

Test Prep Pretest

1. c
2. a
3. d
4. c
5. a
6. b
7. d
8. adductor
9. siphons
10. nautilus
11. gizzard
12. cerebral ganglion
13. setae
14. The thin membrane that lines a terrestrial snail's mantle cavity must be moist for respiration to occur. During dry conditions, the snail closes itself up in its shell.
15. Septa are internal body walls that separate the segments of most annelids.
16. Cephalopods have strong, beaklike jaws and tentacles with either suction cups or hooks for seizing prey. They are highly intelligent and capable of complex behaviors.
17. The annelid body is segmented; the mollusk body is not segmented.
18. Annelids are divided into classes based on the number of setae they have and the presence or absence of parapodia.
19. Earthworms respire by the diffusion of oxygen and carbon dioxide through their skin. For this exchange of gases to occur, the skin must be kept moist.

Quiz**SECTION: MOLLUSKS**

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. b | 6. c |
| 2. d | 7. a |
| 3. e | 8. b |
| 4. a | 9. d |
| 5. f | 10. c |

SECTION: ANNELIDS

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. c | 6. c |
| 2. d | 7. d |
| 3. d | 8. b |
| 4. b | 9. e |
| 5. a | 10. a |

Chapter Test (Basic)

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. T | 11. trochophore |
| 2. T | 12. suckers |
| 3. F | 13. parapodia |
| 4. c | 14. visceral |
| 5. a | 15. shells |
| 6. b | 16. radula |
| 7. a | 17. cilia |
| 8. mantle | |
| 9. foot | |
| 10. cerebral | |

Chapter Test (General)

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|------|-------|
| 1. a | 11. c |
| 2. c | 12. j |
| 3. b | 13. g |
| 4. d | 14. i |

TEACHER RESOURCE PAGE

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 5. b | 15. h |
| 6. c | 16. e |
| 7. a | 17. a |
| 8. d | 18. d |
| 9. c | 19. b |
| 10. b | 20. f |

Chapter Test (Advanced)

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|------|-------|
| 1. c | 6. a |
| 2. a | 7. c |
| 3. d | 8. d |
| 4. b | 9. a |
| 5. b | 10. c |
11. b
12. coelom
13. nephridia
14. radula
15. setae, parapodia or internal segmentation (septa) (in any order)
16. trochophore
17. gills
18. siphons
19. cerebral ganglia
20. septa, setae or parapodia
21. The visceral mass is a central section that contains the mollusk's organs. The mantle is a heavy fold of tissue that encloses the visceral mass and forms the outer layer of the body. The foot is a large, muscular region that is used primarily for locomotion.
22. Polychaetes possess parapodia on most body segments, and the parapodia usually have setae. Oligochaetes lack parapodia and have only a few setae on each segment. Leeches have neither setae nor parapodia and have suckers at both ends of their bodies.
23. Answers include cephalopods' complex nervous system, well-developed brain, complex behaviors, and ability to be trained to distinguish between classes of objects.
24. They draw water into their mantle cavity and then close the mantle cavity quickly. This causes the water to shoot forcefully out of the siphon, creating a jet-propulsion effect.
25. Earthworms' tunnels allow air to penetrate the soil, and earthworms' castings fertilize the soil.