

CBSE TEST PAPER-02
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. What are the organs of excretion in annelids & insects.
2. Name a free living & a parasitic Platyhelminths.
3. Name two adaptations for an aerial mode of life.
4. Mention the unique features of nematodes.
5. Point out differences between dog fish & cat fish.
6. Outline the role of coelom in animals.
7. Enlist the main characteristics & examples of pylum porifera.
8. What are the basis of classification of animalia?
9. Enlist the main features of Aschelminthes & give examples.

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[ANSWERS]

1. Annelida – nephridia & insect – malphigian tubule.
2. Freelifving – planaria & parasitic – Taenia.
3. i) Forlimbs modified into wings
ii) Uricotelic excretion & pneumatic bones.
4. i) Syncytical without mesodermal lining
ii) Intestine non – muscular but formed endoderm alone
iii) Body wall musculature & made of special types of muscles.
iv) Sexual dimorphism is quite clear.

5.

Dog fish	Cat fish
i) It belongs to phylum – chordate Class – Pisces Subclass- Chondrichthyes	It belongs to phylum – chordate Class – Pisces Subclass – Osteichthyes
ii) It is a cartilaginous fish	It is a bony fish
iii) Body streamlined & divisible into head, trunk & tail	Its endoskeleton is made up of bones.

6. Coelom is the space between body wall & alimentary canal of organisms it is lined by mesoderm. Visceral organs lie in the coelom. Flatworm does not have coelom. Hence they are called acoelomata. Pseudocoelom is found in the round worm. Annelids are coelomate animals.

7. i) They are commonly called as sponges

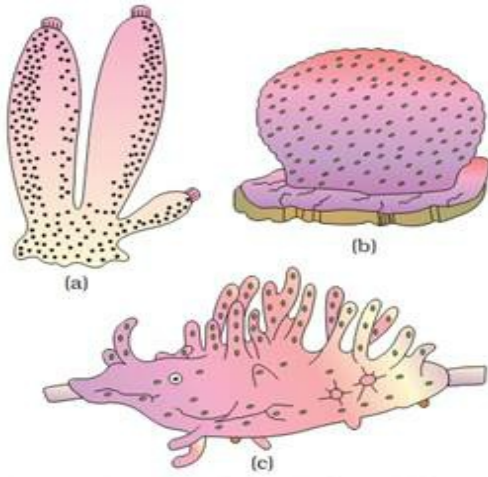


Figure 4.5 Examples for Porifera : (a) *Sycon*
(b) *Euspongia* (c) *Spongilla*

- ii) They are generally marine, diploblastic, bilaterally symmetrical
 - iii) They have water transport mechanism
 - iv) They are very primitive multi-cellular animals with cellular level of organization.
 - v) Water can enter by pores Ostia in body wall directly or through canal into spongocoel. From it goes out by means of osculum. It is called canal system
 - vi) The digestion is intracellular
 - vii) Body is supported by a skeleton which consists of spicules
 - viii) Sexes are not separate
 - ix) They reproduce asexually by fragmentation or sexually by formation of gametes
 - x) Fertilization is internal example- euplectella, *Sycon*, *Spongilla*, *Euspongia*
8. Animals are classified on the basis of following characteristics:-
- i) Notochord:- It is a rod – like structure found on in the chordates. Non – chordates do not have it
 - ii) Symmetry:- It is the plan of arrangement of body parts.” There are three types – asymmetric, radially symmetrical & bilaterally symmetrical.
 - iii) Organisation:- Animals have cellular grade of organization. Their bodies are made up of

cell others have tissues organs & organ system.

iv) Embryonic layers:- Ectoderm, mesoderm& endoderm give rise to different organs in the body. These are called germinal layers. Some animals are diploblastic eg. sponges but others are triploblastic having three germinal layers.

9. i) They are called Round worm as they appear circular in C.S.



ii) Free living, aquatic, terrestrial or parasitic

iii) Organization of body is organ level

iv) Bilaterally symmetrical animals

v) They are triploblastic & pseudocoelomate

vi) Alimentation complete with muscular or pharynx

vii) Sexes are Separate

viii) Body is covered by cuticle

ix) Fertilization is internal

x) Examples are filarial worm (wuchereria), Ascaris, Pinworm (Enterobius) Hookworm (Ancylostoma)