

## Vocabulary Chapter 14 Eukaryotes: Animals

### **symmetry**

A term used to describe the arrangement and shape of animals

*Example: There are different types of symmetry in animals. Starfish exhibit radial symmetry (like the spokes of a wheel).*

### **sessile**

Animals not able to move about their environment

*Example: Sessile animals such as sea anemones are attached to rocks.*

### **motile**

Animals able to move about their environment

*Example: The toddler is becoming more motile as he learns to walk upright.*

### **terrestrial**

Pertaining to the land

*Example: Lizards are mostly terrestrial animals.*

### **appendage**

A type of structure attached to the main part of an animal's body

*Examples: legs, tentacles, arms, an elephant's trunk*

### **sieve**

A coarse filtering device

*Example: A colander for cooked noodles is an example of a sieve.*

### **symbiosis**

Two or more organisms living together in an arrangement that is beneficial to both.

*Example: A lichen is a symbiotic relationship between an alga and a fungus.*

### **diffusion**

The movement of a substance from an area of greatest concentration to that of less concentration

*Example: If you drip several drops of food coloring into a clear glass of water, you can observe diffusion until the entire glass is the same color.*

### **nettles**

A type of plant that is covered with small needles producing a stinging effect when touched

**mantle**

A structure found on mollusks that forms a cavity and encloses the organs

*Example: The mantle of an abalone is very edible.*

**crustacean**

A group of arthropods that includes crabs and other related creatures

*Example: I believe I will dine on some Alaskan King Crab legs. This is my favorite edible crustacean.*

**segments**

A series of ring-like compartments found on some animals

*Example: The earthworm is a segmented creature.*

**krill**

Name given to large groups of free-floating crustaceans found in great numbers in various parts of the ocean

*Example: Many whales feed on krill.*

**larval**

An early stage of insect development

*Example: Maggots are the larval stage of the common housefly.*

**vertebrate**

An animal with a backbone

*Examples: fish, snakes, birds*

**cartilage**

A rather tough and elastic connective tissue found in higher animals

*Example: Sharks have a skeleton made up of cartilage*

**gills**

The organs used to obtain oxygen from water in animals such as fish

*Examples: Fish and salamander larvae both have gills.*

**amphibian**

A group of higher animals (chordates) which generally spend their early stages of life in water

*Examples: frogs, salamanders, toads*

**metabolism**

The chemical reactions taking place in an organism

*Example: Digestion is one form of metabolism.*

**ingestion**

The process of taking food into the body

*Example: Through ingestion, the poison entered the child's body.*

**digestion**

The process of chemically breaking down food

*Example: Digestion takes place in the stomach and intestines.*

**excretion**

The process of ridding wastes from the body

*Example: The bird droppings on my car were the result of excretion.*

**toxic**

Harmful or poisonous

*Example: Toxic waste is a hazard to all living things.*

**crop**

A portion of a bird's digestive track used to store food

*Example: Chickens possess a crop, while humans do not.*

**exoskeleton**

A type of external support system

*Example: The shell of a crab or crawfish is an exoskeleton.*

**endoskeleton**

A type of internal support system found in animals.

*Example: The human skeleton is an endoskeleton.*

**stimulus**

A type of signal in the environment to which living things can respond

*Examples: light, heat, touch*

**ganglion**

A grouping of nerves

*Example: Crawfish possess ganglia in their bodies.*

**receptor**

A nerve ending that can detect a stimulus

*Example: Cells found in the eye are light receptors.*