

Cnidaria Review Questions

- 1) Describe how jellyfish use rhopalia and nerve nets to sense their environments.
- 2) Why do you suppose the nerve net is only found in radially symmetric animals, and not bilaterally symmetric ones (bilateral symmetry = two halves, like humans, horses, rabbits, chihuahuas, worms)?
- 3) What subphylum are acrorhagi present in? Describe their structure and function.
- 4) Summarize the life cycle of a jellyfish. Describe the key similarities and differences between the medusa and polyp forms.
- 5)
 - a. What is a germ layer? If we know what germ layer a structure or cell belongs to, what does this tell us?
 - b. What germ layers do Cnidaria have? Sort the following by germ layer: cnidocyte, gastrovascular cavity, nerve net, mouth, epidermis, rhopalium, epitheliomuscular cell, acrorhagi
- 6) Describe how epitheliomuscular cells allow for cnidarian locomotion (movement)
- 7) Name one trait for each of the cnidarian subphyla that would help you distinguish them in the wild.
- 8) What is a symbiotic relationship? Summarize the coral's symbiotic relationship with algae, in *your own words*.
- 9) What is a hydrostatic skeleton? How does it compare with endo- and exoskeletons?
- 10) In the sponge unit, we defined 'sessile' as 'being unable to move'. Given what we have learned in this unit, can you come up with a better definition for this word?