Jackson Notes, Steven LaRussa, William Watt

Bio 03

a. Squid b. Octopus c. mussel d. lobster e. crab f. sea urchin g. brittle star h. cushion star J. deathstalker

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1) Animal belongs to Echinoderm phylum, has spines, regenerates legs

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_2) Animal belongs to Mollusk phylum, has tentacles, relatives with cuddlefish

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_3) Animal belongs to Arthropod phylum, lives on land

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_4) Animal related to shrimp, solitary animal, Arthropod phylum

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_5) Animal is the waste management of the sea, travels in groups, arthropod

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_6) Eight tentacles, Ink production, Mollusk phylum

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_7) Easily hidden in environment, regenerates legs, echinoderm phylum

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_8) Spines and has limited movement, echinoderm phylum

9) What phyla does the Threadworm belong to?

10) What phyla does the Sponge belong to?

11) In which phyla does claws in muscular system appear?

12) In which phyla are coral found?

13) In which phyla is the Tapeworm found?

14) Why does an octopus need muscles in their tentacles and what is their purpose?

15) Why does the cushion sea star not have spines?

16) Name one difference between a crab and a lobster?

17) Why can squid survive so well in their environment?

18) How does a squid’s muscle reaction differ from a human’s?

19) To which phyla does a leech belong?

20) To what phyla do humans belong?

21) Why is it that crabs travel together and not lobsters?

22) What muscular foot does a sea urchin have?

23) Why do deathstalkers have their muscles in their tail raised constantly?

24) What is the muscle called the keeps a mussel closed?

25) What are the three types of muscles found in vertebrates?

26) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ muscles are attached to your bones with tendons.

27) Skeletal muscles can also be called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because of their appearance.

28) Cardiac muscles are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ muscles that make up the heart.

29) The function of a cardiac muscle is to pump \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the heart.

30) Smooth muscles control the movement of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

31) Muscles provide \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the body to stay warm.

32) Muscles provide organisms with movement, posture, balance, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

33) Annelida is a phylum made up of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ worms.

34) The linear segments or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ allow annelids to contract muscles.

35) Muscles in annelids can contract without \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the annelids bodies.

36)Nematodes are better known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

37.)Some nematodes are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or organisms that live and feed off of a host.

38) The outer layer of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are unique.

39) The outer layer is made up of a thick layer of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

40) Nematodes move along with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

41) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are the most commonly known phylum on earth.

42) All chordates have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ symmetry.

43) The earthworm belongs to which phyla?

44) Its scientific name is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

45) What is the earthworm’s first segment called?

46) Where are leeches found?

47) How do leeches draw blood out of a host?

48) How many phyla are there?

49) Name one phyla without muscles?

50) What muscles do lions have that are stronger than a normal animal would hve?