

Animal Kingdom — CBSE Pattern Test 1

Class 11 Biology · 90 minutes · 40 marks · Sections A–D with answer key · Narayan Gurukul Academy

Test 1 — CBSE Pattern (90 minutes, 40 marks)

Class 11 Biology · Animal Kingdom · Narayan Gurukul Academy (ClassApna)

General Instructions: (1) This paper has four sections — Section A (1×10), Section B (2×4), Section C (3×4) and Section D (5×2) — total 40 marks. Time allowed: 90 minutes.
(2) All questions are compulsory. No overall choice is given; internal choice, where allowed, is clearly marked.
(3) For MCQ questions choose the single correct option; for VSA answers write a single line.
(4) Take $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$. All symbols carry their usual meaning. Use of a calculator is not permitted.

Section A — MCQ & VSA ($10 \times 1 = 10$ marks)

- The presence or absence of a notochord divides animals into
 - chordates and non-chordates
 - coelomates and acoelomates
 - diploblastic and triploblastic
 - radial and bilateral
- The body of a sponge has pores called
 - ostia
 - nematocysts
 - setae
 - nephridia
- Stinging cells of cnidarians are called
 - cnidoblasts
 - choanocytes
 - flame cells
 - spongin
- Flatworms belong to the phylum
 - Platyhelminthes
 - Aschelminthes
 - Annelida
 - Ctenophora
- Earthworms belong to the phylum
 - Annelida
 - Arthropoda
 - Mollusca
 - Aschelminthes
- The largest phylum of the animal kingdom is
 - Arthropoda
 - Mollusca
 - Annelida
 - Chordata
- The rasping organ of molluscs is the
 - radula

- (B) nematocyst
 - (C) seta
 - (D) clitellum
8. The notochord is present in
- (A) Chordata
 - (B) Hemichordata
 - (C) Mollusca
 - (D) Annelida
9. What is a coelom?
10. What is a radula?

Section B — Short Answer I ($4 \times 2 = 8$ marks)

11. What are cnidoblasts?
12. What are flame cells?
13. What is an exoskeleton?
14. What are protochordates?

Section C — Short Answer II ($4 \times 3 = 12$ marks)

15. Distinguish between diploblastic and triploblastic animals.
16. How does a sponge obtain food?
17. State two features of Annelida.
18. State the four fundamental features of chordates.

Section D — Long Answers ($2 \times 5 = 10$ marks)

19. (a) Describe the various bases of classification of animals. (b) Describe the characteristic features of Coelenterata.
20. (a) Describe the characteristic features of Arthropoda with examples. (b) Describe the fundamental features of Chordata and its subdivisions.

Answer Key (Marking Scheme)

- Q1 — (A) chordates and non-chordates. Q2 — (A) ostia. Q3 — (A) cnidoblasts. Q4 — (A) Platyhelminthes. Q5 — (A) Annelida. Q6 — (A) Arthropoda. Q7 — (A) radula. Q8 — (A) Chordata.
- Q9 — A coelom is the true body cavity lined by mesoderm.
- Q10 — A radula is the rasping feeding organ of molluscs.
- Q11 — Cnidoblasts are the stinging cells of cnidarians, used for defence and prey capture.
- Q12 — Flame cells are the excretory cells of flatworms.
- Q13 — An exoskeleton is a hard outer covering (e.g. chitin in arthropods) that supports and protects the body.
- Q14 — Protochordates are the invertebrate chordates (Urochordata and Cephalochordata).
- Q15 — Diploblastic: two germ layers (cnidarians); triploblastic: three germ layers (flatworms, annelids, etc.).
- Q16 — By filter feeding: water through ostia, particles trapped by choanocytes, water out through the osculum.
- Q17 — Metameric segmentation and a true coelom (with nephridia and a closed circulatory system).
- Q18 — Notochord, dorsal hollow nerve cord, paired pharyngeal gill slits and a post-anal tail.

Q19 — (a) Levels of organisation, symmetry, germ layers, coelom, segmentation and notochord. (b) Diploblastic, radial, tissue-level, gastrovascular cavity, cnidoblasts; e.g. Hydra.

Q20 — (a) Chitinous exoskeleton, jointed appendages, segmented body, compound eyes; e.g. insects, crustaceans, arachnids. (b) Notochord, dorsal hollow nerve cord, gill slits, post-anal tail; subphyla Urochordata, Cephalochordata and Vertebrata.