

There are six important function to tissues and organs:

digestion

respiration

circulation

conduction of nerve impulses

support

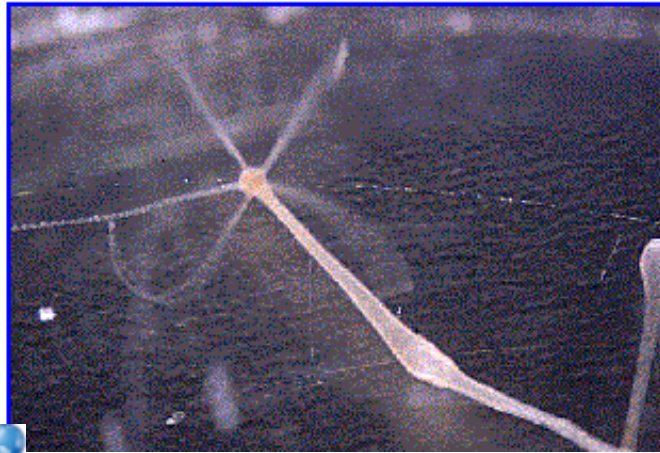
excretion

# Digestion

Single cell organisms digest their food  
\_\_\_\_\_ their cells.

Other animals use digestive enzymes  
\_\_\_\_\_ of their cells.

Gastrovascular cavity-  
a digestive cavity with \_\_\_\_\_ opening.



<http://www.ucmp.berkeley.edu/cnidaria/hydrozoa.html>

Other animals have a digestive tract with \_\_\_\_\_ openings (\_\_\_\_\_ and anus)

This system allows for \_\_\_\_\_.



# Respiration

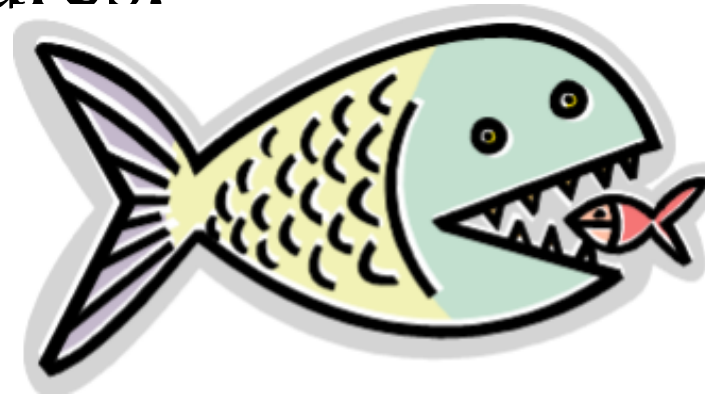
Respiration is the uptake of \_\_\_\_\_ and the release of \_\_\_\_\_.

It can only take place across a \_\_\_\_\_ surface.

Simple animals use \_\_\_\_\_

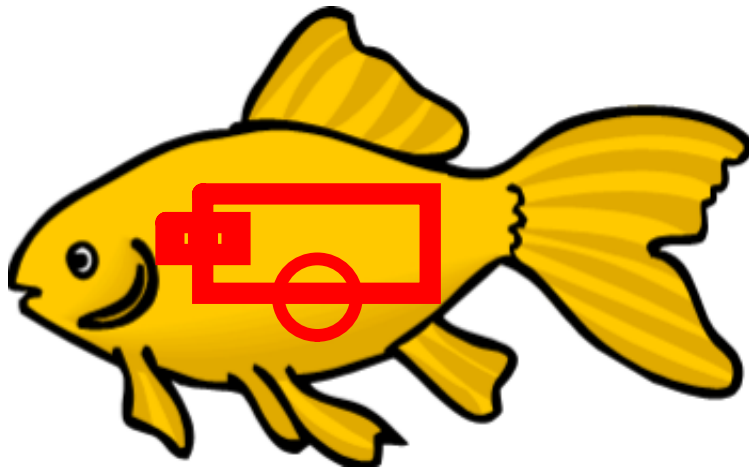


Complex animals have specific  
\_\_\_\_\_ structures.



# Circulation

\_\_\_\_\_ circulatory system

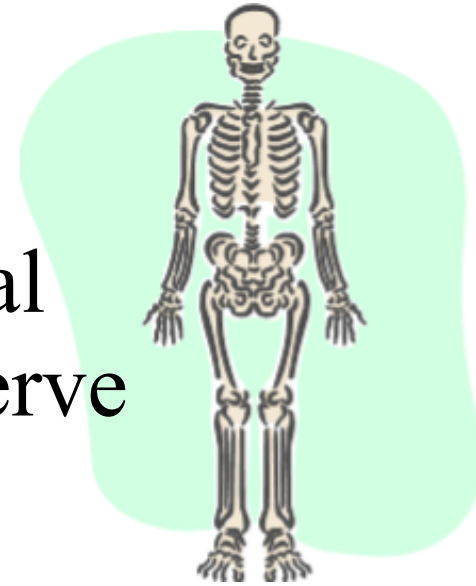


\_\_\_\_\_ circulatory system



## Conduction of nerve impulses

Members of all the major animal phyla except \_\_\_\_\_ have nerve cells.



Nerve net- all cells are similar and \_\_\_\_\_ together



Cephalization-anterior concentration of sensory structures and nerves

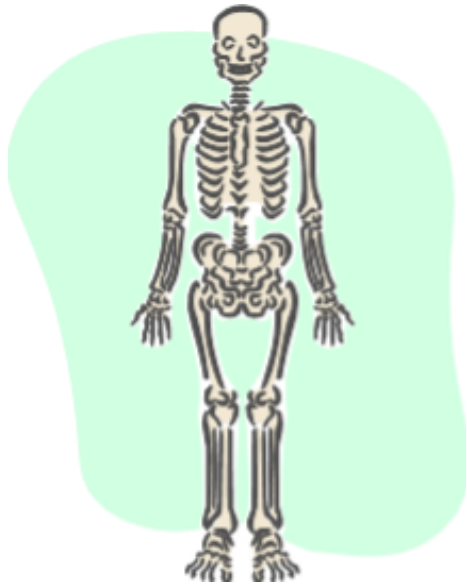


## Support

Hydrostatic skeleton- water that is contained under pressure in a closed cavity. \_\_\_\_\_

Exoskeleton-a rigid external skeleton

\_\_\_\_\_  
Endoskeleton- hard material within the animal \_\_\_\_\_



Excretion

Removal of  
wastes produced  
by cellular  
metabolism