

Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

Chapter 7 Test Review: Cnidarians

Vocabulary Practice

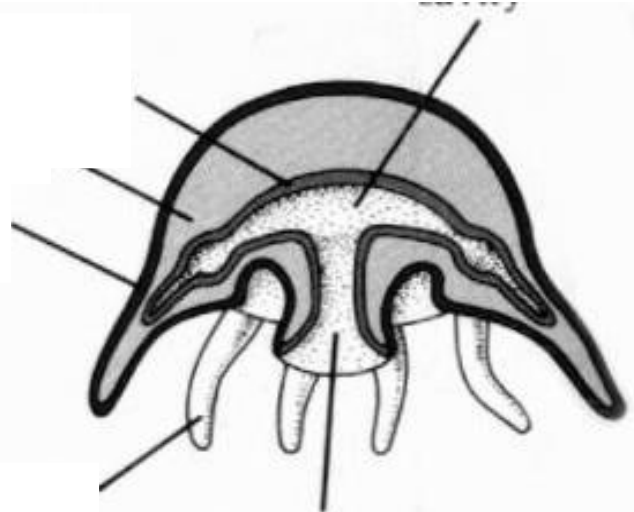
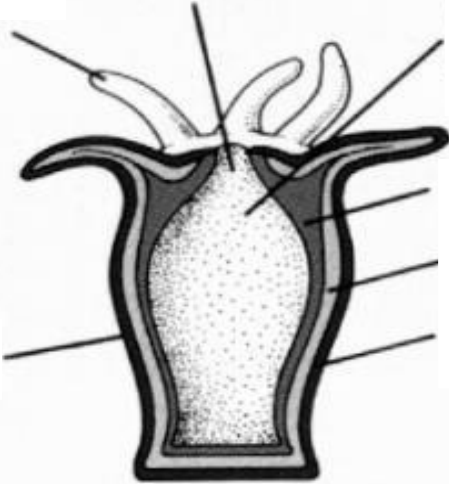
1. Cnidarians have _____ symmetry, meaning you can cut it any way through its center and get two equal parts.
2. Cnidarians can live as single individuals or as _____ (many individuals).
3. Cnidarians have stinging long arm-like appendages called _____.
4. Many cnidarians have two life stages: a sessile flower like stage called a _____ and a mobile bell-shaped stage called a _____.
5. Cnidarians contain _____ layers of cells.
6. Digestion takes place in the _____ cavity.
7. Stinging cells called _____ are spring loaded and contain poison to kill their prey.
8. Cnidarians contain _____ to help them sense light and dark.
9. Some cnidarians don't need to eat much since they live with photosynthetic algae called _____.
10. Cnidarians reproduce asexually by _____.
11. The outer layer of a jellyfish is called the _____.
12. The _____ is the jelly-like area that separates the two membranes of a jellyfish.
13. The _____ is the skin of the stomach in the jellyfish.
14. The stinging tentacles that contain nematocysts are called _____.
15. The medusa of a jellyfish can also help trap food since it is coated in sticky _____.
16. The medusa is also coated with _____ which are little hairs that help sweep food into its mouth.
17. Comb jellies are _____, since they contain bacteria that glow.
18. Sea anemones don't have a brain, but a simple _____.
19. Most sea anemones are _____, meaning they stay attached to a substrate and don't move.
20. Sea anemones attach to a substrate using a muscular _____.
21. A close relationship between two organisms is called _____.
22. Coral build hard reefs of _____ where they get shelter and protection.
23. These reefs are made of _____ which they can absorb from water.

Mesoglea
Zooxanthellae
Symbiosis
Mucus
Nematocysts
Sessile
Polyp
Radial

Limestone
Gastrodermis
Budding
Nerve Net
Two
Gastrovascular
Medusa
Colonies

Bioluminescent
Foot
Calcium Carbonate
Cilia
Cnidoblasts
Eye spots
Tentacles
Epidermis

1. Label the following parts on this jellyfish diagram: **polyp**, **medusa**, **mouth/anus**, **tentacle**, **gastrodermis**, **gastrovascular cavity**, **body stalk**, **epidermis**, **mesoglea** (some of these may be used more than once!)



2. Describe how a cnidarian **eats** (be sure to use the words: tentacle, mouth/anus, gastrovascular cavity, enzymes).

3. Describe how cnidarians reproduce **sexually**:

4. What is the major difference between corals/anemones and jellyfish?

5. Explain why zooxanthellae are important for cnidarians.

6. Give an example (other than zooxanthellae) of symbiosis with cnidarians.