

9. In animals, excess energy from food is stored as _____ or _____ .

10. Simple digestive systems like those in flatworms have _____ opening called a _____ . More advanced animals, such as earthworms have _____ openings, a _____ at one end and an _____ at the other.

11. What 2 things are Animals able to do because of specialized cells?

p680 12. Different kinds of _____ enable animals to _____ in different ways.

13. Animals with no symmetry are called _____ .

14. Animals with no symmetry often are _____ organisms that _____ from place to place.

15. Give an example of an animal with no symmetry.

16. Give an example of an animal with radial symmetry.

17. Radial symmetry is an adaption that enables an animal to _____
_____ .

18. Give an example of an animal with bilateral symmetry.

19. _____ symmetric animals can be divided in _____ along only one plane. _____ symmetrical animals can be divided along _____ vertical plane.

20. In bilateral animals, the _____ or head end, often has

_____ . The _____ end is the tail end.
The _____ or _____ surface, also looks different from
the _____ or _____ surface. The _____ is the
surface with the dorsal surface, and the belly is on the _____
surface.

21. Animals with bilateral symmetry can find _____ and _____
and avoid _____ because they have _____
and good _____ .

22. The development of _____ made it possible for
animals to _____ because it allowed for the
efficient _____ and _____ of _____,
and _____ for _____ and organ systems.

23. Acoelomates have _____ body cavities.

24. Acoelomates may have been the first group of animals in which _____
evolved.

25. Give an example of an acoelomate. _____

26. What does a flattened solid body allow them to do?

27. Pseudocoelomates can move _____ because their muscles can brace
against the rigid _____ .

28. Pseudocoelomates have a _____ digestive tract.

What are the 3 sections and what is the function of each?

30. The greatest diversity of animals is found among the _____ .

31. Specialized _____ and organ systems develop in the _____ .

32. What does the coelom do?

33. Why is there such a great diversity of animal species?

34. List 5 things an exoskeleton does for an animal.

35. What are the 3 types of exoskeletons made of?

36. All vertebrates are _____ symmetrical.

37. Most biologists agree that animals probably evolved from _____
_____ .