

Quiz 8 Notes

VOCABULARY

REVIEW VOCABULARY

Unicellular – single celled organism

Multicellular – many cells in the organism

Prokaryote – no nucleus in the cell

Eukaryote – nucleus in the cell

Autotroph – organism must make it's food

Heterotroph – organism must eat food

Notochord – present at least in the developing embryo* of all chordates; made out of cartilage, the “primitive backbone” of vertebrates – it becomes part of the spinal column.

Dorsal nerve cord– located down the back, or dorsal, side of the embryo and develops into the brain and spinal cord of the adult

Gill slits – develop in the throat area during embryonic* development

* **EMBRYO** – unborn offspring in the process of development

Gills - Gills are flaps of tissue that strain dissolved oxygen out of the water. The circulatory system then delivers the oxygen to cells.

Ectothermic – internal body temperature controlled by the environment; “cold blooded”

Scales – cover the skin of most fish; vary in size, shape, and structure – can be strong and rigid to microscopic

Fins – wing-like or paddle-like appendage used for propulsion, steering, or balancing

Review: Invertebrates – animals that ___ a ___

Phylum Porifera = sponges

Phylum Cnidaria = jellyfish, coral, sea anemones, hydra

Worms: Phylum Platyhelminthes = flatworms; **Phylum Nematoda** = round worms; and

Phylum Annelida = segmented worms

Phylum Mollusca = mollusks (gastropods, bivalves, cephalopods)

Phylum Arthropoda = arthropods (insects, arachnids, crustaceans, centipedes, millipedes)

Phylum Echinodermata = echinoderms

VERTEBRATES – Phylum Chordata (Chordates)

Explain what makes a vertebrate an animal AND a vertebrate.

HINT: use three terms from the Review Vocabulary AND the vocabulary terms in the gray section (left).

FISHES

BASIC CHARACTERISTICS:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

Three Types of Fins:

GROUPS of FISHES:

___ Fishes

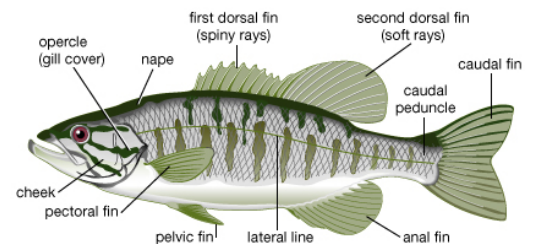
- Jaws are absent
- No bones – Endoskeleton (skeleton INSIDE the body) is made of cartilage
- Notochord is present in the adults
- Do not have paired fins
- Examples: ___

___ Fishes

- No bones – Endoskeleton (skeleton INSIDE the body) is made of cartilage
- Teeth are not attached to the jaw
- Examples: ___

___ Fishes

- Have bones – Endoskeleton (skeleton INSIDE the body) is made of bones
- Swim bladder – inflates and deflates with air to help fish move to different depths in the water



- Examples: __

Amphibian - means "both lives" or live in water then move to land

Lungs – to live on land, an animal needs lungs to get oxygen out of the air and into the blood

Permeable Skin – molecules of gasses can move through the skin

Metamorphosis – there is a transformation from egg to adult where the animal completely changes form from a larvae stage then grows to become the adult

Unshelled Eggs – offspring are hatched from eggs that do not have a shell; eggs must be in water

Amniotic Egg – does not require a water environment; has a tough outer shell for protection that allows oxygen to pass through so the embryo does not suffocate; the egg contains a sac called the amnion which hold amniotic fluid and keeps the embryo from drying out

AMPHIBIANS

BASIC CHARACTERISTICS:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.



GROUPS of AMPHIBIANS:

- - Shorter hind legs for walking or hopping
 - Skin dry and bumpy
 - As adults, stay mostly on land
 - No teeth
 - Poison glands behind the eyes
 - Examples: __
- - Long powerful legs for jumping
 - Skin moist and smooth
 - Prefer moist to wet habitats
 - Have teeth in the upper jaw
 - Eyes bulge out
 - Examples: __
- & —
 - Soft, moist skin – no scales, claws or ear openings
 - MOST transform gills to lungs; a few species do not (like the mudpuppy)
 - Four short legs for walking on land; four toes on the front feet
 - Tail present
 - Examples: __
- – *caecus* means "blind"
 - lack eyes or have small eyes under the skin;
 - look like worms and are modified for the burrowing life
 - live under ground in tropical areas.

REPTILES

BASIC CHARACTERISTICS:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.



GROUPS of REPTILES:

- - large, predatory, semiaquatic reptile distinguished by long jaws, short legs, and a powerful tail
 - Examples: __
- - a long limbless reptile that has no eyelids, a short tail, and jaws that are capable of considerable extension; some snakes have a venomous bite

• Examples: __

—
• a reptile that typically has a long body and tail, four legs, movable eyelids, and a rough, scaly, or spiny skin

• Examples: __

—
• a reptile that is enclosed in a scaly or leathery domed shell (the backbone is modified to make the shell) with four legs or the marine turtles have flippers for legs

• Examples: __