

Chapter 24 terms
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Invertebrate- animals without a backbone

Exoskeleton- hard or tough outer covering of many invertebrates that provides support, protects body tissues, prevents water loss, and protects the organism from predation

Hermaphrodite- animal that produces both sperm and eggs in its body, generally at different times

Zygote- fertilized egg formed when a sperm cell penetrates an egg

Blastula- fluid-filled ball of cells formed by mitotic of the embryo

Gastrula- two cell-layer sac with an opening at one end that forms from the blastula during embryonic development

Mesoderm- layer of cells between the endoderm and the ectoderm that can become muscle tissue and tissue of the circulatory, respiratory, and excretory systems

Symmetry- balance or similarity in body structure of organisms

Anterior- head end of an animal with bilateral symmetry

Posterior- tail end of an animal with bilateral symmetry

Ventral- belylside or belly of an animal with bilateral symmetry

Coelom- fluid-filled body cavity completely surrounded by mesoderm

Protostome- coelomate animal whose mouth develops from the opening in the gastrula

Deuterostome- coelomate animal whose anus develops from the opening in the gastrula

Endoskeleton- internal skeleton that protects internal organs provides support for the organism's body and can provide an internal brace for muscles to pull against

Vertebrate- animals with an endoskeleton and backbone

Internal Fertilization- type of fertilization that occurs when sperm and egg combine inside and animal's body

External Fertilization- type of fertilization that occurs when sperm and egg combine outside an animal's body

Endoderm- inner layer of cells in the gastrula that develops into digestive organs and the digestive tract lining

Ectoderm- Outer layer of cells in the gastrula that develops into nervous tissue and skin

Radial Symmetry- body plan that can be divided along any plane, through a central axis into roughly equal halves

Bilateral Symmetry- body plan that can be divided into mirror images along only one plane through the central axis

Cephalization- tendency to concentrate sensory organs and nervous tissue at an animal's anterior end

Dorsal- backside of an animal with bilateral symmetry

Pseudocoelom- fluid-filled body cavity between the mesoderm and the endoderm

Acoelomate- animal with a solid body that lacks a fluid-filled body cavity between the gut and the body wall

Filter Feeder- organism that filters small particles from water to get its food

Sessile- organism permanently attached to one place