

Chapter 27 Worms and Mollusks

Section 27-1 Flatworms (pages 683-688)



TEKS FOCUS: 10A Functions of organ systems; 12B Parasitism;

TEKS SUPPORT: 8A Classify organisms

This section describes the defining features of flatworms. It also describes the characteristics of the three groups of flatworms.

What Is a Flatworm? (page 683)

1. Flatworms make up the phylum _____.
2. What are the defining features of flatworms? _____

3. A fluid-filled body cavity that is lined with tissue derived from mesoderm is called a(an) _____.
4. Why are flatworms known as acoelomates? _____

5. Is the following sentence true or false? Flatworms are the simplest animals to have three germ layers. _____

Form and Function in Flatworms (pages 684-686)

6. Circle the letter of each sentence that is true about flatworms.
 - a. Parasitic species are typically simpler in structure than free-living species.
 - b. Free-living flatworms have organ systems for digestion, excretion, response, and reproduction.
 - c. Free-living species probably evolved from parasitic ancestors.
 - d. All flatworms rely on diffusion for some essential functions.
7. What do free-living flatworms feed on? _____

8. A muscular tube near the mouth at the end of the gastrovascular cavity is called a(an) _____.
9. What is the function of the pharynx? _____

10. What are flame cells, and what is their function? _____

11. What are ganglia, and what do they do in flatworms? _____

12. A group of cells that can detect changes in the amount of light in a flatworm's environment is called a(an) _____.
13. How do cilia help flatworms move, and what do muscle cells allow them to do?

14. What is a hermaphrodite? _____

15. What occurs during fission? _____

16. Is the following sentence true or false? Free-living flatworms often have complex life cycles that involve both sexual and asexual reproduction. _____

Groups of Flatworms (pages 686–688)

17. Complete the table about the main groups of flatworms.

GROUPS OF FLATWORMS

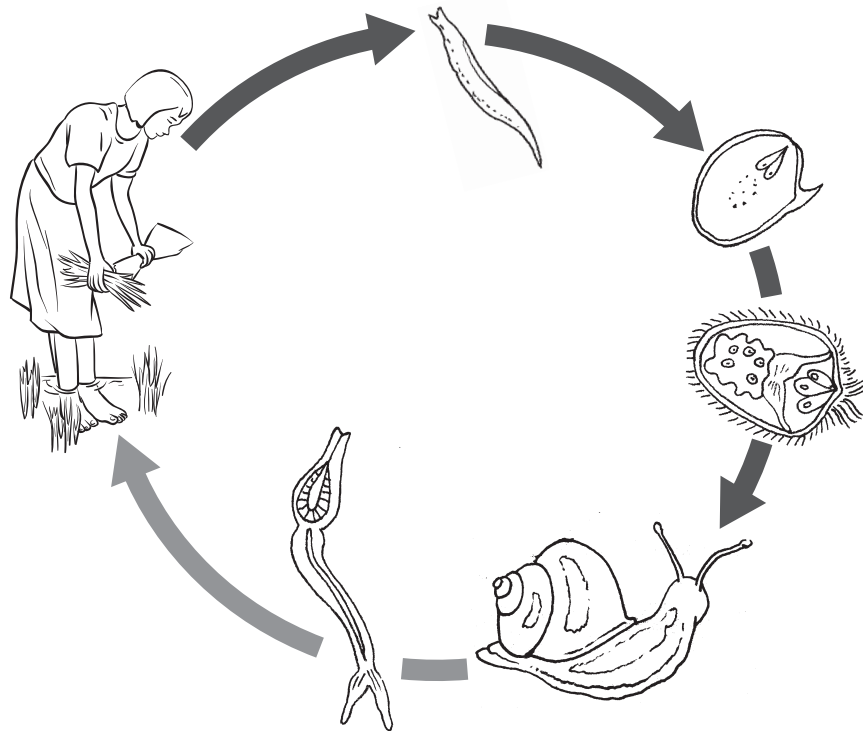
Common Name	Class	Description
	Turbellaria	
		Parasitic flatworms that infect hosts' internal organs or outside parts
	Cestoda	

18. Circle the letter of each sentence that is true of turbellarians.
- a. Most live in marine or fresh water.
 - b. Most are the same color, form, and size.
 - c. Most are bottom dwellers.
 - d. The most familiar are the planarians.

19. How does the blood fluke *Schistosoma mansoni* infect humans? _____

20. In which host do blood flukes reproduce sexually, and in which do they reproduce asexually? _____

21. On the illustration of the blood fluke's life cycle, label the primary host and the intermediate host.



22. In what areas is schistosomiasis particularly widespread? _____

23. The head of an adult tapeworm is called a(an) _____.
24. What does a tapeworm use its scolex for? _____

25. What are proglottids? _____
26. Sperm are produced by male reproductive organs, called _____.
27. Is the following sentence true or false? Sperm produced by a tapeworm's testes can fertilize the eggs of the same individual. _____