

Name: _____

Super Science Review S1T3

smooth	segmented	equal	jointed	holes
soft	Food	do not	sea anemones	characteristics
soft	segmented	Sting	Tube feet	filters
Tentacles	underwater	Halves	foot	jointed legs
paralyze	shells	Exoskeleton	movement	

1. Invertebrates can be based on their common _____.
2. Some invertebrates have _____ legs and some do not.
3. Invertebrates with _____ are the largest group of invertebrates on Earth.
4. Jointed legs allow for _____.
5. Crustaceans are usually found _____.
6. Insects, spiders, millipedes and crustaceans have a _____ body and a hard _____.
7. Starfish, sea urchins, and sea cucumbers _____ have jointed legs.
8. Starfish, sea urchins and sea cucumbers have a body that is made up of five _____ segments.
9. _____ helps them move and feed.
10. _____ usually spend most of their lives in one place.
11. Jellyfish, corals and sea anemones have a _____ body.
12. They have a mouth surrounded by _____.
13. These use these tentacles to _____ and _____.
14. The adult sponge permanently attaches itself to a place where it can receive enough _____ to grow.
15. A sponge takes in water through the _____ on its body.

16. It _____ out food from the water and send the water out of its body.
17. Snails, slugs, clams and mussels have a _____ body and a _____ that helps them move.
18. Snails have big spiral _____ that they use for protection.
19. Worms have a body that can be divided into _____ with each part being a mirror image of the other.
20. Worms may have a _____ or _____ body.

True OR False

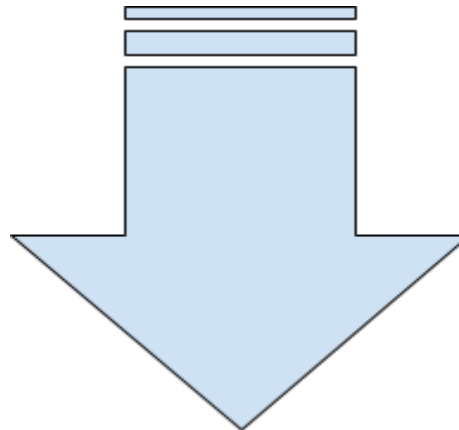
1. Plants make their own food through a process called photogenesis	
2. Plants need chlorophyll, oxygen, water and sunlight to grow.	
3. Sugar and oxygen are made during photosynthesis.	
4. Plants use starch during the daytime and during the summer.	
5. Starch may be stored in stems, leaves, seeds and roots.	
6. Ginseng and sweet potato store starch in their stems.	
7. Plants can use the moonlight to carry out photosynthesis.	
8. A shrimp is an example of a crustacean.	
9. A human has an exoskeleton.	
10. Sponges have tentacles.	
11. Slugs have shells.	
12. Animals can be classified into invertebrates and vertebrates.	

1. The examples of plants that store starch in their:

Stems: _____ Leaves : _____

Roots: _____ Seeds: _____

2. Fill in the boxes below.



WORD BANK:

SUNLIGHT

OXYGEN

CARBON

DIOXIDE

WATER

MINERAL

SUGAR/FOOD

This chart is showing the process of _____.

A. Fill in the diagram with the correct words.

