

SECTION 36-2 REVIEW

NEMATODA AND ROTIFERA

VOCABULARY REVIEW Define the following terms.

1. trichinosis _____

2. filarial worm _____

3. mastax _____

MULTIPLE CHOICE Write the correct letter in the blank.

- _____ 1. Pseudocoelomates have a hollow, fluid-filled cavity that is
 - a. lined by ectoderm on the outside and mesoderm on the inside.
 - b. lined by mesoderm on the outside and endoderm on the inside.
 - c. completely surrounded by mesoderm.
 - d. completely surrounded by endoderm.
- _____ 2. The roundworm digestive tract
 - a. has no opening.
 - b. has a single opening.
 - c. has two openings.
 - d. is absent in parasitic roundworms.
- _____ 3. *Ascaris* eggs enter the body of a human host when the
 - a. host ingests contaminated food or water.
 - b. eggs attach to the bare sole of a human foot.
 - c. eggs are inhaled as spores.
 - d. cysts rupture inside uncooked meat.
- _____ 4. Hookworms normally reach the human intestine after they
 - a. are ingested as cysts in contaminated meat.
 - b. bore directly from the skin of the abdomen to the intestine.
 - c. enter the host's anus and migrate to the intestine.
 - d. travel through the blood to the lungs and throat and are then swallowed.
- _____ 5. A rotifer's excretory system includes
 - a. flame cells and excretory tubules.
 - b. contractile vacuoles.
 - c. a single, small kidney.
 - d. many excretory pores on the body surface.

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SHORT ANSWER Answer the questions in the space provided.

1. What advantage does a digestive tract have over a gastrovascular cavity? _____

2. Compare the sites where eggs hatch in the life cycles of *Ascaris*, hookworms, and pinworms.

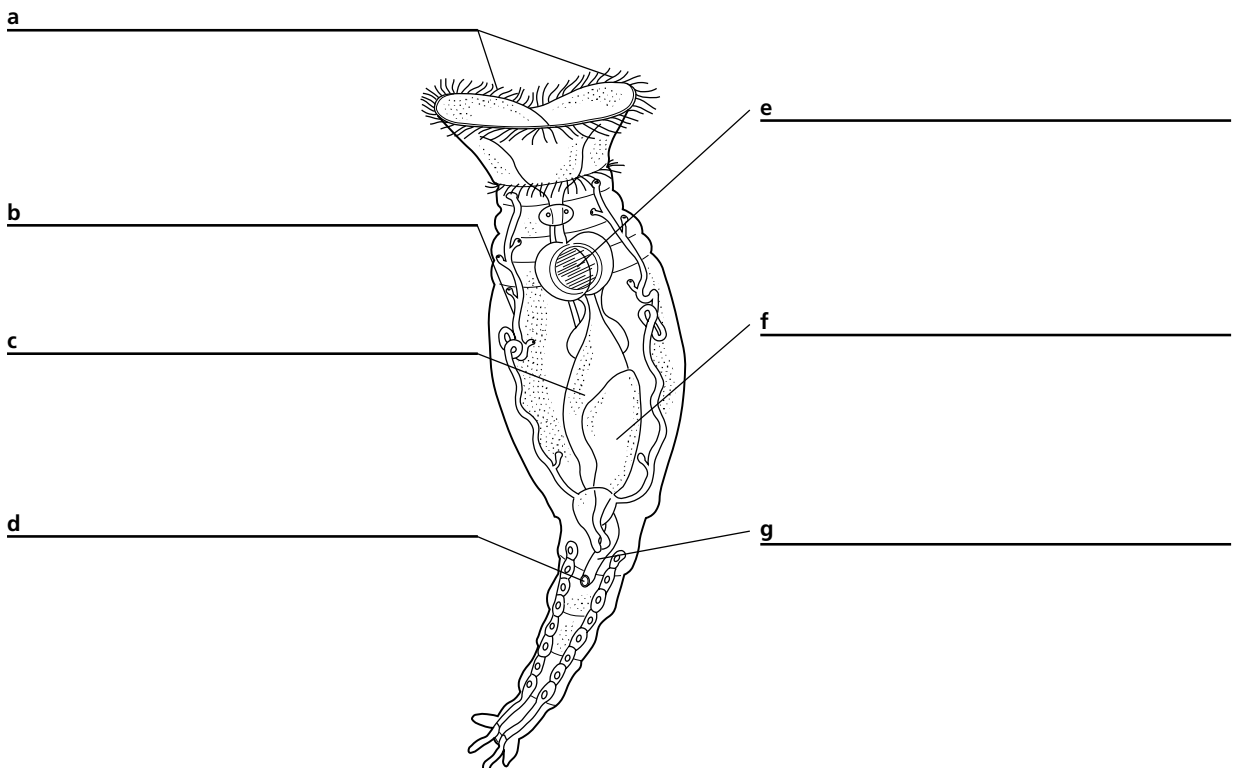
3. What insect carries the roundworm that causes elephantiasis? _____

4. What structure on a rotifer looks like a pair of rotating wheels? _____

What is the function of this structure? _____

5. **Critical Thinking** Most roundworms that parasitize the digestive tract live in the small intestine, which is close to the stomach. What is the adaptive advantage of living in the small intestine for a worm that does not feed directly on its host's tissues? _____

STRUCTURES AND FUNCTIONS Identify the structures labeled *a–g* in the diagram of a rotifer shown below.



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