

## Skills Worksheet

**Mollusks and Annelids**

Use the terms and phrases from the list below to fill in the blanks in the following passage.

bivalves	hemolymph	radula
clitellum	incurrent siphons	setae
ganglia	mantle	trochophore
gastropods	mantle cavity	typhlosole
gizzard	nephridia	visceral mass
hemocoel	parapodia	

Mollusks and annelids are two phyla that have a coelom. Another feature shared by many mollusks and annelids is a larval stage called a(n) **(1)** \_\_\_\_\_, which develops from the fertilized egg.

The body plan of a mollusk usually exhibits bilateral symmetry. Mollusks have many organ systems, which are contained in the **(2)** \_\_\_\_\_ . A fleshy layer of epidermis called the **(3)** \_\_\_\_\_ secretes the shell. Between the mantle and the visceral mass is the **(4)** \_\_\_\_\_ .

Many mollusks have one or two shells, which protect their soft bodies. All mollusks, except bivalves, have a tonguelike organ called a(n) **(5)** \_\_\_\_\_ .

Mollusks have a circulatory system, and most respire through gills. The circulatory system of many mollusks is open, with fluid-filled spaces that compose a **(6)** \_\_\_\_\_ . The circulatory fluid is called **(7)** \_\_\_\_\_ and is pumped into the spaces by the heart.

Bilateral symmetry is apparent in the nervous system, which has paired clusters of nerve cells called **(8)** \_\_\_\_\_ . These clusters are located in the visceral mass and are connected by two pairs of nerve cords.

**Mollusks and Annelids** *continued*

---

(9) \_\_\_\_\_—snails and slugs—are primarily a marine group that has also successfully invaded freshwater and terrestrial habitats.

All (10) \_\_\_\_\_ have a two-part hinged shell. Most bivalves are marine, but some live in fresh water.

Most bivalves are filter feeders, and many use their muscular foot to dig down into the sand. The cilia on the gills of a bivalve draw in sea water through hollow tubes called (11) \_\_\_\_\_ .

Annelids are easily recognized by their segments, which are visible externally as a series of ringlike structures along the length of their body. Evidence of segmentation can be observed internally as well. In earthworms, for example, excretory tubules called (12) \_\_\_\_\_ are duplicated in each segment.

Like roundworms, annelids have a one-way digestive system. Earthworms ingest soil as they burrow through it. Soil particles are ground up by the (13) \_\_\_\_\_ and then pass to the intestine. Surface area for digestion and absorption in earthworms is increased by the (14) \_\_\_\_\_ , an enfolding of the intestinal wall.

Earthworms are hermaphroditic and reproduce sexually. A structure near the anterior end, called the (15) \_\_\_\_\_ , secretes a tube into which egg and sperm are deposited and fertilization takes place.

Most annelids have external bristles called (16) \_\_\_\_\_ . Some annelids have fleshy appendages called (17) \_\_\_\_\_ . These two external characteristics are used to classify annelids.