

### 10-3 Review and Reinforce

1. Sponges filter small food particles from the water as it passes through their bodies. Also, sponge cells get oxygen from the water, Reproduction takes place in water.
2. Sponges have spikes to protect them. Some also produce poisons.
3. Sponges reproduce asexually through budding. They reproduce sexually by releasing eggs or sperm into the water.
4. A coral polyp attaches itself to a hard surface on the ocean floor. The polyp produces a hard external skeleton. After a very long time, many many polyps living together will create a coral reef.
5. Cnidarians reproduce asexually and sexually. Asexual reproduction is by budding. The manner of sexual reproduction depends on the species. Some species have both sexes in one individual; in other species some individuals are male and others are female.
6. **A** body plan is medusa **B** body plan is polyp
7. Cnidarians, which include jellyfish, hydras, and corals, are carnivores that use their stinging cells to capture prey. They live in water environments.
8. A larva is an immature form of an animal that looks very different from an adult.

### 10-4 Review and Reinforce

1. Segmented worms
2. Through sexual and asexual reproduction
3. T
4. T
5. Flatworms
6. T
7. One-way
8. T
9. T
10. Closed
11. Bristles
12. B
13. E
14. A
15. D
16. c

### 11-1 Review and Reinforce

	Gastropods	Bivalves	Cephalopods
example	Snails, slugs	Clams, mussels, oysters	Squid, octopus, nautilus
eat	radulae	gills/cilia	tentacles
move	Large foot	Burrow with foot	Jet propulsion
shell	None or one	2	Some do but not all
Adaptations of feet	1 broad foot adapted for creeping	1 thin foot for digging	Tentacles around mouth

1. Radula
2. Cephalopod
3. Kidneys
4. Mantle
5. Bivalve
6. Gastropod
7. Gills

### 11-2 Review and Reinforce

1. Arthropods; Answers may vary but can include - mosquito, lobster, spider
2. Centipedes: Answers may vary but can include centipede
3. Arachnids: Answers may vary but can include: spider, mite, tick, scorpion
4. Millipedes: Answers may vary but can include: millipede
5. Exoskeleton; chitin
6. Antennae
7. Metamorphosis
8. Abdomen
9. molting

### 11-3 Review and Reinforce

1. Three body sections; students should label the head, thorax and abdomen on the insect
2. 6
3. Answers will vary, but must list two common features to most insects. Possible answers - exoskeleton, one or two pairs of wings, one pair of antennae
4. Answers vary. Samples- a bee has a bristly tongue that laps nectar from flowers; a mosquito's sharp mouthparts are used for jabbing and sucking blood
5. Answers vary. Sample- some insects make substances that humans can use. For example bees make honey and larvae of silkworm moth spin fibers that can be made

into silk. Bees also pollinate food crops and other plants. Some insects eat other insects that are harmful to humans.

6. Accept any of these: Pesticides kill beneficial insects; they can harm other animals, such as birds; after a while, insects become resistant.
7. Thorax
8. Complete metamorphosis; pupa
9. Gradual metamorphosis; nymph
10. camouflage