

Section 27–2 Roundworms (pages 689–693)



TEKS FOCUS: 3D Careers; 5B Cell differentiation; 10A Systems in organisms; 12B Parasitism;
TEKS SUPPORT: 8A Classify organisms

This section describes the defining features of roundworms. It also identifies which roundworms are important in human disease.

What Is a Roundworm? (page 689)

1. Circle the letter of each sentence that is true about roundworms.
 - a. Parasitic roundworms live in plants and in animals.
 - b. All roundworms are parasitic.
 - c. Some roundworms are a meter in length.
 - d. All roundworms develop from three germ layers.
2. A body cavity that is lined only partially with tissue derived from the mesoderm is called a(an) _____.
3. How is a roundworm’s digestive tract like a tube-within-a-tube? _____

4. The posterior opening of the digestive tract is called the _____.
5. Circle the letter of each feature that a roundworm has.
 - a. pseudocoelom
 - b. mouth
 - c. anus
 - d. coelom

Form and Function in Roundworms (page 690)

6. Which have more complex body systems, free-living or parasitic roundworms?

7. Is the following sentence true or false? Many free-living roundworms are predators.

8. Roundworms exchange gases and excrete metabolic wastes through their
_____.
9. What can roundworms’ sense organs detect? _____

10. Do roundworms reproduce sexually or asexually? _____

Roundworms and Human Disease (pages 690–692)

11. How do *Trichinella* roundworms cause pain in their hosts? _____

12. Complete the table about roundworms and human disease.

DISEASE-CAUSING ROUNDWORMS

Roundworm	Disease or Condition Caused	How Disease Is Spread
<i>Trichinella</i>		
	Elephantiasis	
Ascarid worms		
	Weakness and poor growth	

13. What is elephantiasis? _____

14. Circle the letter of each sentence that is true about the life cycle of *Ascaris*.

- a. Larvae in the lungs are coughed up and swallowed.
- b. The eggs develop into larvae in the lungs.
- c. Fertilized eggs leave the host's body in feces.
- d. The host ingests *Ascaris* eggs in contaminated food or water.

15. How are ascarid worms commonly spread? _____

16. Where do hookworm eggs hatch and develop? _____

Research on *C. elegans* (page 693)

17. Circle the letter of each sentence that is true about *C. elegans*.

- a. It is a free-living roundworm.
- b. Its DNA was the first of any multicellular animal's to be sequenced completely.
- c. It feeds on rotting vegetation.
- d. Its DNA has 30 times the number of base pairs that human DNA has.