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Worms do a lot of things that people do to survive. They breathe, move, reproduce and eat. Worms have an epidermis; Wich, like our skin, a layer of nerve tissue, Wich acts as our sense of touch. Instead of having only one heart, they have five hearts. These hearts regulate blood flow and produce a pulse, just like ours. They have a dorsal and abdominal vessel branching from the heart that transports blood rich in oxygen and nutrients through the body. The digestive system is similar; we both have mouth, stomach and intestines. Can we help with your appointment? Let's do your homework! Professional writers in all subject areas are available and will meet your appointment deadline. Free adjustment and editing of copies included. What is the difference between organ systems with earthworm systems? Human circulation: Transports blood and oxygen through the body of the heart the main component of the Heart system is the use of muscles to pump blood. Earth's circulatory worm: The closed system circulates blood through the vessels of the aortic arch vessels, dorsal blood vessels, gastric aortic vessels, functions like the human heart, there are 5 of them, blood pumps in the dorsal and abdominal blood vessels. The dorsal vessel carries blood to the front of the worm's body. The ventral vessel carries blood to the back of the worm's body. Skeleton of a earthworm: No skeleton bones; invertebrates. Human Skeleton: The entire inner skeleton of the body consists of all bones, tissues, cartilage, ligaments and tendons in the body. Earthworm Nervous: The sensitive brain connected to the abdominal nerve cord that passes the body length segment of ganglion branches from each central segment of the nerve ganglion should be well coordinated with each other. Human nervousness: consists of two parts; central and peripheral nervous system. Problem Statement: What is the anatomy of a earthworm? Worms invertebrate; they don't have a back bone. They have long bodies that are divided into similar segments. They have a tongue like a lobe over the mouth called prostomium. The prosthesis is a touchscreen device. They don't have a nose or ears. They depend on their dentures and sensory receptors in the skin to feel their way through the soil. The first segment of the body is called peristome; it contains a mouth. Adult worms have a different tumor called clitellum, its located about one-third of the way down the earthworm. Clitellum is only found in adult worms, young worms do not have one. Tubular puberty is an glandular swelling located on either side of the clythella. Genital tumescence is a patch of altered skin. These are holes though which follicles of the sexual setae are open. The shorter part to one side of the clitellum is the front, or the head of the worm. This end is more sharpened than the rear end. Periprot is the last part of the earthworm. READ: Lab Explained: Ohm Law Dissecting pins gloves Forceps Scissors Paper towel Dissecting tray tray Earthworm Hypothesis: Cutting the earthworm we will know how its internal organs work and how they compare to the human internal organs. Procedure: Put the worm on your hands. Start dissecting about an inch back to the clitellum. Insert the scissors on the side and cut in a straight line along the mouth. Using tips and dissecting pins, carefully corral two flaps of skin and pin them flat on the tray. Results - Discussion as a human worm consumes food through one end and releases waste through the other, extracting the nutrients needed as food passes through the alimony channel. The worm's alimentary channel, like the human channel, has several parts. Specialized sensory cells in the mouth, called the bus cavity, detect chemicals that the worm needs, such as sucrose and saline. Earthworms have five hearts with valves and chambers. These organs perform the same basic function of keeping the blood worm flowing as it distributes oxygen and nutrients throughout the body. People have arteries to carry freshly enriched blood from the heart, and veins that return depleted blood to be renewed; earthworms have gastric and dorsal vessels that perform the same basic functions. Like a human, the blood of a earthworm is red. Explain why harvest and gizzard are important parts in the digestive system of the earthworm. - As the earthworm worms its way through the mud, the soil enters his body through his mouth. This dirt is pulled to the gizzard by the crop. Since worms have no teeth and can't chew food, muscle gizzard helps break it down into small pieces (birds do it too). Without the harvest, the food couldn't get to the gizzard. And without gizzard, the worm could not digest its food or push food into the intestines, as it would be too rough or difficult. Thus, all organs of the worm's digestive system work together to help it eat and survive. Conclusions: In conclusion, we can say that the autopsy of the earthworm let us know the differences and similarities between humans and the worm and help us understand the natural connection of the internal organs of this species of animals. Title: Date: Examine your earthworm and identify the dorsal and abdominal sides. Find the clitellum that is on the front of the worm. Find the mouth worm on the far front of the worm holes to the front of the worm are sperm holes near the clitellum are a sex setae. Find the dark line that runs along the dorsal side of the worm, it is a dorsal blood vessel. The abdominal blood vessel can be seen on the underside of the worm, although it is usually not so dark. Find the worm's anus on the far back end of the worm Notice the swelling of the earthworm near its front side, it is the clitell. Earthworm label photo: A and B Internal Anatomy 1. Place the sample in a dissected dorsAL pan up. 2. Find the clitellum and insert the tip of the scissors around 3 cm back (behind the clitellum). 3. Cut thoroughly all towards the head. Try to keep the scissors pointed up, and only cut through the skin. 4. Spread the skin of the worm, use the needle to gently break the septum (a small thread-like structure that keep the skin organs under it) 5. Place the pins in the skin to keep it apart, angle the pins so they are not in your way. Reproductive system The first structures that you probably see are seed bubbles. They are cream-colored and positioned to the front of the worm. They are used to produce sperm. Use tweezers to remove these white structures from the top of the digestive system that lies beneath it. The spinal blood vessel (X) appears as a dark brown-red vessel, and runs along the intestines. The heart or aorta arch (Y) can be found above the oesophagus (only the back to the throat). Carefully tease from the tissues to expose the arches of the heart, run through the worm. How many aortic arches can you count? The ventral blood vessel is located opposite the dorsal blood vessels, and cannot be treated at present because the digestive system covers it. Label charts (use letters next to the bold words above) Do the earthworm have a closed or open circulatory system? The digestive system starts in the mouth. You will track the organs depending on the anus and identify each on the worm. Find the mouth opening, the first part after the mouth of the throat, you will see the stringy things attached to both sides of the throat (faringeal muscles). The esophagus leads from the throat, but you probably won't be able to see it since it lies under your heart. You'll find two structures next to the clitell. The first in order is the harvest and then the gizzard. Gizzard leads to the intestine, which is as long as the worm ends up on the anus. Use scissors to cut the crop and gizzard. Which one has a tougher look? Place in the correct order (number) - Anus - Harvest - Roth - Gizzard - Digestive - Nervous Gut System - Find the brain in the far front area of the worm. It is a very tiny and whitish color. If you can't find it, it's probably because it was destroyed when you cut out the worm. You can find the abdominal nerve cord by removing the intestines and searching for a white string-like structure that passes the length of the worm and attaches to the brain. Remove the intestines and find the ventricular nerve cord. Laboratory analysis (Answer Truth is false; most answers can be found in this sheet) 1. The brain is attached to the abdominal umbilical cord. 2. The back of the worm is lighter than the ventral side. 3. - located to the front of the worm. 4. The esophagus lies under the throat 5. Earthworms are hermaphrodites. 6. - Connected ventricular nerve cord and abdominal blood vessel. 7. The pale string structure, permeated by the length of the worm's abdominal side, is a blood vessel. 8. The earthworm has fourteen aortic arches. 9. The dorsal blood vessel can be seen from the outside of the worm. 10. Servinal bubbles are part of the worm's digestive system. 11. Label these structures in the image: throat, esophagus, harvest, gizzard, aortic arches, brain, spinal blood vessel, seminal bubbles, clitellum clitellum earthworm dissection worksheet answers. virtual earthworm dissection worksheet answers. earthworm dissection lab worksheet answer key. earthworm dissection lab worksheet answers. earthworm dissection worksheet biology corner answers

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