Collin
study guide module 11

1. A. Invertebrate animals that lack backbone
   b. Vertebrates animals that possess a backbone
   c. Spherical symmetry an organism that possesses spherical symmetry if it can be cut in two identical halves by any cut they run through the Organism center
   d. Radial symmetry an organism possesses radial symmetry if it can be cut into two identical halves by any longitudinal cut through its center
   e. Bilateral symmetry and Organism that possesses bilateral symmetry if it can be cut into two identical halves by a single longitudinal cut along its center which divides it into right and left halves
   f. Epidermis an outer layer of cells designed to provide protection
   g. Mesenchyme the Jelly like substance that separates the epidermis from the inner cells of a sponge
   h. Collar cells a flagellated cells that push water through a sponge
   i. And we both sides cells that move using pseudopods to reform a variety of functions and animals
   j. gemmule a cluster of cells encased in a hard spherical reinforced cell
   k. Polyp the sessile tubular form of Snapdragon with a mouth of tentacles at one end or basal disc at an other
   l. Vidosa a free swimming's in drian with a bell shaped body and tentacles
   m. Epithelium animal tissue consisting of one or more layers of cells that have only one free surface because other surface adheres to a member or other substance
   n. Mesoglea the Jelly like substance that separates the epithelial cells to ascend
   o. Neuroticism small capsules that contain a toxin which is an injected into prey or predators
   p. Testes Organism that produce sperm
   q. Ovaries organisms that produce eggs
   r. Anterior end the end of an animal that contains its head
   s. Posterior and the end of an animal that contains its tail
   t. Circulatory system a system designed to transport food and other necessary substances through creatures body
   u. Nervous system a system of sensitive cells that respond to stimuli such as sound touch and smell
   v. ganglia masses of nerve cells bodies

w. Hermaphroditic possessing both male and female reproductive organisms
x. Regeneration the ability to regrow a missing part of the body
y. Mantle a sheet of tissue that encloses A vital organs of a mollusk secreto shell and performs respiration
z. Show a tough multilayered structure secreted by the mantle generally used for protection and sometimes for body support
aa. The serial hump hump that contains a male's heart digestive and excretory organs
bb. But a muscular organ that is used for locomotion and takes a variety of forms depending on the animal
cc. Regula an Organism that is covered with teeth that males used to scrape food into their mouths
dd. Univalve an Organism with a single shell
ee. By the of an Organism with two shells

2. No
3. A. Bilateral
   b. Radial
   c. Bilateral
   d. Radial

4. Sponges get their prey by pulling water into themselves

5. It contains sponge in the substance supports the sponge

6. Budding

7. Mercedes help digest transport nutrients and help carry waste to be excreted they are necessary gases such as oxygen to the cells and they perform the spiracles or sponges

8. A sponge produces gemmules during inclement times

9. Hydro nematocysts are triggered with pressure while the C and enemy are triggered chemically

10. Sanatoriums did not need the systems because their body walls are so thin that gases diffuse through them

11. Jellyfish spend part of their lives as polyps and other parts as medusas

12. It must be in Medusa form

13. Orange coral colonies are called coral reefs

15. Earthworms bring minerals up from the lower parts of the soil and mix it with nutrients from the top of the soil which makes soil fertile for plants their tunnels also allow oxygen to travel to the roots of a plant more easily

16. The first one must have recently made it but not yet produced a cocoon

17. The earthworm is hemorrhagic in the hydra can be as well however although the a hydra can be sometimes made with itself an earthworm cannot

18. The earthworm will suffocate

19. Paneras do not need circulatory systems because the intestinal cell holly branch that all the are near it so they can get their food directly from the intestine

20. Parasitic

21. When planarians asexually reproduced they do so by recognition

22. a. Send jeria b. Molecule c. Porphyria d. Platea hamlet meniscus e. Annelida