Gr 11 Animal diversity

1. How is a phylum defined? *

- A group of organisms that have similar body plan
- A group of organisms that are related through evolution
- Both of the above
- None of the above

2. Look at the images below, what type of symmetry do they all display? *

- Radial
- Bilateral
- Asymmetrical

3. Which of the following is an advantage of having a through gut? *

- Ingested food does not mix with egested waste
- Digestion is a continuous process
- Peristalsis through the digestive tract can function independently to the body wall
- All of the above

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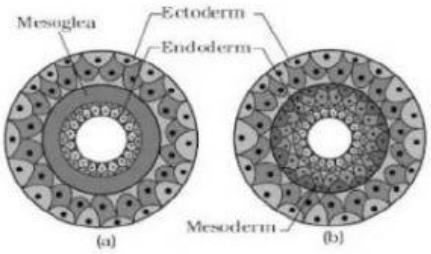
4. Which of the following images represents a triploblastic body plan? *



- Image a
- Image b
- Both
- Neither

5. Which of the following is a disadvantage of being a coelomate? *

- Digestive tract and body wall can function independently
- Coelom acts as a hydrostatic skeleton
- Coelomic fluid acts as a transport medium for nutrients, gases and wastes
- None of the above

6. Which phylum do the following organisms belong to? *

- Cnidaria
- Platyhelminthes
- Chordata
- Porifera

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7. Which phylum has all of the following characteristics regarding body plan? It is bilaterally symmetrical, displays cephalisation, has a hydrostatic skeleton, one opening to the gut and is a triploblast. *

- Chordata
- Cnidaria
- Platyhelminthes
- Annelida

8. Which phylum has a through gut, segmentation, is bilaterally symmetrical, has an external skeleton, a small coelom and a vertral nerve chord? *

- Chordata
- Anthropoda
- Annelids
- Crustaceans

9. Which phylum to the following organisms belong to? *

- Annelida
- Worms
- Annelids
- Platyhelminthes

10. Which phylum is described here? The organisms in this phylum are diverse but all display cephalisation, have a through gut, and are coelomates with endoskeletons. They are ubiquitous triploblasts with advanced nervous systems. *

- Chordata
- Mammals
- Crustaceans
- Anthropoda

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