Sponges: Simple Animals

Six Minute Solution

Many people think of a sponge as a kitchen tool. Kitchen sponges are one kind of (sponge). These sponges are man-made. Other types (of) sponges are alive. These types of (sponges) are animals. They actually look more (like) plants than animals. However, a sponge (is) the simplest form of a multicellular (animal). Most sponges live in the oceans (of) the world. A few sponges live (in) fresh water. Sponges do not live (on) land. There are two basic types (of) sponges: encrusting and freestanding. Encrusting sponges (look) like moss. They cover the surface (of) rocks. Freestanding sponges have more inner (volume). They can grow into strange shapes. (They) can become very big. The barrel (sponge) is a freestanding sponge. It grows (in) the tropics. A whole person could (fit) inside some barrel sponges. Tube sponges (also) grow in the tropics. They come (in) many beautiful colors. A sponge does (not) have a head or a mouth. (Nor) does a sponge have arms or (feet). So a sponge cannot move. It (stays) in one place for its whole (life). If a sponge is touched, it (does) not react. It lives on the (bottom) of the ocean. A sponge attaches (to) something solid. It finds a place (where) there is enough food. A sponge (does) not make its own food like (a) plant does. That is one reason (that) the sponge is an animal. Sponges (capture) food. A sponge eats tiny plants (and) animals that live in the water (around) it. Sponges have a thin outside (layer). Inside this outer layer is an (open) space. The open space is called (a) pore. Tiny hairs move constantly in (the) water. The hairs send food and (water) through the pores. Special cells in (the) pores eat the tiny bits of (food) and organisms. The rest of the (water) and food goes out the top (of) the sponge. Sponges are covered with (pores). No wonder that their scientific name (means), "pore-bearing."
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Many people think of a sponge as a kitchen tool. Kitchen sponges are one kind of (like, sponge, are). These sponges are man-made. Other types (a, of, cells) sponges are alive. These types of (sponges, freestanding, life) are animals. They actually look more (ocean, feet, like) plants than animals. However, a sponge (an, is, finds) the simplest form of a multicellular (for, animal, pores). Most sponges live in the oceans (tiny, of, or) the world. A few sponges live (not, move, in) fresh water. Sponges do not live (it, does, on) land. There are two basic types (of, rest, fresh) sponges: encrusting and freestanding. Encrusting sponges (look, alive, one) like moss. They cover the surface (of, simplest, than) rocks. Freestanding sponges have more inner (volume, into, called). They can grow into strange shapes. (Animal, Moss, They) can become very big. The barrel (freestanding, some, sponge) is a freestanding sponge. It grows (in, shapes, colors) the tropics. A whole person could (types, arms, fit) inside some barrel sponges. Tube sponges (become, water, also) grow in the tropics. They corne (barrel, in, out) many beautiful colors. A sponge does (plants, not, have) have a head or a mouth. (Nor, Is, Top) does a sponge have arms or (feet, animals, tiny). So a sponge cannot move. It (stays, on, corne) in one place for its whole (life, with, cover). If a sponge is touched, it (does, head, capture) not react. It lives on the (send, big, bottom) of the ocean. A sponge attaches (special, to, they) something solid. It finds a place (the, where, the) there is enough food. A sponge (thin, encrusting, does) not make its own food like (many, a, make) plant does. That is one reason (around, that, surface) the sponge is an animal. Sponges (capture, many, in) food. A sponge eats tiny plants (and, most, can) animals that live in the water (cannot, covered, around) it. Sponges have a thin outside (so, reason, layer). Inside this outer layer is an (open, hairs, person) space. The open space is called (a, enough, land) pore. Tiny hairs move constantly in (no, the, there) water. The hairs send food and (water, kind, touched) through the pores. Special cells in (also, bits, the) pores eat the tiny bits of (rocks, kitchen, food) and organisms. The rest of the (water, actually, grow) and food goes out the top (these, of, man-made) the sponge. Sponges are covered with (pores, and, layer).
No wonder that their scientific name (means, constantly, there), "pore-bearing."