

Platyhelminthes (Flatworms) Phylum – Multiple Choice Test

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Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

1	All the following animals are included in the flatworms Phylum, <u>EXCEPT</u> : A flatworms B earthworms C flukes D tapeworms E These are all flatworms.
2	Flatworms are: A bilaterally symmetrical. B radially symmetrical. C not symmetrical. D All of the above.
3	Flatworms differ from the sponges and cnidarians (jellyfish and corals) in that: A they have 3 tissues layers instead of 2. B they are flat from top to bottom. C they are long and symmetrical from side to side only. D All of the above.
4	A planarians “eyespots” are all the following, <u>EXCEPT</u> : A They see just like human eyes. B They are made up of nerve cells. C They respond to stimuli like light. D They are located on the head. E They look like eyes, but do not see like human eyes.

5	Which statement about planarian reproduction is true? A They release millions of small larva. B They are either males <u>or</u> females. C They each have both male <u>and</u> female body parts - hermaphroditic. D They <u>cannot</u> fertilize their own eggs.
6	A fluke is a flatworm that is: A a parasite. B a decomposer. C found in cold climates only. D is beneficial to man.
7	A tapeworm is a parasite that: A is found in its host’s brain. B releases its eggs through its hosts’ waste onto the ground. C uses only one host throughout its whole life cycle. D None of the above.
8	Planarians eat by: A being parasites. B filtering food from the water through their skin. C sucking up food through a straw-like pharynx. D All of the Above.

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