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Flatworms and roundworms crossword answer key

Flatworm and Roundworm (Platyhelminthes and Nematoda) Crossword Puzzle Words This crossword puzzle has 41 terms commonly used in a unit on flatworms and roundworms, the Platyhelminthes and Nematoda row. My students love to review it that way. It helps to reinforce the concepts and vocabulary used when teaching this material. I especially love that it helps students practice their spelling! I hope this FREE article will be beneficial for you and your students. Have fun teaching! the concentration of sensed organs, nerve control, etc., at the anterior end of the body, forming a head and brain, both during the evolution and in the development of an embryo. Cephalation of a light-sensitive pigmented point in the bodies of invertebrates such as flatworms, star-of-the-sea and microscopic crustaceans, and also in some single-celled organisms. See the action or process of regeneration or regeneration, in particular the formation of new animal or plant tissues. Regeneration of each segment in the stroma of a tapeworm, containing a complete sexually mature reproductive system. Proglottid A ganglion is a cluster of nerve cells or a group of nerve cell bodies located in the autonomic nervous system and sensory system, mainly outside the central nervous system except certain nuclei. Ganglia is a specialized excretory cell found in the simplest freshwater invertebrates, including flatworms, rotifers and nemerteans; These are the simplest animals to have a dedicated excretor system. Flame cell the front end of a tapeworm, carrying suckers and hooks for attachment. Scolex an elevated band surrounding the body of oligocorete worms and some, formed by reproductive segments. Ciliellum A primary host or definitive host is a guest in which the parasite reaches maturity and, if possible, reproduces sexually. Primary host an organism that supports the immature or non-reproductive forms of a parasite. Intermediate host Page 2 That's the loose sack of skin that hangs behind and below the penis. It contains the testicles (also called pot), as well as many nerves and blood vessels. Scrotum Are oval organs about the size of large olives found in the scrotum, secured at both ends by a structure called the sperm cord. Most men have two tests. Tests are responsible for making testosterone, the primary male sex hormone, and generating sperm. Within the tests are coiled masses of tubes called seminiferous tubules. These tubes are responsible for the production of sperm cells. Rolled tube of testicles resting on the back of each testicle. Transports and stores sperm cells that occur in tests. It is also the job of the epidymis to bring the sperm to maturity, since the sperm that of the tests are immature and unable to fertilize. During sexual arousal, contractions force sperm into gers. Epididymis muscle tube that travels from the epidymis to the pelvic cavity, to just behind the The vases carry mature sperm to the urethra, the tube that carries urine or sperm to the outside of the body, in preparation for ejaculation. You go the tube that carries the urine of the bladder on the outside of the body. In males, it has the additional function of ejaculate semen when man reaches orgasm. When the penis is erected during sex, the flow of urine is blocked from the urethra, allowing only semen to be ejaculated into orgasm. Urethra Also called cowper glands, these are pea-sized structures located on the sides of the urethra just below the prostate gland. These glands produce a clear, slippery fluid that disburses directly into the urethra. This fluid serves to lubricate the urethra and neutralize any acidity that may be present due to residual drops of urine in the urethra. Bulbourethralglands are a pair of small glands about the size and shape of almonds, located on the left and right sides of the lateral pelvic body cavity at the top of the uterus. The ovaries produce female sex hormones such as estrogen and progesterone, as well as ova (commonly called eggs), female minds. Ova occurs from oocyte cells that develop slowly throughout a woman's early life and reach maturity after puberty. Every month during ovulation, a mature egg is released. The egg travels from the ovary to the fallopian tube, where it can be fertilized before reaching the uterus. The ovaries are a pair of muscle tubes that extend from the upper left and right corners of the uterus to the edge of the ovaries. The fallopian tubes end in a funnel-shaped structure called infundibulum, which is covered with small finger-shaped projections called fimbriae. The fimbriae slide down the outside of the ovaries to collect the released ova and take them to the infundibulum for transport to the uterus. The inside of each fallopian tube is covered in cilia that work with the smooth muscle of the tube to carry the egg into the uterus. Fallopian tubes hollow, muscular, pere-shaped organ located after and above the urinary bladder. Connected to the two fallopian tubes at its upper end and into the vagina (through the cervix) at its lower end, the uterus is also known as the uterus as it surrounds and supports the developing fetus during pregnancy. The inner lining of the uterus, known as the endometrium, provides support to the embryo during early development. Visceral muscles in the uterus contract during childbirth to push the fetus through the birth canal. Elastic elastic tube elastic, muscular that connects the cervix of the uterus to the outside of the body. It is located lower to the uterus and after the urinary bladder. The vagina functions as the receptacle for the penis during intercourse and carries sperm in the uterus and tubes. It also serves as a birth canal by stretching to allow delivery of the fetus during childbirth. During menstruation, menstrual flow leaves the body through the vagina. The vagina is collective name of the external female genitalia located in the pubic region of the body. The vulva surrounds the outer ends of the urethral opening and vagina and includes pubic worlds, labia majora, minor lips and clitorises. The pubic worlds, or pubic mound, is an elevated layer of adipose tissue between the skin and pubic bone that provides cushioning to the vulva. The lower part of the pubic worlds is divided into left and right halves called the labia majora. Pubic and labia majora worlds are covered in pubic hairs. Inside the lips majora are smaller, hairless folds of skin called lesser lips surrounding vaginal and urethral openings. At the top end of the minor lips is a small mass of erectile tissue known as the clitoris containing many nerve endings to detect sexual pleasure. Vulva The work of the male is to produce sperm cells and deliver them to the female reproductive tract. The female's job is to produce eggs, receive the sperm, and nourish the embryo that grows inside it. Reproductive system The organ that holds urine. bladder Two sack glands on either side of the bladder that produce a fluid, providing nutrients for the sperm. Seminalvesicles The exit of the rectum, lying in the crease between the buttocks. The opening at the end of the anal canal. acorns A walnut-sized gland that lies beneath the bladder. This gland produces a liquid that helps sperm move more easily. prostate occurs when the penis is filled with blood and becomes hard. Erection The part of the uterus that excels in the vagina cavity. CERVIX A small genital organ whose function is a sexual pleasure. Clitoris the process in a woman of the disload of blood and other materials of the lining of the uterus at intervals of approximately one lunar month from puberty to menopause, except during pregnancy. menstruation What is a mollusk and has two shells found together by strong muscles? Bivalve What is an internal skeleton? Endoskeleton What do they call flatworms? Playhelminthes What is an insect that has more than six levels? Millipede What is the animal body of the tubes even more fresh water? Hydra What is missing an outer shell and has a distict head? Squid What's called segmented worms? annelide What is a mollusk and has its feet adopted to form tentacles around the mouth? Cephalopod What is an invertebrate that has articulated legs, exoskeleton, and is multiple aslo segmented? arthropod What is called roundworms? Nematode What is protected by a hard shell and the body is unsegment? Mollusk What is called an external skeleton? Exoeskeleton What does an umbrella like the body have and it's also long? (It has a soft structure) jellyfish What does a shell carry and are mollusks? Snails What is a hard-shelled animal living on a rocky seabed? sea urchins What is found in seawater but also fresh? sponges What can change colors during the casting process? lobster What is difficult and has several colors secreted by sea polypes? corals What have five or more rays or arms radiating from the center disc? starfish What does crabs, lobsters and crayfish include in your group? Crustation What does cider, jellyfish and coral include in your group? cnidarian What is an animal without a spine? invertebrate What can you lay about 30,000 eggs and is hermaphrodites? melibe What is the grand opening of the sponge that water flows from the call? osculum What are cylindrical shapes sticking to a substrate with its mouth facing upwards called? Polyps What is a cnidae that stings capsules called? nematocitos What invertebrate has nine brains? octopus This invertebrate is a type of worm that lives in you, what is this worm called? tapeworm What is a jellyfish or free swimming hydra, and has a fit dome? jellyfish Which invertebrate is known for its extremely powerful sting? bulletant Page 2 the concentration of sensed organs, nerve control, etc., at the anterior end of the body, forming a head and a brain, both during the evolution and in the development of an embryo. Cephalation of a light-sensitive pigmented point in the bodies of invertebrates such as flatworms, star-of-the-sea and microscopic crustaceans, and also in some single-celled organisms. See the action or process of regeneration or regeneration, in particular the formation of new animal or plant tissues. Regeneration of each segment in the stroma of a tapeworm, containing a complete sexually mature reproductive system. 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