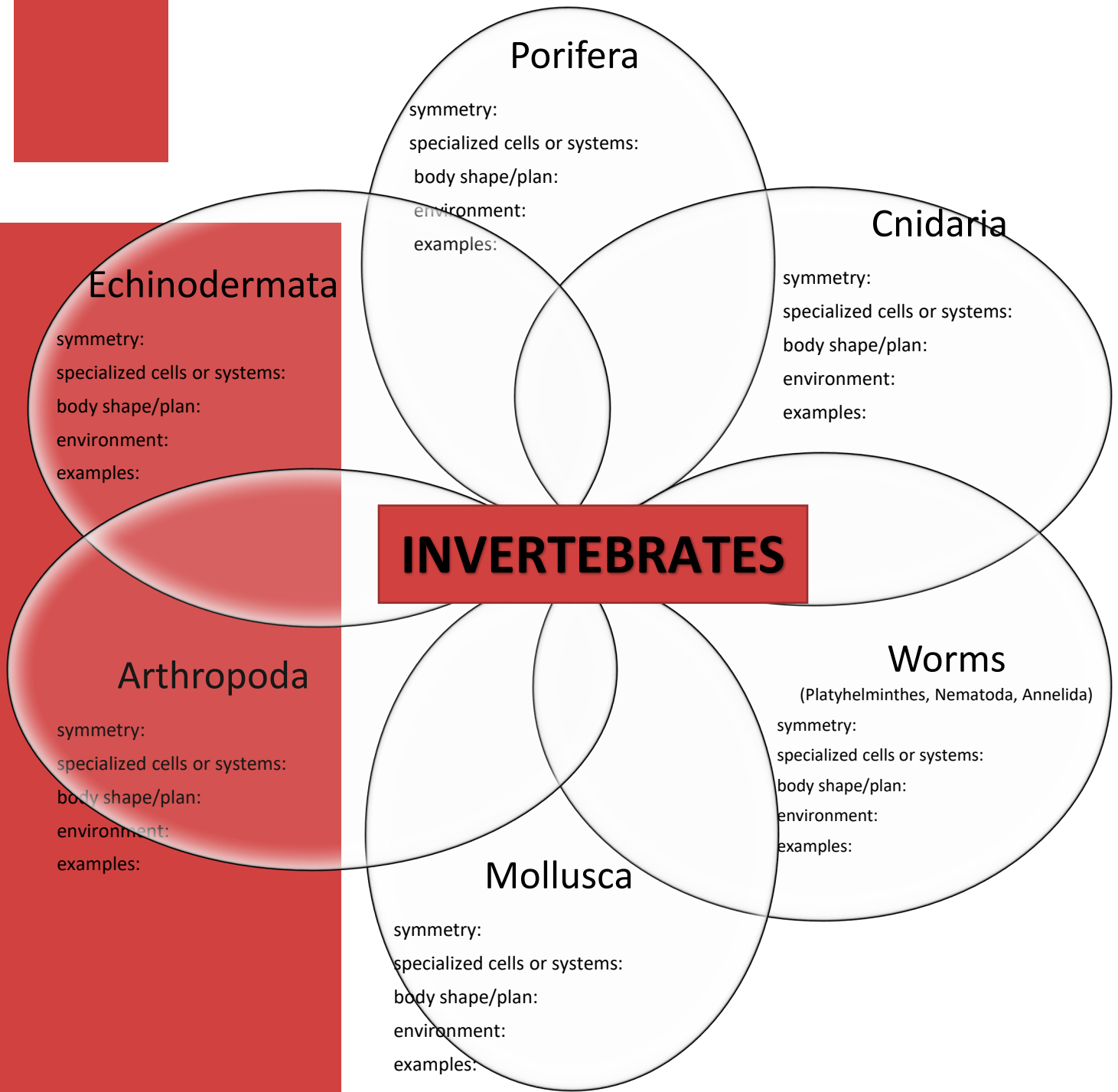
## INVERTEBRATES: Compare & Contrast

**COMPLETE this Venn Diagram**

(on the NEXT PAGE)

*This will be your REVIEW for the Quiz!*

- Complete each section for each Invertebrate group.
  - Include: symmetry, specialized cells and/or body systems, body shape/plan, environment, examples.
    - You need to click in the text box next to each heading to enter answers in the Word document.
- Then, complete each "overlapping section" in list form below the Venn Diagram.
  - List similarities for the two groups.



**OVERLAPPING SECTIONS (similarities)**

- Porifera and Cnidaria:**
- Cnidaria and Worms:**
- Worms and Mollusks:**
- Mollusks and Arthropods:**
- Arthropods and Echinoderms:**
- Echinoderms and Porifera:**