

KEY

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

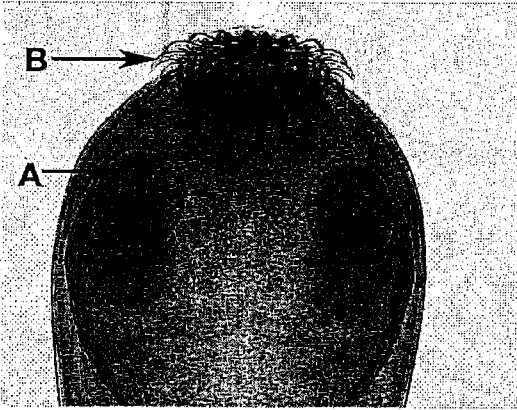
trematoda - flukes
 turbellaria - planaria - flatworm
 cestoda - tape worms

2. What type of symmetry do Platyhelminthes display? bilateral
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 digested food
 - hermaphroditic
 - large number of eggs
 - small size

9. Explain the term hermaphrodite. (1 mark)

- male and female reproductive structures

10. Name the structure pictured below: Scolex



What is structure A? sucker

What is structure B? hook

Tapeworm

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

