

L1 - WORMS

Multiple Choice

1. Which worm has a soft, cylindrical body with no segments?
 - a. Annelids
 - b. Nematodes
 - c. Platyhelminthes
 - d. Earthworms
2. Where do Nematodes typically live?
 - a. Inside human intestines
 - b. In water or soil
 - c. On tree leaves
 - d. In the air
3. Which type of worm is known to breathe through gills or skin?
 - a. Nematodes
 - b. Platyhelminthes
 - c. Annelids
 - d. None of the above
4. Which worm has a body divided into segments called metamerer?
 - a. Nematodes
 - b. Platyhelminthes
 - c. Annelids
 - d. None of the above
5. What is the reproductive system of Platyhelminthes?
 - a. Heterosexual
 - b. Hermaphrodite
 - c. Asexual
 - d. Both a & b

True & False

1. Nematodes have segmented bodies.
2. Platyhelminthes have no legs, respiratory, or digestive system.
3. Some annelids are hermaphrodites.
4. Annelids' bodies are not divided into segments.
5. Taenia tapeworm can be found in human intestines.

Fill in the Blank

1. Nematodes have soft, cylindrical bodies with no _____ or rings.
2. The Taenia tapeworm is a _____ that lives in human intestines.
3. Annelids have bodies divided into segments called _____.
4. Some annelids breathe through _____.
5. Platyhelminthes can _____ themselves

Match Column A to Column B

Answer	Column A	Column B
	1. Nematodes	a. Segmented body with metamerer
	2. Platyhelminthes	b. soft, cylindrical bodies with no segments
	3. Annelids	c. Hermaphrodites, can fertilize themselves
	4. Earthworms	d. Live in soil, breathe through skin
	5. Taenia tapeworm	e. Parasite in human intestines

Short Answer Questions

1. Describe the habitat and body structure of Nematodes.

2. How do Platyhelminthes reproduce, and what is an example of this type of worm?

3. Explain the respiratory system and body segmentation of Annelids.

L2 – MOLLUSCS

Multiple Choice

1. What type of symmetry does molluscs have?
 - a. Radial symmetry
 - b. Bilateral symmetry
 - c. Asymmetry
 - d. None of the above
2. Which part of a mollusc's body contains the main organs?
 - a. Head
 - b. Body mass

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- c. Muscular foot
- d. Shell
- 3. How do aquatic molluscs breathe?
 - a. Through gills
 - b. Through lungs
 - c. Through their skin
 - d. Through tentacles
- 4. Which group of molluscs have spiral-shaped shells with a single valve?
 - a. Bivalves
 - b. Cephalopods
 - c. Gastropods
 - d. All of the above
- 5. What is the reproductive system of most molluscs?
 - a. Heterosexual
 - b. Hermaphrodite
 - c. Asexual
 - d. Both a and b

True & False

1. Most molluscs live in the sea or in fresh water.
2. The body of a mollusc is divided into two main parts.
3. Aquatic molluscs breathe through lungs.
4. Cephalopods have shells with two valves.
5. Most molluscs are hermaphrodites and oviparous.

Fill in the Blank

1. Molluscs have a soft body divided into three parts: head, body, and _____ foot.
2. The body of a mollusc is covered by a fine membrane called the _____.
3. _____ molluscs breathe through gills, while terrestrial molluscs breathe through lungs.
4. Most molluscs are hermaphrodites and _____.
5. Cephalopods have tentacles but no _____.

Match Column A to Column B

Answer	Column A	Column B
	1. Gastropods	a. Tentacles, no shell
	2. Bivalves	b. Shell with two valves
	3. Cephalopods	c. Spiral-shaped shell with a single valve
	4. Mantle	d. Fine membrane producing protective shell
	5. Muscular foot	e. Used for movement

Short Answer Questions

1. Describe the body structure and functions of molluscs.

2. Explain the difference between aquatic and terrestrial molluscs in terms of respiration.

3. What are the three main groups of molluscs and their characteristics?

L3 – ARTHROPODS

Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of arthropods?
 - a. Segmented body covered by a thick cuticle
 - b. Body divided into three parts
 - c. Bilateral symmetry
 - d. No legs
2. In some arthropods, the head and thorax are joined to form a:
 - a. Cephalothorax
 - b. Metamere
 - c. Abdomen
 - d. Pupa

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3. Terrestrial arthropods breathe through:
 - a. Gills
 - b. Trachea
 - c. Skin
 - d. Lungs
4. Arthropods that hatch as larvae and undergo metamorphosis are:
 - a. Oviparous
 - b. Viviparous
 - c. Carnivorous
 - d. Scavengers
5. Which group of arthropods includes lobsters and crabs?
 - a. Myriapods
 - b. Arachnids
 - c. Crustaceans
 - d. Insects

True & False

1. All arthropods have a body divided into three parts: head, thorax, and abdomen.
2. Arthropods can be carnivorous, herbivorous, or scavengers.
3. Most arthropods have indistinguishable male and female sexes.
4. Arthropods grow continuously without shedding their exoskeleton.
5. Some arthropods have simple eyes called ocelli.

Fill in the Blank

1. Arthropods have a segmented body covered by a thick _____.
2. The head and thorax of some arthropods are joined to form a _____.
3. Terrestrial arthropods breathe through _____.
4. Arthropods shed their old exoskeleton and grow a new one, a process called _____.
5. Some arthropods hatch as larvae and undergo _____.

Match Column A to Column B

Answer	Column A	Column B
	1. Crustaceans	a. 8 legs
	2. Myriapods	b. 6 legs, 2 antennae, 2 or 4 wings
	3. Arachnids	c. 10 legs
	4. Insects	d. Worm-like body, many legs
	5. Metamorphosis	e. Process of transformation in insects

Short Answer Questions

4. Describe the main characteristics of arthropod bodies.

5. Explain the respiration process in terrestrial and aquatic arthropods.

6. What is the process of molting in arthropods, and why is it necessary?

L4 – ECHINODERMS

Multiple Choice

1. What type of symmetry do adult echinoderms have
 - a. Radial symmetry
 - b. Bilateral symmetry
 - c. Asymmetry
 - d. No symmetry
2. Which echinoderm group has a body shape like a star?
 - a. Echinoidea
 - b. Stellerioidea
 - c. Crinoidea
 - d. Holothuroidea
3. What is the main function of the ambulacral apparatus in echinoderms?
 - a. Nutrition
 - b. Respiration
 - c. Movement
 - d. Reproduction

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4. How do most echinoderms breathe?
 - a. Through gills
 - b. Through their skin
 - c. Through lungs
 - d. Through their mouth
5. What can starfish regenerate?
 - a. Only their legs
 - b. Only their central disc
 - c. Legs and part of the central disc
 - d. Cannot regenerate body parts

True & False

1. Echinoderm larvae have radial symmetry.
2. Echinoderms have an internal skeleton made up of plaques.
3. Echinoderms can be carnivorous.
4. Fertilization in echinoderms is internal.
5. Some echinoderms have simple gills for respiration.

Fill in the Blank

1. Adult echinoderms have _____ symmetry, while larvae have bilateral symmetry.
2. The main types of body shapes in echinoderms are rounded, cylindrical, and _____.
3. The ambulacral apparatus in echinoderms enables _____.
4. Most echinoderms breathe through their _____.
5. Starfish can regenerate body parts or a whole body from a single leg with part of the _____.

Match Column A to Column B

ANSWER	Column A	Column B
	1. Echinozoa	a. Sea lilies
	2. Stolidozoa	b. Sea urchins
	3. Crinozoa	c. Ophiura
	4. Holothurozoa	d. Starfish
	5. Ophiurozoa	e. Sea cucumbers

Short Answer Questions

1. Describe the main characteristics of echinoderm bodies.

2. What are the different groups of echinoderms.

3. Describe the nutrition of echinoderms?

L5 – VERTEBRATES & MAMMALS

Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following animals is capable of flying?
 - a. Dolphin
 - b. Kangaroo
 - c. Bat
 - d. Platypus
2. What is the function of the mammary glands in mammals?
 - a. To keep the body warm
 - b. To produce milk
 - c. To aid in respiration
 - d. To provide nutrients
3. What type of symmetry do mammals have?
 - a. Radial symmetry
 - b. Bilateral symmetry
 - c. Asymmetry
 - d. No symmetry
4. Which type of mammal gives birth to live young and feeds them with milk?
 - a. Monotremes
 - b. Marsupials
 - c. Placentals
 - d. All of the above

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5. How do aquatic mammals breathe?
- a. Through their skin
 - b. Through gills
 - c. Through lungs
 - d. Through their mouth

True & False

1. Most mammals are aquatic animals.
2. The shape of a mammal's teeth depends on its diet.
3. Mammals have an internal skeleton made up of bones.
4. Mammals are homeothermic or warm-blooded.
5. Marsupials develop inside the mother's body, in the uterus.

Fill in the Blank

1. Mammals have a neck that joins the head to the _____.
2. Mammal bodies are covered with _____ or fur which keeps them warm.
3. Terrestrial mammals have legs, aquatic mammals have fins, and bats have _____.
4. Mammals use _____ to breathe.
5. Mammals are viviparous and give birth to _____ young.

Match Column A to Column B

ANSWER	Column A	Column B
	1. Monotremes	a. Develop in the mother's pouch
	2. Marsupials	b. Develop inside the mother's body
	3. Placentals	c. Born from eggs, have a beak
	4. Carnivores	d. Eat meat
	5. Herbivores	e. Eat plants

Short Answer Questions

7. Describe how mammals' breath.

8. Explain the viviparous development in mammals.

9. What are the three groups of mammals?

L6 – BIRDS

Multiple Choice

1. What is the main adaptation that makes a bird's body aerodynamic?
 - a. Long neck
 - b. Hollow bones
 - c. Four limbs
 - d. Feathers
2. What are the back limbs of birds called?
 - a. Wings
 - b. Legs
 - c. Fins
 - d. Flippers
3. Birds use _____ to breathe, which are connected to air sacs.
 - a. Gills
 - b. Lungs
 - c. Skin
 - d. Feathers
4. Birds are oviparous, which means they:
 - a. Give birth to live young
 - b. Lay eggs
 - c. Undergo metamorphosis
 - d. Hatch from larvae
5. Which bird has a wide, flat beak that it uses to filter water for food?
 - a. Buzzard
 - b. Swallow
 - c. Heron
 - d. Duck

True & False

1. Birds have a horny mandible or beak but no teeth.
2. All birds have a long neck.
3. Birds' bones are solid and heavy.
4. Birds are homeothermal or warm-blooded.
5. The shape of a bird's beak depends on the food it eats.

Fill in the Blank

1. Each feather has an axis or _____.
2. Bird bones are _____ to make their body light.
3. Birds' strong wing muscles are attached to the sternum or _____.
4. Birds lay eggs, which are incubated until the _____ hatch.
5. The lungs are connected to air sacs which enable birds to breathe and _____.

Match Column A to Column B

ANSWER	Column A	Column B
	1. Buzzard	a. Wide, flat beak
	2. Swallow	b. Strong, curved beak
	3. Heron	c. Strong, short beak
	4. Duck	d. Short beak
	5. Rooster	e. Long, pointed beak

Short Answer Questions

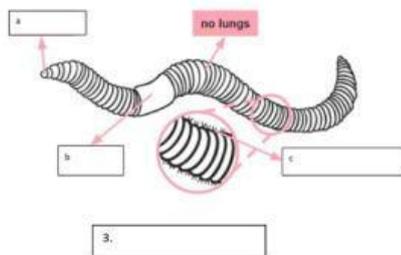
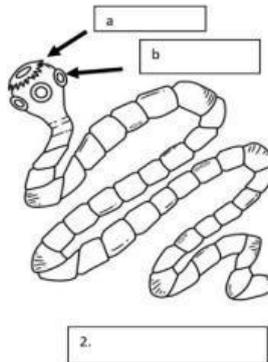
4. Describe the main characteristics that make a bird's body aerodynamic.

5. Explain how birds' respiratory system supports their ability to fly.

6. What are the different beak shapes in birds, and how do they relate to the birds' diet?

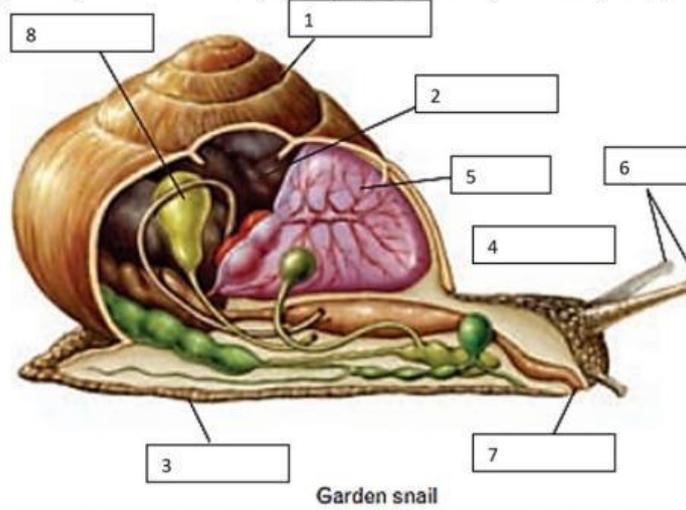
LABEL THE DIAGRAMS

- Tapeworm, earthworm, pinworm, head, sucker, setae or hair, hook, clitellum

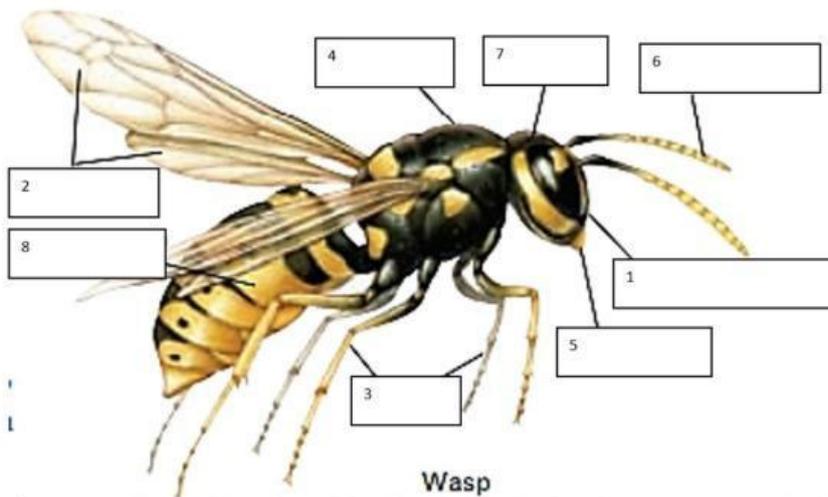


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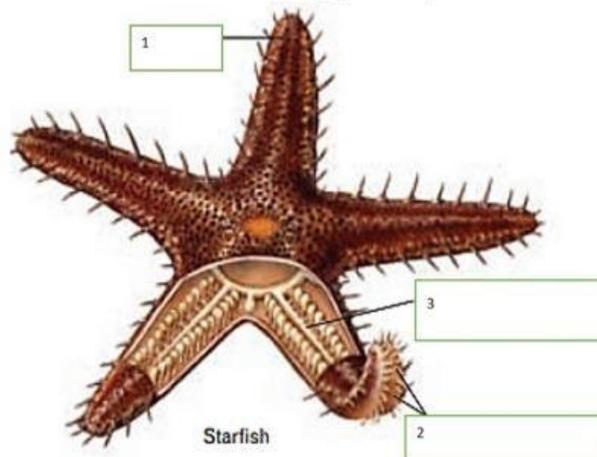
- Labels for the head, body mass, muscular foot, shell, eyes, mouth, stomach, lungs



- A diagram of an arthropod labels for the head, thorax, abdomen, antennae, legs, compound eyes, wings, mouth.

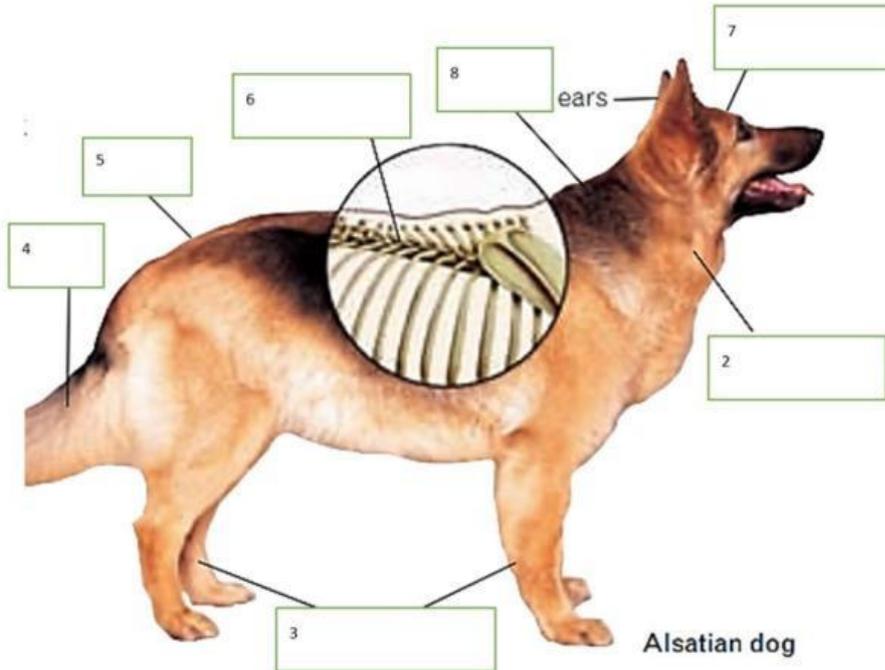


- A diagram of an echinoderm label for the ambulacral apparatus, ambulacral feet, arm.



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- A diagram of a mammal labels for the head, neck, trunk, limbs, tail, hair or fur, and spinal column



- A diagram of a bird label for the head, neck, trunk, wings, legs, spinal column, feathers, rachis, barbs, calamus, and beak

