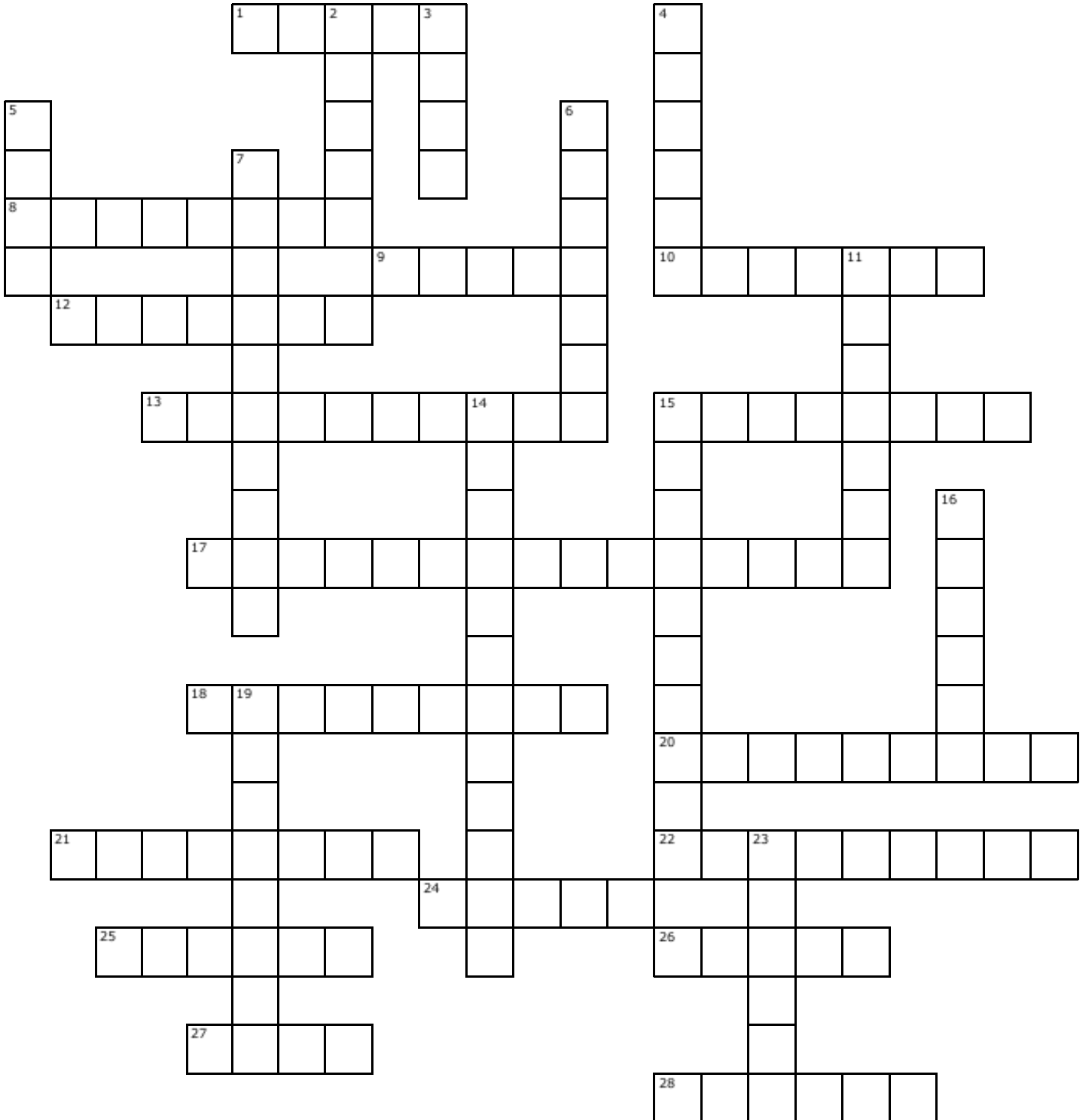


Sponges through Flatworms



Across

1. A sea anemone is an example of a ___ a non-swimming cnidarian.
8. The phyla of the roundworm.
9. Worms are the simplest organism with a ___ (nerve center)
10. Cnidaria and porifera are both ___ as they live in the water.
12. The opening at the top of a sponge.
13. The cnidarians are ___ because they eat meat.
15. Most flatworms are a ___ because they live inside

Down

2. The stage of a sponge that swims around.
3. A hole in a sponge.
4. A jellyfish is an example of a ___ a free swimming cnidarian.
5. The color of the live sponges on page 28.
6. Porifera are commonly known as ___.
7. The cell with the flagella in a sponge.
11. Cnidaria have different types of cells organized into ___.
14. The ability to re-grow body parts

another organism.

17. The phyla of the flatworm.

18. Super long flatworms that live in digestive tracks.

20. Sea sponges have ___ meaning they can't be divided evenly.

21. A natural sea sponge is the ___ of a porifera.

22. The worm on page 36 is named after ___.

24. Cnidarians that live in large colonies making them look asymmetrical.

25. Cnidaria have ___ symmetry.

26. Cnidaria ___ their food before they eat it.

27. Cnidarians eat and excrete through the ___ opening.

28. Porifera are ___ feeders.

14. The ability to regrow body parts.

15. Nonparasitic free swimming flatworms.

16. The dog on page 37 gets a tapeworm from eating a ___.

19. The phyla of the segmented worm.

23. Cnidaria and porifera are both a part of the ___ kingdom.