

# Bio 11 Cnidarian Worksheet

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Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Block \_\_\_\_\_

1. In the space provided, draw a sketch of the polyp form and the medusa form of a cnidarian. Label the 'mouth' and the 'tentacles' on each drawing.
2. How is the body plan of a cnidarian similar to that of a sponge?
3. What type of symmetry is exhibited by cnidarians?
4. How does the method by which cnidarians obtain food differ from the method by which porifera obtain food?
5. Which body plan of cnidarians is more similar to that of sponges – the polyp or the medusa? Explain.
6. How do cnidarians reproduce asexually?

7. Nematocysts are characteristics of cnidarians. How does a nematocyst work?

8. How does a nerve net function?

9. What is the mode of reproduction of medusa? Of Polyps?  
Medusae

Polyps

10. Identify each of the following descriptions as either the polyp or medusa form of a cnidarian

- \_\_\_\_\_ a. Reef-building corals on the Great Barrier Reef
- \_\_\_\_\_ b. Aurelia, the moon Jellyfish
- \_\_\_\_\_ c. Deep sea anemonies with metre long tentacles
- \_\_\_\_\_ d. The asexual phase in a jelly fish's life cycle

11. Order the following steps in the life cycle of a jellyfish from 1 – 6, beginning with the release of eggs and sperm.

- \_\_\_\_\_ a. A polyp grows and buds repeatedly.
- \_\_\_\_\_ b. External fertilization takes place in the sea.
- \_\_\_\_\_ c. A zygote develops into a blastula, which develops into a larva.
- \_\_\_\_\_ d. Male and female medusa release sperm and eggs.
- \_\_\_\_\_ e. A cilia-covered larva settles onto a surface.
- \_\_\_\_\_ f. A tiny medusa breaks free from its sessile parent and drifts away.