

PHYLUM: ANNELIDA

EXAMPLE: EARTHWORM

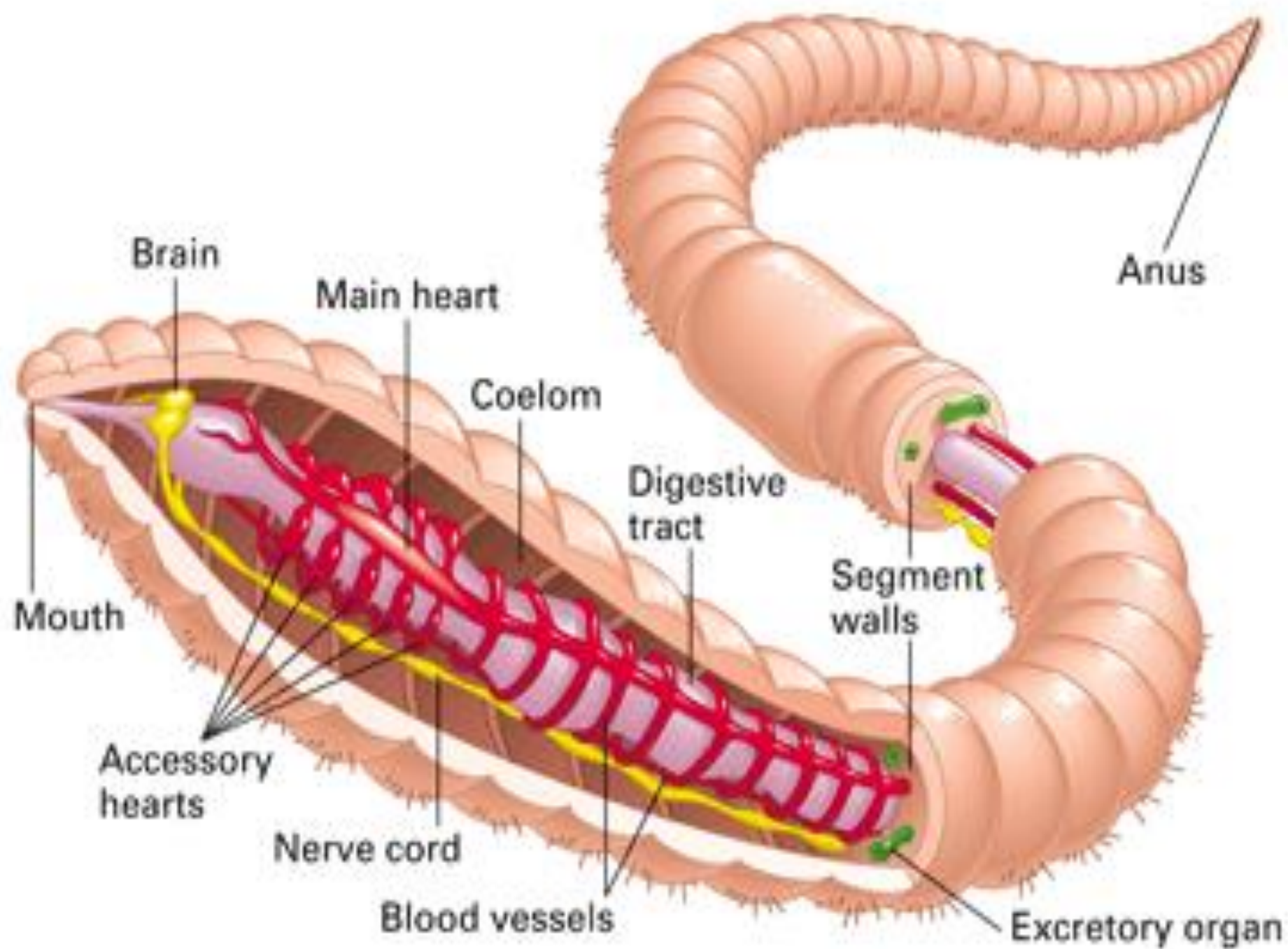
CLASSIFICATION FEATURES

- **SYMMETRY** – Bilateral.
- **CEPHALIZATION** – Cephalized.
- **EMBRYO TISSUE** – Triploblastic.
- **COELOM** – Coelomate.
- **GUT OPENINGS** – Through gut.
- **BLOOD** – Is in a closed system, with a number of little pseudo-hearts. (*Pseudo = pretend*).



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- Bodies are round. Segments are separated internally by membranes. Organs are closed inside the segments.
- A through-gut passes through all the segments.
- Gaseous exchange occurs through moist skin.
- Everything is transported in a closed blood system.
- The Coelom acts as a hydrostatic skeleton, and allows the outer body to move separately from the gut.
- Using bristles as anchors, it allows for locomotion.
- EarthWorms eat through moist soil at night.
- Each body has both genders – they each swap sperm when they meet another worm. Each stores it to fertilize their own eggs with it later.



QUESTIONS Page 30

Question 1

5 X [1] = [5]

1. Closed
2. Clitellum
3. Through-gut
4. Chaetae/Bristles
5. Hydrostatic

Question 2

1. *Annelida*

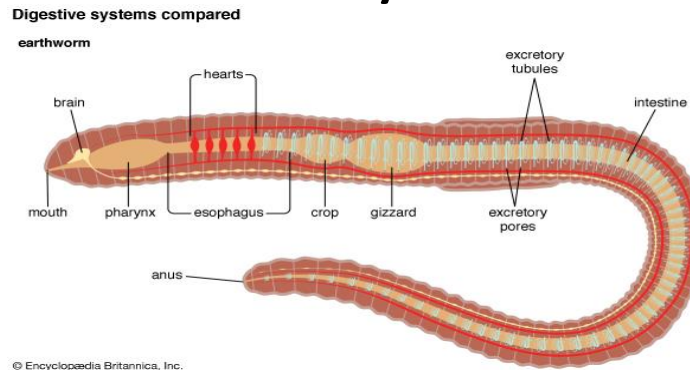
[1]

2. Bilateral

[1]

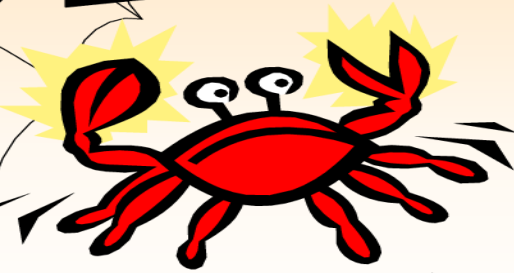
3. Cephalisation. Definite front and back. Definite top and bottom. Can be motile (move). [4]

4. Has coelom. Has through-gut. Has gas-exchange surface (its skin). Has blood. Has better defined head. Has hydrostatic skeleton. [3]





ARTHROPODS



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← Teacher's Page

Activity →

PHYLUM: ARTHROPODA

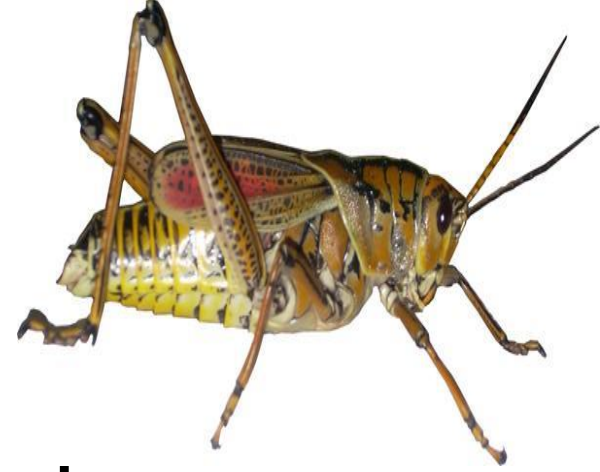
EXAMPLES (See page 35 for Details):

INSECTA – ARACHNIDA –

CRUSTACEA – MYRIAPODA

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- **COELOM** – Coelomate.
- **GUT OPENINGS** – Through gut.
- **BLOOD** – Open system.



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION



- Invertebrates. (See their roles on Page 36).
- ExoSkeleton is made of chitin – they need to moult for growth to occur. Eyes and antenna are used by them as senses.
- Bodies have segments, with **jointed** appendages (legs).
- Excretion and reproduction systems are found in the coelom.
- Specialized mouth parts are at the **start** of through-gut.
- MetaMorphosis = its body plan changes during its life-cycle (like a **worm** transforms into a **butterfly**).

All arthropods have:

- A hard skeleton on the outside of their body
- Jointed legs

Arthropods

2 pairs of antennae
5 or more pairs of legs

3 pairs of legs
1 or two pairs of wings

No antennae
4 pairs of legs

Many segments
with legs on

Crustaceans

Insects

Spiders

Centipedes Millipedes



QUESTIONS Page 31

Question 1

1. ExoSkeleton

2. HaemoCoels

5 X [1] = [5]

3. Antenna

4. Through-gut

5. Abdomen

Question 2

4 X [2] = [8]

1. C

2. D

3. B

4. B





PHYLUM CHORDATA



EXAMPLES:

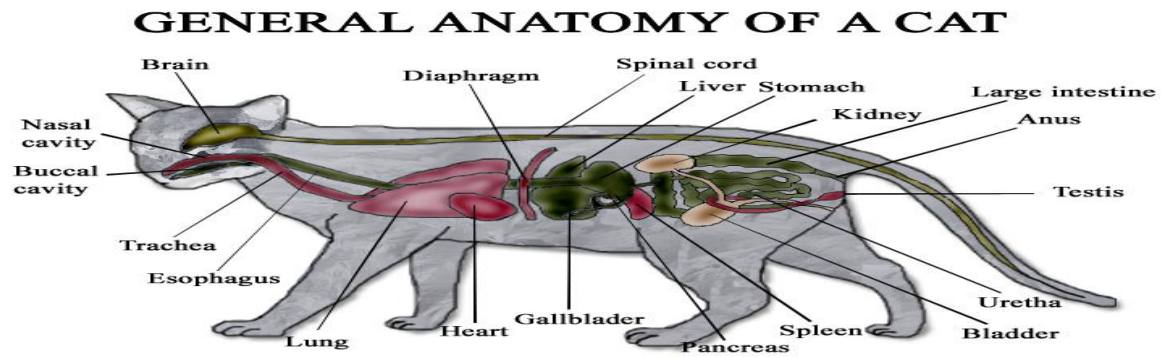
OSTEICHTHYES (fish) – AMPHIBIA –
REPTILIA – AVES (bird) – MAMMALIA

CLASSIFICATION FEATURES

- **SYMMETRY** – Bilateral.
- **CEPHALIZATION** – Cephalized.
- **EMBRYO TISSUES** – Triploblastic.
- **COELOM** – Coelomate.
- **GUT OPENINGS** – Through gut.
- **BLOOD** – Closed system.



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION



- *Chordata* are a very diverse group of (mostly) vertebrates.
- It is the most advanced and successful group out of all of them.
- The head (cephalisation) has the most senses on it, and there is a centralized brain inside the skull.
- They have a very efficient and specialised digestive system.

Phylum Chordata

- Classes:
 - Amphibia
 - Reptilia
 - Aves
 - Fish
 - Mammalia

