
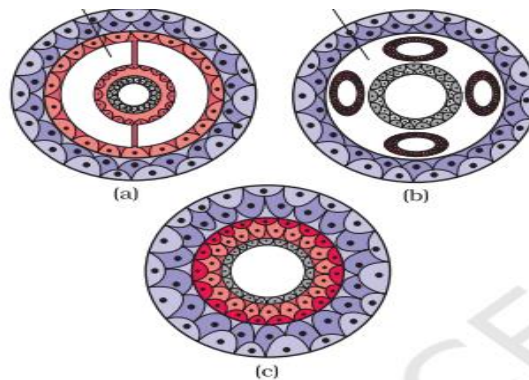
	<b>INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR</b>	
<b>Class: XI</b>	<b>Department: SCIENCE 2022 -2023</b> <b>SUBJECT: BIOLOGY</b>	<b>Date of submission:</b> <b>Second week of October</b>
<b>Worksheet with answers</b>	<b>CHAPTER: ANIMAL KINGDOM &amp; FROG</b>	<b>Note:</b> <b>A4 FILE FORMAT</b>
<b>NAME OF THE STUDENT</b>	<b>CLASS &amp; SEC:</b>	<b>ROLL NO.</b>

### CASE STUDY

Observe the diagrams given below and answer the questions that follows.



1. Identify the figures given

- a) a- pseudocoelom, b- coelom, c- acoelom
- b) a- acoelom, b- coelom, c- pseudocoelom
- c) a- coelom, b- pseudocoelom, c- acoelom
- d) a-coelom, b- acoelom, c- pseudocoelom

2. The animals possessing pseudocoelomates is

- a) Aschelminthes
- b) Platyhelminthes
- c) Annelids,
- d) Molluscs

**3.Assertion:** The animals possessing pseudocoelom are called pseudocoelomates

**Reason:** The mesoderm is present as scattered pouches

- a. Both assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- b. Both assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- c. Assertion is true but reason is false.
- d. Both assertion and reason are false

4. Which of the following combinations is incorrect

- a) Nematoda- roundworms, pseudocoelomate
- b) Sponges- gastrovascular cavity, coelom present
- c) Echinodermata- coelom present, bilateral symmetry
- d) Platyhelminthes- gastrovascular cavity, flatworms, acoelomate

5. Presence or absence of a cavity between the body wall and the gut wall is very important in classification

True/False

6. Identify the characteristic of acoelomates

- a) Absence of mesoderm
- b) Absence of brain
- c) Coelom that is incompletely lined with a mesoderm
- d) Solid body without a cavity surrounding internal organs

**Objective type questions (Assertion & Reason)**

**1.Assertion:** Sponges have a water transport or canal system.

**Reason:** This pathway of water transport is helpful in food gathering, respiratory exchange and removal of waste

- a. Both assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- b. Both assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- c. Assertion is true but reason is false.
- d. Both assertion and reason are false

**2.Assertion:** Ctenophores, commonly known as comb jellies are exclusively marine

**Reason:** Bioluminescence, the property of a living organism to emit light is well-marked in ctenophores

- a. Both assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.

- b. Both assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- c. Assertion is true but reason is false.
- d. Both assertion and reason are false

3. **Assertion:** All vertebrates are chordates but all chordates are not vertebrate

**Reason:** Phylum Chordata is a subphylum of Vertebrata

- a. Both assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- b. Both assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- c. Assertion is true but reason is false.
- d. Both assertion and reason are false

4. **Assertion:** Pisces are warm-blooded animals

**Reason:** They have the capacity to regulate their body temperature

- a. Both assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- b. Both assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- c. Assertion is true but reason is false.
- d. Both assertion and reason are false

### MCQs

1. Which class has the largest number of animals?

- a. Fishes
- b. Insects
- c. Reptiles
- d. Mammals

2. Salamander belongs to the class

- a. Pisces
- b. Aves
- c. Reptiles
- d. Amphibian

3. Flame cells are the excretory structures for

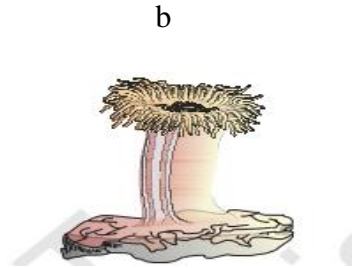
- a. Annelida
- b. Coelenterates
- c. Platyhelminthes
- d. Echinodermata

4. Phylum Porifera is classified based on
  - a. Branching
  - b. Symmetry
  - c. Spicules
  - d. Reproduction
  
5. The canal system in sponges develops due to
  - a. Porous walls
  - b. Gastrovascular system
  - c. Reproduction
  - d. Folding of inner walls
  
6. Select the correct pair
  - a. Arthropoda- silver fish
  - b. Pisces- jelly fish
  - c. Echinodermata- cuttle fish
  - d. Mollusca- star fish
  
7. Cnidarians exhibit two basic body forms called polyp and medusa, this property is called
  - a. Metagenesis
  - b. Metamerism
  - c. Symmetry
  - d. Oogenesis
  
8. The following is not the characteristic of Chordates
  - a. The presence of a notochord
  - b. A dorsal hollow nerve cord
  - c. They possess a post anal tail and a closed circulatory
  - d. These are radially symmetrical, diploblastic and acoelomate
  
9. Ascaris is characterized by
  - a. Presence of true coelom and metamerism
  - b. Presence of true coelom but the absence of metamerism
  - c. Absence of true coelom and metamerism
  - d. Absence of true coelom but the presence of metamerism
  
10. Cnidaria is characterized by
  - a. Tissue level of organization
  - b. Nematoblasts
  - c. Coelenteron
  - d. All

11. Notochord occurs throughout life and all through the length of the body in

- a. Cephalochordates
- b. Hemichordates
- c. Urochordata
- d. Vertebrata

12. Identify figure a and b given below



- a. (a) Aurelia (b) Adamsia
- b. (a) Physalia (b) Adamsia
- c. (a) Aurelia (b) Obelia
- d. (a) Gorgonia (b) Mandarinina

13. *Periplaneta* belongs to which phylum?

- a. Mollusca
- b. Arthropoda
- c. Annelida
- d. Echinodermata

14. Which of the following characters is not typical to class Mammalia?

- a. Alveolar lungs
- b. Seven cervical vertebrae
- c. Thecodont dentition
- d. Ten pairs of cranial nerves

15. Radial symmetry is found in

- a. Coelenterates and Platyhelminthes
- b. Coelenterates and Echinodermata
- c. Arthropoda and Mollusca
- d. Porifera and Coelenterates

Short answer Questions-(2 Mark Questions)

1 How are pneumatic bones and air sacs important in aves?

2. What do you understand by metagenesis? Give an example.

3. What is bioluminescence? Give an example.
4. How do endoparasites survive inside the body of the host?
5. Differentiate between open and closed circulatory system?

### ANSWER KEY

#### Assertion and Reason

1-a	2-b	3-c	4-d
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#### Case Study

1-c	2-a	3-a	4-b	true	6-a
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#### MCQs

1-b	2-d	3-c	4-c	5-d
6-a	7-a	8-d	9-c	10-d
11-a	12-a	13-b	14-d	15-b

#### Answers-(2 Mark Questions)

A.1. Pneumatic bones are hollow filled with air which helps them in flying. Air sacs are the air reservoirs. They also regulate body temperature and act as cooling devices

A.2. Metagenesis is the phenomenon in which one generation of plants and animals reproduces asexually followed by sexually reproducing generation. For eg., Coelenterates

A.3. The production and emission of light by a living organism is known as bioluminescence. It is widely seen in marine animals, in some fungi, and a few terrestrial invertebrates. Jellyfish and fireflies exhibit this phenomenon.

A.4. The endoparasites have the following features which help them to survive inside the body of the host

- They possess an additional organ for attachment.
- Well-developed reproductive organs.
- They have no locomotory organs.
- Tapeworms do not have a digestive system and absorb the digested food of the host.

A.5. The open circulatory system is found in all invertebrates. In this system of circulation, the blood flows freely into cavities, as there are no blood vessels to conduct the blood.

- The closed circulatory system is found in all vertebrates and also in few invertebrates like earthworms. In this system of circulation, the presence of blood vessels helps in circulating blood throughout the body.

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