

Biology I - diy NOTES
Chpt 26.3 26.4 and 27.2
Worms

Name _____

Date _____ Hour _____

Read chapter 26.3, 26.4, and 27.2 in your text, pages 706-713 & 728-733. Fill in the blanks (or answer the questions) below using the information you have read.

Flatworms

1. The flatworms are the _____ complex worms, and belong to the phylum _____ .
2. Flatworms are _____ , with thin _____ bodies.
3. The 3 best known members of the flatworms are:
 - class Turbellaria, a commonly studied freeliving worm known as _____
 - class Cestoda, a familiar type of parasite known as _____
 - class Trematoda, another type of parasite known as _____

see also
Lab 26.3
p707

Planarians:

1. A planarian's nervous system includes:
 - two _____ that run the length of the body
 - _____ that can detect the presence or absence of _____
 - _____ that can detect _____ and _____ in the water
 - and a _____ .
2. What does a ganglion do?
3. Reproduction:
 - Most flatworms including planarians are _____ , and fertilization occurs _____ .
 - The fertilized zygotes are released into the _____ , where they develop. (external development)

4. Planarians can also reproduce _____ by regeneration.

5. What is regeneration?

6. Describe how a planarian eats.

Parasitic Flatworms

7. Define parasite.

8. Parasitic flatworms have mouthparts with _____ that are used for _____ .

9. Why don't parasitic worms need to move?

10. The attachment end or "head" of a tapeworm is called a _____ .

11. The body of a tapeworm is made of many sections called _____ which contain _____ , _____ , _____ , and _____ .

fig 26.18
p710

12. A _____ is a parasitic flatworm that spends the adult part of its life cycle in the _____.
- Their secondary host are _____.
- Embryos and larvae are passed between hosts in _____.

Roundworms

13. Roundworms belong to the phylum _____.
14. Describe the shape of roundworms.
15. How do roundworms move?
16. Roundworms have a _____, and are the simplest animals with a _____.
17. Unlike flatworms, roundworms have _____ body openings.
18. Although some are parasitic, the free-living species have well developed _____, such as _____.

19. Parasitic roundworms that infect humans:

- _____ - most common in tropical or subtropical areas, found in _____, enters through _____. Exits by being coughed up from the _____.
- _____ - most common in United States Enters through _____. Exists through _____ (eggs are laid on skin)
- _____ - infects human muscles after eating raw or undercooked _____ or wild game.
- _____ - Live in _____ in warm climates and enter through the bottoms of bare _____.

Segmented Worms

p 728

20. Segmented worms are in phylum _____.

21. Examples of segmented worms include: _____, bristleworms, and _____.

22. Segmented worms are _____ symmetrical, have a _____ and _____ body openings.

23. The body of a segmented worm can be described as a _____.

This means:

24. What do segmented worms have to help them move that other types of worms do not?

25. Why is segmentation an important adaptation? (name 2 reasons)

26. Nervous system:

- have a _____ nervous system
- organs in _____ segments have become modified for _____ the _____ such as _____ or structures sensitive to _____ .
- _____ connect the _____ to _____ located in each segment

27. Circulatory system / Respiration:

- have a _____ circulatory system. What does this mean?
- exchange gases directly through their _____ .

28. Describe the 5 parts of the digestive system and their function.

p730 &
fig 27.12
p731

29. What is the function of nephridia?

30.Reproduction:

- Earthworms and leeches are _____ .
- Although they have both parts, mating occurs when ____ worms exchange _____ .
- Fertilized eggs are left behind in the _____ .
(external development)

31. Although they are in the same phylum, explain how **leeches** are different from earthworms.

32. Annelids (segmented worms) probably evolved in the _____ , perhaps from _____ .