Key

/20 **Platyhelminthes Quiz**

Name: Date:

1. List the three classes of Platyhelminthes and give an example animal in each class. (3 marks)

Turbellaria - Non-parasitic eg Planaria → Freshwater flatworm
Trematoda - Flukes eg Fasciola hepatica → Liver fluke
Cestoda - Tapeworms eg. Taenia → Beef tapeworm

2. What type of symmetry do Platyhelminthes display? Bilateral Symmetry

3. Platyhelminthes have 3 germ layers. The term used to describe this is triploblastic

4. What is the name of the cells that make up the excretory system of the flatworms? flame cells

5. A flatworm's nervous system is referred to as: nerve ladder

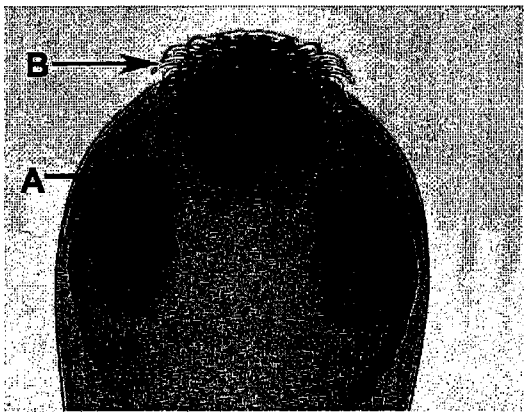
6. The term cephalization describes the formation of sense organs in the anterior region of the body.

7. What is one way (from the life cycle) that humans can get a tapeworm? (1 mark)
eating undercooked pork meat that is infected with tapeworm cysts

8. Describe two ways that a tapeworm is adapted to life as an endoparasite. (2 marks)
- no nervous system - no eyes
- absorb nutrients through body surface
- scolex → hooks & suckers to attach to intestinal walls
- flat body → large surface area
- no mouth or gut as it absorbs predigested food
- large number of eggs → millions of offspring
- hermaphroditic ↳ can self or cross fertilize

9. Explain the term hermaphrodite. (1 mark)
having both male and female reproductive structures

10. Name the structure pictured below: Scolex



What is structure A? Suckers

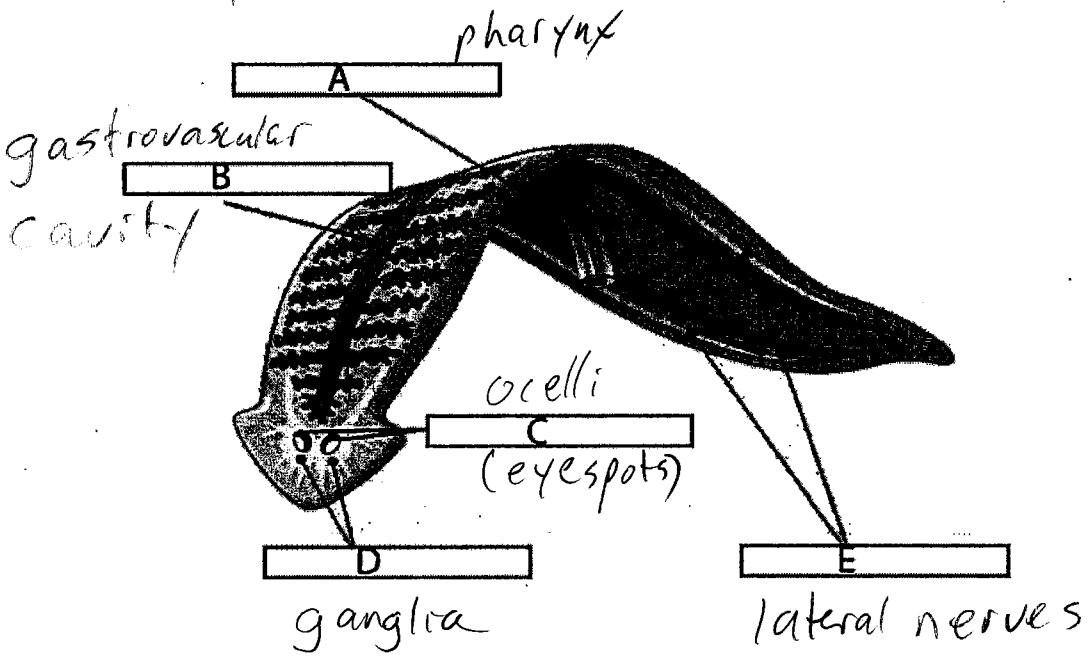
What is structure B? hooks

11. a) What is the name and function of the structure labeled 'A' below?

Name pharynx Function feeding

b) What is the name and function of the structure labeled 'B' below?

Name Gastrovascular Cavity Function digestion & transport of nutrients



KEY

Life Sciences 11

Nematoda Quiz

/15

Name:

1. What are two ways that nematodes are more advanced than Platyhelminthes? **(2 marks)**

- pseudocoelom vs acoelomate
- tube-within-a-tube vs gastrovascular cavity
  - ↳ complete digestive system with separate mouth & anus
  - ↳ incomplete digestive system
    - sac plan - mouth & anus same hole
- dorsal/ventral nerve cords vs nerve ladder

2. Complete the chart below: **(4 marks)**

Characteristic	*Ascaris* (The one you dissected!)
How do we "catch" it?	eating unwashed/uncooked veggies/fruits with worm eggs on them
Where does it live its adult life in our body?	Small intestine
What are its effects on our body?	malnourishment, nausea, coughing/gagging, vomiting
How can you prevent catching this parasite?	Wash/cook veggies/fruit

3. Name 2 examples of parasitic roundworms **(no, you can't use the one in the question above!!)** and give 2 facts (life cycle, how you catch it, effects on your body etc.) about each worm. **(4 marks)**

Worm 1: Pin Worm

a) Lives in bowel

b) Comes out of anus at night to lay eggs

Worm 2: Hookworm

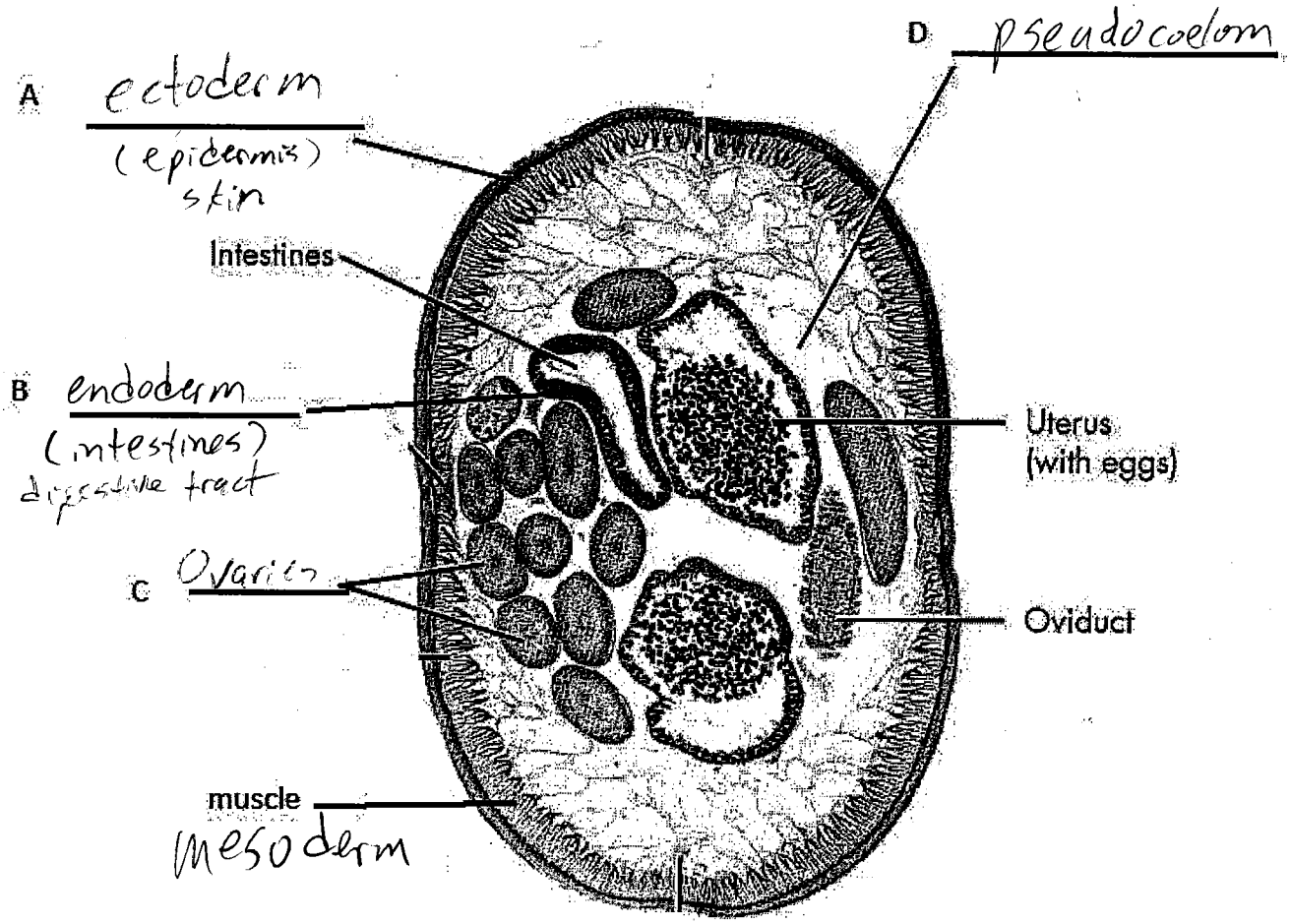
a) AKA Itch worm - comes in through between toes

b) Lives in small intestine and feeds on blood

4. What is the role of free-living nematodes in the ecosystem? **(1 mark)**

decomposers

5. Label the cross section of the female ascaris worm. **(4 marks)**



harpoon gun → cnidocyte

BONUS: In cnidarians, what is the name of the "harpoon" that is fired from a stinging cell?

nematocyst