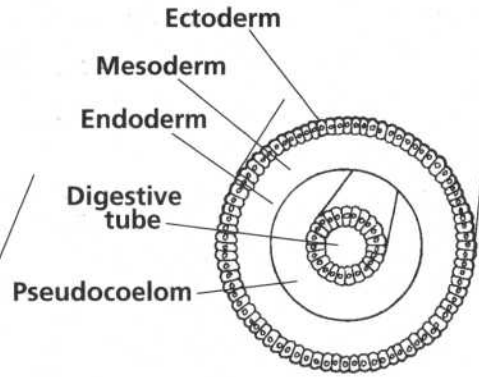
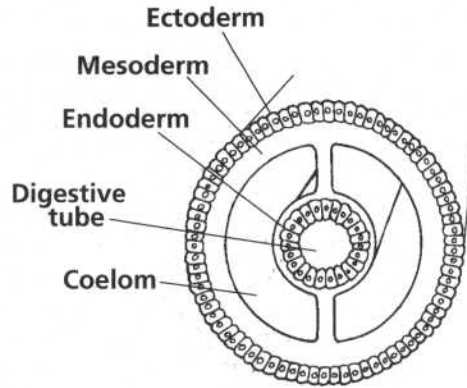


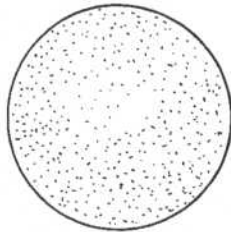
a. Acoelomate organisms



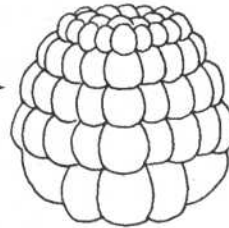
b. Pseudocoelomate organisms



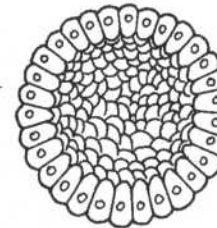
c. Coelomate organisms



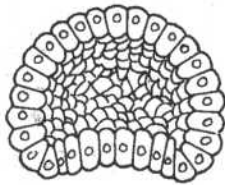
a. Zygote



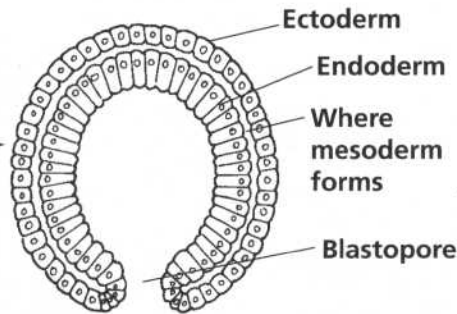
b. Blastula



c. Section through a blastula



d. Cells move inward; gastrula forms.



e. Gastrula with blastopore forming

Embryonic germ layers

Master
44

Animal Development

Use with Chapter 25, Sections 25.1, 25.2

Basic Concepts

Name _____

Date _____

Class _____

Worksheet

44

Animal Development

Basic Concepts

Use with Chapter 25, Sections 25.1, 25.2

1. How many cells does a zygote contain?

2. How would you characterize a blastula?

3. What happens to the blastula to form the gastrula?

4. Identify the three embryonic germ layers and describe their location.

5. Into which kinds of tissue does each of the germ layers differentiate?

6. From what does the mesoderm form?

7. What major structure can be used to tell apart the embryos of acoelomates, pseudocoelomates, and coelomates? Explain the differences.

8. If you studied the developing embryos of an earthworm, a fish, and a human, how could you tell that fishes are more closely related to humans than to earthworms? Include the reasoning underlying your response.
