Animal Kingdom

Standard difficulty · 20 questions · 40 marks · Time: 36 minutes

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: ____ / 40

Show your working for Sections B and C. Answers are on the last page — try every question first!

Section A — Choose the correct answer — 8 × 1 = 8 marks

1. Animals in which the body cavity is lined by mesoderm are called:
(a) pseudocoelomates **(b)** diploblastic
(c) acoelomates **(d)** coelomates

2. Pinctada (pearl oyster) belongs to:
(a) Chordata (class Amphibia) **(b)** Chordata (class Aves)
(c) Mollusca **(d)** Chordata (class Osteichthyes)

3. Which phylum is known for a worm-like body with proboscis, collar and trunk?
(a) Chordata **(b)** Aschelminthes **(c)** Cnidaria **(d)** Hemichordata

4. The body cavity of Chordata is:
(a) coelomate **(b)** acoelomate
(c) pseudocoelomate **(d)** absent

5. The heart of Catla (katla) has:
(a) 5 chambers **(b)** 3 chambers **(c)** 4 chambers **(d)** 2 chambers

6. Which class of vertebrates has no jaws and a circular sucking mouth?
(a) Amphibia **(b)** Cyclostomata **(c)** Aves **(d)** Mammalia

7. The blue whale is:
(a) Balaenoptera **(b)** Hydra **(c)** Aptenodytes **(d)** Balanoglossus

8. Assertion (A): Locusta (locust) is coelomate.
Reason (R): Flatworms are acoelomate, roundworms pseudocoelomate, and annelids, arthropods, molluscs, echinoderms, hemichordates and chordates coelomate.
(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Section B — Short answer — 8 × 2 = 16 marks

9. What is the difference between diploblastic and triploblastic animals? Give an example of each.

10. To which phylum does Locusta (locust) belong? Give one distinctive feature of that phylum.

11. To which class of vertebrates does Hemidactylus (wall lizard) belong? Give two of its features.

12. How many chambers does the heart of Macropus (kangaroo) have, and is it warm-blooded or cold-blooded?

13. Name the phylum: jointed appendages and a chitinous exoskeleton. Give one example.

14. Give the scientific (generic) name of the kangaroo, and its phylum or class.

15. Are members of Echinodermata diploblastic or triploblastic? What is their symmetry?

16. Name two animals of Aves, with their common names.

Section C — Word problems — 4 × 4 = 16 marks

17. Describe the basis of classification of animals.

18. Compare Hemichordata and Mollusca for level of organisation, symmetry, germ layers, body cavity, segmentation and one distinctive feature. Give one example of each.

19. Classify these animals into their phylum (and class, for vertebrates), giving one feature for each: Naja (cobra), Bungarus (krait), Hydra (hydra), Aptenodytes (penguin).

20. Compare the classes Chondrichthyes and Mammalia: distinctive features, heart chambers, body temperature and one example each.

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Answer key

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Q	Answer	Working
1	**(d) coelomates**	—
2	**(c) Mollusca**	—
3	**(d) Hemichordata**	—
4	**(a) coelomate**	—
5	**(d) 2 chambers**	class Osteichthyes
6	**(b) Cyclostomata**	—
7	**(a) Balaenoptera**	Chordata (class Mammalia)
8	**(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.**	A is true: it belongs to Arthropoda, which is coelomate. R is true and explains A.
9	**Diploblastic animals have two germ layers, ectoderm and endoderm, with mesoglea between them (Cnidaria). Triploblastic animals have a third layer, mesoderm (Platyhelminthes to Chordata).**	—
10	**Arthropoda: jointed appendages and a chitinous exoskeleton**	—
11	**Reptilia: dry, scaly skin and shelled eggs laid on land; 3-chambered heart, cold-blooded**	—
12	**4 chambers; warm-blooded**	class Mammalia
13	**Arthropoda; e.g. Locusta**	—
14	**Macropus; Chordata (class Mammalia)**	—
15	**Triploblastic; radial in adults (bilateral in larvae) symmetry**	—
16	**Psittacula (parrot), Struthio (ostrich)**	—
17	**Level of organisation (cellular, tissue, organ, organ system); symmetry (asymmetrical, radial, bilateral); germ layers (diploblastic or triploblastic); coelom (acoelomate, pseudocoelomate, coelomate); segmentation (metamerism); and the presence of a notochord (chordates and non-chordates).**	—
18	**level of organisation: organ system / organ system; symmetry: bilateral / bilateral; germ layers: triploblastic / triploblastic; body cavity: coelomate /**	—

Q	Answer	Working
	coelomate; segmentation: absent / absent; feature: a worm-like body with proboscis, collar and trunk / a soft body with a mantle, usually a shell, and a radula. Examples: Balanoglossus, Pila.	
19	**Naja: Chordata (class Reptilia) (dry, scaly skin and shelled eggs laid on land); Bungarus: Chordata (class Reptilia) (dry, scaly skin and shelled eggs laid on land); Hydra: Cnidaria (cnidoblasts (stinging cells)); Aptenodytes: Chordata (class Aves) (feathers, a beak, hollow (pneumatic) bones and forelimbs modified into wings)**	—
20	**Chondrichthyes: a cartilaginous skeleton, placoid scales and no air bladder; 2 chambers; cold-blooded; e.g. Scoliodon (dogfish). Mammalia: hair, mammary glands and external ears (pinnae); 4 chambers; warm-blooded; e.g. Ornithorhynchus (platypus).**	—