Name		Class	Date						
Chapter 26	Sponges and	l Cnidarians							
_			oe Δnimal						
Section 26-1 Introduction to the Animal Kingdom (pages 657-663)									
Key Con									
·	-	o all animals share?							
• What ess	sential functio	ns do animals carry out?							
What are	e the importan	t trends in animal evolution	?						
What Is an	Animal?	page 657)							
	_		t make up animal bodies are						
2. What chara	acteristics do a	all animals share?							
3. Complete t	the table about	animals.							
3. Complete the table about animals. CATEGORIES OF ANIMALS									
Category	Percentage of Species	Description	Examples						
		Animals without backbones							
		Animals with backbones							
What Anin	nals Do to	Survivo (nogo 659 6	EO)						
		Survive (pages 658-65 functions that animals carry							
4. What are seven essential functions that animals carry out? a e									
b	b f								
		8							
d									
5. Complete t	the table about	t types of feeders. TYPES OF FE	EDEDE						
		- 117230772	EDENG						
Type of Feede	er • [Description							
	• F	Feeds on plants							
Carnivore	•								
Filter feeder	•								
	• F	Feeds on decaying plant and anim	nal material						

I	Explain the difference between a parasite and a host.	
7	What does an animal do when it respires?	
\ \ -	What does the excretory system of most animals do?	
_	Animals respond to events in their environment using specialized cells called	ed
\ \ -	What are receptors, and what is their function?	
7	What does it mean that an animal is motile?	
7	What enables motile animals to move around?	
_		
-	Circle the letter of the process that helps a species maintain genetic diversit	y.
	Circle the letter of the process that helps a species maintain genetic diversit a. asexual reproduction c. response	y.
e	 a. asexual reproduction b. movement c. response d. sexual reproduction 	
a	a. asexual reproduction c. response	
a l V -	a. asexual reproduction b. movement d. sexual reproduction What does asexual reproduction allow animals to do? nds in Animal Evolution (pages 660-663)	
a } - -	a. asexual reproduction b. movement d. sexual reproduction What does asexual reproduction allow animals to do? nds in Animal Evolution (pages 660-663) What are four characteristics that complex animals tend to have?	
2 } - - ()	a. asexual reproduction b. movement d. sexual reproduction What does asexual reproduction allow animals to do? nds in Animal Evolution (pages 660-663) What are four characteristics that complex animals tend to have? a.	
2 } - ei }	a. asexual reproduction b. movement d. sexual reproduction What does asexual reproduction allow animals to do? nds in Animal Evolution (pages 660-663) What are four characteristics that complex animals tend to have? a. b.	
ei ei	a. asexual reproduction b. movement d. sexual reproduction What does asexual reproduction allow animals to do? nds in Animal Evolution (pages 660-663) What are four characteristics that complex animals tend to have? a. b.	
2 k	a. asexual reproduction b. movement d. sexual reproduction What does asexual reproduction allow animals to do? nds in Animal Evolution (pages 660-663) What are four characteristics that complex animals tend to have? a. b. c. d.	

Name			Class	Date					
	Groups of specialized cells for form			, which form organs, which					
	3. After a zygote undergoes a series of divisions, it becomes a(an)								
19. What is a p	9. What is a protostome?								
20. What is a c	0. What is a deuterostome?								
21. Is the follo	1. Is the following sentence true or false? Most invertebrates are deuterostomes.								
22. In the deve	2. In the development of a deuterostome, when is the mouth formed?								
23. Complete	the tab	le about gerr	n layers. GERM LA	YERS					
Germ Layer Location		Develops Into	These Body Structures						
	Innermost laye								
Middle layer									
	Oute	ermost layer							
24. Complete t	he tabl	e about body	y symmetry.						
_			BODY SYM	METRY					
Type of Symm	etry	Description	1	Examples					
Body parts to around the d									
A single plane divides body into two equal ha									
		•		y imaginary planes can be drawn through e animal in half?					

Name		Class	Date
Match th	e term with its meaning	ζ.	
	Term	Meaning	
	 26. anterior	a. Upper side	
	 27. posterior	b. Back end	
	 28. dorsal	c. Front end	
	 29. ventral	d. Lower side	
30. A bo	ody that is constructed of	of many repeated and similar	parts, or segments, exhibits
		•	
31. Wha	t is cephalization?		
	-	alization respond differently t	
anim	nals without cephalizati	on?	
33. Wha	t is a body cavity?		
34. Why	is having a body cavit	y important?	

Reading Skill Practice

An outline can help you remember the main points of a section. Write an outline of Section 26-1. Use the section's blue headings for the first level of your outline and the section's green headings for the second level. Support your headings with details from the section. Do your work on a separate sheet of paper.