

QUIZ YOURSELF

● Echinoderms and Invertebrate Chordates

In each space provided, write the letter of the term or phrase that best completes the statement or best answers each question.

- _____ 1. A water vascular system
- b. helps to keep jellyfish buoyant.
 - c. allows aquatic arthropods to move.
 - d. All of the above
- _____ 2. Which organisms are NOT chordates?
- a. tunicates (sea squirts)
 - b. lancelets
 - c. sand dollars
 - d. vertebrates
- _____ 3. Lancelets
- a. are animals that live deep in the ocean.
 - b. filter food from water that enters their mouth.
 - c. have chordate features only in the larva stage.
 - d. are the first animals that evolved backbones.
- _____ 4. Echinoderms have
- a. a head with a brain.
 - b. an endoskeleton made of ossicles.
 - c. a notochord.
 - d. pharyngeal slits.
- _____ 5. In protostomes
- a. the animal's anus develops from the blastopore.
 - b. both the animal's mouth and anus develop from the blastopore.
 - c. the animal's mouth develops from the blastopore.
 - d. All of the above

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continued

- _____ 6. Embryological evidence suggests that echinoderms are closely related to the
- chordates.
 - arthropods.
 - annelids.
 - arachnids.
- _____ 7. Echinoderms
- are radially symmetrical as larvae and as adults.
 - have an exoskeleton as adults.
 - are bilaterally symmetrical as larvae and radially symmetrical as adults.
 - are radially symmetrical as larvae and bilaterally symmetrical as adults.
- _____ 8. At some stage in their development, all chordates have a supportive rod along their back called the
- spinal cord.
 - pharynx.
 - notochord.
 - None of the above
- _____ 9. Small, fingerlike projections that grow between the spines of echinoderms and that aid in respiration and waste removal are called
- skin gills.
 - water vascular systems.
 - ossicles.
 - deuterostomes.
- _____ 10. Adult tunicates retain their
- tail.
 - pharyngeal slits.
 - notochord.
 - dorsal nerve chord.