

Unsegmented Worms
 (Pp 570 - 575)

- Why are unsegmented worms not considered as complex as earthworms?

- The two types of unsegmented worms include: _____ and _____

Phylum Platyhelminthes

- The phylum Platyhelminthes means _____
- List the key physical characteristics of this group. _____

- Flatworms feed in two ways. Explain each.
 Type #1: _____

Type #2: _____

- Flatworms do not have specialized circulatory or respiratory systems. Why can they survive without such systems? _____
- What is the function of flame cells in freshwater flatworms? _____
- Comment on the nervous system in the flatworms. Be sure to mention: ocelli, simple brain & nerve cell distribution. _____

- What type of information can the flatworms detect about their environment through the use of their "senses"? _____

- Why would the parasitic forms of flatworms not have a very developed nervous system?

- Reproduction in "free living" flatworms can be _____ or _____
- Most "free living" flatworms are considered to be _____ since they contain both the male and the female reproducing organs.
- Explain the reproductive process in "free living" flatworms.
 Sexual Reproduction: _____

Asexual Reproduction (mention: fission, regeneration) _____

- An example of a "free living" flatworm is _____
- Draw Figure 26.24 on p. 571.
- The following are examples of parasitic flatworms. Briefly explain the cycle of each type.
 Blood Fluke: _____

Tapeworm: _____

- List the three different classes within the Phylum Platyhelminthes. For each class, give an example of an organism.

Class	Example

Phylum Nematoda

(Pp. 575 - 578)

- The common name for this phylum is _____. The general description of these organisms includes: _____
- Most of the roundworms are "free living" and live in such areas as _____
- Parasitic roundworms affect _____
- Why is the digestive system of a roundworm considered to be more efficient than the digestive system of other organisms previously studied? _____
- Describe the eating habits of
 Free Living roundworms: _____
 Parasitic roundworms: _____
- Describe the respiratory, circulatory and excretory systems as they relate to a roundworm: _____
- Describe the nervous system in the roundworms. _____
- Describe the reproduction in
 Free Living roundworms: _____
 Parasitic roundworms: _____
- Roundworms do not exert much positive influence in the daily life of humans. One example of a positive influence would be _____

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