

Worms and Mollusks

Section 3 Mollusks

Main Idea _____ **Details** _____

Skim Section 3 of the chapter. Write two questions that come to mind from reading the headings and illustration captions.

1. **Accept all reasonable responses.** _____
2. _____

Review Vocabulary

herbivore

Use your book or dictionary to define herbivore.

an organism that eats only plants _____

New Vocabulary

mantle

Use your book or dictionary to define each term.

a membrane that surrounds the internal organs of a mollusk; _____
in mollusks with shells, it secretes the shell _____

radula

in the mouth of many mollusks, the rasping, tonguelike organ with _____
rows of teeth; used to drill, scrape, or tear up food _____

gills

a system of filamentous, respiratory projections on the mantle where _____
oxygen and carbon dioxide are exchanged in the blood _____

open circulatory system

system in which blood moves through vessels into open spaces _____
around the body organs _____

closed circulatory system

system in which blood moves through the body enclosed entirely in _____
blood vessels _____

nephridia

organs that remove metabolic wastes from an animal's body _____

siphon

a tube in octopuses and squids used to expel water taken into the _____
mantle cavity _____

Section 3 Mollusks (continued)

Main Idea _____

Details _____

Body Structure

I found this information on page _____.

SE, pp. 737–741

RE, pp. 301–303

Model *a snail and a squid. Label the body parts of each.*

Diagrams should resemble SE p. 738. Accept all reasonable responses.

List *the snail and squid structures that differ.*

the snail's foot, the squid's tentacles, and the squid's reduced internal shell

Distinguish *two ways mollusks feed.*

Radula: a tonguelike organ with rows of teeth used to scrape, drill, and tear up food

Filter feeders: draw in food from the water and strain it

Compare *the way mollusks reproduce in water and on land.*

in water: eggs and sperm are released at the same time and fertilization is external

on land: many land mollusks are hermaphrodites and produce both sperm and eggs, and fertilization takes place within the animal

Section 3 Mollusks (continued)

Main Idea

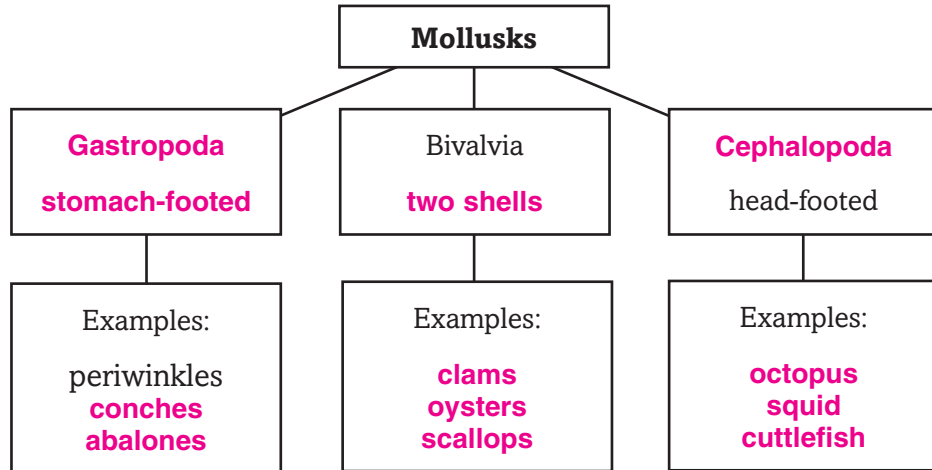
Diversity of Mollusks, Ecology of Mollusks

I found this information on page _____.

SE, pp. 742–743
RE, p. 304

Details

Analyze the three classes of mollusks and the meaning of each class name. Provide at least three examples of each class.



Classify each mollusk in the left column of the table. Place it in the proper class.

Class	Mollusk Characteristics
Gastropoda	has a single shell and a large foot under the body
Bivalvia	has no radula; has two shells connected with a ligament, and a large, muscular foot for digging in the sand
Gastropoda	is brightly colored and has a layer of mucus covering its body; has a large foot under the body and no shell
Cephalopoda	has a radula and tentacles; has no shell; squirts ink at predators

CONNECT

Compare mollusks' excretory structures with those of two or more groups that evolved earlier.

Accept all reasonable responses. Mollusks have nephridia, excretory structures that filter metabolic wastes from the coelom and remove the wastes from the body. Planarians have simpler structures called flame cells that move fluid along and eliminate water. A jellyfish has no excretory structures; water and salts move in and out of the body by osmosis.