

Name: KEY



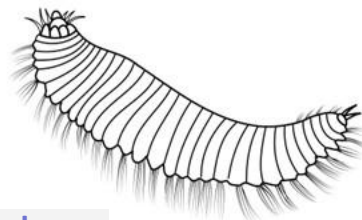
Shape of Life

## SHAPE OF LIFE: ANNELIDA

1. How many species of annelids have scientists identified? 15,000 (note: this number is dated)

2. What are some of the habitats that annelids have adapted to?

**Mud, hard and rocky substrates, the deep sea, the intertidal zone**



3. Describe how the sabellid eats.

**The head of the sabellid blooms out from the sediment and filters food from the water. When the sabellid is finished eating, it retracts its head into the soil.**

4. What is on each appendage of the feather duster worm?

**They have tiny eyes for detecting danger.**

5. Annelids have a flexible segmented body along with a set of powerful muscles.

6. Do annelids have a nervous system and/or circulatory system? Yes!

7. What was the worm abarenicola very skilled at doing? Burrowing

8. How do diopatra, a tube-dwelling worm, positively benefit the mud flats that they exist within?

**Diopatra create root-like tubes, which stabilize the mud habitat and hold the sediment together, providing a more permanent habitat for other organisms in the area.**

9. How do diopatra make tubes?

**Diopatra have glands behind their head which secrete a glue-like substance. They combine this glue with sand and bits of shell.**

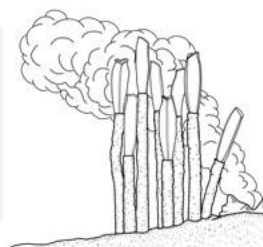
10. Where do diopatra go when the tide recedes? They retract back into their tubes

11. Where do giant tube worms live?

**Giant tube worms live deep in the ocean at the floor near hot thermal vents.**

12. What lives inside the body of a giant tube worm? How does this partnership help the giant tube worm?

**Bacteria live within the body of the giant tube worms. These bacteria help the worms to obtain nutrition to grow up to 3 feet in a year.**

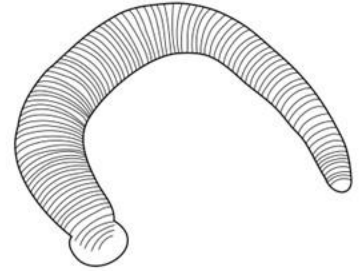


13. What is the purpose of the extendable tentacles on the spaghetti worm?

The extendable tentacles pick up food particles and bring them to their mouth. The mouth sorts the particles. Some of the particles are used to build up their tube while other are ingested as food.

14. Describe the symbiotic relationship between a sea star and annelid.

The scale worm lives between the tube feet of the sea star. The scale worm attaches to the sea star and moves with the sea star, eating leftover food from the sea star.



15. How do leeches mask their painful bite?

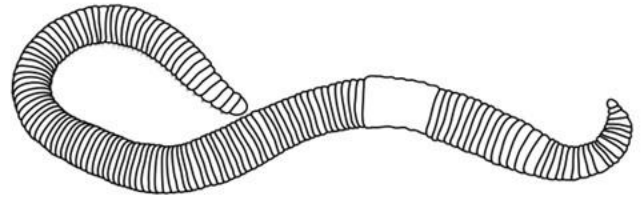
Leeches have an anesthetic chemical in their saliva that they inject into their victims. This allows them to feed without being detected.

16. How long can leeches go between feedings? **Several months**

17. How long can earthworms live? **7 years!**

18. If all the topsoil that earthworms have turned over was piled up, how many miles deep would the layer of soil covering the entire Earth be?

**300 miles**



19. How do earthworms benefit other organisms in the soil?

Earthworms recycle nutrients in the soil when they eat and poop.

20. **Conclusion Question:** How did watching this video expand your understanding of annelids?

Answers vary (many students enjoy learning about the variety of annelids and that most aren't earthworms!)

21. **Conclusion Question:** Where did most of the worms featured in this video live?

In marine ecosystems

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### Myth or Fact Challenge Phylum Annelida

**ANNELIDA MYTH OR FACT #4**  
There is a 4-foot long, desert worm that burrows through the desert sand and swallow small mammals and reptiles whole. **Myth**

**ANNELIDA MYTH OR FACT #7**  
Some annelids are predators and even have teeth. **Fact**

**ANNELIDA MYTH OR FACT #8**  
Earthworms have a circulatory system full with red blood. **Fact**

**ANNELIDA MYTH OR FACT #10**  
If you split an earthworm right down the middle, both ends will regenerate into new worms. **Myth**

**ANNELIDA MYTH OR FACT #11**  
A false image of a "heart tube worm" circulated on social media in the week ago, claiming that these worms are up to 50 feet long and lack a mouth or anus. These images were photoshopped. **Myth**

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### Earthworm Anatomy Coloring Activity

**ANATOMY OF AN EARTHWORM**

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**No prior learning needed!**

### Zoology Curriculum Map & Learning Objectives

**ZOOLOGY PACING GUIDE & LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

**Unit 1: Zoology Basics**

**Unit 2: Taxonomy & Classification**

**Unit 3: Phylum Protista**

**Unit 4: Phylum Fungi**

**Unit 5: Phylum Plantae**

**Unit 6: Phylum Animalia**

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