

Structure and Function of Invertebrates ▪ Chapter 11 Pre-Assessment

Write the letter of the correct answer on the line at the left.

- _____ 1. Which of the following animals appeared first during Earth's history?
 - a. fishes
 - b. mammals
 - c. invertebrates
 - d. reptiles
- _____ 2. Which of the following structures is NOT found in animal cells?
 - a. cell wall
 - b. cell membrane
 - c. mitochondria
 - d. nucleus
- _____ 3. If an animal reproduces asexually, it
 - a. has two parent organisms.
 - b. undergoes conjugation.
 - c. is genetically identical to its offspring.
 - d. inherits two different sets of alleles.
- _____ 4. If an animal has specialized tissues and organs, the animal's cells have undergone
 - a. photosynthesis.
 - b. osmosis.
 - c. selective breeding.
 - d. differentiation.

Structure and Function of Invertebrates ▪ Section 11.1 Quiz

If the statement is true, write true. If it is false, change the underlined word or words.

- _____ 1. Anatomy is the study of functions in organisms.
- _____ 2. The process by which a new organism develops from the joining of a male sperm cell and a female egg cell is called sexual reproduction.
- _____ 3. An animal has radial symmetry if there is just one line that divides it into mirror-image halves.
- _____ 4. Invertebrates are animals with backbones.
- _____ 5. Biologists have classified animals into 35 major groups, each of which is called a phylum.

Structure and Function of Invertebrates ▪ Section 11.2 Quiz

Fill in the blank to complete each statement.

1. An immature form of a sponge that looks different from an adult is called a(n) _____.
2. The _____ have whiplike structures that move water through the sponge, trapping food.
3. Cnidarians use _____ cells to capture food.
4. The cnidarians have two body plans, a vase shaped one called a(n) _____ and a bowl shaped one called a medusa.
5. Some cnidarians have muscle-like tissues that allow them to _____.

Structure and Function of Invertebrates ▪ Section 11.3 Quiz

If the statement is true, write true. If it is false, change the underlined word or words.

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|-------|---|
| _____ | 1. Biologists classify worms into three major phyla – flat-worms, round worms, and <u>tapeworms</u> . |
| _____ | 2. <u>Mollusks</u> are the simplest organisms with a brain. |
| _____ | 3. A <u>parasite</u> is an organism that lives inside or on another organism. |
| _____ | 4. A one-way digestive system has <u>one</u> opening. |
| _____ | 5. The three major groups of mollusks are the gastropods, the bivalves, and the <u>radula</u> . |

Structure and Function of Invertebrates ▪ Section 11.4 Quiz

Fill in the blank to complete each statement.

1. Arthropods have a waxy, waterproof covering called a(n) _____.
2. The _____ in an arthropod's appendages give the appendages flexibility.
3. The brain and antennae are part of an insect's _____ system.
4. Spiders and scorpions are _____, arthropods with two body sections, four pairs of legs and no antennae.
5. _____ metamorphosis has four stages: egg, larva, pupa, and adult.

Structure and Function of Invertebrates ▪ Section 11.5 Quiz

If the statement is true, write true. If it is false, change the underlined word or words.

- _____ 1. Echinoderms are invertebrates with an internal skeleton and a system of fluid-filled tubes called a water vascular system.
- _____ 2. The skin of most echinoderms is stretched over an exoskeleton.
- _____ 3. The tiny, swimming larvae of echinoderms look the same as the adults.
- _____ 4. Echinoderms are diverse but all have radial symmetry and live in the ocean.
- _____ 5. A sea star will grab a clam with all four arms and pull the shell open.