

Biology I - diy NOTES  
Chpt 26.3 26.4 and 27.2  
Worms

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Hour \_\_\_\_\_

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*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.*

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## 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 \_\_\_\_\_ .