

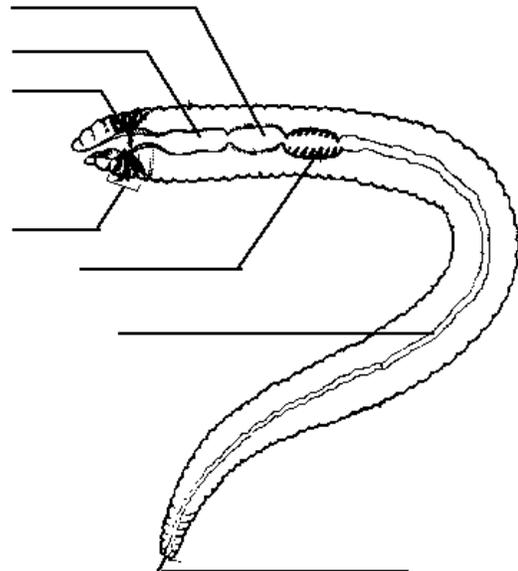
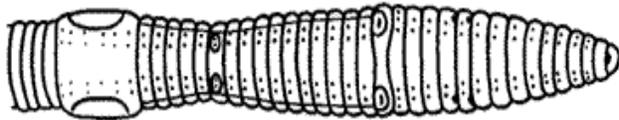
Name _____ Date _____ Period _____

ANNELIDS (SEGMENTED WORMS)

MATCH EACH TERM TO ITS MEANING.

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| _____ Setae | A. Filter wastes from body fluids |
| _____ Clitellum | B. Helps dig through the soil |
| _____ Cocoon | C. Connects the mouth & pharynx |
| _____ Anus | D. Produce eggs |
| _____ Nephridia | E. Holds fertilized eggs until young worms hatch |
| _____ Gizzard | F. Aid in movement |
| _____ Crop | G. Pumps blood |
| _____ Pharynx | H. Opening where wastes leave |
| _____ Esophagus | I. Swollen band around earthworms |
| _____ Ovaries | J. Grinds food |
| _____ Prostomium | K. Temporarily stores food |
| _____ Aortic arches | L. Muscular structure to suck in food |

USE THE ABOVE TERMS TO LABEL THE EARTHWORM.



COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING TABLE.

CHARACTERISTICS OF ANNELID CLASSES			
TRAIT	OLIGOCHAETA	POLYCHAETA	HIURDENIA
HABITAT(S)			
MEMBERS?			
SETAE --- YES OR NO?			
PARAPODIA -- YES OR NO?			
UNIQUE CHARACTERISTICS			

* * * * *

MULTIPLE CHOICE. CIRCLE THE CORRECT RESPONSE(S).

Hermaphrodites are organisms _____.

- A. with a pseudocoelom
- B. in which the blastopore becomes the mouth
- C. that need 2 host animals to complete their lifecycle
- D. that have both male and female reproductive organs

Which of the following is/are TRUE about earthworms?

- A. Earthworms return nutrients to the soil by decomposing dead organic matter.
- B. Burrows made by earthworms bring oxygen to plant roots and soil microorganisms
- C. Earthworms use their clitellum to dig tunnels.
- D. Earthworms loosen the soil making it easier for roots to grow

The digestive tract in an earthworm has _____ openings.

No 1 2

Which of the following is/are TRUE about earthworm REPRODUCTION?

- A. There are both male and female earthworms.
- B. Only male earthworms have a clitellum.
- C. Earthworms are hermaphrodites, but don't fertilize their own eggs.
- D. Earthworms have internal fertilization and indirect development.

Chitin is a tough carbohydrate found in earthworm _____.

- A. cocoons
- B. cuticle
- C. intestines
- D. setae

Having a segmented body _____

- A. allows body parts to move independently of each other
- B. allows organisms to digest and move at the same time
- C. provides duplicate "back up" parts in case of injury
- D. allows organs to begin to specialize

Which of the following is/are TRUE about Earthworm RESPIRATION?

- A. Earthworms use nephridia for gas exchange.
- B. Earthworms need to stay moist to allow gases to diffuse through their skin.
- C. Earthworms have no specialized respiratory organs.
- D. Earthworms have lungs like we do for gas exchange.

CIRCLE T if the statement is TRUE. CIRCLE F if the statement is FALSE.

Make corrections to change the underlined word into true statements.

T F Annelids (segmented worms) have an ACOELOM.

T F Earthworms belong in the CLASS of annelids called Oligochaeta.

- T F Most segmented worms are in the class Oligochaeta.
- T F Earthworms have internal fertilization.
- T F Seminal receptacles store urea.
- T F Hiurdinea are the only annelids with a trochophore larva.
- T F Setae functions in movement and gas exchange in some segmented worms.
- T F Polychaetes have fleshy projections called parapodia that aid in movement.
- T F Oligochaetes respire through their moist skin.

MATCH THE WORM PART WITH ITS FUNCTION:

TYPHLOSOLE	CUTICLE	NEPHRIDIA	CLITELLUM	SETAE
CEREBRAL GANGLIA		AORTIC ARCHES		

- _____ Bristles in the ventral surface that provide traction
- _____ Intestinal ridges increase the surface area for absorption
- _____ Ring around the body that makes mucous for reproduction
- _____ Noncellular covering that prevents dehydration & protects
- _____ Excretory organs
- _____ Acts as earthworm's "heart" to pump blood
- _____ Acts as the earthworm's "brain"