Porifera - The Sponges (Phylum) – Multiple Choice Test
©Sheri Amsel • www.exploringnature.org

Name: _________________________ Date: __________ Class: ___________________

1. Sponges are:
   A mostly asymmetrical
   B always rounded and smooth
   C mostly radially symmetrical
   D square and wear pants

2. Sponges are found:
   A in forest and mountain habitats.
   B in ocean and freshwater habitats.
   C in desert habitats.
   D all of the above.

3. Sponges:
   A move by shooting out water.
   B swim with hidden fins.
   C crawl on tube feet.
   D are mostly sessile on the ocean floor.

4. Sponges eat by:
   A using a powerful tongue.
   B scraping with a radula.
   C secreting their stomach over prey.
   D filtering edible matter from the water.

5. Sponges live:
   A in deep ocean vents.
   B on the ocean floor in coastal waters.
   C on the ocean floor in deep ocean depths.
   D on the beach.

6. Sponges are made up of:
   A complex organ systems.
   B simple tissues and organs.
   C two cell layers with a spicule skeleton between them.
   D overlapping calcium plates.

7. The sponge body is full of tiny pores called:
   A porocytes
   B spongocoel.
   C osculum.
   D colar cells.

8. The sponge’s central cavity is called the:
   A porocyte
   B spongocoel.
   C osculum.
   D colar cell.
1. Sponges are:
   A. mostly asymmetrical
   B. always rounded and smooth
   C. mostly radially symmetrical
   D. square and wear pants

2. Sponges are found:
   A. in forest and mountain habitats.
   B. in ocean and freshwater habitats.
   C. in desert habitats.
   D. all of the above.

3. Sponges:
   A. move by shooting out water.
   B. swim with hidden fins.
   C. crawl on tube feet.
   D. are mostly sessile on the ocean floor.

4. Sponges eat by:
   A. using a powerful tongue.
   B. scraping with a radula.
   C. secreting their stomach over prey.
   D. filtering edible matter from the water.

5. Sponges live:
   A. in deep ocean vents.
   B. on the ocean floor in coastal waters.
   C. on the ocean floor in deep ocean depths.
   D. on the beach.

6. Sponges are made up of:
   A. complex organ systems.
   B. simple tissues and organs.
   C. two cell layers with a spicule skeleton between them.
   D. overlapping calcium plates.

7. The sponge body is full of tiny pores called:
   A. porocytes
   B. spongocoel.
   C. osculum.
   D. colar cells.

8. The sponge’s central cavity is called the:
   A. porocyte
   B. spongocoel.
   C. osculum.
   D. colar cell.