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Name: Key
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: Platyhelminthes b) Roundworms: Nematoda
2. What type of symmetry do all flatworms have? Bilateral Symmetry
3. Most flatworms exhibit cephalization, but what does this mean?
development of a head.
4. What is the difference between a "parasitic" worm and a "free living" worm?
Parasitic - feed on blood, ^{tissue + pieces of cells} inside body of host
Free living - wander in streams, lakes oceans.
5. How do flatworms get oxygen for their cells and excrete metabolic wastes like ammonia and carbon dioxide?
O₂ - diffusion ^{excrete} Waste - Flame cells / diffusion in some.
6. What are ocelli, and what function do they serve?
light sensitive organs, detect light.
7. Many flatworms are hermaphroditic, describe what this means.
sex have both male + female organs
8. Do most hermaphroditic worms use self-fertilization? No!
9. Name the most common members of Class Turbellaria: planarians,
10. Name the most common members of Class Trematoda: Blood Fluke
11. What takes place inside the "Primary" host of a parasitic worm?
Sexual reproduction of the parasite occurs
12. If blood flukes live in the blood of their hosts, how do the fertilized eggs of a blood fluke leave their primary host?
lay so many eggs the vessels burst and eggs and blood end up in intestines.

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

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

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

reproduce asexually in snail, eventually burst out, swim in water, bore into human through skin and eat their way into blood stream.

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

become weak + die.

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?

Blood Fluke that lives in streams + lakes.

These flukes are not adapted to living in human bodies.

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



19. Describe a Scolex and what is its purpose? several suckers and hooks to attach to intestinal walls.

20. How do tapeworms obtain their nutrients? absorb pre digested food from primary host through body wall.

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

22. What organs are found inside a proglottid? male + female reproductive organs.

23. What forms when a tapeworm larva burrows into the muscle of an intermediate host? Cyst (dormant protective stage)

24. Describe how humans can get tapeworms? eat raw or improperly

cooked meat with cysts in muscle. Once in intestine, larvae become active and latch onto intestinal wall and grow into adult worm.