BIOLOGY

BOOKS - KUMAR PRAKASHAN KENDRA

BIOLOGY (GUJRATI ENGLISH)

ANIMAL KINGDOM

Section A Exam Oriented Questions Answers From Darpan

1. Why there was a need of change in classification system?

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2. Discuss various level of organisation in animal kingdom.

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3. Describe different types of Symmetry.

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4. Describe Diploblastic and Triploblastic organisation in animals.

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5. What is coelom ? Describe its types.

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6. Definitions/Explanation:

Metameric segmentation :

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7. What are the Chordates and non-chordates ?

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8. Mention the features of animal classification.

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9. Give general characteristic of phylum Porifera.

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10. Give general characteristics of phylum coelenterata/cnidaria.

Watch Video Solution

11. Write general character of phylum Ctenophora.

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12. What is bioluminescence.

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13. Describe phylum platyhelminthes.

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14. Write general features of flatworms.

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15. Write general characters of Aschelminthes.

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16. Write the general characters of Annelida.

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17. Describe the largest phylum of Animalia.

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18. Write short note on Arthropoda.

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19. Write general characters of phylum Mollusca.

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20. Write general characters of phylum-Echinodermata.

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21. Write short note on Hemichordata.

Watch Video Solution

22. Write the general characters of phylum - chordata.

Watch Video Solution

23. Write short note on class - Cyclostomata.

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24. Give difference :

Chondrichthyes and Osteichthyes

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25. By giving proper examples describe the general characters of class - Osteichthyes.

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26. Describe Amphibia.

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27. Describe first tetrapoda.

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28. Write short note on Reptilia.

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29. Write short note on class - Aves.

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30. Describe class - Mammalia.

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31. Give a comparative features of all phyla under animal kingdom.

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32. Mention the features of animal classification.

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33. Which organism is having cellular level of organisation?

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34. How many types of digestive system are there?

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35. Describe types of circulatory system.

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36. Give an example of diploblastic and triplobiastic organism.

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37. Give examples of acoelomates animals.

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38. What is Pseudocoelomate?

Watch Video Solution

39. Name the animals which possess true coelom.

Watch Video Solution

40. What is metamerism?

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41. Explain water transport in porifera.

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42. State the use of cnidoblasts.

Watch Video Solution

43. Explain alternation of generation in cnidaria.

Watch Video Solution

44. What is bioluminescence.

Watch Video Solution

45. Mention the body organisation of flatworm.

Watch Video Solution

46. Which animal has power of regeneration ?

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47. Give examples of Aschelminthes.

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48. How does annelida move?

Watch Video Solution

49. Name aquatic annelida.

Watch Video Solution

50. What is mantle cavity?

Watch Video Solution

51. Which is the most distinctive feature of echinoderms?

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52. Give examples of hemichordata.

Watch Video Solution

53. Name the subphyla of chordata.

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54. All vertebractes are chordates but all chordates are not vertebrate. Explain.

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55. Why do chondrichthyes swim constantly?

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56. What is the use of air bladder?

Watch Video Solution

57. What does the word 'Amphibia' means?

Watch Video Solution

58. Name a limbless amphibia.

Watch Video Solution

59. Which reptiles shed their skin?

Watch Video Solution

60. What is the use of air sacs in birds?

Watch Video Solution

61. Which is the most unique mammalian characteristic?

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Section B Difference Scientific Reasons

1. Give difference :

Diploblastic and Triploblastic

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2. Give difference :

Acoelomate and Coelomate

Watch Video Solution

3. Give difference :

Non Chordata and Chordata

Watch Video Solution

4. Give difference :

Invertebrates and Vertebrates

Watch Video Solution

5. Give difference :

Chondrichthyes and Osteichthyes

Watch Video Solution

6. Give scientific reasons :

The blood vascular system of leeches is also called haemocoelomic system.

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7. Give scientific reasons :

Annelids are evolutionary precursors of molluscs.

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8. Give scientific reasons :

Pneumatic bones are present in birds.

Watch Video Solution

9. Give scientific reasons :

Sessile animals are common in aquatic habitats.

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10. Give scientific reasons :

Having flat body is an advantage among flatworms.

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11. Give scientific reasons :

Insects are most successful group of animals.

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12. Give scientific reasons :

Knowledge of classification is very useful.

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13. Give scientific reasons :

Aschelminthes are called pseudocoelomata.

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14. Give scientific reasons :

Amphibia shows adaptation for terrestrial as well as aquatic life.

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15. Give scientific reasons :

Amphibia shows hibernation and aestivation.

Watch Video Solution

16. Give scientific reasons :

Birds show adaptations for flight.

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Section C Definition Explanation Terms Location Function

1. Definitions/Explanation:

Poikilotherms:

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2. Definitions/Explanation:

Homoeotherms:

3. Definitions/Explanation:

Hermaphrodite :

4. Definitions/Explanation:

Bioluminescence :

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5. Definitions/Explanation:

Ectoparasites :

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6. Definitions/Explanation:

Endoparasites :

Watch Video Solution

7. Definitions/Explanation:

Open circulatory system :

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8. Definitions/Explanation:

Closed circulatory system:

Watch Video Solution

9. Definitions/Explanation:

Coelom :

Watch Video Solution

10. Definitions/Explanation:

Metameric segmentation :

Watch Video Solution

11. Definitions/Explanation:

Symmetry :

Watch Video Solution

12. Definitions/Explanation:

Notochord :

13. Definitions/Explanation:

Metagenesis :

14. Definitions/Explanation:

Polyp :

15. Definitions/Explanation:

Medusa :

16. Definitions/Explanation:

External fertilisation :

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17. Definitions/Explanation:

Internal fertilisation :

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18. Location and Functions :

Collar cell :

Watch Video Solution

19. Location and Functions :

Choanocytes :

Watch Video Solution

20. Location and Functions :

Stinging cell or Cnidoblasts :

 Watch Video Solution

21. Location and Functions :

Tentacles :

 Watch Video Solution

22. Location and Functions :

Flame cells :

Watch Video Solution

23. Location and Functions :

Parapodia or chitinous setae :

Watch Video Solution

24. Location and Functions :

Nephridia :

Watch Video Solution

25. Location and Functions :

Malpighian tubules/green glands :

Watch Video Solution

26. Location and Functions :

Radula :

Watch Video Solution

27. Location and Functions :

Water vascular system :

Watch Video Solution

28. Location and Functions :

Notochord :

Watch Video Solution

29. Location and Functions :

Nerve cord :

Watch Video Solution

30. Location and Functions :

Pharyngeal gill slits :

Watch Video Solution

31. Location and Functions :

Skull or cranium :

Watch Video Solution

32. Location and Functions :

Claspers :

Watch Video Solution

Section D Text Book Exercise

1. What are the difficulties that you would face in classification of animals, if common fundamental features are not taken into account?

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2. If you are given a specimen, what are the steps that you would follow to classify it ?

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3. How useful is the study of the nature of body cavity and coelom in the classification of animals?

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4. Distinguish between intracellular and extracellular digestion.

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5. What is the difference between direct and indirect development?

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6. What are the peculiar features that you find in parasitic platyhelminthes ?

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7. What are the reasons that you can think of for the arthropods to constitute the largest group of the animal kingdom ?

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8. Water vascular system is the characteristic of which group of the following:

(a) Porifera

(b) Ctenophora

(c) Echinodermata

(d) Chordata

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9. All vertebractes are chordates but all chordates are not vertebrate. Explain.

Watch Video Solution

10. How important is the presence of air bladder in Pisces ?

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11. What are the modifications that are observed in birds that help them fly?

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12. Could the number of eggs or young ones produced by an oviparous and viviparous mother be equal ? Why?

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13. Segmentation in the body is first observed in which of the following:

(a) Platyhelminthes

(b) Aschelminthes

(c) Annelida

(d) Arthropoda

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14. Match the following:

A		B	
(a)	Operculum	(i)	Ctenophora
(b)	Parapodia	(ii)	Mollusca
(c)	Scales	(iii)	Porifera
(d)	Comb plates	(iv)	Reptilia
(e)	Radula	(v)	Annelida
(f)	Hairs	(vi)	Cyclostomata and Chondrichthyes
(g)	Choanocytes	(vii)	Mammalia
(h)	Gill slits	(viii)	Osteichthyes

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15. Prepare a list of some animals that are found parasitic on human beings.

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Section E Solution Of Ncert Exemplar Multiple Choice Questions Mcqs

1. In some animal groups, the body is found divided into compartments with at least some organs. This characteristic feature is named

(A) Segmentation

(B) Metamerism

(C) Metagenesis

(D) Metamorphosis

A. Segmentation

B. Metamerism

C. Metagenesis

D. Metamorphosis

Answer: B

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2. Given below are types of cells present in some animals. Which of the following cells can differentiate to perform different fucntions ?

(A) Choanocytes

(B) Interstitial cells

(C) Gastrodermal cells

(D) Nematocytes

A. Choanocytes

B. Interstitial cells

C. Gastrodermal cells

D. Nematocytes

Answer: B

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3. Which one of the following sets of animals share a four chambered heart ?

(A) Amphibian, Reptiles, Birds

(B) Crocodiles, Birds, Mammals

(C) Crocodiles, Lizards, Turtles

(D) Lizards, Mammals, Birds

A. Amphibian, Reptiles, Birds

B. Crocodiles, Birds, Mammals

C. Crocodiles, Lizards, Turtles

D. Lizards, Mammals, Birds

Answer: B

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4. Which of the following pairs of animals has non-glandular skin ?

(A) Snake and Frog

(B) Chameleon and Turtle

(C) Frog and Pigeon

(D) Crocodile and Tiger

A. Snake and Frog

B. Chameleon and Turtle

C. Frog and Pigeon

D. Crocodile and Tiger

Answer: B

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5. Birds and mammals share one of the following characteristics as a common feature.

(A) Pigmented skin

(B) Pneumatic bones

(C) Viviparity

(D) Warm blooded body

A. Pigmented skin

B. Pneumatic bones

C. Viviparity

D. Warm blooded body

Answer: D

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6. Which one of the following sets of animals belong to a single taxonomic group ?

(A) Cuttlefish, Jellyfish, Silverfish, Dogfish, Starfish

(B) Bat, Pigeon, Butterfly

(C) Monkey, Chimpanzee, Man

(D) Silkworm, Tapeworm, Earthworm

A. Cuttlefish, Jellyfish, Silverfish, Dogfish, Starfish

B. Bat, Pigeon, Butterfly

C. Monkey, Chimpanzee, Man

D. Silkworm, Tapeworm, Earthworm

Answer: C

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7. Which one of the following statements is incorrect?

(A) Mesoglea is present in between ectoderm and endoderm in Obelia.

(B) Asterias exhibits radial symmetry

(C) Fasciola is a pseudocoelomate animal

(D) Taenia is a triploblastic animal

A. Mesoglea is present in between ectoderm and endoderm in Obelia.

B. Asterias exhibits radial symmetry an

C. Fasciola is a pseudocoelomate animal

D. Taenia is a triploblastic animal

Answer: C

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8. Which one of the following statements is incorrect?

(A) In cockroaches and prawns excretion of waste material occurs through malpighian tubules.

(B) In ctenophores, locomotion is mediated by comb plates.

(C) In Fasciola flame cells take part in excretion

(D) Earthworms are hermaphrodites and yet cross fertilization take place among them.

A. In cockroaches and prawns excretion of waste material occurs through malpighian tubules.

B. In ctenophores, locomotion is mediated by comb plates.

C. In Fasciola flame cells take part in excretion

D. Earthworms are hermaphrodites and yet cross fertilization take place among them.

Answer: A

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9. Which one of the following is oviparous ?

(A) Platypus

(B) Flying fox (Bat)

(C) Elephant

(D) Whale

A. Platypus

B. Flying fox (Bat)

C. Elephant

D. Whale

Answer: A

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10. Which one of the following is not a poisonous snake ?

(A) Cobra

(B) Viper

(C) Python

(D) Krait

A. Cobra

B. Viper

C. Python

D. Krait

Answer: C

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11. Match the following list of animals with their level of organisation.

Division of Labour		Animal	
(a)	Organ level	(1)	Pheritima
(b)	Cellular agregate level	(2)	Fasciola
(c)	Tissue level	(3)	Spongilla
(d)	Organ system level	(4)	Obelia

(A) (a - 2), (b - 3), (C-4), (d - 1)

(B) (a - 2), (b - 4), (C-3), (d - 1)

(C) (a - 4), (b - 1), (C-2), (d - 3)

(D) (a - 1), (b - 4), (C-3), (d - 2)

A. (a - 2), (b - 3), (C-4), (d - 1)

B. (a - 2), (b - 4), (C-3), (d - 1)

C. (a - 4), (b - 1), (C-2), (d - 3)

D. (a - 1), (b - 4), (C-3), (d - 2)

Answer: A

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12. Body cavity is the cavity present between body wall and gut wall. In some animals the body cavity is not lined by mesoderm. Such animals are called.

(A) Acoelomate

(B) Pseudocoelomate

(C) Coelomate

(D) Haemocoelomate

A. Acoelomate

B. Pseudocoelomate

C. Coelomate

D. Haemocoelomate

Answer: B

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13. Match the column A with column B and choose the correct option.

Column A		Column B	
(a)	Porifera	(1)	Canal system
(b)	Aschelminthes	(2)	Water-vascular system
(c)	Annelida	(3)	Muscular Pharynx Comb plates
(d)	Arthropoda	(4)	Jointed appendages
(e)	Echinodermata	(5)	Metameres

(A) (a - 2), (b - 3), (C-5), (d - 4), (e - 1)

(B) (a - 2), (b-5), (C-3), (d - 4), (e - 1)

(C) (a - 1), (b - 3), (C-5), (d - 4), (e - 2)

(D) (a - 1), (b - 5), (C-3), (d - 4), (e - 2)

A. (a - 2), (b - 3), (C-5), (d - 4), (e - 1)

B. (a - 2), (b-5), (C-3), (d - 4), (e - 1)

C. (a - 1), (b - 3), (C-5), (d - 4), (e - 2)

D. (a - 1), (b - 5), (C-3), (d - 4), (e - 2)

Answer: C

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Section E Solution Of Ncert Exemplar Very Short Answer Type Questions Vsqs

1. Identify the phylum in which adults exhibit radial symmetry and larva exhibit bilateral symmetry.

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2. What is the importance of pneumatic bones and air sacs in Aves ?

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3. What is metagenesis ? Mention an example which exhibits this phenomenon.

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4. What is the role of feathers ?

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5. Which group of chordates possess sucking and circular mouth without jaws ?

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6. Give one example each for an animal possessing placoid scales and that with cycloid scales.

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7. Mention two modifications in reptiles required for terrestrial mode of life.

Watch Video Solution

8. Mention one example each for animals with chitinous exoskeleton and those covered by a calcareous shell.

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9. What is the role of radula in molluscs ?

Watch Video Solution

10. Name the animal, which exhibits the phenomenon of bioluminescence. Mention the phylum to which it belongs.

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11. Write one example for each of the following in the space provided.

(a) Cold blooded animal

(b) Warm blooded animal

(c) Animal possessing dry and cornified skin

(d) Dioecious animal

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12. Give difference :

Diploblastic and Triploblastic

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13. Give an example of the following:

(a) Roundworm

(b) Fish possessing poison sting

(c) A limbless reptile/amphibian

(d) An oviparous mammal

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14. Provide appropriate technical term in the space provided.

(a) Blood-filled cavity in arthropods .....

(b) Free-floating form of cnidaria .....

(c) Stinging organ of jelly fishes .....

(d) Lateral appendages in aquatic annelids .....

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15. Match the following:

	Animals		Locomotory Organ
(a)	Octopus	(i)	Limbs
(b)	Crocodile	(ii)	Comb plates
(c)	Catta	(iii)	Tentacles
(d)	Ctenoplana	(iv)	Fins

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Section E Solution Of Ncert Exemplar Short Answer Type Questions

1. Closed circulatory system and Open circulatory system

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2. Sort out the animals on the basis of their symmetry (radial or bilateral) coelenterates, ctenophores, annelids, arthropods and echinoderms.

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3. There has been an increase in the number of chambers in heart during evolution of vertebrates. Give the names of the class of vertebrates having two, three or four chambered heart.

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4. Fill up the blank spaces appropriately

Phylum/ class	Excretory organ	Circulatory organ	Respiratory organ
Arthropoda	.....	.....	Lungs/Gills Tracheal system
.....	Nephridia	Closed	Skin/ Parapodia
.....	Metanephridia	Open	.....
Amphibia	.....	Closed	Lung

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5. Match the following :

(a)	Amphibia	(i)	Air bladder
(b)	Mammals	(ii)	Cartilaginous notochord
(c)	Chondrichthyes	(iii)	Mammary glands
(d)	Osteichthyes	(iv)	Pneumatic bones
(e)	Cyclostomata	(v)	Dual habitat
(f)	Aves	(vi)	Sucking and circular mouth without jaws.

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6. Endoparasites are found inside the host body, Mention the special structure possessed by these and which enables them to survive in those conditions.

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7. Match the following and write correct choice in space provided

	Animal		Characteristics
(a)	Pila	(i)	Jointed appendages
(b)	Cockroach	(ii)	Perching
(c)	Asterias	(iii)	Water vascular system
(d)	Torpedo	(iv)	Electric organ
(e)	Parrot	(v)	Presence of shell
(f)	Dog fish	(vi)	Placoid scales

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8. Closed circulatory system and Open circulatory system

Watch Video Solution

9. Give the characteristic features of the following citing one example of each

(a) Chondrichthyes and Osteichthyes

(b) Urochordata and Cephalochordata

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10. Mention two similarities between

(a) Aves and mammals

(b) A frog and crocodile

(c) A turtle and pila

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11. Name

(a) A limbless animal

(b) A cold blooded animal

(c) A warm blooded animal

(d) An animal possessing dry and cornified skin

(e) An animal having canal system and spicules

(f) An animal with cnidoblasts

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12. Give an example for each of the following

(a) A viviparous animal

(b) A fish possessing a poison sting

(c) A fish possessing an electric organ

(d) An organ, which regulates buoyancy

(e) Animal, which exhibits alternation of generation

(f) Oviparous animal with mammary gland

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13. Excretory organs of different animals are given below. Choose correctly and write in the space provided.

	Animal		Excretory organ/Unit
(a)	Balanoglossus	(i)	Metanephridia
(b)	Leech	(ii)	Nephridia
(c)	Locust	(iii)	Flame cells
(d)	Liver fluke	(iv)	Absent
(e)	Sea urchin	(v)	Malpighian tubule
(f)	Pila	(vi)	Proboscis gland

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Section E Solution Of Ncert Exemplar Long Answer Type Questions

1. Give three major differences between chordates and non - chordates and draw a schematic sketch of a chordate showing those feature.

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2. What is the relationship between germinal layers and the formation of body cavity in case of coelomate, acoelomates and pseudocoelomates ?

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3. Comment upon the habitats and external features of animals belonging to class - Amphibia and Reptilia.

4. Mammals are most adapted among the vertebrates. Elaborate.

Questions From Module Important Mcq For Neet

1. Of the following animals, which are triploblastic ?

(A) Sponges

(B) Renophore

(C) Coelenterata

(D) Flatworms

A. Sponges

B. Renophore

C. Coelenterata

D. Flatworms

Answer: D

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2. Larvae of jellyfish is called .....

(A) Planula

(B) Medussa

(C) Polyp

(D) Blastula

A. Planula

B. Medussa

C. Polyp

D. Blastula

Answer: A

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3. Of the following which is respiratory organ of scorpion ?

(A) Gills

(B) Lungs

(C) Ctenidia

(D) Booklungs

A. Gills

B. Lungs

C. Ctenidia

D. Booklungs

Answer: D

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4. By which, Hydra conducts nerve impulse and stimulation ?

(A) Nervenet

(B) Nematocytes

(C) Sensory cells

(D) Nerve cells

A. Nervenet

B. Nematocytes

C. Sensory cells

D. Nerve cells

Answer: A

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Questions From Module Questions Paper

1. Name the animal phyla, with open circulatory system.

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2. What are diploblastic animals ?

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3. Definitions/Explanation:

Metameric segmentation :

Watch Video Solution

4. State the use of cnidoblasts.

Watch Video Solution

5. Give example of round worms.

Watch Video Solution

6. Give example of connecting link between annelida and arthropoda.

Watch Video Solution

7. Describe different types of Symmetry.

Watch Video Solution

8. Give difference :

Chondrichthyes and Osteichthyes

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Objective Section Multiple Choice Questions Mcqs

1. Radial symmetry is present in :

(A) Coelenterates

(B) Ctenophores

(C) Echinoderms

(D) All of these

A. Coelenterates

B. Ctenophores

C. Echinoderms

D. All of these

Answer: D

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2. Physalia is commonly called as

(A) Sea Anemone

(B) Sea-fan

(C) Portuguese man-of-war

(D) Sea-pen

A. Sea Anemone

B. Sea-fan

C. Portuguese man-of-war

D. Sea-pen

Answer: C

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3. Bioluminescence is the property of

(A) Coelenterata

(B) Ctenophores

(C) Platy-helminthes

(D) Annelida

A. Coelenterata

B. Ctenophores

C. Platy-helminthes

D. Annelida

Answer: B

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4. Hirudinaria is

(A) Locust

(B) Blood sucking leech

(C) Roundworm

(D) Hookworm

A. Locust

B. Blood sucking leech

C. Roundworm

D. Hookworm

Answer: B

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5. Rasping organ for feeding, called as

(A) Radula

(B) Malpighian tubules

(C) Nephridia

(D) Muscular pharynx

A. Radula

B. Malpighian tubules

C. Nephridia

D. Muscular pharynx

Answer: A

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6. Ctenophores are commonly called as

(A) Roundworm

(B) Sea walnuts

(C) Hookworms

(D) Flatworms

A. Roundworm

B. Sea walnuts

C. Hookworms

D. Flatworms

Answer: B

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7. Flatworms are

(A) Mostly ectoparasites

(B) Radially symmetrical

(C) Coelomates

(D) Triplobasts

A. Mostly ectoparasites

B. Radially symmetrical

C. Coelomates

D. Triplobasts

Answer: D

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8. Spongilla is

A. Flatworm

B. Fresh water sponge

C. Bath sponge

D. liver fluke

Answer: B

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9. Fasciola is commonly called as

A. Liver fluke

B. Tapeworm

C. Planaria

D. Sea-pen

Answer: A

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10. Octopus is

(A) Squid

(B) Devil fish

(C) Locust

(D) tusk shell

A. Squid

B. Devil fish

C. Locust

D. tusk shell

Answer: B

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11. Excretory system is absent in

(A) Loligo

(B) Ophiura

(C) Antedon

(D) both (B) and (C)

A. Loligo

B. Ophiura

C. Antedon

D. both (B) and (C)

Answer: D

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12. Air bladder is present in

(A) Scolidon

(B) Exocoetus

(C) Trygon

(D) Pristis

A. Scolidon

B. Exocoetus

C. Trygon

D. Pristis

Answer: B

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13. Is a limbless amphibian

(A) Ichthyophis

(B) Salamandra

(C) Hyla

(D) Bufo

A. Ichthyophis

B. Salamandra

C. Hyla

D. Bufo

Answer: A

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14. Carcharodon is

(A) Dog fish

(B) Great white shark

(C) Sting ray

(D) Saw fish

A. Dog fish

B. Great white s

C. Sting ray

D. Saw fish

Answer: B

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15. Is viviparous pair

(A) Betta, clarias

(B) Saw fish, sting ray

(C) Dog fish, flying fish

(D) Rohu, cattla

A. Betta, clarias

B. Saw fish, sting ray

C. Dog fish, flying fish

D. Rohu, cattla

Answer: B

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16. Penguin is

(A) Reptile

(B) Mammalia

(C) Bird

(D) Amphibian

A. Reptile

B. Mammalia

C. Bird

D. Amphibian

Answer: C

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17. Pick up the correct pair

A. Neophron-vulture

B. Aptenodytes-F

C. Corvus-pigeon

D. Pavo-Parrot

Answer: A

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18. Cyclostomes are

(A) Terrestial

(B) invertebrates

(C) marines

(D) poriferans

A. Terrestial

B. invertebrates

C. marines

D. poriferans

Answer: C

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19. Exocoetus is commonly called as

(A) Dog fish

(B) Sawfish

(C) Silver fish

(D) Flying fish

A. Dog fish

B. Sawfish

C. Silver fish

D. Flying fish

Answer: D

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20. Which is a fish ?

(A) Cuttle fish

(B) Silver fish

(C) Flying fish

(D) All of these

A. Cuttle fish

B. Silver fish

C. Flying fish

D. All of these

Answer: C

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21. Is a Hag fish

(A) Myxine

(B) Betta

(C) Pterophyllum

(D) Trygon

A. Myxine

B. Betta

C. Pterophyllum

D. Trygon

Answer: A

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22. Betta is a

(A) Angel fish

(B) Fighting fish

(C) Saw fish

(D) Dog fish

A. Angel fish

B. Fighting fish

C. Saw fish

D. Dog fish

Answer: B

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Objective Section Assertion Reasoning Type Questions

1. A: Birds have pneumatic Bones

R: To reduce body weight for flying in the air

(A) A and R both are correct and R is correct explanation of A.

(B) A and R are correct but R is not explanation of A.

(C) A is correct and R is false.

(D) A and R are false

A. A and R both are correct and R is correct explanation of A.

B. A and R are correct but R is not explanation of A.

C. A is correct and R is false.

D. A and R are false

Answer: A

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2. A: A fish cannot survive out of water

R: It gets O_2 from water

(A) A and R both are correct and R is correct

explanation of A.

(B) A and R are correct but R is not explanation of A.

(C) A is correct and R is false.

(D) A and R are false

A. A and R both are correct and R is correct explanation of A.

B. A and R are correct but R is not explanation of A.

C. A is correct and R is false.

D. A and R are false

Answer: A

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3. A: Most mammals are viviparous

R : They feed their young ones with their milk

(A) A and R both are correct and R is correct explanation of A.

(B) A and R are correct but R is not explanation of A.

(C) A is correct and R is false.

(D) A and R are false

A. A and R both are correct and R is correct explanation of A.

B. A and R are correct but R is not explanation of A.

C. A is correct and R is false.

D. A and R are false

Answer: B

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4. A: Urochordates and cephalochordates are often called invertebrates chordates

R : They are connecting link between invertebrates and the chordates

(A) A and R both are correct and R is correct explanation of A.

(B) A and R are correct but R is not explanation of A.

(C) A is correct and R is false.

(D) A and R are false

A. A and R both are correct and R is correct explanation of A.

B. A and R are correct but R is not explanation of A.

C. A is correct and R is false.

D. A and R are false

Answer: C

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5. A: Birds are uricotelic

R : Birds lack urinary bladder

(A) A and R both are correct and R is correct explanation of A.

(B) A and R are correct but R is not explanation of A.

(C) A is correct and R is false.

(D) A and R are false

A. A and R both are correct and R is correct explanation of A.

B. A and R are correct but R is not explanation of A.

C. A is correct and R is false.

D. A and R are false

Answer: B

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6. A: Oyster produce pearls

R : They are cultured for this purpose

(A) A and R both are correct and R is correct

explanation of A.

(B) A and R are correct but R is not explanation of A.

(C) A is correct and R is false.

(D) A and R are false

A. A and R both are correct and R is correct explanation of A.

B. A and R are correct but R is not explanation of A.

C. A is correct and R is false.

D. A and R are false

Answer: B

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7. A: Blood does not clot as leech is sucking it

R : An anticoagulant hirudin from the salivary gland checks blood clotting

(A) A and R both are correct and R is correct explanation of A.

(B) A and R are correct but R is not explanation of A.

(C) A is correct and R is false.

(D) A and R are false

A. A and R both are correct and R is correct explanation of A.

B. A and R are correct but R is not explanation of A.

C. A is correct and R is false.

D. A and R are false

Answer: A

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Objective Section Analogy Type Questions

1. Bufo : Toad :: Rana : .....

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2. Pristis : Saw fish :: Trygon : .....

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3. Exocoetus : Flying fish :: Hippocampus : .....

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4. Asterias: Star fish :: Pristis : .....

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5. Gregarious pest : locust :: living fossil : .....

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6. Ascaris : Round worm :: Ancylostoma : .....

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7. Wuchereria : Filaria worm :: Bombyx : .....

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8. Earthworm : Nephridia :: Cockroach: .....

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9. Gorgonia : Sea fan :: Pennatula : .....

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10. Taenia : Tapeworm :: Fasciola : .....

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Objective Section Pick Up The Correct Option

1. Spongilla is

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2. Bioluminescence is property of Coelenterata/ctenophora.

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3. Planaria possess high/low regeneration capacity.

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4. Jelly fish is coelenteron/ctenophora

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5. Polyp produce medusae sexually/asexually.

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6. Medusae form polyp sexually/asexually.

 Watch Video Solution

7. Locusta is gregarious pest/ living fossil

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8. Living fossil is king crab/Bombyx.

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9. Digestive/Excretory organ is proboscis gland in Hemichordata.

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10. Heart is 3/4 chambered in crocodiles.

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Objective Section True Or False

1. Flatworms are

(A) Mostly ectoparasites

(B) Radially symmetrical

(C) Coelomates

(D) Triplobasts

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2. Animals with Notochord are called as chordates.

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3. Notochord is ectodermally derived rod like structures.

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4. The animals in which body cavity is absent are called as acoelomates.

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5. Choanocytes line the spongocoel and the canals.

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6. Digestion is intracellular in porifera.

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7. Which structures help in osmoregulation and excretion in Annelids?

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8. Medusae form polyp sexually/asexually.

Watch Video Solution

9. Locusta is gregarious pest/ living fossil

Watch Video Solution

10. Heart is dorsal in chordates.

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11. Post anal tail is present in Non-chordates.

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12. name the excretory organ of balanoglossus:

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Objective Section Fill In The Blanks

1. Teeth are modified ..... which are ..... directed

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2. Air bladder is present which regulates ..... in osteichthyes.

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3. Skin is ..... without gland except the ..... at the base of tail.

4. Long Bones in birds are hollow with (pneumatic)

5. The digestive tract of birds has additional chambers ..... &.....

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6. Snakes and lizards shed their scales as .....

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7. ..... represents ear in Reptilia.

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8. Name aquatic annelida.

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9. Alimentary canal is complete with well developed ..... in Aschelminthes.

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10. Pharynx is perforated by ..... in chordates.

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