**Chapter 15 Study Guide Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

1. Describe the features of animals by choosing the correct answer for the following:
2. Eukaryotic or prokaryotic
3. Autotrophic or heterotrophic
4. Can move or cannot move
5. Do most animals reproduce sexually or asexually?
6. What type of symmetry do most animals have?
7. What animals have no tissues? What animals are diploblastic? The rest of the animals are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
8. Most animal phyla are protostomes. Which 2 phyla are deuterostomes?
9. 95% of all phyla are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. What does this term mean?
10. What is intracellular digestion?
11. List 3 types of asexual reproduction found in sponges.
12. Match the examples of invertebrates to the phyla:
13. Porifera spiders, ants, lobsters
14. Cnidaria sea stars, sea cucumbers
15. Platyhelminthes round worms
16. Nematoda sponges
17. Arthropoda earthworms and polychaetes
18. Molluska jellyfish and corals
19. Annelida planarians, tapeworms
20. Echinodermata octopus, clam, snail
21. What are the cells of sponges called? What are the cells of jellyfish called?
22. How do jellyfish protect themselves?
23. Why are flatworms so flat?
24. What type of worm causes schistosomiasis? Where is this disease most common?
25. Two types of parasitic flatworms are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
26. List 2 important characteristics of arthropods.
27. Match the arthropods to the group.
28. Hexapods centipedes and millipedes
29. Myriapods spiders and scorpions
30. Crustaceans ants and bees
31. Chelicerates shrimp and lobsters
32. Match the mollusks to the group.
33. Chitons octopus and squid
34. Bivalves clam and oyster
35. Gastropods marine animal with 8 -plated shell
36. Cephalopods snail and slug
37. The group that is the closest relative to mollusks based on DNA is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
38. Are all leeches blood-sucking? If not, how do they obtain nutrition?
39. Marine annelids that are brightly colored predators are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
40. What can the tube feet of echinoderms be used for?
41. How can sea cucumbers protect themselves?
42. List the 2 invertebrate chordates. This means that these 2 organisms are chordates but do not have vertebrae.
43. What are the major groups of vertebrates?
44. List 2 examples of jawless fishes. List 2 examples of cartilaginous fish.
45. Most sharks have internal fertilization, rare for fish. What does this mean?
46. What is the difference between a ray-finned fish and a lobe-finned fish?
47. What animals are considered tetrapods?
48. What are the 3 major groups of amphibians? Give examples.
49. What animals are considered amniotes? What does the amniotic egg allow amniotes to do?
50. Birds are descended from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
51. What are the major groups of reptiles? Give examples.
52. Which vertebrates are ectotherms? Which are endotherms?
53. What adaptations do birds have that allow them to fly?
54. Give examples of monotremes, marsupials and eutherians.
55. What are 2 traits that are only found in mammals?
56. List 2 functions of hair.
57. Humans are found in Order \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. List characteristics of this order.
58. Be familiar with the vocabulary in the chapter. You can use the last slides in the PPT as a guide.