

Final Exam Review Sheet #6**Multiple Choice**

Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. The phylum Mollusca includes
a. octopuses, nematodes, and snails. c. slugs, clams, and octopuses.
b. slugs, flukes, and clams. d. squids, annelid worms, and oysters.
- _____ 2. The _____ of crustaceans make them different from all other arthropods.
a. segmented bodies c. double antennae
b. head capsules d. chitinous skeletons
- _____ 3. The organs of more-complex invertebrates such as the earthworm are contained in a body cavity called the
a. gut. c. abdominal hollow.
b. coelom. d. visceral mass.
- _____ 4. Digestion of food particles in a sponge takes place in its
a. gut. c. osculum.
b. ampulla. d. collar cells.
- _____ 5. All animals except _____ have nerves.
a. sponges c. anemones
b. worms d. leeches
- _____ 6. In some invertebrates, dozens of nerve cells come together in groups called
a. spicules. c. oscula.
b. ganglia. d. mantles.
- _____ 7. Your gut is your
a. stomach. c. colon.
b. digestive tract. d. pancreas.
- _____ 8. A sponge has no head and no gut, but it is classified as an animal because
a. it has a nervous system. c. it eats other organisms.
b. it has a digestive tract. d. it has no symmetry.
- _____ 9. Water enters a sponge through
a. the osculum. c. pores.
b. collar cells. d. spicules.
- _____ 10. Inside the sponge's body, food particles and microorganisms are filtered out of the water by
a. the osculum. c. pores.
b. collar cells. d. spicules.
- _____ 11. A sponge does NOT have
a. a gut. c. collar cells.
b. pore cells. d. an osculum.
- _____ 12. Jellyfish, hydras, and sea anemones are members of the phylum
a. Porifera. c. Cnidaria.
b. Chordata. d. Mollusca.
- _____ 13. _____ are the group of animals that have stinging cells.
a. Arthropods c. Mollusks
b. Cnidarians d. Annelid worms

- ____ 14. All cnidarians have
a. stinging cells. c. Both (a) and (b)
b. collar cells. d. Neither (a) nor (b)
- ____ 15. Colonies of ____ build huge skeletons of calcium carbonate.
a. sponges c. worms
b. corals d. jellyfish
- ____ 16. A cnidarian has long tentacles covered with stinging cells that fire tiny barbed spears called
a. nematocysts. c. spicules.
b. mantles. d. suckers.
- ____ 17. Mollusks can live
a. in the ocean. c. on land.
b. in fresh-water habitats. d. All of the above
- ____ 18. Slugs and snails are classified as
a. gastropods. c. cephalopods.
b. bivalves. d. planarians.
- ____ 19. Squids and octopuses are classified as
a. gastropods. c. cephalopods.
b. bivalves. d. cnidarians.
- ____ 20. Clams and other two-shelled shellfish are classified as
a. gastropods. c. cephalopods.
b. bivalves. d. All of the above
- ____ 21. Earthworms are classified as
a. flatworms. c. tapeworms.
b. roundworms. d. annelid worms.
- ____ 22. Earthworms have ____ on the outside of their body to help them move.
a. spicules c. bristles
b. suckers d. radulas
- ____ 23. The three main body parts of an insect are
a. antennae, head, and abdomen. c. head, thorax, and abdomen.
b. antennae, head, and thorax. d. head, abdomen, and legs.
- ____ 24. Millipedes have ____ of legs per segment.
a. one pair c. three pairs
b. two pairs d. four pairs
- ____ 25. Which insect goes through incomplete metamorphosis?
a. a grasshopper c. a fly
b. a beetle d. an ant
- ____ 26. During complete metamorphosis that forms an insect, a(n) ____ is inactive within a cocoon.
a. egg c. pupa
b. larva d. adult

**Final Exam Review Sheet #6
Answer Section**

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. C
2. C
3. B
4. D
5. A
6. B
7. B
8. C
9. C
10. B
11. A
12. C
13. B
14. A
15. B
16. A
17. D
18. A
19. C
20. B
21. D
22. C
23. C
24. B
25. A
26. C