**Virtual Zoo Walk**

**Task:** As you “walk” through the Virtual Zoo, answer the questions that correspond that that particular group. I would like you to visit 3 Invertebrate exhibits and 3 Vertebrate exhibits. Type the answers in each box as you go. You may choose which exhibits you visit, but do not go to your own group. Plan on spending 10-15 minutes at each one. (21pts)

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| Sponge | True or false: A sponge can only reproduce asexually. | True or False: Sponges obtain energy by filter feeding. | True or False: Sponges live on land. | True or False: Sponges are mobile. |
| Cnidarian | True or False Cnidarians have radial symmetry. | True or False: Cnidarians have an exoskeleton | True or False: Cnidarians have no circulatory or respiratory system. | True or False: An adult Cnidarian is called a polyp. |
| Mollusk | True or False: Mollusks only live on land. | A mollusk moves by \_\_.   1. muscular foot 2. tube feet 3. tentacles 4. they don’t move | Which of the following are mollusks? (choose all that apply)   1. gastropods 2. cephalopods 3. bivalves 4. medusas | How do mollusks reproduce?   1. Sexually 2. Asexually 3. Both |
| Echinoderm | True or False: Echinoderms have radial symmetry. | Which of the following are examples of Echinoderms?  A.) Crabs, shrimp, and lobsters.  B.) Starfish, sea urchins, sea cucumber.  C.) Sharks, squid, and octopi. | Tube Feet do which of the following: (choose all that apply)   1. Move 2. Breathe 3. Feed 4. Sense 5. Reproduce 6. See | True or False: Echinoderms have a live birth. |
| Worm | Earthworms live in topsoil. Flatworms live in the sea so where to Roundworms live? | What groups are worms classified into? (Choose all that apply)   1. Round 2. Flat 3. Segmented 4. Spiral | What kind of symmetry do worms have?   1. Bilateral symmetry 2. Radial symmetry 3. Asymmetrical | Earthworms reproduce \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   1. Sexually 2. Asexually 3. Both |
| Arthropods- Insects | What are the names of the three segments on an insect?  A. Top, Middle, and Bottom  B. Upper, Middle, and Lower  C. Head, Thorax, and Abdomen  D. Segment 1, Segment 2, and Segment 3 | How do most insects reproduce?  A. Asexually – binary fission  B. Asexually – budding  C. Sexually-live birth  D. Sexually-lay eggs | True or false: All insects have 6 legs. | An insect’s symmetry is:  A. Radial  B. Asymetrical  C. Bilateral |
| Arthodpods- Arachnids | What type of skeleton do insects have?   1. Endoskeleton 2. Exoskeleton | How many legs do arachnids have?   1. 2 2. 4 3. 6 4. 8 | True or False: Spiders live on their webs. | How do arachnids reproduce?  A. Asexually – binary fission  B. Asexually – budding  C. Sexually-live birth  D. Sexually-lay eggs |

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| Fish | How do fish breathe?  A. They have lungs  B. They inhale, and then exhale.  C. They have gills to help them breathe under the water.  D. They use their fins. | Which are not kinds of fish?   1. Cartilaginous 2. Bony 3. Sharks 4. Dolphins 5. Jawless | How do most fish reproduce?    A. Asexually – binary fission  B. Asexually – budding  C. Sexually-live birth  D. Sexually-lay eggs |
| Amphibians | Which of the following are not the main amphibian groups?   1. Frogs 2. Newts 3. Turtles 4. Salamanders 5. Caecilians | True or False: Amphibians are ectotherms. | True or False: Amphibians can take in oxygen through their skin. |
| Reptiles | Which one of these is a reptile?  A. turtle  B. frog  C. perch  D. newt | How do most reptiles reproduce?  A. Asexually – binary fission  B. Asexually – budding  C. Sexually-live birth  D. Sexually-lay eggs | What kind of skin do reptiles have?   1. Dry, smooth 2. dry, scaly 3. moist, scaly 4. moist, smooth |
| Birds | True or False: Birds are ectotherms. | How do most birds reproduce?  A. Asexually – binary fission  B. Asexually – budding  C. Sexually-live birth  D. Sexually-lay eggs | True or False: All birds have feathers. |
| Mammals | True or False: Mammals can live in many different types of environments. | Mammals are...?  A.) Endotherms  B.) Ectotherms | How do most mammals reproduce?  A. Asexually – binary fission  B. Asexually – budding  C. Sexually-live birth  D. Sexually-lay eggs |