Biology 1 Name:

***Animal Kingdom Gallery Walk*** Date:

***Invertebrates***  Hour:

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Phylum (Order/Class) | Examples | Sym.  (A, R, B) | Seg-ments  (Y/N) | Ceph-aliza-tion  (Y/N) | Describe their reproduction | Major Niche (Where the live/What they eat) | Major Phylum Characteristics (Answers to Station Questions) |
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***Station 1: Porifera (p.673-675)***

* Why are members of this phylum considered animals?
* Are members of this phylum mobile or sessile?
* What is their “skeleton” made of?
* What are choanocytes?
* Do poriferans have true tissues or organs?

***Station 2: Cnidaria (p.676-682)***

* What are nematocysts and how are they used?
* How many stages are in the jellyfish life cycle? What are they called?
* Do cnidarians have specialized cells? Do they have tissues?
* Describe the nervous system of the cnidarians.

***Station 3: Platyhelminthes (p.689-694)***

* What are members of this phylum commonly called?
* What symbiotic relationship do many members of this phylum employ? (mutualism, commensalism or parasitism)
* Members of this phylum exhibit cephalization. What does this mean?
* What is the function of their cerebral ganglia?

***Station 4: Nematoda (p.695-698)***

* Why are members of this phylum commonly called?
* What symbiotic relationship do many members of this phylum employ? (mutualism, commensalism or parasitism)
* Unlike simpler/less-complex phyla, Nematodes have a one-way digestive tract. What does this mean?

***Station 5: Molluska (Class – Bivalvia) (p.705-711)***

* Members of this phylum have a coelom. What does this mean?
* Because they are coelomates, mollusks are the first animals to exhibit a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system.
* Describe the shell of a bivalve.
* What’s a siphon? What does it do?

***Station 6: Molluska (Class – Gastropoda) (p.705-711)***

* What part of the body of a gastropod is contracted to move itself across a surface?
* Gastropods have an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ circulatory system. Their circulatory fluid is not called blood, it is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* What is a radula?
* Do all gastropods have a shell?

***Station 7: Molluska (Class – Cephalopoda)***

***(p.705-711)***

* What does cephalopod mean?
* What is unique about the cephalopod brain?
* Describe the circulatory system of cephalopods.
* What do chromatophores produce?
* Does the mantle of a cephalopod produce a shell?

***Station 8: Annelida (p.713-716)***

* What is the most distinguishing feature of this phylum? (What does annelid mean?)
* Why is segmentation an important evolutionary step?
* What important role do earthworms play in an ecosystem?
* What are seatae?

***Station 9: Arthropoda (Class – Crustacea)***

***(p.723-754)***

* As arthropods, all crustaceans have an exoskeleton. What is it made of?
* Many crustaceans are decapods. What does this mean?
* The body of a crustean is divided into two parts. What are they?
* Name the organ used for respiration in these specimens.

***Station 10: Arthropoda (Class – Arachnida)***

***(p.723-754)***

* How many legs do most arachnids have?
* Name the organ used for respiration in these specimens.
* The body of an arachnid is divided into two parts. What are they?

***Station 11: Arthropoda (Class – Insecta)***

***(p.723-754)***

* How many legs do most insects have?
* Name the organ used for respiration in these specimens.
* The body of an insect is divided into three parts. What are they?
* What is the exoskeleton of an insect made of?

***Station 12: Echinodermta (p.761-767)***

* Unlike all the other invertebrates seen in this activity, echinoderms are deuterosomes. What does this mean?
* Describe the skeleton of an echinoderm.
* What is the difference between an echinoderm’s cardiac stomach and its pyloric stomach?