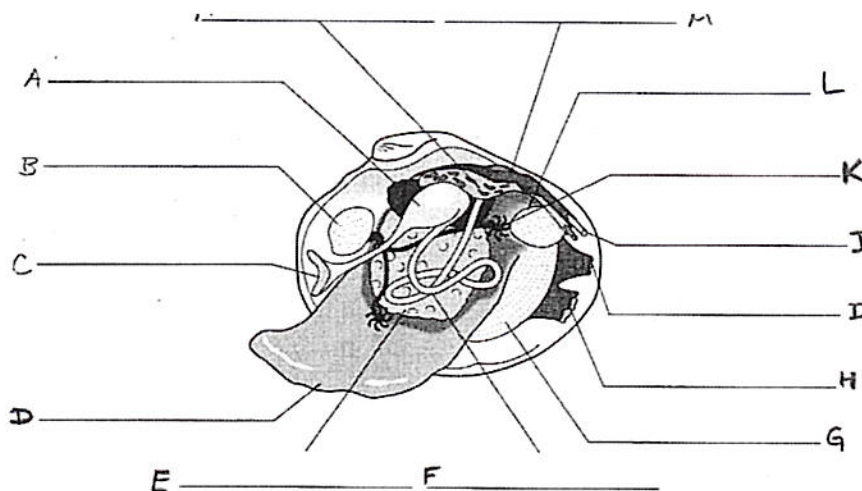
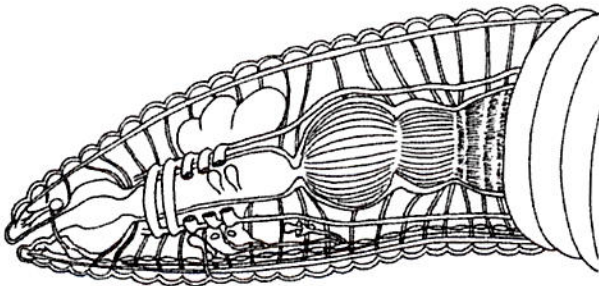


## Ch 27 Review: Molluscs and Annelids

1. What are the characteristics that unify the phylum Mollusca? Annelida?
2. What is a coelom?
3. What is the difference between a protostome and a deuterostome? Which one describes an annelid? A mollusc?
4. Why are molluscs and annelids considered to be closely related?
5. On what basis are the molluscs divided into classes?
6. What are the functions of the four different parts of a mollusc?
7. What is a radula and how it is used?
8. Which of the molluscs are considered filter feeders?
9. How do the filter feeders eat?
10. How do filter feeders and other aquatic molluscs breathe and get rid of CO<sub>2</sub>?
11. How do land snails and slugs breathe? What organ does this simulate?
12. What is the difference between an open circulatory system and a closed system?
13. What types of animals have an open circulatory system? Why do other animals have a closed one?
14. How do molluscs and annelids get rid of solid waste? Metabolic wastes?
15. What types of simple sense organs to bivalves have?
16. Why is it thought that octopi (and other tentacled molluscs) are more intelligent than some vertebrates?
17. How do most molluscs reproduce?
18. What is a disadvantage to using external fertilization in the water as molluscs do?
19. What other methods of reproduction are employed by molluscs? What types of molluscs use these methods?
20. What does gastropod mean, and why are these creatures called this?
21. List some common examples of gastropods, cephalopods, and bivalves.
22. Study all the pictures in the chapter to become familiar with the common names of the different types of molluscs and annelids.
23. Label the following diagram of the internal structure of the clam. Beside the structure, briefly describe the function of each of the structures.



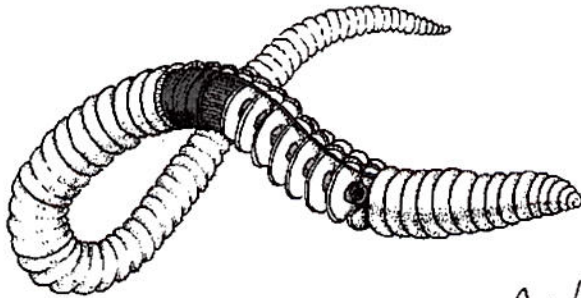
24. Describe the digestive system of a clam.
25. How do snails protect themselves from predators?
26. What is the other common name for a nudibranch? How do nudibranchs protect themselves from predators?
27. What are other defence mechanisms do gastropods have?
28. What defence mechanisms do cephalopods use?
29. What happens if a grain of sand gets caught between the shell and the mantle?
30. What does cephalopod mean?
31. Why are some molluscs (which ones?) considered marine environmental monitors?
32. What is of interest to cancer researchers regarding some molluscs?
33. What is of interest to doctors regarding mussels? What might they use this information for?
34. Label the following diagram of the earthworm. Beside each structure, describe the function (briefly).



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35. What is an earthworm's cuticle and what is it for?
36. Describe the circulatory system of an earthworm.
37. Describe the digestive system of an earthworm.
38. What types of annelids are considered to have the most highly developed nervous systems?
39. What types of sensory organs do earthworms have? Sensory cells?

40. How do earthworms move?
41. How do annelids protect themselves against predators? What is a "Fireworm"?
42. How do most annelids reproduce?
43. How do the polychaetes called Palolo worms solve the problem of external fertilization, but cause themselves another?
44. How do earthworms reproduce?
45. What do earthworms do after they have exchanged sperm?
46. Why don't hermaphrodites usually practice "self-fertilization"? Under what circumstances might it be an advantage if they did?
47. What are the characteristics that identify the Polychaetes?
48. What types of substances are found in leech's saliva that is of interest to doctors?
49. How much does a leech eat in one sitting? If it gets a full belly, when does it have to eat again?
50. How do earthworms improve the soil for new growth to occur?



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