

## Section 27–4 Mollusks (pages 701–708)



**TEKS FOCUS:** 10A Body systems; **TEKS SUPPORT:** 8A Classification; 10B Interrelationships of organ systems

*This section describes the defining features of mollusks. It also describes the basic mollusk body plan and the characteristics of the three main classes of mollusks.*

### What Is a Mollusk? (page 701)

1. Mollusks are members of the phylum \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Circle the letter of each sentence that is true about mollusks.
  - a. They share similar developmental stages.
  - b. They usually have an internal or external shell.
  - c. They are the ancestors of annelids.
  - d. They are soft-bodied animals.
3. What is a trochophore? \_\_\_\_\_

### Form and Function in Mollusks (pages 702–704)

4. What are the four parts of the body plan of most mollusks?
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. \_\_\_\_\_
5. What forms do the muscular mollusk foot take? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. The thin layer of tissue that covers most of the mollusk's body is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
7. How is the mollusk shell made? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Snails and slugs feed using a tongue-shaped structure known as a(an) \_\_\_\_\_.
9. What is a siphon? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. Why do land snails and slugs typically live only in moist places? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. How does an open circulatory system carry blood to all parts of a mollusk's body? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

12. A large saclike space in the body is called a(an) \_\_\_\_\_.
13. Ammonia is removed from the blood and released out of the body by tube-shaped \_\_\_\_\_.
14. Circle the letter of each sentence that is true about mollusk response.
  - a. Clams have a simple nervous system.
  - b. Octopi and their relatives have the most highly-developed nervous system of all invertebrates.
  - c. Clams have well-developed brains.
  - d. Vertebrates are more intelligent than octopi.
15. Where does fertilization take place in tentacled mollusks and certain snails?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Groups of Mollusks** (pages 705–707)

16. Complete the table about groups of mollusks.

**GROUPS OF MOLLUSKS**

Class	Common Name	Description of Shell	Examples
	Gastropods		
	Bivalves		
	Cephalopods		

17. Circle the letter of each sentence that is true about bivalves.
  - a. Mussels use sticky threads to attach themselves to rocks.
  - b. Some bivalves feed on material deposited in sand or mud.
  - c. Clams move by flapping their shells rapidly when threatened.
  - d. Scallops sting predators with recycled cnidarian nematocysts.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

18. How do gastropods move? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
19. The cephalopod head is attached to a single \_\_\_\_\_.
20. What is a cephalopod's foot divided into? \_\_\_\_\_
21. What allows squids to locate a wide variety of prey? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
22. The only present-day cephalopods with external shells are \_\_\_\_\_.

**Ecology of Mollusks** (page 708)

23. What allows mollusks to inhabit the extreme environment around deep-sea volcanic vents? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
24. Why can careful checks of bivalves warn public health officials of possible health problems to come? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_