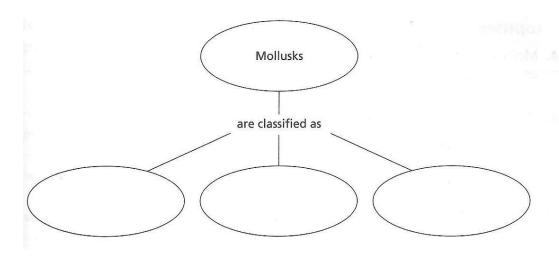
Chapter 10 Review: Mollusks, Arthropods, Echinoderms

Mollusks

Directions: Fill in the following concept map



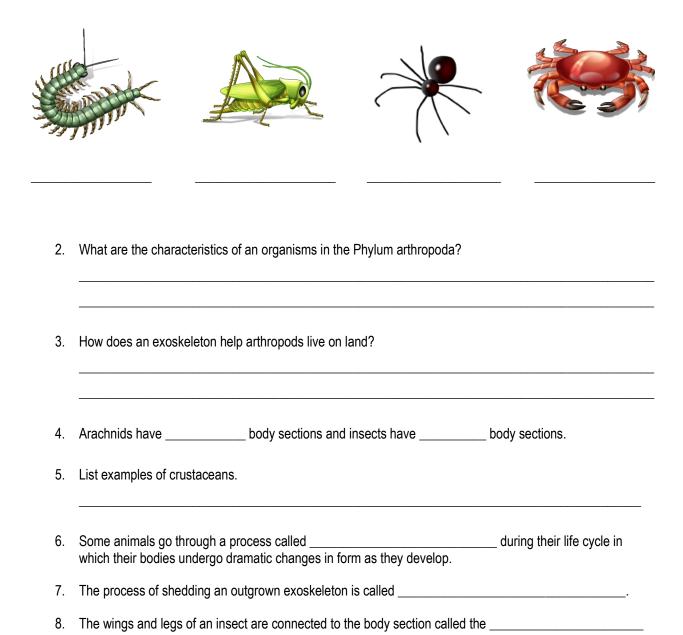
Directions: Fill in the following chart

TYPE OF MOLLUSK	EXAMPLES	HOW THEY OBTAIN FOOD (Omnivore, herbivore, carnivore)	HOW THEY MOVE	LOCATION OF SHELL
Gastropod				
Bivalve				
Cephalopod				

REVIEW: ARTHROPODS

Directions: Answer the following questions.

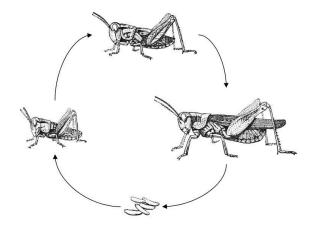
1. Label the four major groups of arthropods. What characteristics did you use to classify the arthropods?



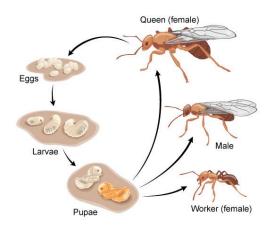
9. In gradual metamorphosis, the egg hatches into a(n)______, which looks like a small adult

Directions:

Label each stage of the following life cycle diagram. This is an example of _____metamorphosis.



This is an example of ______metamorphosis.



REVIEW: ECHINODERMS

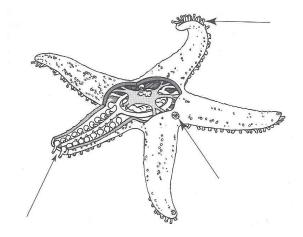
- 1. The name *echinoderm* means "spiny skinned". Is this a good name for this phylum? Explain.
- 2. What characteristics are typical echinoderms?

- 3. Which of the following is not a characteristic of echinoderms?
 - a. 5-part radial symmetry
 - b. Endoskeleton
 - c. Live in freshwater
 - d. Water vascular system
- 4. What do you think the function of a sea star's spines might be?
- 5. What kind of symmetry does a sea star have?
- 6. What do you think the tube feet might be used for?

Directions: Fill in the table below

Characteristics of Echinoderms						
Characteristics	Brittle Stars	Sea Urchins	Sea Cucumbers			
How they get food						
Movement						

Directions: Label the parts of a sea star's water vascular system in the diagram below.



Directions: Mark "Y" (as in YES) if the organism has one of the following structures and mark "N" (as in NO) if the organism does not have the structure.

	MOLLUSKS	ARTHROPODS	ECHINODERMS
Exoskeleton			
Mantle			
Muscular foot			
Invertebrate			
Jointed appendages			
Water vascular system			
Segmented bodies			
Radial symmetry			
Molting			
endoskeleton			
Examples of Each			