

CNIDARIANS: LIFE ON THE MOVE QUESTIONS

1.	Why did early naturalists wonder if cnidarians were even animals?
2.	In what way are cnidarians more complex than sponges?
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3.	What do these additions allow cnidarians to do?
4.	How do tentacles give a cnidarian an advantage?
5.	What two digestive system structures appeared first in the cnidarians?



6.	What allows anemones to be able to bend in different directions?
7.	How do nerve cells work with muscle cells to give cnidarians movement?
8.	What kind of a skeleton does an anemone have?
9.	What two things have most modern animals inherited from an ancient cnidarian?
10.	Why does the narrator say that cnidarians were the first active predators?
11.	What are nematocysts? What do they do?

12. How does an anemone catch a fish?	
13. What characteristics of nematocysts make them effective for hunting and defe	ense?
14. How do anemones fight for space on a rock?	
15. What do coral polyps eat?	
16. What do we call a community of coral polyps?	
17. Why does the anemone <i>Stomphia</i> swim?	

	18. The cnidarian body plan comes in two different forms, the polyp and the medusa. What is the advantage of each form and give an example.
	19. Our bodies have bilateral symmetry but the cnidarian body plan has radial symmetry. What is the advantage of radial symmetry?
	20. What kind of cnidarians dominate in the deep sea?
	21. What is Praya?
	22. Why are cnidarians a turning point for behavior?
De	fine in your own words these vocabulary words at the end of the video: Nematocyst



2.	Medusa
3.	Toxin
4.	Polyp
5.	Arsenal
6.	Decoy

7. Troll