

Name : _____

Date : _____

Flatworms

Read pp. 570-575 in the Miller -Levine BIOLOGY Textbook

1. Give the correct phylum name for each type of unsegmented worm.

a) Flatworms: _____ b) Roundworms : _____

2. What type of symmetry do all flatworms have? _____

3. Most flatworms exhibit cephalization, but what does this mean? _____

4. What is the difference between a "parasitic" worm and a "free living" worm?

5. How do flatworms get oxygen for their cells and excrete metabolic wastes like ammonia and carbon dioxide?

6. What are ocelli, and what function do they serve? _____

7. Many flatworms are hermaphroditic, describe what this means.

8. Do most hermaphroditic worms use self-fertilization? _____

9. Name the most common members of Class Turbellaria: _____

10. Name the most common members of Class Trematoda: _____

11. What takes place inside the "Primary" host of a parasitic worm? _____

12. If blood flukes live in the blood of their hosts, how do the fertilized eggs of a blood fluke leave their primary host?

13. The fertilized eggs of a blood fluke hatch to form what? _____

14. Give an example of an intermediate host of a blood fluke? _____

15. Describe how a blood fluke would get from its intermediate host into the blood stream of its primary host?

16. List the range of symptoms that a person infected with a blood fluke may suffer.

17. What causes swimmer's itch, and why don't those people with swimmer's itch suffer the same extreme of symptoms of those people mentioned above?

18. What are the most common members of Class Cestoda? _____

19. Describe a Scolex and what is its purpose? _____

20. How do tapeworms obtain their nutrients? _____

21. What name is given to the divided regions of a tapeworm that burst open to release fertilized eggs? _____

22. What organs are found inside a proglottid? _____

23. What forms when a tapeworm larva burrows into the muscle of an intermediate host? _____

24. Describe how humans can get tapeworms? _____

