Brainpop—Coral

Name:

Period:

Watch the Brainpop on coral, then answer the questions below. You can also read about coral (a cnidarian) on p. 432.

_____ 1. Which of the following animals is sessile?

a. a jellyfish
c. a lobster
b. a snail
d. a sponge

_____ 2. What would most likely happen if you touched a coral polyp's nematocysts?

a. the polyp would die
b. you'd feel a stinging sensation
c. you'd become paralyzed
d. the polyp would detach from whatever it was attached to

_____ 3. Which animal exhibits radial symmetry?

a. a starfish
c. a guppy
b. a seahorse
d. a shark

_____ 4. How do large corals differ from small corals?

a. large corals eat small animals; small corals eat only plants
b. large corals live alone; small corals live in groups
c. large corals exhibit radial symmetry; small corals exhibit bilateral symmetry
d. large corals live in fresh water; small corals live in salt water

_____ 5. Which phrase accurately describes a coral reef?

a. dark and mysterious
c. teeming with life
b. hazardous environment
d. small and isolated

_____ 6. A coral reef is most likely to be found off the coast of which country?

a. Canada
c. Antarctica
b. Sweden
d. Florida

_____ 7. Coral and algae have a mutually beneficial relationship. What does this mean?

a. the two species cannot live in the same environment
b. the two species feed off one another
c. the two species help each other survive
d. the two species compete for limited resources

_____ 8. How is a coral polyp's digestive system different from yours?

a. a polyps digestive system only has one opening
b. a polyp's system does not break down the food it consumes
c. a polyp has no mouth, and absorbs nutrients through its skin
d. a polyp can only digest plant matter, not animal matter

_____ 9. You see a small coral polyp growing off of the side of an adult coral polyp. What process are you seeing?

a. sexual reproduction
c. photosynthesis
b. asexual reproduction
d. digestion

_____ 10. Which of the following poses the greatest hazard to coral reefs?

a. tidal waves
c. great white sharks
b. hurricanes
d. global climate change

Look at the cartoon from the video. What does sunlight and algae have to do with coral reefs? You must use the terms "sunlight" and "algae" correctly in your answer.

Practice: 11 points, Assessment: 3 points

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Click on the box that is labeled FYI on the main page for the coral topic. Next, select the Mother Nature tab, and read the article that shows up. In the boxes below, make drawings that show the different things that can harm coral.

climate change heating up oceans, making it too hot for coral to grow	climate change causing hurricanes that make strong waves that smash reefs
litter (trash) and sediment (mud and sand) covering coral, blocking sunlight	harmful algae blocking sunlight from the good algae in coral
tourists break off pieces to keep	fishing with dynamite blows reefs apart

Practice: 11 points, Assessment: 3 points