

Flatworms and Round worms  
(Chapter 36- pp 708-718)

**MULTIPLE CHOICE.** Circle ALL that are TRUE.

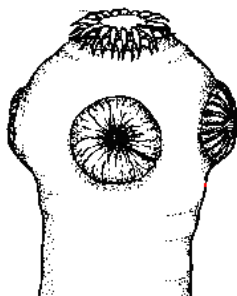
There may be more than one correct answer.

Which of the following is/are true about the protective layers on worms?

- A. A cuticle is non-cellular
- B. A cuticle is made of cells.
- C. A tegument is non-cellular.
- D. A tegument is made of cells.
- E. Both teguments and cuticles protect worms from their environment.

Which characteristic is missing in FLATWORMS, but is seen in ROUND and SEGMENTED WORMS?

- A. bilateral symmetry
- B. an anus
- C. cephalization
- D. a true coelom

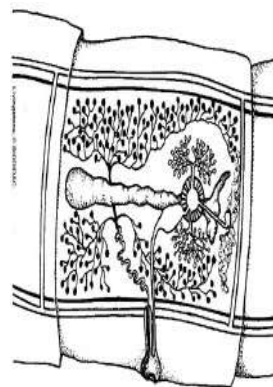


This knob-like head with hooks and suckers that helps tapeworms attach to the intestine of the host is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. pharynx
- B. proglottid
- C. nephridia
- D. scolex

This hermaphroditic reproductive structure seen in tapeworms is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. pharynx
- B. proglottid
- C. nephridia
- D. cuticle



Which of the following is/are true about parasitic hosts?

- A. The LARVAL FORM of a parasitic worm lives in the PRIMARY host.
- B. The LARVAL FORM of a parasitic worm lives in the INTERMEDIATE host.
- C. The ADULT FORM of a parasitic worm lives and reproduces in the PRIMARY host.
- D. The ADULT FORM of a parasitic worm lives and reproduces in the INTERMEDIATE HOST.
- E. HUMANS are always the PRIMARY host for parasitic worms that inhabit people..

Adult blood flukes of the genus *Schistosoma* live, feed, and reproduce sexually \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. in water
- B. inside a snail
- C. inside a cow's intestines
- D. inside a human's blood vessels

In which of the following worms would you expect to see a *SCOLEX* and *PROGLOTTIDS*?

- A. tapeworm
- B. hookworm
- C. *Planaria*
- D. leech

The most common **ROUND WORM** parasite of humans in the **WORLD** is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. *Loa loa*
- B. *Ascaris*
- C. beef tapeworm
- D. hook worms
- E. pinworms

The most common **ROUND WORM** parasite of humans in the United States is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. *Trichinella*
- B. *Ascaris*
- C. beef tapeworm
- D. hook worms
- E. pinworms

The \_\_\_\_\_ in flatworms serve(s) the same function as **NEPHRIDIA** in **EARTHWORMS**.

- A. scolex
- B. flame cells
- C. proglottids
- D. pharynx

Worms with a **ONE OPENING DIGESTIVE** system like *Planaria*, have a digestive space called a \_\_\_\_\_ to break down food.

- A. gastrovascular cavity
- B. flame cell
- C. proglottid
- D. pharynx

What is the **ADVANTAGE** of having a 2 opening digestive system?

- A. Allows animals to move while they digest.
- B. Allows organs to begin to specialize so different parts serve different functions.
- C. Makes it more efficient at excreting their nitrogen waste
- D. Prevents infection by parasites

The worms that cause dog heartworm and elephantiasis are \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. tapeworms
- B. filarial round worms
- C. filarial flatworms
- D. planarians

MATCH THE PARASITIC WORM WITH ITS INTERMEDIATE HOST

PARASITIC WORM	INTERMEDIATE HOST
Beef tapeworm	
<i>Shistosoma</i> (Causes Shistosomiasis)	
<i>Trichinella</i> Pork round worm (Causes Trichinosis)	

\* \* \* \* \*

PLACE ALL THE WORMS IN THE WORD BANK BELOW ON A LINE TO SHOW HOW THEY ARE TRANSMITTED TO HUMANS

DOG HEARTWORM	BEEF TAPEWORM	HOOKWORM	GUINEA WORM
<i>Ascaris</i>	<i>Schistosoma</i>	<i>Trichinella</i>	<i>WUCHERIA</i> (Elephantiasis)

\_\_\_\_\_ eating undercooked meat

\_\_\_\_\_ insect bites

\_\_\_\_\_ burrow through skin

\_\_\_\_\_ orally from contaminated food/water/dirty hands

\_\_\_\_\_

\* \* \* \* \*

COMPLETE THE 3 KINDS OF WORMS COMPARISON BELOW

	PHYLUM	Type of COELOM
FLATWORMS		
ROUND WORMS		
SEGMENTED WORMS		

