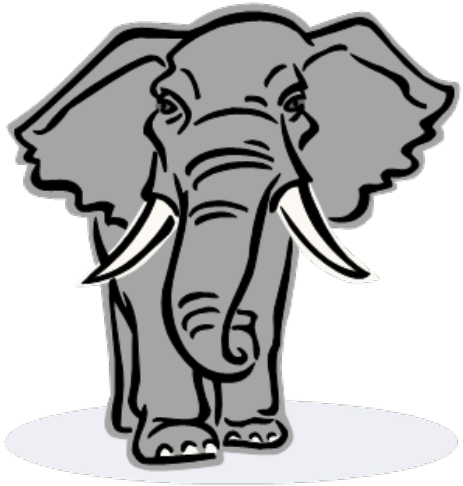
Compare and Contrast

http://www.caudata.org/daphnia/

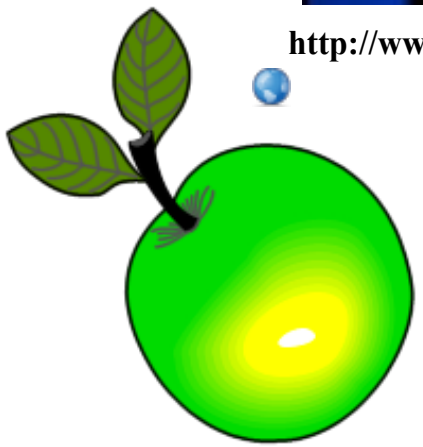


When _____ classified animals in the 1700's, he counted _____. There are now over a million.

Many animals are important to each other. Give an example.

_____-they cannot make their own _____

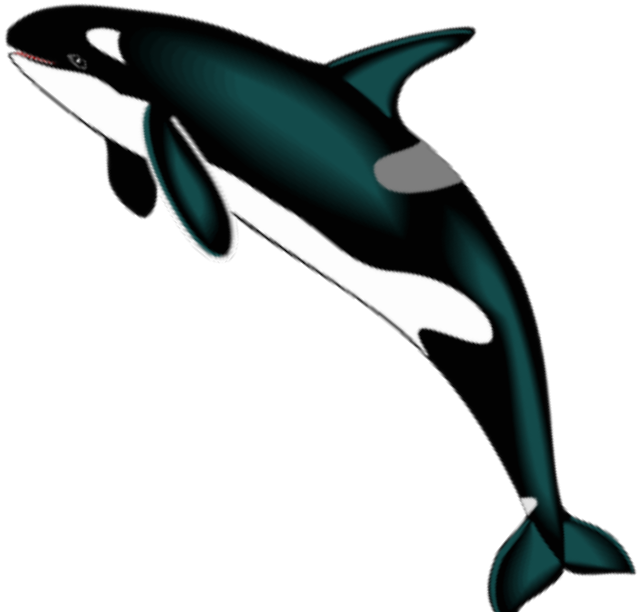
http://www.imagequest3d.com/photos/zooplankton/index.htm



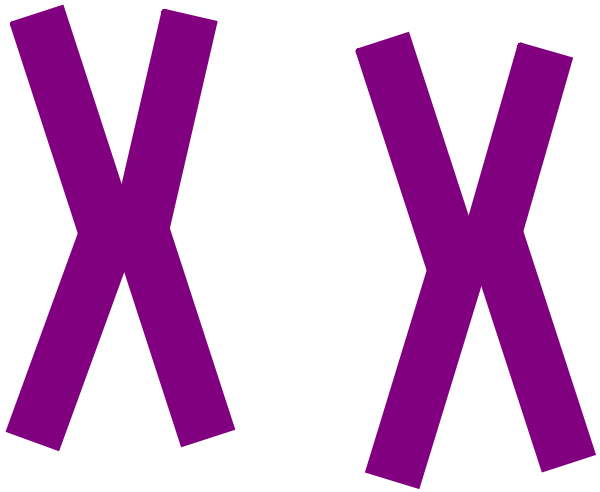
_____-They can perform rapid, complex _____.Some can walk, swim, _____, run, and fl

Multicellularity-all animals are _____, some are microscopic and some are as big as city buses. There is little _____ in cell size.

http://www.caudata.org/daphnia/



Diploidy-animals have _____ copies of each chromosome, one from the _____ and one from the mother



Sexual Reproduction- almost all animals _____ sexually

Absence of ____ wall- of the multicellular organisms only animals _____ a cell wall

Choose an animal and give evidence for each of the following.

Heterotrophic

Mobility

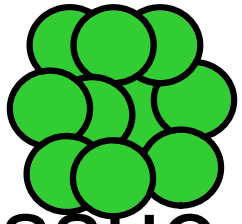
Multicellular

Diploidy

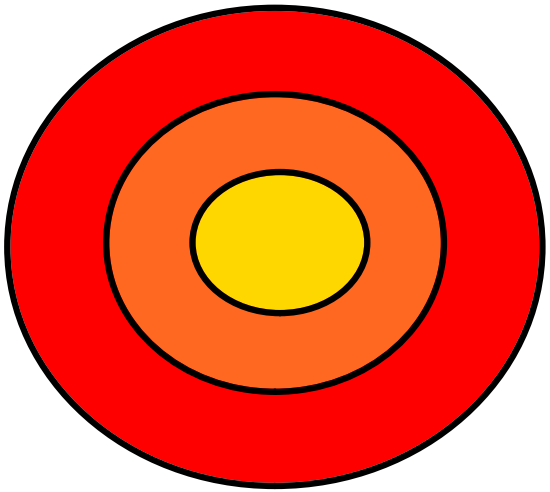
Lacking Cell Walls

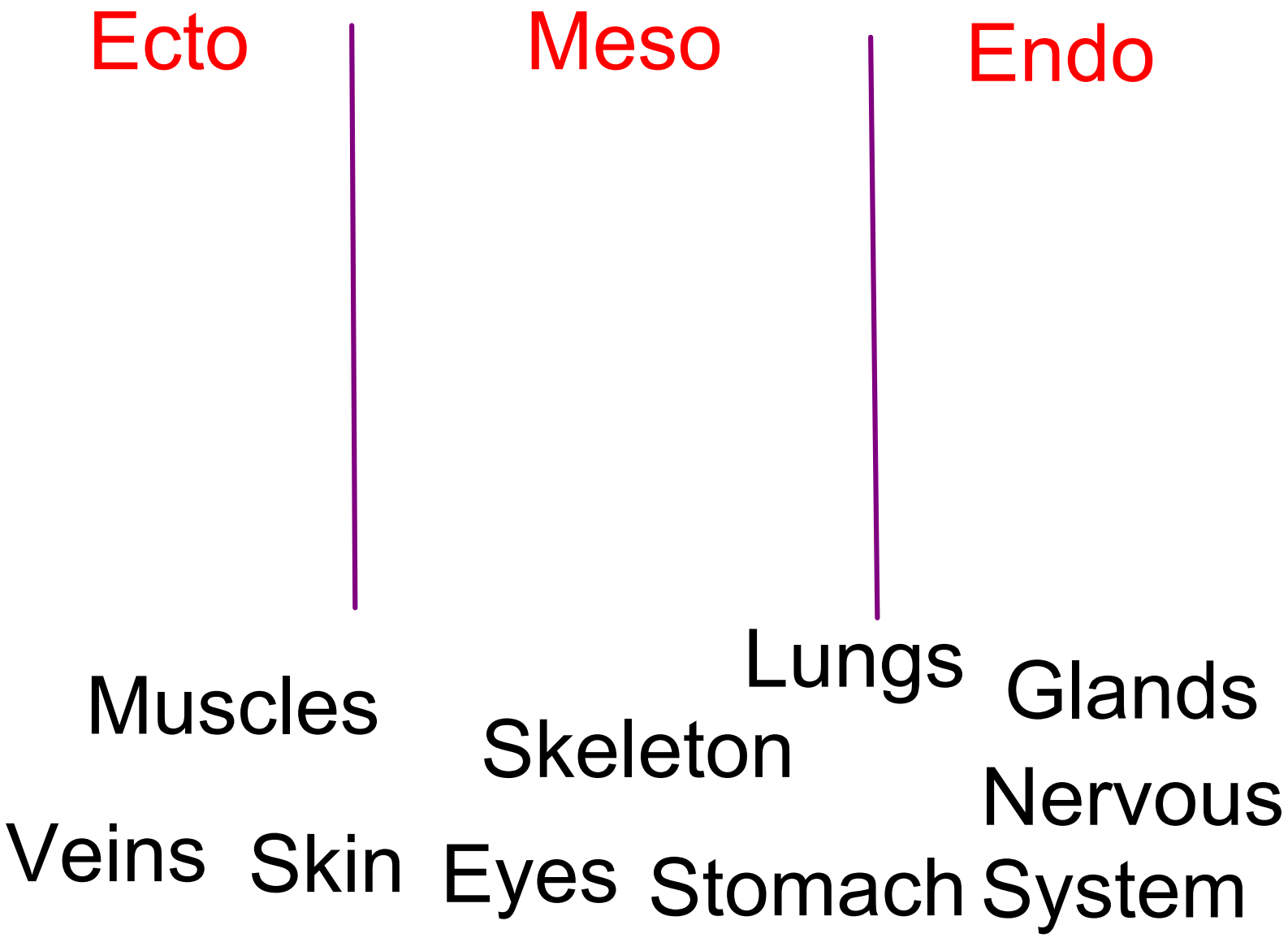
Sexual Reproduction

Blastula-hollow ball of cells

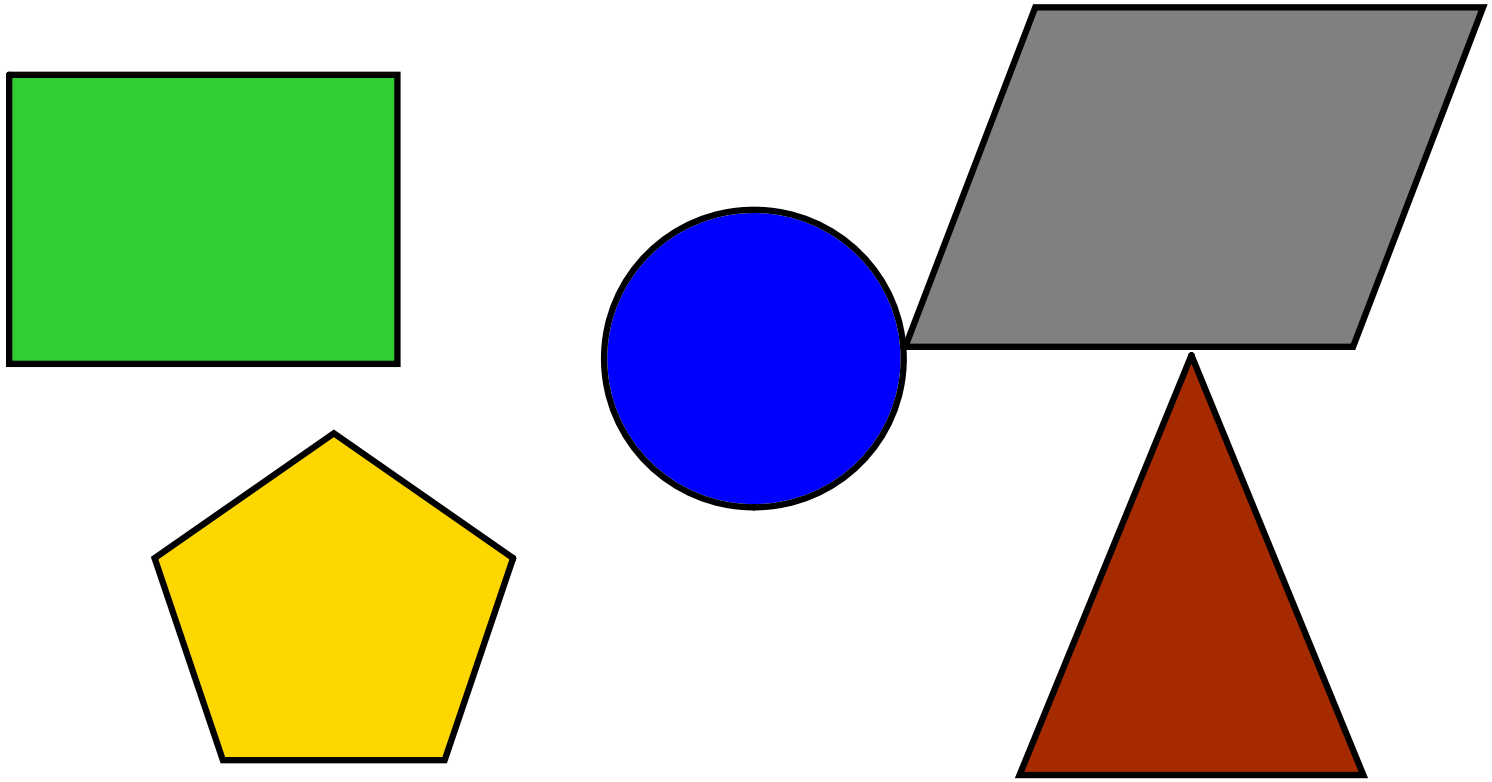


Ectoderm-_____ layer of tissue
Mesoderm-_____ layer of tissue
Endoderm-_____ layer of tissue

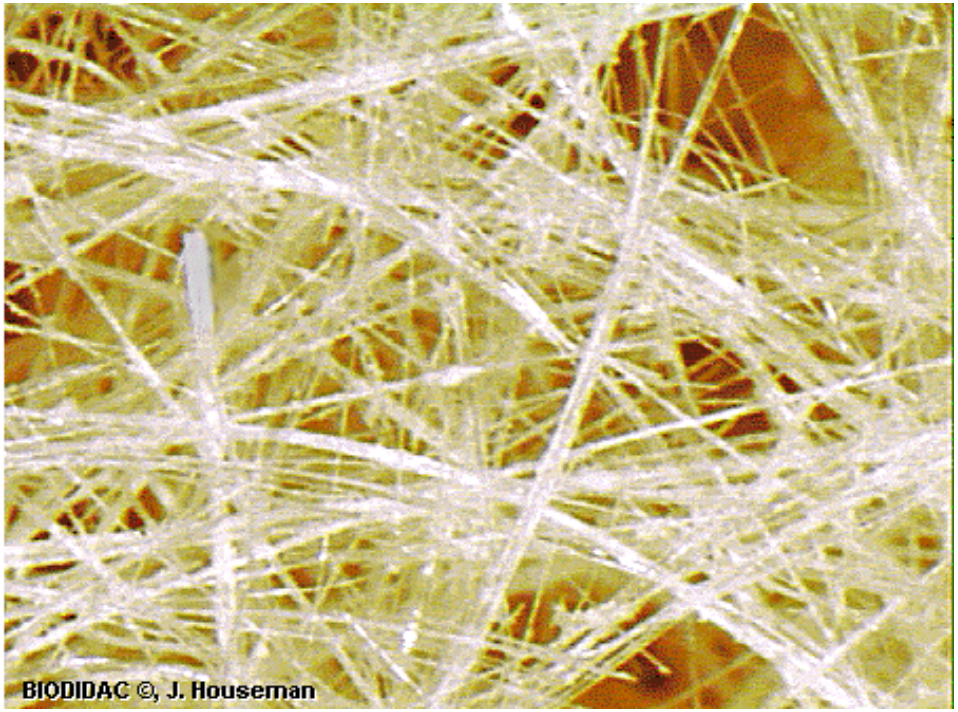



Ecto
Meso
Endo
Muscles
Skeleton
Lungs
Glands
Nervous
System
Veins
Skin
Eyes
Stomach

Body Plan- a term used to describe an animals shape.



Asymmetrical- _____ in shape

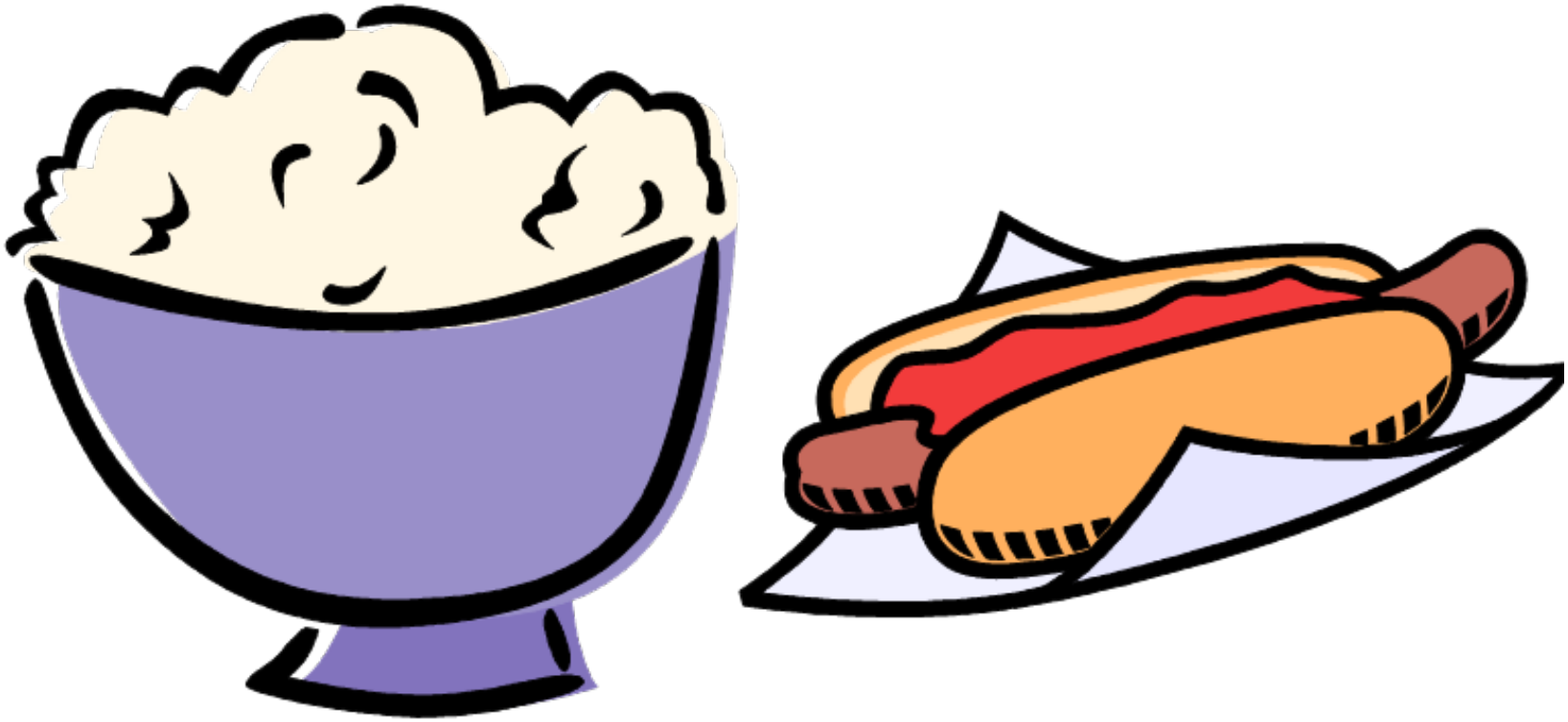


http://cas.bellarmine.edu/tietjen/images/HEXA004P.GIF

_____ symmetry- body parts all arranged around a _____axis

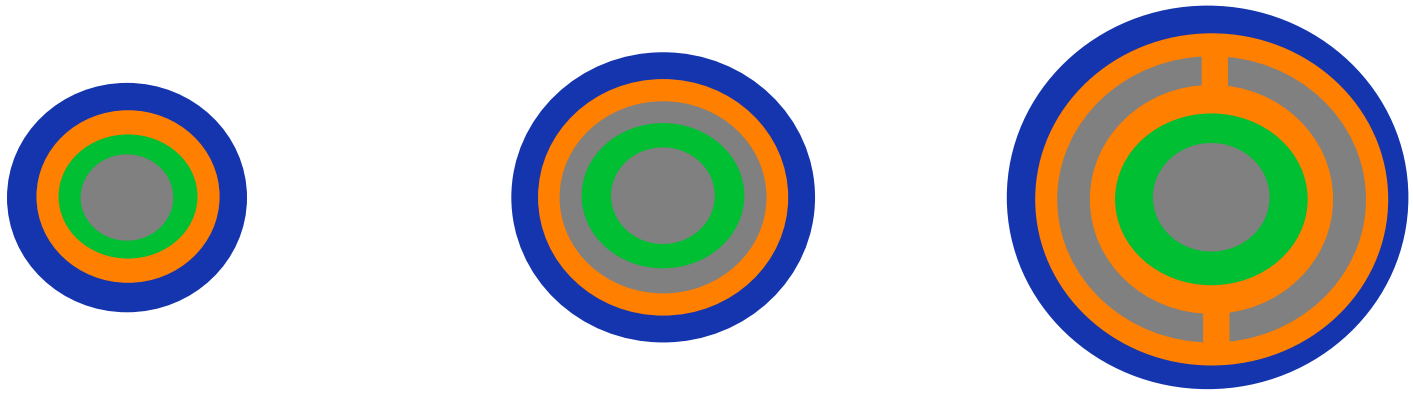
http://www.cyhaus.com/marine/anemone.htm

Bilateral Symmetry- distinct _____and _____ halves

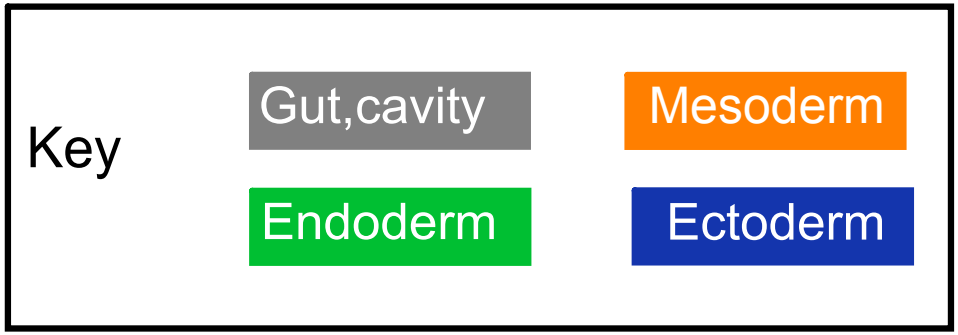


Bilaterally symmertrical animals have one of three basic body plans.

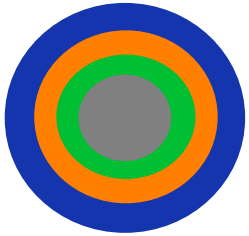
Body Cavity Types



Acelomates Pseudocoelomates Coelomates

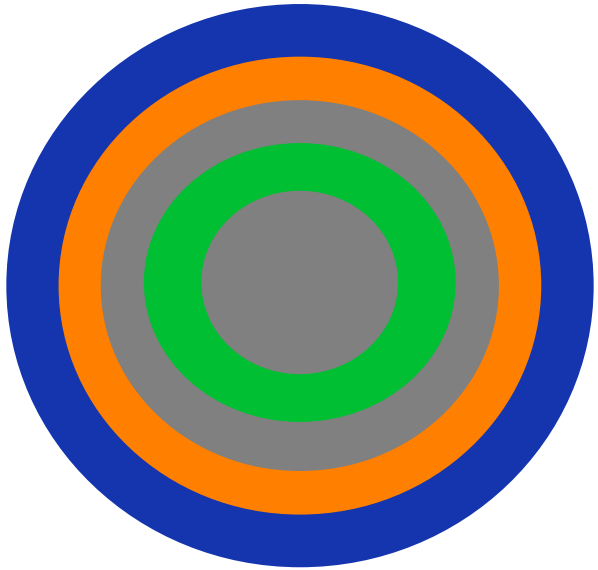


Acelomates- animals with no body cavity

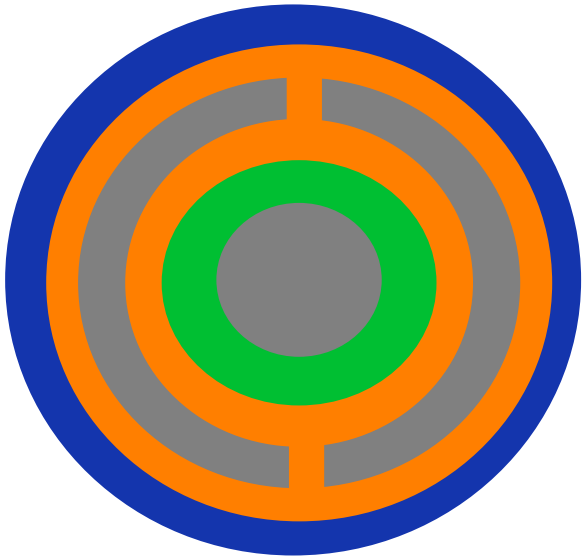


The space between the gut and the wall is completely filled with tissue.

Pseudocoelomates- have a body cavity located between the mesoderm and the endoderm.



Coelomates- a body cavity located entirely within the mesoderm.

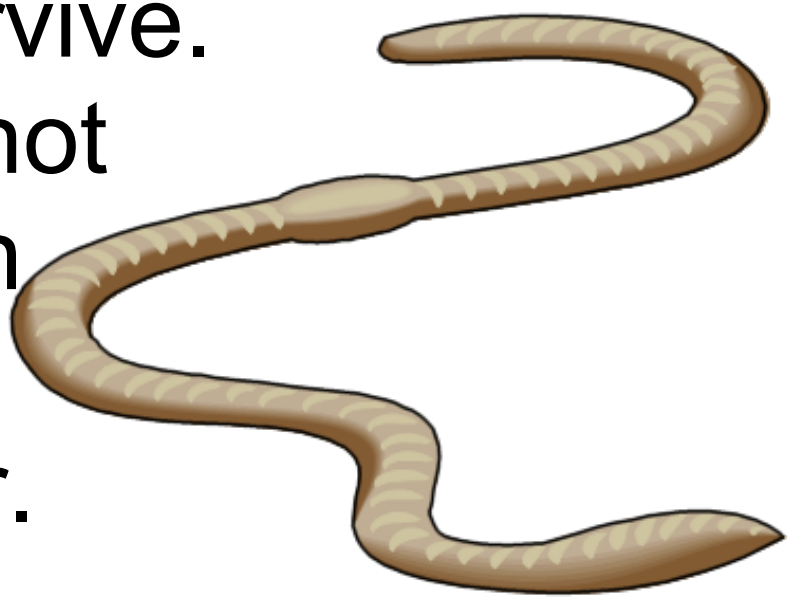


The gut and other organs are suspended in the coelom.

Advanced organism show segmentation.

Where is the segmentation in humans?

In an earthworm each segment repeats many of the organs so injured animals can still survive. The segments are not independant though materials still pass from one to another.



How?

Phylum	Evolutionary Milstone
Chordata	
Echinodermata	
Arthropoda	
Annelida	
Mollusca	
Nematoda	
Platyhelminthes	
Cnidaria	
Porifera	
	Jointed Appendages
	Segmentation
	Pseudocoelom
	Bilateral Symmetry
	Coelom
	Tissues
	Multicellularity
	Deuterostomes
	Notocord