NEET

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The Personal Exam Coach

Biology

PV-DPS-BIO-188

Daily Practice Sheet

Class XI | Chapter 4: Animal Kingdom

Released: 07 July 2026

15 Questions · **45 minutes** · **60 Marks**

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Total Questions	15	Time Allowed	45 minutes
Maximum Marks	60	Difficulty	Easy / Medium / Hard

Instructions

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Each question carries **4 marks**.
3. There is **no negative marking**.
4. Write the final answer in the space provided or mark the correct option.
5. Time: **45 minutes**.

Questions

1. **What are the different levels of organisation found in animals? Explain each with an example.**
   (i) Name the three levels of organisation
   (ii) Explain cellular level with an example
   (iii) Explain tissue level and organ level with examples

2. **Define symmetry in animals. Differentiate between radial and bilateral symmetry with examples.**
   (i) Define symmetry
   (ii) Give two examples of radially symmetrical animals
   (iii) Give two examples of bilaterally symmetrical animals

3. **What is coelom? Differentiate between acoelomate, pseudocoelomate, and coelomate animals**

with examples.

(i) Define coelom

(ii) Give one example of an acoelomate animal

(iii) Give one example each of pseudocoelomate and coelomate animals

4. **Describe the phylum Porifera. Give its characteristic features and examples.**

(i) What is the meaning of Porifera?

(ii) Describe the canal system and skeleton

(iii) Give two examples with scientific names

5. **Describe the phylum Cnidaria (Coelenterata). Differentiate between polyp and medusa forms.**

(i) What are cnidocytes and what is their function?

(ii) Differentiate between polyp and medusa

(iii) Give two examples of Cnidarians

6. **Describe the phylum Platyhelminthes. Give its characteristic features and mention two parasitic examples.**

(i) What does Platyhelminthes mean?

(ii) Describe the body plan and digestive system

(iii) Name two parasitic flatworms and the diseases they cause

7. **Describe the phylum Aschelminthes (Nematoda). Give examples of parasitic roundworms in humans.**

(i) Describe the body cavity of nematodes

(ii) Name the roundworm causing filariasis

(iii) Name the roundworm causing ascariasis

8. **Describe the phylum Annelida. Give its characteristic features and mention the three classes with examples.**

(i) What is metameric segmentation?

(ii) Name the three classes of Annelida

(iii) Give one example of each class

9. Describe the phylum Arthropoda. Why is it the largest phylum in the animal kingdom?

(i) What are the characteristic features of arthropods?

(ii) Name the four classes of Arthropoda

(iii) Give one example of each class

10. Describe the phylum Mollusca. Give its characteristic features and mention the three major classes with examples.

(i) Describe the body plan of molluscs

(ii) Name the three major classes of Mollusca

(iii) Give one example of each class

11. Describe the phylum Echinodermata. Why are they called echinoderms? Give their characteristic features.

(i) What does Echinodermata mean?

(ii) What is the water vascular system?

(iii) Give two examples of echinoderms

12. Describe the phylum Chordata. What are the three fundamental chordate features?

(i) Name the three subphyla of Chordata

(ii) What is the notochord?

(iii) What are the three fundamental chordate features?

13. Differentiate between Cyclostomata and Pisces with respect to jaw structure, skeleton, and habitat.

(i) Do cyclostomes have jaws?

(ii) What type of skeleton do cyclostomes have?

(iii) Give one example of each group

14. Describe the classification of Vertebrata into classes. Give the characteristic features of each class.

(i) Name the five classes of Vertebrata

(ii) Give one distinguishing feature of each class

(iii) Give one example of each class

15. Match the following animals with their respective phyla:

(i) *Amoeba*
to ?

(ii) *Earthworm*
to ?

(iii) *Starfish*
to ?

(iv) *Cockroach*
to ?

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Answer Key

Q. No.	Answer
1	(i) Cellular, Tissue, Organ/Organ syste loose aggregates, e.g., *Spongilla* (Porife (Cnidaria); Organ system level: e.g., *Fr*
2	(i) Symmetry: arrangement of body par symmetry: *Hydra*, *Aurelia* (jellyfish); (i *Cockroach*
3	(i) Coelom: body cavity lined by mesod (Platyhelminthes); (iii) Pseudocoelomat *Earthworm* (Annelida)
4	(i) Porifera means pore-bearing; (ii) Car skeleton of spicules/spongin fibres; (iii
5	(i) Cnidocytes (stinging cells) contain n capture; (ii) Polyp: sessile, cylindrical (e free-swimming, umbrella-shaped (e.g., *Physalia*
6	(i) Platyhelminthes means flatworms (d Bilateral symmetry, triploblastic, acoelo (iii) *Taenia*
solium(*tapeworm¯taeniasis*),Schistosoma(*bloodfluke¯schistosomiasis*)	
7	(i) Pseudocoelomate (body cavity not li
bancrofti(*causesfilariasis/elephantiasis*); (*iii*)Ascaris lumbricoides(*causesascariasis*)	
8	(i) Metameric segmentation: body divic (metameres); (ii) Oligochaeta (*Earthwor* (*Hirudinaria* — leech); (iii) As above

Answer Key

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Q. No.	Answer
9	(i) Jointed appendages, chitinous exoskeleton, segmented body, open circulatory system; (ii) Insecta (*Cockroach*), Crustacea (*Prawn*), Arachnida (*Scorpion*), Myriapoda (*Centipede*); (iii) As above
10	(i) Body divided into head, foot, and visceral mass; mantle secretes calcareous shell; (ii) Gastropoda (*Pila* — snail), Bivalvia (*Unio* — freshwater mussel), Cephalopoda (*Sepia* — cuttlefish); (iii) As above
11	(i) Echinodermata means spiny-skinned animals; (ii) Water vascular system: tube feet for locomotion, food capture, and respiration; (iii) *Asterias* (starfish), *Echinus* (sea urchin)
12	(i) Urochordata (*Ascidia*), Cephalochordata (*Branchiostoma*), Vertebrata; (ii) Notochord: flexible rod between nerve cord and gut, provides skeleta support; (iii) Notochord, dorsal hollow nerve cord, pharyngeal gill slits
13	(i) Cyclostomes are jawless (Agnatha), Pisces have jaws (Gnathostomata) (ii) Cyclostomes: cartilaginous skeleton; Pisces: bony or cartilaginous skeleton; (iii) Cyclostome: *Petromyzon* (lamprey), Pisces: *Labeo* rohita(*rohu*)
14	(i) Pisces (fish), Amphibia, Reptilia, Aves (birds), Mammalia; (ii) Pisces: aquatic, gills; Amphibia: dual life, moist skin; Reptilia: dry scaly skin, terrestrial; Aves: feathers, flight; Mammalia: mammary glands, hair; (iii) Pisces: *Scoliodon*, Amphibia: *Rana*, Reptilia: *Crocodylus*, Aves: *Columba*, Mammalia: *Homo* sapiens
15	(i) *Amoeba* to*Protozoa*(*Protista*); (*ii*)*Earthworm* to*Annelida*; (*iii*)*Starfish* to*Echinodermata*; (*iv*)*Cockroach* to*Arthropoda*

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