Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

PLATYHELMINTHES

1. What does platyhelminthes mean?
2. What kind of symmetry do flatworms have?
3. How many cell layers do flatworms have?
4. What is the advantage of having a mesoderm?
5. Describe the excretory system of a flatworm.
6. What is meant by flatworms being cephalized?
7. What shape describes the overall shape of a flatworm’s nervous system?
8. Name and describe the three types of flatworms.
9. How do eyespots differ from eyes?
10. Why is the digestive cavity of a planarian branched so much?
11. Name two ways that planarians reproduce asexually.
12. Are most flatworms monoecious or dioecious?
13. What are the advantages of being a parasite?
14. What are the disadvantages of being a parasite?
15. Match the following tapeworm structures:

\_\_\_\_\_ head of the tapeworm A. cuticle

\_\_\_\_\_ reproductive segments of a tapeworm B. hooks and suckers

\_\_\_\_\_ keep the tapeworm from being digested C. neck

\_\_\_\_\_ attach the tapeworm to the intestinal wall D. proglottids

\_\_\_\_\_ pinches off new segments of a tapeworm E. scolex

1. Why is learning the life cycles of pests important?
2. Once you have been infested, which is easier to cure, tapeworms or flukes? Explain.
3. What is the common intermediate host of flukes?