

Life Sciences 11

Zoology Unit

1. Be able to describe:
 - 5 general characteristics of animals
 - 3 levels of organization and number of germ layers associated with each
 - 2 types of body plans (digestive systems)
 - 3 types of symmetry
 - 3 types of coeloms
 - difference between protostome and deuterostome development
 - segmentation
2. Relate the above to the cladogram of the 9 phylum covered in class
3. Describe the advantage gained with each advancement on the above cladogram
4. Give examples of organisms for each of the phylum covered in class
 - Also examples of:
 - Polyp & Medusa (Cnidarians)
 - Bivalves, Gastropods and Cephalopods (Molluscs)
 - Crustaceans, Chelicerates, Hexapods (Insects) and Myriapods (Arthropods)
 - Jawless Fish, Cartilaginous Fish, Bony Fish, Amphibian, Reptile, Bird (Chordate)
 - Monotreme, Marsupial, Placental Mammal (Chordates - Mammals)
5. Know the main characteristics of each phylum (top list – this relates directly to the steps on the animal cladogram) and other indicated characteristics
 - List the 3 main features and their function of Molluscs
 - List the 3 main features shared by all Arthropods
6. Know the 7 steps to the cladogram of the 9 Classes of Chordates covered in class
7. Describe the advantage gained with each advancement on the above cladogram
8. Know the main characteristic of each Chordate class (this relates directly to the steps on the chordate cladogram)
9. Advantage of:
 - closed circulatory system over open circulatory system
 - 4 chambered heart over 3 chambered heart
 - endothermic over exothermic