

Structure and Function of Invertebrates ▪ 11.3 Review and Reinforce

Worms and Mollusks**Understanding Main Ideas**

If the statement is true, write true. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make the statement true.

- _____ 1. Three major phyla of worms are flatworms, roundworms, and tube worms.
- _____ 2. Worms reproduce only through sexual reproduction.
- _____ 3. Worms are the simplest organism with a brain.
- _____ 4. Planarians are nonparasitic flatworms.
- _____ 5. Tapeworms are parasitic segmented worms.
- _____ 6. Planarians have one opening in their digestive system.
- _____ 7. Roundworms have a two-way digestive system.
- _____ 8. Bivalves have one shell.
- _____ 9. Mollusks that live in water have lungs.
- _____ 10. Most mollusks have a(n) open circulatory system.
- _____ 11. Cephalopods use radula to obtain food.

Building Vocabulary

Match each term to its definition by writing the letter of the correct definition in the right column on the line beside the term in the left column.

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| _____ 12. mollusk | a. Organism that gets its food from living in or on another organism |
| _____ 13. anus | b. Invertebrate with a soft unsegmented body and often a hard outer shell |
| _____ 14. parasite | c. Mollusk with a single shell or no shell |
| _____ 15. gills | d. Organism in or on which another organism lives and gets its food from |
| _____ 16. host | e. Organs that remove oxygen from water |
| _____ 17. brain | f. Knot of nerve tissue located at the head end of an organism |
| _____ 18. gastropod | g. Opening through which wastes exit in a one-way digestive system |