

Animal Kingdom — CBSE Pattern Test 2

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

Test 2 — 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)

- Animals with a true coelom are called
 - coelomates
 - acoelomates
 - pseudocoelomates
 - diploblastic
- The phylum Coelenterata is also called
 - Cnidaria
 - Ctenophora
 - Porifera
 - Platyhelminthes
- Comb jellies belong to the phylum
 - Ctenophora
 - Porifera
 - Mollusca
 - Annelida
- Roundworms belong to the phylum
 - Aschelminthes
 - Annelida
 - Platyhelminthes
 - Ctenophora
- The body of arthropods is covered by
 - a chitinous exoskeleton
 - a shell
 - spicules
 - cilia
- Echinoderms show
 - water-vascular system
 - flame cells
 - nephridia
 - segmentation
- Urochordata and Cephalochordata are
 - protochordates

- (B) vertebrates
 - (C) non-chordates
 - (D) hemichordates
8. Snails and octopuses belong to the phylum
- (A) Mollusca
 - (B) Echinodermata
 - (C) Annelida
 - (D) Arthropoda
9. What is metameric segmentation?
10. Name the three subphyla of Chordata.

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

11. Distinguish between acoelomate and pseudocoelomate animals.
12. What is metagenesis?
13. Which phylum do roundworms belong to?
14. What is the water-vascular system?

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

15. Describe the characteristic features of Porifera.
16. State two features of Platyhelminthes.
17. State two features of Arthropoda.
18. Distinguish between protochordates and vertebrates.

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

19. (a) Explain the different types of body symmetry with examples. (b) Describe the characteristic features of Mollusca with examples.
20. (a) Describe the characteristic features of Annelida with examples. (b) Describe the characteristic features of Hemichordata.

Answer Key (Marking Scheme)

Q1 — (A) coelomates. Q2 — (A) Cnidaria. Q3 — (A) Ctenophora. Q4 — (A) Aschelminthes. Q5 — (A) a chitinous exoskeleton. Q6 — (A) water-vascular system. Q7 — (A) protochordates. Q8 — (A) Mollusca.

Q9 — Metameric segmentation is the division of the body into serially repeated segments (as in earthworms).

Q10 — Urochordata, Cephalochordata and Vertebrata.

Q11 — Acoelomates lack a body cavity; pseudocoelomates have a false cavity lined only partly by mesoderm.

Q12 — Metagenesis is the alternation of asexual (polyp) and sexual (medusa) generations in cnidarians.

Q13 — Aschelminthes.

Q14 — The water-vascular system is the network of canals and tube feet unique to echinoderms, used in locomotion and feeding.

Q15 — Pores (ostia), a canal system with choanocytes, intracellular digestion, and spicules; e.g. Sycon.

Q16 — Dorsoventrally flattened, acoelomate body with flame cells.

Q17 — Chitinous exoskeleton and jointed appendages.

Q18 — Protochordates are invertebrate chordates (Urochordata, Cephalochordata); vertebrates have a vertebral column.

Q19 — (a) Asymmetry (sponges), radial symmetry (cnidarians), bilateral symmetry (most higher animals). (b) Soft body, muscular foot, visceral hump, radula, calcareous shell; e.g. Pila, octopus.

Q20 — (a) Metameric segmentation, true coelom, closed circulation, nephridia; e.g. earthworm, leech. (b) Body with proboscis, collar and trunk, gill slits, stomochord; e.g. Balanoglossus.