#### SHAPE OF LIFE: CNIDARIANS



- 1. True or False: Early naturalists thought anemones may have been plants. True
- What group of animals existed prior to chidarians? Sponges
- 3. What turning point in animal behavior did cnidarians mark?

Cnidarians have tentacles that are sensitive, can reach out, and can perceive the world.

4. When did cnidarians develop other features such as a mouth and stomach?

More than 500 million years ago

- 5. Cnidarians were the very first animals to \_ move
- 6. How many sets of muscles do cnidarians have? What does this allow them to do?
- Cnidarians have 2 sets of muscles. This allows them to bend in any direction.
- 7. What type of cells do cnidarians have to control their muscles through electrical impulses?

Nerve cells (nerves)

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- 8. True or false: Cnidarians were the first active predators on the planet. True
- 9. How do nematocysts help a chidarian to hunt?

The nematocysts discharge at a rapid rate when touched, filling the prey with toxins.

10. What did the anemone do when it caught the goby?

The sea anemone dragged the goby into its mouth using its tentacles, digesting the goby while it was still alive.

- 11. True or false: Nematocysts always appear the same. False
- 12. True or false: All chidarian toxins are fatal to humans. False
- 13. In addition to capturing food with their nematocysts, what else do cnidarians use them for?

Cnidarians also use them to battle against each other over territory.

14. While you watch the anemones battling does it appear that they can sense pain? Why or why not?

It does appear that they can sense pain! Each time they are touched by the other anemone, they retract back.

15. True or False: An anemone can kill another anemone. True





16. What does the losing anemone do?

The losing anemone curls within itself and will eventually move to a new location.

- 17. What do coral polyps eat? plankton
- 18. How did stomphia know that the sea star was near it?

Stomphia was able to feel the sea star

19. What can stomphia do to avoid predation by the sea star?

Stomphia detached its basal disk from the ground and swam away!

- 20. Which type of cnidarians existed first: polyps or medusae? polyps
- 21. What are two differences between a polyp and a medusa?

The location of the mouth, thinner tentacles in polyp, the medusa has a bell, the medusa is like a polyp flipped upside-down.

22. Where can you find jellyfish? Circle all that apply.

upper oceans

deeper water

23. Describe praya.

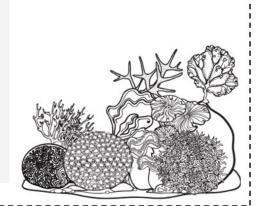
Praya is a combination of the polyp and medusa body plans. It has a pulsing medusa at the top with a stalk-like polyp and trailing tentacles.

- 24. How long can praya be? 120 feet
- 25. What is colobonema's defense mechanism?

Colobonema detaches its tentacles to deter and distract predators.

26. Conclusion Question: Sponges did not need to have muscles. Why do cnidarians need to have muscles?

Cnidarians need to have muscles so that they can hunt prey, either swimming towards it or moving towards it. Cnidarians also use their muscles to swim (the bell of a jellyfish contracting). Lastly, cnidarians use their muscles to avoid predation (ex. stomphia escaping the sea star).



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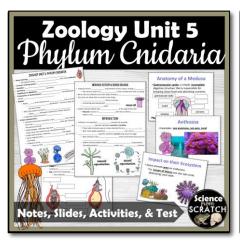
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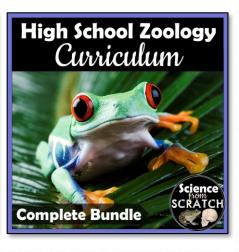
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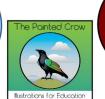




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