**Mollusks** (p. 642 – 650)

**I. A True Coelom**

 **1.** **Snails, clams, and octopuses make up the phylum \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

 **2. What type of body plan do mollusks have?**

 Circle One : Acoelomates Coelomates Pseudocoelomates

 **3. Define the term trochophore.**

 Trochophore –

 **4. Mollusks inhabit marine and freshwater, but not terrestrial environments.**

 Circle One : True False

**II. Key Characteristics Of Mollusks**

 **1. Which type of symmetry do mollusks exhibit?**

 Circle One : Bilateral Radial

 **2. Match the anatomical terms with the correct definitions.**

 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Visceral Mass A. Hard covering made of calcium carbonate.

 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Mantle B. Fold of tissue that cover most mollusk bodies.

 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Foot C. Tongue-like organ with razor-sharp teeth.

 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Shell D. Central section that contains mollusk organs.

 5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Radula E. Primary means of mollusk locomotion.

 **3. Mollusks have segmented bodies.**

 Circle One : True False

 **4. Circle the letter of the sentence that is false about mollusks.**

 a. Mollusks have a one-way digestive system.

 b. Nephridia are excretory organs of mollusks that reabsorb sugars, salts, and water.

 c. All mollusks have a three-chambered heart and an open circulatory system.

 d. Most mollusks have some form of gills, except snails, which have a primitive lung.

 e. Most mollusk species reproduce sexually with separate sexes.

**III. Body Plan Of Mollusks**

 **1. What does the word gastropod mean?** *(Not in the book.)*

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 **2. List four examples of gastropods.**

 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 **3. What types of habitats do gastropods inhabit? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

 **4.** **Gastropods do not have shells.**

 Circle One : True False

 **4. What type of foot do gastropods have? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

 **5. Identify gastropods with the following feeding styles.**

 Herbivore : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 Carnivore : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 **6.** **List four examples of bivalves.**

 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 **7. What types of habitats do bivalves inhabit? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

 **8. Define the term adductor muscles.**

 Adductor Muscles –

 **9. Circle the letter of the sentence that is false concerning bivalves.**

 a. Bivalves have two-part hinged shells.

 b. Bivalves do not have a distinct head region or any form of brain.

 c. Most bivalves are filter feeders.

 d. Bivalves possess a muscular, spade-like foot that helps them burrow into mud.

 **10. Define the term siphons.**

 Siphons –

 **11. How do pearls form?**

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 **12.** **What does the word cephalopod mean?** *(Not in the book.)*

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 **13. List four examples of cephalopods.**

 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 **14. Most cephalopods lack external shells.**

 Circle One : True False

 **15.** **What type of foot do cephalopods have? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

 **16. Circle the letter of the sentence that is false concerning cephalopods.**

 a. Cephalopods are the most intelligent invertebrates.

 b. Cephalopod eyesight is much poorer than vertebrate vision.

 c. When threatened, squids and octopuses use jet propulsion and ink discharge to escape.

 d. Cephalopods are active, marine predators.