

Worms and Mollusks

Before You Read

Use the “What I Know” column to list the things you know about worms and mollusks. Then list the questions you have about these organisms in the “What I Want to Find Out” column. **Accept all reasonable responses.**

K What I Know	W What I Want to Find Out	L What I Learned

Science Journal

Even the simplest organism has a role in the ecological community. Hypothesize the role of mollusks in their ecosystems. Why would people need to know about worms?

Accept all reasonable responses.

Worms and Mollusks

Section 1 Flatworms

Main Idea _____ **Details** _____

Scan the illustrations and read the captions in Section 1 of the chapter. List three characteristics of flatworms that you discovered.

1. **Accept all reasonable responses.** _____
2. _____
3. _____

Review Vocabulary

Use your book or dictionary to define acoelomate.

acoelomate

an animal that has no body cavity _____

New Vocabulary

Use your book or dictionary to define each term.

pharynx

in planarians, the tubelike, muscular organ that extends from the mouth; aids in feeding, digestion, and waste removal _____

flame cells

in flatworms, bubblelike cells lined with cilia that help move water and excretory substances out of the body _____

ganglion

group of nerve cell bodies that coordinates incoming and outgoing nerve signals _____

regeneration

replacement or regrowth of missing or damaged body parts _____

scolex

knob-shaped head of a tapeworm, with hooks and suckers that attach to the intestinal lining of a host _____

proglottid

a section of a tapeworm that contains muscles, nerves, flame cells, and male and female reproductive organs _____

Section 1 Flatworms (continued)

Main Idea _____

Details _____

Body Structure

I found this information on page _____.

SE, pp. 726–728

RE, pp. 295–297

Summarize facts about flatworms in the table.

Accept all reasonable responses.

Size Range 1mm to several meters	Number of Species about 20,000
Preferred Environments freshwater, marine, moist land and inside living bodies	Adaptations for Movement of Free-living Flatworm cilia on undersides, mucous production
Diet of a Free-living Flatworm dead or slow-moving organisms	Symmetry bilaterally symmetrical
What Happens When Free-living Flatworms Are Damaged can regenerate, or grow new body parts	Adaptations for Parasitic Lifestyle hooks and suckers, reduced or no digestive system

Model a flatworm. Label at least nine body parts.

Diagrams should resemble SE p. 727. Accept all reasonable responses.

Section 1 Flatworms (continued)

Main Idea

Diversity of Flatworms

I found this information on page _____.

SE. pp. 729–730
RE, p. 297

Details

Identify the correct flatworm class for each characteristic below and write it in the appropriate box. Some characteristics may belong in more than one class.

- parasitic
- free-living
- scolex
- eyespots
- flukes
- auricles
- proglottids
- planaria

Classes of Flatworms		
Trematodes	Cestodes	Turbellarians
parasitic flukes	parasitic scolex proglottids	free-living eyespots auricles planaria

Model the life cycle of a fluke.

Diagrams should resemble SE p. 729.

CONNECT

Identify and describe a human disorder that tapeworms and flukes can cause.

Group	Human Disorder Caused
Tapeworms	infestation of intestines, can burrow through intestinal walls, entering blood and eventually muscle
Flukes	Schistosomiasis, fluke eggs clog blood vessels, causing swelling and eventual tissue damage