

CBSE TEST PAPER-03
CLASS - XI BIOLOGY (Animal Kingdom)

General Instruction:

- All questions are compulsory.
 - Question No. 1 to 3 carry one marks each. Question No. 4 to 6 carry two marks each. Question No. 7 and 8 carry three marks each. Question No. 9 carry five marks.
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1. Name the organs of defense in paramecium
2. Name the second largest animal phylum
3. What are acoelomate animals?
4. Mention the unique features of phylum mollusca.
5. Distinguish between insect & arachnida.
6. Why are echinoderms considered closer to chordates than any other phylum?
7. Give important characters of phylum Nematelminthes
8. Members of which phylum are known as “segmented worm” Write about their body symmetry, mode of excretion & respiration.
9. Enlist the main salient features of phylum ctenophora.

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[ANSWERS]

1. Trichocysts are organ of defense in paramaecium
2. Molluscs
3. The animals which do not have a coelom or body cavity are called acoelomate eg. porifera, coelenterates, flatworms.
4. i) Body soft as well as unsegmented

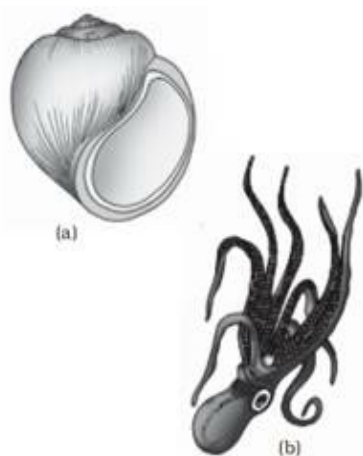


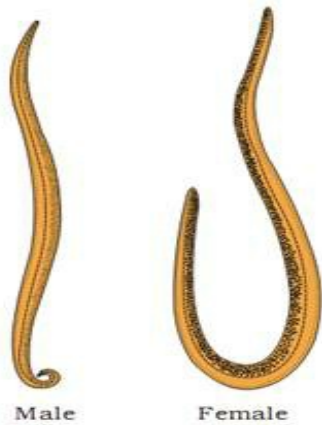
Figure 4.13 Examples of Mollusca :
(a) *Pila* (b) *Octopus*

- ii) The body is covered by calcareous shell & mantle.
 - iii) Body is divided into – head, visceral mass & foot.
 - iv) Buccal mass possesses radula.
- 5.

Insect	Arachnida
i) Body is divided into three parts head, thorax & abdomen	i) Body is divided into two parts – cephalthorax & abdomen
ii). Wings are found	ii) wings are lacking
iii). Appendages on head are antennae, mandibles & maxiliae	iii) Appendages on head are pair of chellcerae & a pair of pedipalpa.
iv) Walking legs are three pairs	iv) walking legs are four pairs

6. Echinoderms are considered closer to chordates because like chordates, they are deuterostomes where the anal region develops earlier than mouth region. Their larvae are also closer to protochordata.

7. i) They are commonly known as roundworms or nematodes & are covered by cuticle.



Male Female
Figure 4.10 Aschelminthes
– Roundworm

ii) Body is bilaterally Symmetrical

iii) Animals with elongated cylindrical & spindle shaped body with pointed ends

iv) The body cavity is a false coelom called pseudocoelom

v) The alimentary canal lacks a muscle layer.

vi) Respiratory organ & blood vascular system are absent

vii) Example – Ascaris, Ancylostoma, Rhabditis.

8. The members of the phylum Annelida are known as “the segmented worms” Their body is metamerecally segmented eg. Neiris, pheretima & Hirudinaria.

i) Body Symmetry:- Segmented worms have typical metameric segmentation. Their body consists of segments called somites or metamere & ring like grooves known as annuli

ii) Excretion:- the excretory unit of these invertebrates are coiled tubules called nephridia.

iii) Respiration:- Respiration occurs by gills or by skin. The skin is richly supplied with blood vessels. It is permeable. The exchanges of gases take place there.

9. i) Ctenophores are marine animals with transparent & flat or oval body shape.



Example of Ctenophora (Pleurobrachia)

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- ii) Polyp phase is absent in life cycle.
 - iii) These are bilaterally symmetrical & devoid of cnidoblast cells.
 - iv) When the tentacles are present they are two in number & contain colloblast cells.
 - v) They move by cilia which join together to form comb plates, they are eight median comb plates.
 - vi) Their gastrovascular cavity is branched & open to the exterior by stomodaeum.
 - vii) They are diploblastic animals but the mesoglea is different from that of cnidaria.
 - viii) The presence of special sense organs at the opposite end of the mouth is the characteristic of this phylum.
 - ix) They reproduce only by sexual means
 - x) They do not have larval phase in their life cycle
 - xi) Eg. ctenophore, ctenoplana, Beroë, & Hormiphora.