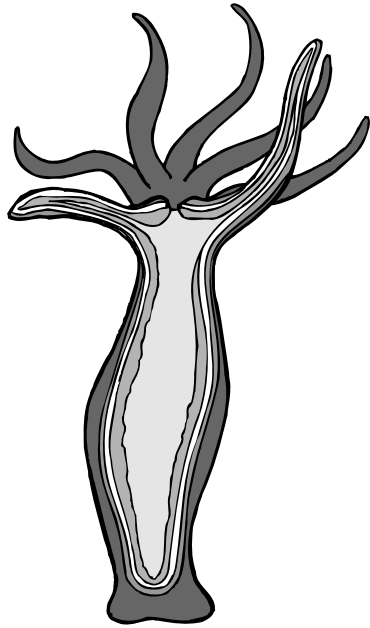
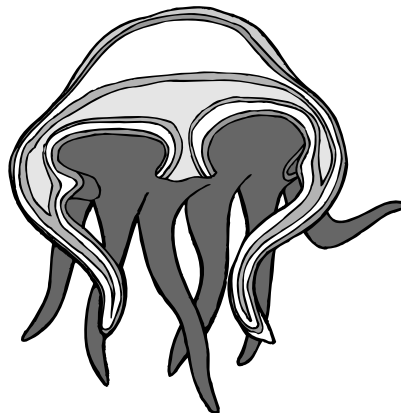


Cnidarian Body Forms

Most cnidarians have both a polyp and a medusa form during their life cycles.

Label the polyp and medusa forms of the cnidarian pictured below. Then, circle the tentacles on each diagram.





Use the illustrations to answer the questions.

1. What is the function of a cnidarian's tentacles?

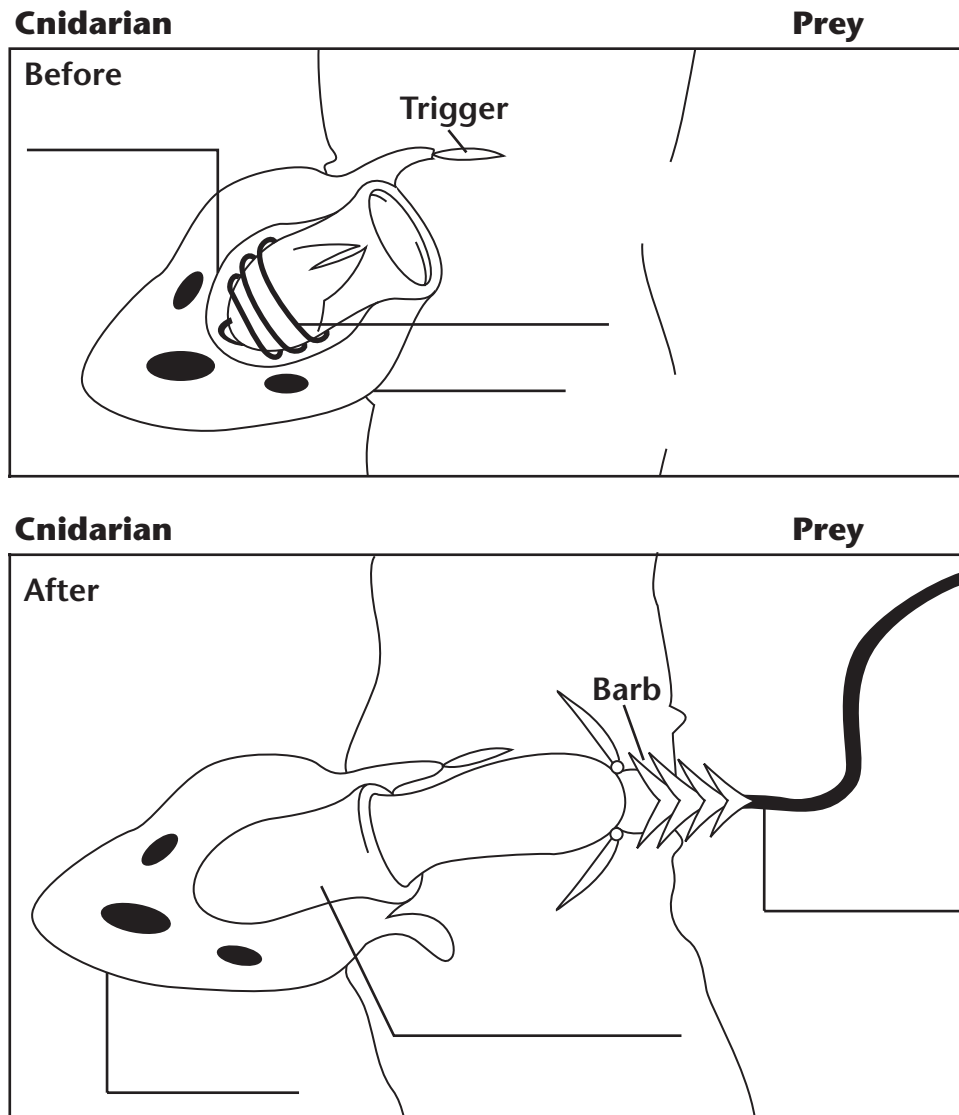
2. Which body form shown above is motile?

3. Which body form shown above is sessile?

Cnidocytes

Along their tentacles, cnidarians have stinging cells called cnidocytes. They use these cells for defense and to capture prey. Cnidocytes contain poison-filled stinging structures called nematocysts. The drawing below shows a cnidocyte before and after it encounters prey.

Label the cnidocyte, nematocyst, and filament in both the before and after parts of the diagram.



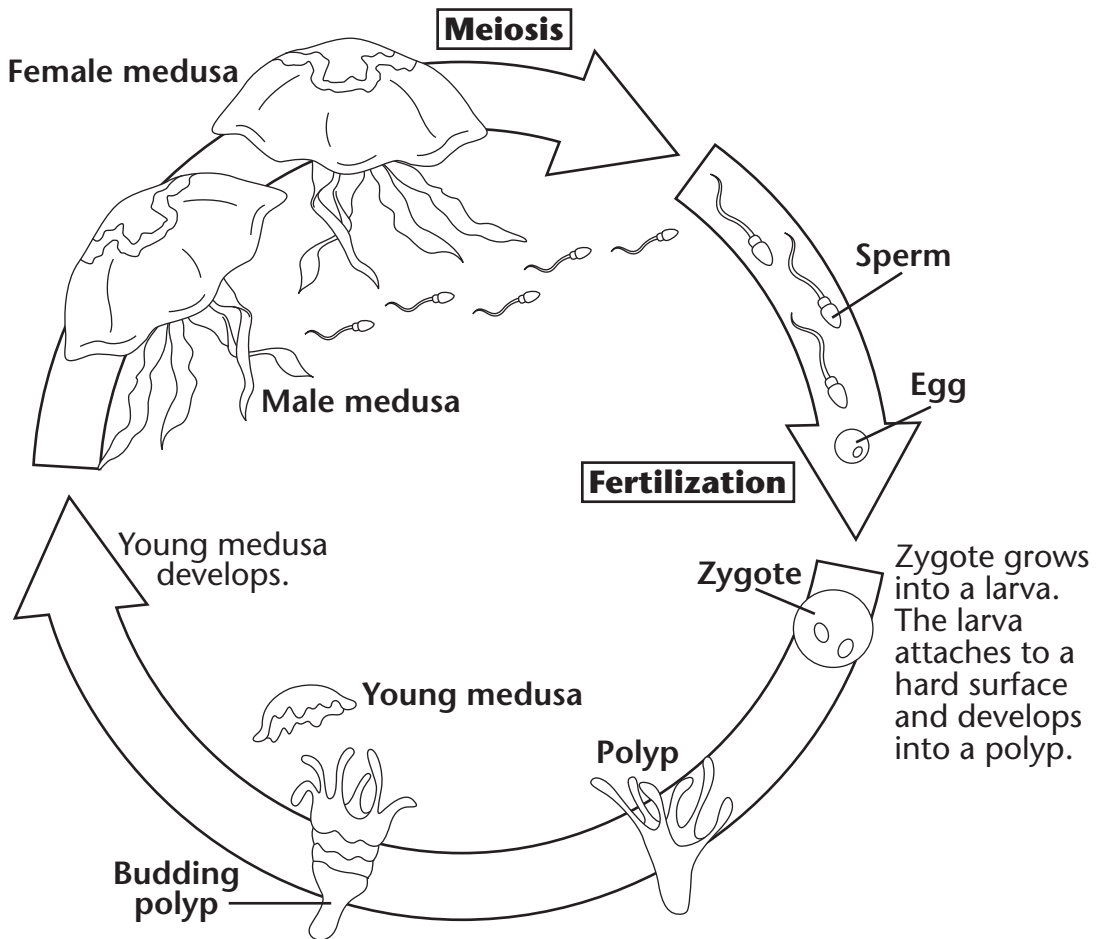
Use the drawing to answer the question.

1. What happens when prey comes in contact with the trigger?

Cnidarian Life Cycle

Most cnidarians can reproduce both asexually and sexually. The life cycle of a jellyfish is diagrammed below. It involves both haploid and diploid stages.

Color the arrows showing haploid stages of the life cycle orange. Color the arrows showing diploid stages purple.



Use the drawing to answer the question. Circle the correct answer.

1. What forms as a result of meiosis?

egg polyp