

Test: Worms & Mollusk

Name: _____ Class & Section: 2nd _____

January, 2007

Duration: 45 min

Grade Estimation: /100

Neatness and clarity of handwriting (3%)

I. Circle the best answer: (12%)

- Which part is NOT present in all mollusks?
a. foot b. visceral mass c. mantle d. shell

- Which of the following is a flatworm?
a. Trichinella b. Earthworm c. Liver fluke d. Pinworm

- Shells of mollusks
a. provide protection . c. allow for the attachment of muscles.
b. may consist of one or more pieces. d. all of the above

- Which of the following is a filter feeder?
a. snails b. oysters c. nautilus d. planarian

- Which of the following is a not a parasitic worm?
a. Ascarid b. Hookworm c. Tapeworm d. Planarian

- Which of the following are examples of Cephalopods?
a. nautilus, squid, scallop b. octopus, lobster, cuttlefish
c. cuttlefish, octopus, mussel d. nautilus, octopus, squid

II. Fill in the blanks: (10%)

1. _____ is the usual means of movement in cephalopods.
2. Mollusks that have a two part hinged shell are called _____.
3. Segmented worms are known as _____. They have a _____ to grind the food into small pieces and a _____ to store food.
4. In squids, the _____ is modified into 10 _____. Two of them are long and have _____ at their ends.

III. Answer the following short questions:

1. Describe how clams obtain their food? (4%)

2. Explain the difference between an animal with an open circulatory system and an animal with a closed circulatory system? Give two examples of animals for each kind of circulatory systems. (7%)

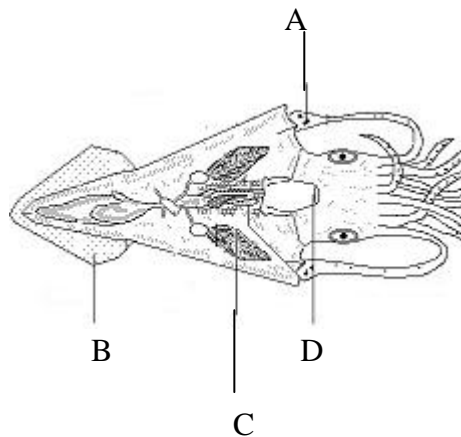
3. Why doesn't an earthworm belong to the same group as a planarian? Give three reasons. (6%)

4. Cephalopods do not have shells. What two traits do they have to help make up for this lack of protection? (4%)

5. What do snails feed on? Describe how snails obtain their food? (5.5%)

6. Identify five ways you could reduce your chances of being infected by parasitic worms. (7.5%)

IV. Study the diagram below:



a. Name the above animal. (2%) _____

b. To which class does it belong? (2%) _____

c. Label the marked organs. (4%)

d. Which three structures help in movement? (3%)

e. Describe the function of structure A. (2%)

V. Read the paragraph below then answer the questions that follow:

Guinea worm or *Dracunculus medinensis*, a threadlike worm larva lives in tiny crustaceans often referred to as water fleas. When people drink water contaminated by the fleas, their digestive systems destroy the fleas but not the worm larvae, which continue to mature. Male worms die after mating inside their human hosts; females grow ferociously (violently), averaging almost 2cm a week. In about a year the worm forms a blister (wound) in the lower leg of the carrier, and causes disabling pain and a crippling disease that keeps students from school and farmers from their fields. To soothe the burning, sufferers tend to go into the water, where the blister bursts, allowing the worm to emerge and release a new generation of millions of larvae. In the water, the larvae are swallowed by small water fleas.

a. To which phylum does the Guinea worm belong? Justify your answer. (4%)

b. Is the Guinea worm a parasitic or a free-living worm? Justify your answer. (4%)

c. What organisms are hosts to Guinea worms? (2%)

d. Provide two ways to stop the life cycle of the above worms. (4%)

e. Transform the above life cycle into steps and give it a title. (14%)

1. Water fleas living in contaminated water swallow the larva of the guinea worm.

Good Luck

