

Section 26–2 Sponges (pages 664–667)



TEKS FOCUS: 6E Mitosis and meiosis, and their significance to reproduction; 10A Body systems;
TEKS SUPPORT: 8A Classify organisms

This section explains what a sponge is. It also describes how sponges carry out essential functions.

What Is a Sponge? (page 664)

1. Sponges are placed in the phylum _____.
2. What are pores, and where are pores on a sponge’s body? _____

3. What does it mean that sponges are sessile? _____

4. Why are sponges classified as animals? _____

Form and Function in Sponges (pages 664–667)

5. Is the following sentence true or false? Sponges have no tissues. _____
6. What does the movement of water through a sponge provide? _____

Match the body part with its description.

_____	Body Part	Description
_____	7. Choanocyte	a. Cell that makes spicules
_____	8. Spicule	b. Cell that uses flagella to move water through the sponge
_____	9. Osculum	c. A large hole at the top of the sponge
_____	10. Archaeocyte	d. A spike-shaped structure

11. Where does digestion take place in sponges? _____

12. Circle the letter of each sentence that is true about sponges.
 - a. Sponges are filter feeders.
 - b. Sponges reproduce only asexually.
 - c. Sponges rely on water movement to carry out body functions.
 - d. Sponges do not have a nervous system.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

13. How do many sponges protect themselves from predators? _____

14. An immature stage of an organism that looks different from the adult form is called a(an) _____.

15. How is a sponge larva different from the adult form? _____

16. What are gemmules, and what is their role in sponge reproduction? _____

Ecology of Sponges (page 667)

17. Why do you think many sponges are colored green? _____

18. What adaptation may allow sponges to survive in a wide range of habitats? _____

