Sponges, Cnidarians, and Worms • Guided Reading and Study

Sponges and Cnidarians

This section describes the characteristics of sponges and cnidarians. It also explores life on a coral reef.

Use Target Reading Skills

As you read, compare and contrast sponges and cnidarians by completing the table below.

Feature	Sponge	Cnidarian
Body structure	Hollow bag with pores	
Cell type that traps food		
Method(s) of reproduction		

Sponges and Cnidarians

Sponges

- **1.** Describe the body of a sponge.
- 2. Circle the letter of each sentence that is true about sponges.
 - **a.** Sponges usually have no body symmetry.
 - **b.** Sponges always have tissues and organs.
 - **c.** A sponge gets oxygen from water.
 - **d.** Adult sponges do not to attach themselves to hard surfaces underwater.

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Sponges and Cnidarians (continued)

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- **3.** A network of ______ supports the bodies of most sponges.
- 4. Sponges reproduce asexually in a process called
- 5. Is the following sentence true or false? Sponges have separate sexes.

Cnidarians

- 6. What are cnidarians?
- 7. Circle the letter of each characteristic of a polyp.
 - **a.** mouth opens at top
 - **b.** attached to underwater surface
 - **c.** shaped like upside-down bowl
 - **d.** radial symmetry
- 8. In this diagram, identify which body form is a polyp and which is a medusa. Then label the mouth and central cavity for each.



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9.	. How does a cnidarian capture prey?				
10.	Is the following sentence true or	r false? A jellyfis	sh is not able to swim.		
11.	 Circle the letter of each sentence that is true about cnidarians. a. Cnidarians use stinging cells to capture prey. b. Cnidarians take food into a central body cavity. c. Cnidarians expel undigested food through the mouth. d. Cnidarians cannot move. 				
Life	e in a Colony				
12.	Coral reefs are built by				
13.	Circle the letter of each sentence a. Coral polyps produce hard, s b. When coral polyps die, their s	e that is true abc stony skeletons a skeletons break	out coral reefs. around their soft bodies. c down to dust.		

- **c.** Coral reefs are very limited in size.
- **d.** Coral reefs are home to more species of fishes and invertebrates than any other environment on Earth.