**Sponges** (p. 618 – 621)

**I. The Simplest Animals**

 **1. Sponges are placed in the phylum \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.** *(Not in the book.)*

 **2. Sponges are animals.**

 Circle One : True False

 **3. Describe the body of a sponge.**

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 **4. Sponge cells are not organized into tissues and organs.**

 Circle One : True False

 **5. Match the anatomical terms of a sponge with the correct definitions.**

 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Mesophyl A. Gel-like substance found in the interior of sponges.

 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Ostia B. “Pore Cells”; Tiny openings through which water enters.

 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Osculum C. Specialized cells that pick up nutrients from collar cells.

 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Choanocytes D. Large opening through which water exits sponges.

 5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Amoebocytes E. “Collar Cells”; Flagellated cells - move water in sponges.

 **6. Define the term sessile.**

 Sessile –

 **7. What does the movement of water through a sponge provide?**

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 **8. Where does digestion take place in sponges?**

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 **9. Circle the letter of each sentence that is true about sponges.** *(Not in the book.)*

 a. Sponges are filter feeders.

 b. Sponges reproduce only asexually.

 c. Sponges rely on water movement to carry out body functions.

 d. Sponges do not have a nervous system.

**II. Sponge Diversity**

 **1. What do folds in a sponge’s body provide?**

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 **2. A sponge has a skeleton.**

 Circle One : True False

 **3. Define the term spicule.**

 Spicule –

 **4. Define the term spongin.**

 Spongin –

 **5. List the three different groups of sponges.**

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - spicules composed of calcium carbonate

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - spicules made of silica

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - spicules made of silica and spongin

**III. Reproduction**

 **1. Circle the letter of each type of reproduction that can occur with sponges.**

 a. Regeneration (asexual)

 b. Budding (asexual)

 c. Gemmule formation (asexual)

 d. Sexual Reproduction

 **2. New sponges can form from fragments of a single sponge.**

 Circle One : True False

 **3. Define the term gemmule.**

 Gemmule –

 **4. When do gemmules typically form?**

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 **5. Most sponges are hermaphrodites (capable of producing sperm and eggs).**

 Circle One : True False