

Wonderfully Weird World of Sponges

Vocabulary List

These terms will help you understand the weird world of sponges. Read through this list before doing the activities on the following pages.

Bioerosion – process by which organisms remove hard substrates (examples drilling, burrowing, grazing)

<u>Choanocyte chamber (or simply choanocyte)</u> – chambers consisting of choanocyte cells (made up of flagellum and collar) which generate a flow of water through the sponge, choanocytes also act as part of the filter feeding system

Filter feeding - process of removing food from the surrounding water

Flagellum – long, thin structures that can be used for cell mobility or to create a current

Microbe/microbial - living organisms too small to be seen with the naked eye

Osculum – larger opening in a sponge through which water is pumped out of the body

Ostia – pores on a sponge that allow water to enter the body

<u>Porifera</u> – phylum classification for sponges which are multicellular organisms with a porous structure that filter food from the water

Sessile - immobile, fixed in one place

<u>Spicule</u> – hard structures found in sponges (Poriferans) that provide support to surrounding tissue, composed of calcium or silica

Symbiont - member of a symbiotic relationship

Symbiosis – close relationship between organisms.

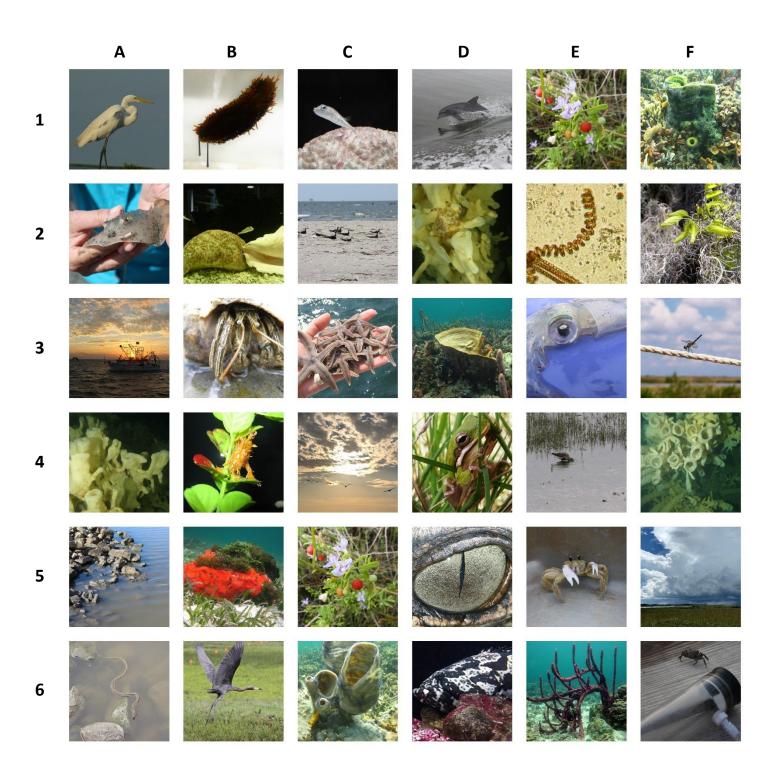
<u>Mutualism</u> - a relationship where both organisms benefit from the relationship <u>Parasitism</u> – a relationship when one organism benefits while the other is harmed <u>Commensalism</u> – a relationship when one organism benefits while the other is unaffected

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Sponge Hunt

Can you find all the photos of sponges below? Circle all the sponges you can find. If you are doing this activity on a computer use the highlighter tool above to make your circles.



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Complete the Sentences

Use your vocabulary list to complete the following sentences.

Sponges belong to the group of animals in the phylum ______.

Sponges have hard structures to support their bodies called ______ which are composed of calcium or silica.

Sponges have ______ which are pores that allow water to enter their bodies.

After water is filtered it exits the body through a wide opening called a ______.

Sponges do not move from place to place because they are ______.

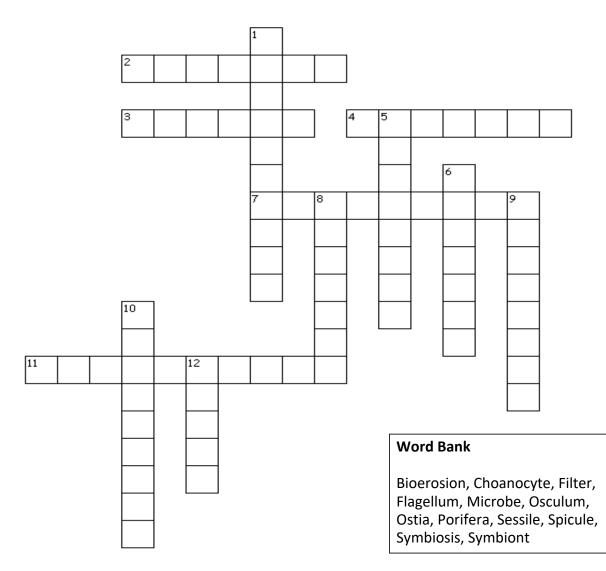
Sponges have ______ which are structures that allow water to move through their bodies.

The ______ are long thin structures that help create a current.

A close relationship between living things is called ______.

Cross Word Puzzle

Use the hints at the bottom of this page and your vocabulary words to solve this cross word puzzle.



Across

- 2. Immobile, fixed in one place
- 3. Feeding process by removing food from the surrounding water
- 4. Hard calcium or silica structure that support sponges' tissues
- 7. Close relationship between organisms
- 11. Cells made up of flagellum and collar which generate the flow of water through the sponge and act as part of the feeding system

Down

- 1. Process by which organisms remove hard substrates (examples drilling, burrowing, grazing)
- 5. Group of organisms commonly called "sponges"
- 6. Larger opening in a sponge through which water is pumped out of the body
- 8. Living organisms too small to be seen with the naked eye
- 9. Member of a symbiotic relationship
- 10. Long, thin structures that can be used for cell mobility or to create a current
- 12. Pores on a sponge that allow water to enter the body