
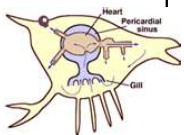




Mollusks	
<p>What is a mollusk?</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • invertebrates with a soft body • have an unsegmented body protected by a shell • has a thin layer of tissue that covers its internal organs called the mantle • has a foot used for crawling, digging and catching prey • bilateral symmetry • one way digestive system


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Circulatory System	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • has an open circulatory system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - blood is not inside blood vessels - heart pumps blood into a short vessel that opens into the body spaces containing the internal organs - blood sloshes over the organs and returns eventually to the heart
<p>Obtaining oxygen</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • breathe with gills

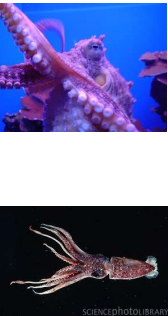
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Gastropods	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • largest group of mollusks • have a single external shell or no shell at all • includes snails and slugs • live everywhere- oceans to land • can be herbivores, carnivores, or scavengers • use a radula to eat- tiny teeth • moves with foot, leaving behind ooze 

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Bivalves	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • have 2 shells held together by hinges and strong muscles • oysters, clams, scallops, mussels • filter feeders like sponges • most are omnivores • stay in one place or move very slowly with a foot

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Cephalopods	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ocean dwelling • foot is adapted to form tentacles around its mouth • octopuses and squid • all are carnivores using their tentacles to catch prey • suckers on tentacles allow animal to taste and touch • have large eyes and great vision • most complex nervous system of all invertebrates • large brains • swim by jet propulsion

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