Test Prep Pretest

1. b
2. d
3. c
4. d
5. a
6. c
7. c
8. e
9. b
10. a
11. d
12. cnidocytes
13. hydrozoans
14. tentacles
15. snail
16. By beating their flagella, choanocytes draw water through a sponge's many pores and into its internal cavity. The choanocytes trap and digest food particles found in the water and then release nutrients into the body wall, where they are picked up by amoebocytes. The amoebocytes carry the nutrients to the rest of the sponge's cells.
17. Sperm are shed into the water and enter another sponge through its pores. Choanocytes trap the sperm, which then pass into the body wall, where the eggs reside. After fertilization, flagellated larvae develop. These larvae swim out of the sponge, attach to an object, and grow into adult sponges.
18. The Portuguese man-of-war is sometimes called a jellyfish, but it is a colonial hydrozoan. It is multicellular, but the cells are not interdependent. Specialized polyps and medusas carry out such functions as sexual reproduction, food capture, and feeding.
19. In *Obelia*, there are male and female medusas that release eggs and sperm into the water. The zygotes develop into free-swimming planulae that eventually settle on the ocean floor and develop into polyps, establishing a new colony. Reproductive polyps give rise asexually to male and female medusas
20. Hookworm infection can be prevented by wearing shoes when walking in areas that are likely to be infested with larvae.

Quiz

SECTION: SPONGES

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

SECTION: CNIDARIANS

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

SECTION: FLATWORMS

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

SECTION: ROUNDWORMS

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

Chapter Test (Basic)

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

Chapter Test (General)

1. c
2. c
3. d
11. f
12. l
13. j

Original content Copyright © by Holt, Rinehart and Winston. Additions and changes to the original content are the responsibility of the instructor.

4. b
5. b
6. a
7. d
8. b
9. b
10. g
14. h
15. c
16. a
17. d
18. k
19. e
20. i

Chapter Test (Advanced)

1. c
2. b
3. a
4. d
5. d
6. f
7. b
8. a
9. c
10. e
11. d
12. a
13. b
14. choanocytes
15. amoebocytes
16. hermaphrodite
17. tegument
18. proglottids
19. Cnidocytes are stinging cells located on the tentacles of cnidarians. Cnidocytes contain nematocysts, which are small, harpoonlike structures that may contain toxins. Nematocysts are used for defense and to capture prey.
20. The pseudocoelom contains fluid. This fluid serves as a simple circulatory and gas-exchange system, carrying nutrients, oxygen, and carbon dioxide throughout the animal's body.
21. A medusa is free-floating, jellylike, and often umbrella shaped. A polyp is tubelike and usually attached to a rock or some other object. A fringe of tentacles surrounds a polyp's mouth, which is located at the free end of the body. Examples include jellyfish (medusa) and sea anemones (polyp).
22. cooking meat thoroughly to kill all larvae it may contain; wearing shoes in areas where animal hosts are commonly found; and wearing protective clothing when wading in waters that may be contaminated with *Schistosoma*
23. Most hydrozoans reproduce asexually by budding, although some are capable of sexual reproduction. Scyphozoan medusas reproduce sexually. However, most scyphozoans have a polyp stage that reproduces asexually.
24. Planarians are hermaphrodites that reproduce sexually when two individuals transfer sperm to each other. They also reproduce asexually by splitting in two to form two individuals.
25. They absorb food from the host's intestine directly through their skin.

Original content Copyright © by Holt, Rinehart and Winston. Additions and changes to the original content are the responsibility of the instructor.