Test Prep Pretest

1. a
2. c
3. a
4. b
5. d
6. b
7. b
8. d
9. excretory system
10. hydrostatic skeleton
11. blastula
12. pseudocoelomate
13. mesoderm
14. radial symmetry
15. segments
16. primary tissue layers
17. movements
18. pharyngeal pouches
19. notochord
20. mammals
21. We depend on animals for food, such as chicken, beef, milk, honey, and eggs. They can be companions or pets. We also rely on animals to pollinate crops.
22. The excretory system of terrestrial animals eliminates metabolic wastes, and returns water and other useful substances to the body, minimizing water loss.
23. Both allow the animal to respond to its environment, although the nerve net is less efficient. An animal with a true brain and sensory organs can interact with its environment and is capable of complex behaviors
24. Bilateral symmetry enabled parts of the body to become specialized in different ways. For example, most bilaterally symmetrical animals have cephalization—an anterior concentration of sensory structures and nerves.
25. Early amphibians were able to take advantage of new habitats and, at first, had no predators on land, so they were able to quickly increase in number and diversity.

Quiz

SECTION: CHARACTERISTICS OF ANIMALS

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

SECTION: ANIMAL BODY SYSTEMS

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

SECTION: EVOLUTIONARY TRENDS IN ANIMALS

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

SECTION: CHORDATE EVOLUTION

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

Chapter Test (Basic)

1. b
2. a
3. c
4. a
5. b
6. c
7. b
8. a
9. b
10. f
11. d
12. a
13. e
14. c
15. b
16. T
17. T
18. F
19. T
20. F
21. filter feeding
22. decompose
23. exoskeleton
24. blastula
25. dinosaurs

Chapter Test (General)

1. a
2. d
3. d
4. c
5. a
6. c
13. a
14. g
15. i
16. b
17. d
18. j

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7. b
8. a
9. c
10. a
11. f
12. h
19. e
20. c
21. m
22. n
23. l
24. k
25. o

Chapter Test (Advanced)

1. a
2. b
3. d
4. c
5. c
6. d
7. a
8. c
9. a
10. movement
11. cell walls
12. circulatory system
13. vertebrae
14. excretory system
15. protostomes
16. notochord
17. pharyngeal pouches
18. therapsids
19. In an open circulatory system, the heart pumps blood through vessels into the body cavity. As the fluid moves across the body's tissues, it supplies them with oxygen and nutrients. In a closed circulatory system, the blood remains inside the vessels. Oxygen and nutrients diffuse through the walls of the blood vessels.
20. Bilateral symmetry allowed different body parts to become specialized in different ways. One major specialization was cephalization, the development of sensory structures and nerves at the animal's anterior end.
21. In protostomes, the mouth develops from or near the blastopore. In deuterostomes, the anus develops from or near the blastopore. Protostomes include mollusks and arthropods. Deuterostomes include sea stars and vertebrates.
22. Humans are vertebrates, and all vertebrates are chordates. Like other chordates, humans have a notochord, a postanal tail, pharyngeal pouches, and a single, hollow, dorsal nerve cord at some stage during development.
23. hydrostatic skeleton: hydras, earthworms
    exoskeleton: clams, crabs, insects
    endoskeleton: humans, all other vertebrates
24. A. radial symmetry
    B. bilateral symmetry
    C. asymmetry
25. a
26. b
27. e
28. c
29. d
30. F

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