27-1 Flat worms

1. Platyhelminthes

2. Soft, flattned, tissues, and internal organ systems. Three embryonic germ layers, bilateral symmetry, cephilization.

3. Coelom

4. They do not have a coleom

5. True

6. a, b, and d

7. Tiny aquatic animals or food on recently dead animals.

27-1 Flatworms continued...

8. pharynx

9. Food and wastes pass through the single opening (muscular tube)

10. specialized cells that remove excess water from the worm

11. Control the nervous system.

12. Eyespot.

13. Cilia on their epidermal cells help them glide through

the water and land. Muscle cells controlled by the nervous system allow them to twist and turn.

14. An individual that has both male and female reproductive organs.

15. The organism splits in two and each half grows new parts to become a complete organism.

16. True.

27-1 Flat worms continued....

Common name	Class	Description
Tubellarians	Tubellearia	Free-living flatworms. Most live in marine or fresh water.
Fluke	Trematoda	--
Tape	Cestoda	Long,l flat, parasitic, worms that live in intestines.

18. a,c, and d
19. Burrow through exposed skin
20. Sexually- human and asexually- snail

Flatworms continued

21. Primary-- the woman in the diagram

b) Secondary-- the snail in the diagram

22. Tropical areas that lack proper sewage systems.

23. Scolex

24. Attach to the intestinal wall.

25. The contain male and female reproductive structures.

26. Testes.

27. True

Round worms 27-2

1. a, c, and d
2. pseudocoelom
3. The inner tube is the digestive tract and the outer tube is the body wall.
4. anus
5. a, b, c,
6. Free-living
7. True
8. body walls/ skin
9. Chemicals given off by prey or hosts.
10. Sexual Reproduction
11. The larvae travel through blood and burrow through the organs

Round worm 27-2 continued...

Round worm	Disease	How disease spreads
Trichinella	Trichinosis	Intestines
Fiarial worms	Elephantitis	In blood
Ascarid Worms	Malnutrition	Intenstines
Hook Worm	Weakness and poor growth	Goes form soil to bloodstream then to the lungs and then the intestine.

27-2 Roundworms continued

13. Condition caused by the blockage of fluids within the lymph vessels. The effected part swells.

14. a and c

15. Through foods that are not washed properly.

16. hatch outside the body and develop in the soil

17. a, b, and c.

27-3 Annelids

1. Annelida
2. Similar larva stage.
3. The internal walls between each segment
4. setae
5. coelom
6. Carnivorous= holds two or more sharp jaws
decaying matter= pharynx covered with a sticky mucous
7. Blood is contained within a network of blood vessels
8. Organized for exchange of gases underwater.
9. Underwater- exchange gases under gills
land-dwelling- exchange gases across the skin
10. Thin protective coating of muscles
11. a. longitudinal
    b. circular
12. parapodia

27-3 Annelids

13. Secretes a mucous ring into which eggs and sperm are released
14. diagram
15.

Type of Oligochaete	Description	Habitat
earthworm	long, pinkish-brown worms with few	
tubifex	red, threadlike wrom with few setae	

16. a,b, and c.
17. b and d
18. Sand worms, blood worms
19. Create passageways for plant roots and water and allow the growth of beneficial oxygen requiring soil bacteria-good soil
20. a, b, and d