

CBSE TEST PAPER-04
CLASS - XI BIOLOGY (Animal Kingdom)

General Instruction:

- All questions are compulsory.
 - Question No. 1 to 3 carry one marks each. Question No. 4 to 7 carry two marks each. Question No. 8 to 10 carry three marks each.
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1. Name the larva found in mollusca & annelid.
2. Name two viviparous fishes.
3. What are flame cells?
4. Distinguish between bony fish & cartilaginous fish.
5. Give reason why a snail & an octopus are classified under the same phylum?
6. List three basic chordate characters
7. Give any four characteristics of hemichordate.
8. Differentiate between Annelida & Arthropoda.
9. What are basic plans of body design in animals?
10. Mention the important characters of phylum echinodermata & give examples.

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[ANSWERS]

1. Trochophore larvae

2. Pristis & scoliodon

3. Flame cells are excretory organs of platyhelminthes which possesses flickering cilia or flagella for driving the absorbed excretory product into system of ducts

4.

Bony fishes	Cartilaginous fishes
i) They are called osteichthyes	i) They are called chondrichthyes.
ii) Their endoskeleton is bony.	ii) Their endoskeleton is cartilaginous.
iii) They are found in sea & fresh water both.	iii) All are marine forms.
iv) They have swim bladder.	iv) They have five pairs of gills
v) Gills are covered by opercula.	v) operaculum absent
vi) Eg. Salmon, catla Rohu.	v) Rays, scoliodon, electric ray.

5. Snails & octopus are classified under the phylum mollusca because they have following three characters:-

i) Presence of mantle in both

ii) Presence of foot in both

iii) Presence of shell in both

6. i) Notochord :- a dorsal solid notochord is present throughout life or in larval stage.

ii) Nerve cord :- a dorsal hollow nerve cord is present

iii) Pharyngeal gill slits :- a perforated pharynx is present in young condition or throughout life.

7. i) These are worm like marine animals that have organ- system level of organization.

ii) They are bilaterally symmetrical, triploblastic & eucoelomate.

iii) Body is cylindrical & is divided into anterior proboscis, collar & long trunk.

iv) Respiration occurs through gills.

8.

Annelida	Arthropoda
i) Elongated & metamerically segmented body	i) Body segmented & differentiated into cephalic, thoracic & abdominal region
ii) Appendages borne on body segments	ii) Appendages may be segmented or jointed.
iii) Setae present	iii) Setae absent
iv) Body wall dermomyocardial	iv) Body wall is not dermomyocardial
v) Body cavity is coelom	v) Body canal is haemocoel
vi) Respiratory pigment is haemoglobin	vi) Respiratory pigment is absent
vii) Blood is red	vii) Blood is colourless or bluish
viii) Blood vascular system is close type	viii) Blood vascular system is open type
ix) Cilia & nephridia present	ix) Cilia & nephridia absent
x) No exoskeleton	x) Exoskeleton is chitinous

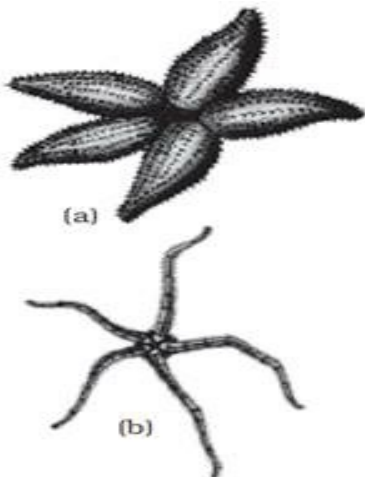
9. Animals can be divided into three basic plans:

i) Cell Aggregate plan:- It is found in simple animals eg. sponges in which clusters of cells with rudimentary division of labour is found in them.

ii) Blind sac plans:- It is found in coelenterates & flat worms. They have a digestive cavity with only one opening to the outside. Through this opening the mouth food is ingested & undigested waste is thrown out. The cells are more specialized & have division of labour.

iii) Tube- within a tube plan:- It is found in more complex forms. In this plan body cavity forms one tube within which is situated another tube alimentary canal, opening on one side by mouth & other side by anus.

10. i) The word Echinodermate means “spiny skin” which is aptly used for group of animals represented by such common forms e. starfish, Sea urchin.



ii) The skin forms a hard spiny protective skeletal covering

iii) They are sluggish marine forms.

iv) Forms usually show a pentamerous radial symmetry

v) The radial symmetry is superficial & body in fact can be divided only in two halves.

vi) They have a coelom & water vascular system.

vii) Locomotion takes place by numerous hollow tube feet

viii) Excretion by diffusion through body

ix) Fertilization in open sea.

x) Development includes free swimming diploneural larva.

Eg. Asterias, sea urchin, sea cucumber.