

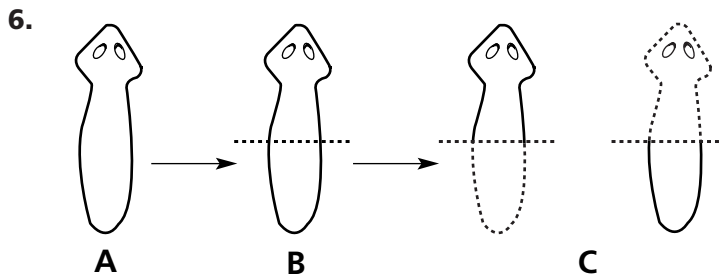
**Chapter
26**
**Sponges, Cnidarians, Flatworms,
and Roundworms, *continued***
Reinforcement and Study Guide
Section 26.3 Flatworms

In your textbook, read about flatworms.

For each statement below, write **true** or **false**.

- _____ 1. Flatworms are bilaterally symmetrical and have a clearly defined head.
- _____ 2. Adult planarians can focus well enough with their eyespots to form images of objects in their environment.
- _____ 3. Flame cells play an important role in maintaining water balance in planaria.
- _____ 4. A planarian uses its pharynx to locate food.
- _____ 5. Planarians reproduce sexually by producing encapsulated zygotes that hatch into free-swimming larvae.

In part C of the illustration below, draw in what you think will happen to the two halves of the cut planarian. Then, answer the question.



7. How is regeneration adaptive for survival in planarians?

Complete the table by checking the correct column for each description.

Description	Planarian	Tapeworm	Fluke
8. Lives parasitically within a host			
9. Body made up of proglottids			
10. Body is thin and solid			
11. Free-living in aquatic environments			
12. Attaches to host's intestine with scolex			
13. Extends a pharynx to suck up food			
14. May live in host's blood vessels			