

**CBSE TEST PAPER-05**  
**CLASS - XI BIOLOGY (Animal Kingdom)**

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**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 a vertebrate in which jaws are absent.
2. Assign the phylum to which following animals belongs – pheretima & sponge
3. What is metamerism?
4. Distinguish between centipede & millipede
5. Give reason why arthropoda constitute the largest group of animal kingdom
6. Differentiate between male & female ascaris.
7. List three adaptations that help the birds (Aves) in flying.
8. Give three important distinguishing characters of arthropodo, reptiles & mammals
9. Mention the important characteristics of coelentrata & give examples
10. Differentiate between flightless & flying birds.

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**[ANSWERS]**

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1. Petromyzon
2. Pheretima – Annelida & sponge – porifera.
3. In some bilateria, the body consists of many segments & shows repetition of parts. This type of segmentation is called metamerism.
- 4.

centipede	millipede
i) Dorsiventrally flattened body	i) cylindrical body
ii) There are two parts of body – head & trunk	ii) There are three parts of body – head, thorax & abdomen.
iii) Maxillae are 2 pairs	iii) Maxillae are only one pair.

5. Arthropods constitutes the largest group of animal kingdom:-
  - i) Have organ level of organization.
  - ii) bilaterally symmetrical, segmented, triploblastic, encoelomate animals.
  - iii) Body enclosed by chitinous cuticle.
  - iv) They have jointed appendages.
  - v) Trachea or book gills for respiration.
- 6.

Male Ascaris	Female Ascaris
i) 15-30 cm long	i) 20-40 cm long
ii) Posterior end curved.	ii) Posterior end straight
iii) Vulva absent	iii) Vulva present

iv) There are 2 pineal spicules from cloacal pore.	iv) No pineal spicules.
v) Pre- anal or post- anal papillae present	v) There are no such structures.

7. i) The avian flight muscles are used for fast short fly.

ii) Flight muscles contain white fibres which are poorer in mitochondria & free of myoglobin.

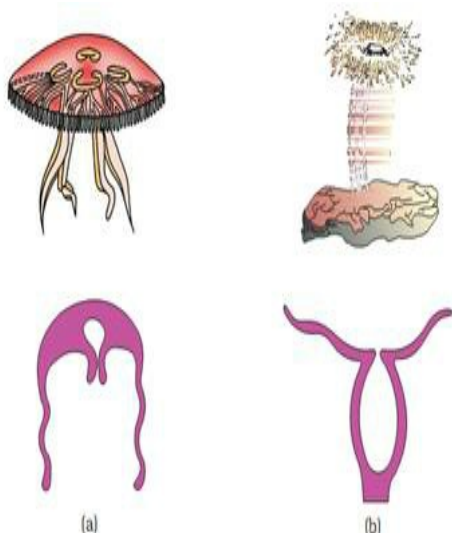
iii) The long bones are hollow & connected by air passages.

8. i) Arthropods:- jointed appendages, segmented body divisible into head, thorax & abdomen, presence of hard non- living exoskeleton of chitin, eyes compound eg. insects, centipede etc.

ii) Reptiles:- cold blooded, Body covered by scales, Two pairs of limbs, lay eggs eg. lizard, snake etc.

iii) Mammals:- warm blooded, body covered by hairs, an external ear is present, give birth to young ones, They have small pointed teeth & long snout insectivores are primitive mammals.

9. i) They are marine animals which may be silitary or colonial



ii) The body is two layered or diploblastic

iii) The body possesses a radial symmetry

iv) They are acoelomate animals i.e. true coelom. They exhibit blind sac body plan.

v) The body encloses a large central cavity known as coelenterons which has a single opening to the exterior. Coelenterons is called gastro vascular cavity.

vi) They commonly show polymorphism. Two kinds of individuals present- hybroid & medusoid

vii) They possess tentacles which are usually thread- like out growths.

viii) Stinging cells or nematoeytes are present. Eg. Obelia. Aurelia.

10.

	Flightless Birds	Flying Birds
i) Classification	Belong to suborder Retitae	Belong to carinatae
ii) Wings	Wings vestigial	Wings are well developed
iii) Feathers	No interlocking mechanism	Possess interlocking mechanism
iv) Sternum	Sternum raft like	Sternum boat shaped
v) Ribs	No uncinata process	Ribs uncinata process
vi) Tail vertebrate	Pygostyle may be small or absent.	Pygostyle found
vii) Flying	Cannot fly	Can fly
viii) Distribution	Restricted in distribution	Found all over the world
ix) Example	Rheo, cassowary emu ostrich.	House sparrow cuckoo hornbill quail peacock fowl parrot crow.