

Porifera, Cnidaria & 3 Worm phylums Review Sheet

1. Define:

- Sessile
- Collar cells
- Osculum
- Spicule
- Amoebocyte
- Hermaphroditic
- Invertebrate
- Nematocysts
- Planula
- Heterotrophic
- Acoelom
- Coelom
- Peritoneum
- Pseudocoelom
- Ectoderm
- Mesoderm
- Mesoglea
- Endoderm
- Cephalization
- Symmetry
- Bilateral symmetry
- Radial symmetry
- Asymmetry
- Parasitic
- Tegument/cuticle
- Segmented
- Scolex
- Proglottid
- Cyst
- Setae
- Peristalsis
- Ganglion
- Clitellum
- Gizzard
- Crop
- Nephridia
- Esophagus
- Pharynx

2. Explain the characteristics of phylum Porifera
3. Explain the characteristics of phylum Cnidaria
4. Explain the process of filter feeding in sponges.
 - a. What is the direction of water flow through a sponge?
5. Explain how reproduction occurs in sponges
6. Explain how feeding occurs in cnidarians
7. Explain how reproduction occurs in cnidarians
8. What are the ecological roles of sponges? Cnidarians?
9. Explain the advantage of colonial life forms.
10. Know the diagram of a sponge
11. Know the diagram of a Hydra – main parts only – ectoderm, mesoglea, endoderm, tentacle, mouth, & gastrovascular cavity.
12. Explain the characteristics of the 3 worm phylums Platyhelminthes, Nematoda, & Annelida
13. Know the characteristics of the 3 classes of Annelids: Oligochaeta, Polychaeta & Hirudinea
14. Know the differences between the structures of the 3 phylums of worms
15. Explain the ecological roles of worms – all 3 phylums
16. Know the adaptations of parasites ex. Tapeworms (able to survive because...)
17. Know the life cycle of tapeworms and roundworms (generally)
18. Why did worms become parasitic?
19. What makes a parasite successful?