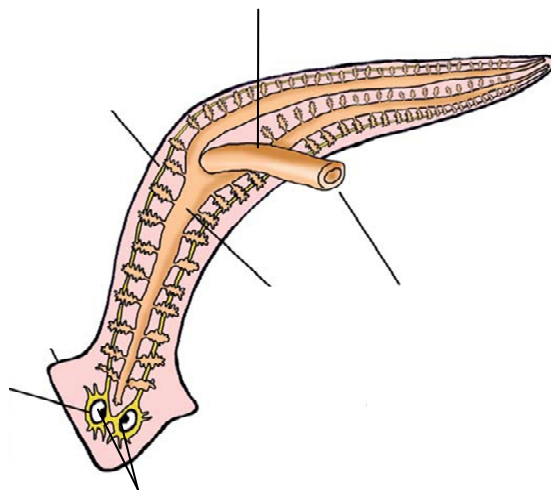


Unsegmented Worms Practice

- 1.) Name two types of unsegmented worms. _____
- 2.) To what phylum do the flatworms belong? _____
- 3.) Flatworms are soft, flattened worms that have tissues and internal _____
- 4.) A fluid filled body cavity that is lined with tissue is called a _____
- 5.) What type of symmetry does a flatworm have? _____
- 6.) Flatworms rely on _____ for respiration and excretion.
- 7.) The muscular tube near the mouth that aids in getting food is called the _____
- 8.) How do parasitic flatworms obtain their food? _____
- 9.) What type of flatworm has no digestive tract at all? _____
- 10.) What do flame cells do? _____
- 11.) What is ganglion? _____. Do flatworms have ganglia? _____
- 12.) What structure detects light in a flatworm? _____
- 13.) Use the following diagram to help you label a flatworm.



- 14.) What is a hermaphrodite? _____

- 15.) _____ is when an organism splits in two and each half grows to become a complete new organism.
- 16.) Turbellarians are _____ flatworms that live in marine and fresh water.
- 17.) Flukes are _____ flatworms that infect internal organs of their host.
- 18.) How does a blood fluke infect a human? _____
- 19.) Blood fluke embryos develop inside what organism? _____
- 20.) Schistosomiasis is widespread in tropical areas that lack proper _____ treatment.
- 21.) Tapeworms are long, parasitic flatworms that are adapted to life inside the _____ of their hosts. Do tapeworms have a digestive tract? _____
- 22.) What is the head of the adult tapeworm called? _____
- 23.) What are proglottids? _____
- 24.) How are tapeworm zygotes passed out of the body? _____
- 25.) The larvae of a tapeworm grow in the _____ of the intermediate host.