



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - CHETANA BIOLOGY (MARATHI ENGLISH)

Kingdom Animalia

Example

1. State the aim of classification.



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2. Who proposed the five-kingdom system of classification?



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3. State the aim of classification.



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4. Give an account of the different types of symmetry in animals.



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5. State the types of body plans found in animals? Give example of each.



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6. Describe the of body plan as seen in Porifera?



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7. Describe the type of body plan as seen in Hydra?



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8. Mouth and anus are present at two separate ends of digestive system. What type of a body plan is this?



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9. Describe the type of body plan as seen in Hydra?



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10. Give the salient features of phylum Porifera.



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11. What are choanocytes?



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12. Which are larval stages to porifera?



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13. Give the economic importance of sponges.



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14. Draw neat labelled diagram: Sycon



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15. Give general characteristics of Phylum Cnidaria.



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16. Polyps like Obelia produce medusae asexually and medusae produce polyps sexually. Name this phenomenon.



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17. Give the economic importance of corals.



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18. Draw neat labelled diagram.

Aurelia



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19. Describe the salient features of phylum Ctenophora.



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20. Describe: Information about coral reefs and sea fan.



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21. Ctenophora are called as comb jellies. Give reason.



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22. Cnidarians and Ctenophorans are both diploblastic. Which other character do they have in common, which is not found in other phyla?



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23. Give the characteristics of phylum Platyhelminthes.



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24. Give the parasitic adaptations of phylum Platyhelminthes.



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25. Give the economic importance of platyhelminthes.



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26. Give the salient features of phylum Aschehelminthes.



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27. Give one example of a pseudocoelomate animal.



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28. Body of Ascaris is covered with a tough and resistant cuticle. Give reason.



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29. Mention the sexual dimorphic characters displayed by Ascaris.



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30. Give the economic importance of Ascaris.



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31. Give the parasitic adaptations of *Ascaris*.



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32. Give the economic importance of *Ancylostoma* hookworm.



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33. State parasitic adaptations in Liverfluke and Ascaris.



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34. Give example of free living platyhelminth.



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35. Give the general characteristics of phylum Annelida.



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36. What are the merits and demerits of hermaphroditism.



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37. Why are leeches used in Ayurveda.



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38. What is the role of earthworm in agriculture?



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39. Earthworms are known as 'Friends of farmers'. Give reason.



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40. What is vermicompost.



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41. What is Metamerism?



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42. Give an example of a diocious Annelid.



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43. The circulatory system has evolved from open to closed type in Animal Kingdom. Which Phylum can be called first to represent closed circulation.



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44. Give an account of Phylum Arthropoda.



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45. State the economic importance of arthropods?



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46. Why is phylum arthropoda considered as the most successful phylum?



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47. What do we mean by parthenogenesis?



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48. What do we mean by living fossil?



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49. How do bees produce honey?



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50. Name two parasitic and sanguivorous arthropod?



Watch Video Solution

51. What will happen if arthropods do not moult?



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52. Name some arthropods which exhibit polymorphism.



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53. Enlist harmful arthropods.



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54. Explain the term metameric segmentation.



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55. Give the salient features of phylum Mollusca.



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56. Give the economic important of Molluscs.



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57. Why do molluscs have shells?



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58. What is the function of osphradia in molluscs?



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59. Name the respiratory pigment present in blood of molluscs.



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60. Give salient features of Phylum Echinodermata.



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61. Which are the organs of breathing in Echinoderms.



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62. Name the opening of the water vascular system.



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63. Sponge and Sea star show calcareous protective material. Do they belong to the same Phyla?



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64. Give the characteristics of Phylum Hemichordata.



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65. Name the Phylum which is a connecting link between chordates and non-chordates.



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66. Phylum Hemichordata was considered as sub-Phylum of Chordata. Give reason.



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67. Name the Phylum which is a connecting link between chordates and non-chordates.



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68. Why *Balanoglossus* is considered as connecting link between Non-Chordates and Chordates?



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69. Draw a neat and labelled diagram of *Balanoglossus*.



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70. What are chordates? Give their diagnostic features.



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71. With the help of a flow diagram show the classification of Phylum Chordata citing examples.



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72. Give the diagnostic characteristics of class Urochordata.



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73. Draw neat labelled diagram.

Amphioxus



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74. Give the diagnostic characteristics of class Cephalochordata.



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75. Give the salient features fo Vertebrates.



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76. Give salient features of the division Agnatha and its class Cyclostomata.



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77. Give one word for fishes like cyclostomes which migrate for spawning to fresh water from their marine habitat.



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78. Herdmania is called a chordate. Explain.



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79. Give characteristics of Petromyzon.

Comment on its mode of nutrition.



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80. Mention the superclasses under division Gnathostomata.



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81. Give salient features of Superclass Pisces.





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82. Differentiate between Chondrichthyes and Osteichthyes on the basis of scales and caudal fin.



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83. Lateral line system is present in fishes. Give reason.



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84. Heart in fishes is known as venous heart.

Give reason.



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85. Give the distinguishing features of class

Chondrichthyes.



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86. Classify Scoliodon with reasons.



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87. Give the distinguishing characters of class Osteichthyes.



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88. Classify Catla with reasons.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

89. Draw neat labelled diagram.

Catla



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90. Draw neat labelled diagram.

Scoliodon



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91. Give the characteristics features of Amphibians.



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92. Amphibians do not have exoskeleton. Give reason.



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93. Fish and frog can respire in water. Can they respire through their skin. If yes, why do they have gills?



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94. Give the diagnostic characters of class reptilia.



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95. Why are amphibians and reptilians called poikilotherms.



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96. Why are reptiles known as crawling land vertebrates.



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97. Reptiles are known for having three chambered heart. Which animals shows a near four chambered condition in reptiles.



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98. Why is Ecdysis(moulting) needed in Reptiles.



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99. Fish and snake both have scales. How do these scales differ from each other.



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100. Give the diagnostic characters of Aves or birds.



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101. Aves and Mammals are homeotherms. Give reasons.



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102. How do mammals differ from other groups of animals.



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103. Give the characteristic features that help a bird in flight.



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104. Crop and gizzard are present in digestive system of birds. Give reason.



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105. Name some birds which show seasonal migration.



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106. Give the distinguishing characters of class mammalia.



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107. Pinna is part of external ear and it is found in mammals. Do aves and reptiles show external ear in any form?



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108. Lower phyla like Arthropoda and Cnidarians show metamorphosis. Is it also found in any class of phylum chordata?



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109. Make a list of invetebrate phyla. Give one example of each.



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110. Compare and contrast between Non-Chordates and Chordates.



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111. Distinguish between Cartilaginous fishes and Bony fishes.



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112. Differentiate among the five classes of vertebrates.



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113. Identify the animals given in pictures and write features of its phylum/class. Tomopteris

Tomopteris



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114. Identify the animals given in pictures and write features of its phylum/class. Eel

(2) Eel



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115. Identify the animals given in pictures and write features of its phylum/class. Dolphin



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116. Identify the animals given in pictures and write features of its phylum/class. Snake

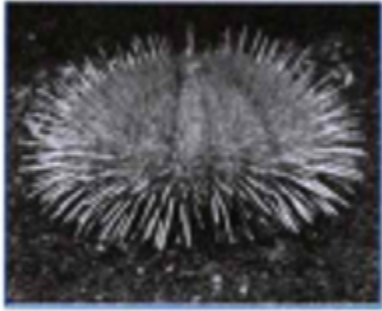


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117. Identify the animals given in pictures and write features of its phylum/class. Echinus (Sea

urchin)

108



109



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118. Identify the animals given in pictures and write features of its phylum/class. Draco

(Flying lizard)



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119. Identify the animals given in pictures and write features of its phylum/class. Herdmania





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120. Identify the animals given in pictures and write features of its phylum/class. Nautilus



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121. Identify the animals given in pictures and write features of its phylum/class. Amphioxus



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Exercise

1. Which of the following belongs to a minor phylum?

A. Comb jelly

B. Jelly fish

C. Herdmania

D. Salpa

Answer:



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2.has a venous heart.

A. Crocodile

B. Salamander

C. Rohu

D. Toad

Answer:



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3. In Ascaris..... .

A. mesoglea is present

B. endoderm is discontinuous layer

C. mesoderm is present in patches

D. body cavity is absent

Answer:



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4. Which of the following is incorrect in case of birds?

birds?

A. Presence of teeth

B. Presence of scales

C. Nucleated RBCs

D. Hollow bones

Answer:



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5. Chitinous exoskeleton is a characteristic of..... .

A. Dentalium

B. Antedon

C. Millipede

D. Sea urchin

Answer:



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6. The body plan in which the alimentary canal has a single opening is called..... .

A. open

B. blind sac

C. cell aggregate

D. tube within tube

Answer:



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7. The tube within tube plan is not present
in..... .

A. Taenia

B. Pheretima

C. Leech

D. Ascaris

Answer:



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8. The body wall of Hydra is..... .

A. monoblastic

B. triploblastic

C. diploblastic

D. polyblastic

Answer:



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9. The salient character of Arthropoda is.....

.

A. soft-bodied animals

B. presence of gastrovascular cavity

C. presence of jointed appendages

D. presence of setae

Answer:



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10. Organs of Bojanus' is characteristic feature of..... .

A. Porifera

B. Mollusca

C. Platyhelminthes

D. Hemichordata

Answer:



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11. Which of the following are exclusively marine animals?

A. Cnidarians

B. Echinoderms

C. Molluscs

D. Arthropods

Answer:



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12. Water vascular system is the unique character of..... .

A. Echinodermata

B. Arthropoda

C. Protochordata

D. Mollusca

Answer:



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13. Notochord is absent in the group..... .

A. Hemichordata

B. Chordata

C. Cephalochordata

D. Urochordata

Answer:



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14. Excretion and osmoregulation in Earthworm is by..... .

A. Flame cells

B. nephridia

C. glomerulus

D. malpighian tubules

Answer:



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15. Mammary glands are modified..... .

A. salivary glands

B. sweat glands

C. sebaceous glands

D. lacrimal glands

Answer:



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16. Which of the following animals show cellular grade of organisation?

A. Ascaris

B. Tapeworm

C. Sycon

D. Balanoglossus

Answer:



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17. Mode of digestion in sponges is..... .

- A. intercellular
- B. intracellular
- C. both a and b
- D. neither a and b

Answer:



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18. Which of the following animals is radially symmetrical?

A. Caterpillar

B. Earthworm

C. Snail

D. Jelly fish

Answer:



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19. A characteristic of coelenterate only, is the occurrence of..... .

A. radial symmetry

B. hermaphroditism

C. nematocysts

D. flame cells

Answer:



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20. Nervous system first originated in..... .

A. Taenia

B. Hydra

C. Ascaris

D. hirudinaria

Answer:



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21. Mesoderm first appears in..... .

A. porifera

B. coelenterata

C. Platyhelminthes

D. annelida

Answer:



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22. Ladder type nervous system is seen in.....

.

A. round worms

B. flat worms

C. ring worms

D. all worms

Answer:



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23. Pseudocoelomates are..... .

A. Porifera

B. coelenterata

C. aschelminthes

D. annelida

Answer:



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24. A non parasitic animal among the following is..... .

A. leech

B. sea anemone

C. mosquito

D. tapeworm

Answer:



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25. Malpighian tubules are seen in..... .

A. nematoda

B. platyhelminthes

C. annelida

D. arthropoda

Answer:



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26. Which one of the following is not oviparous?

A. Honey bee

B. House fly

C. mosquito

D. Scorpion

Answer:



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27. Which of the following features occur in echinoderms?

A. radial symmetry

B. Soft skin

C. Porous body

D. Segmented body

Answer:



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28. Tube feet are found in..... .

A. cuttle fish

B. silver fish

C. star fish

D. cat fish

Answer:



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29. Body of Balanoglossus is divided into..... .

A. proboscis

B. collar

C. trunk

D. all of the above

Answer:



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30. Petromyzon (Lamprey) is included in.....

.

A. agnatha

B. gnathostomata

C. chondrichthyes

D. osteichthyes

Answer:



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31.is a viviparous reptile.

A. Tortoise

B. Viper

C. Lizard

D. Cobra

Answer:



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32. Uropygical glands are present in class..... .

A. Amphibians

B. pisces

C. Aves

D. mammals

Answer:



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33. Enucleated RBCs are present in..... .

A. mammals

B. Aves

C. Amphibians

D. Reptiles

Answer:



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34. Mucus makes frog's skin..... .

A. thick

B. smooth

C. dry

D. moist

Answer:



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35. The phyla showing presence of ostia is..... .

A. protozoa

B. porifera

C. coelenterate

D. annelida

Answer:



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36. Asexual reproduction in poriferans is by..... .

A. budding

B. gemmule formation

C. both a and b

D. none of the above

Answer:



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37. Animals showing blind sac body plan with single opening are included in phylum..... .

A. cnidaria

B. porifera

C. Platyhelminthes

D. annelida

Answer:



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38. Sedentary, tubular, cylindrical forms of coelenterate are called..... .

A. polyp

B. medusa

C. aurelia

D. obelia

Answer:



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39. Which one of the following does not apply to coelenterata?

A. Coelenteron

B. Radial symmetry

C. Choanocytes

D. Nematoblasts

Answer:



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40. Which of the following has nerve cells but no nerves?

A. Earthworm

B. Frog's tadpole

C. Tape worm

D. Hydra

Answer:



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41. Excretion occurs with the help of glomerulus in..... .

A. Ophiothrix

B. Herdmania

C. Earthworm

D. Balanoglossus

Answer:



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42. Female ascaris is distinguishable from male ascaris by having..... .

A. cloaca

B. short size

C. penile setae

D. straight posterior end

Answer:



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43.is a living fossil.

A. sea horse

B. Nerreis

C. Kingcrab

D. Amphioxus

Answer:



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44. Metamerically segmented body is seen in..... .

A. annelida

B. Mollusca

C. arthropoda

D. nematode

Answer:



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45.are the locomotory structure in Nereis.

A. Tentacles

B. tube feet

C. setae

D. Parapodia

Answer:



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46. Nephridia in earthworm is analogous to..... .

A. trachea of insects

B. gills of prawn

C. nematoblast of Hydra

D. flame cells of Taenia

Answer:



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47. Buccal cavity with a rasping organ called radula is characteristic features of a..... .

A. Mollusca

B. Echinodermata

C. Arthropoda

D. Hemichordata

Answer:



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48. Green glands are present in..... .

A. annelida

B. Arthropoda

C. mollusca

D. echinodermata

Answer:



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49.is a sanguivorous arthropod.

A. Scorpion

B. Honey bee

C. Cockroach

D. Bed bug

Answer:



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50. Respiratory organs of a scorpion are..... .

A. lungs

B. book lungs

C. gills

D. trachea

Answer:



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51. Highly evolved mouth parts for biting, sucking, chewing are seen in..... .

A. arthropoda

B. Chordata

C. annelida

D. Mollusca

Answer:



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52. Which of the following are economically not important arthropods?

A. Honey bees

B. Lobsters

C. Silk worm

D. Mosquitoes

Answer:



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53. Body of.....is divided into head, visceral mass and foot.

- A. molluscs
- B. soft bodied animals
- C. both a and b
- D. none of the above

Answer:



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54. A rasping organ in buccal cavity of pila is called..... .

A. ctenidia

B. mantle

C. radula

D. shell

Answer:



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55. Spiny skinned animals are included in phylum..... .

A. mollusca

B. Arthropoda

C. echinodermata

D. coelenterata

Answer:



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56. A perforated plate, permitting entry of water into water vascular is..... .

A. ambulacra

B. papilla

C. glomeruli

D. madreporite

Answer:



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57. Echinoderms are.....animals

- A. fresh water
- B. marine
- C. both a and b
- D. none of these

Answer:



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58. Typical feature of chordata is/are..... .

- A. notochord
- B. pharyngeal gill slits
- C. dorsal hollow CNS
- D. all of the above

Answer:



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59. which of the following animal is a urochordate?

A. herdmania

B. hippocampus

C. amphioxus

D. petromyzon

Answer:



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60. Class cyclostomata is included in..... .

A. urochordata

B. hemichordata

C. vertebrata

D. cephalochordata

Answer:



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61. Gill slits are covered by operculum in..... .

A. scoliodon

B. labeo

C. torpedo

D. sting ray

Answer:



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62. Cartilaginous fishes differ from bony fishes in having..... .

- A. uncovered gills
- B. heterocercal tail
- C. ventral mouth
- D. all of the above

Answer:



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63. Colloblasts are used to capture the prey in phylum..... .

A. Cnidaria

B. Arthropoda

C. Ctenophora

D. echinodermata

Answer:



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64. Among the following the cold blooded animals are..... .

A. bat and rat

B. frog and snake

C. bird and mammal

D. snake and bird

Answer:



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65. Marsupial kangaroo is..... .

A. oviparous

B. ovo-viviparous

C. viviparous

D. none of the above

Answer:



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66.is a egg laying animal.

A. Kangaroo

B. Duck billed platypus

C. Whale

D. Bat

Answer:



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67. An organ into which digestive, urinary and reproductive tracts open is..... .

A. anus

B. vestibule

C. cloaca

D. vagina

Answer:



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68. Avian heart is..... .

A. 2 chambered

B. 3 chambered

C. 4 chambered

D. 3 or 4 chambered

Answer:



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69. Bones of birds are..... .

A. light and pneumatic

B. strong and solid

C. soft and solid

D. heavy and solid

Answer:



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70. Feathers in birds and hairs in mammals help them become..... .

A. poikilotherms

B. homeotherms

C. none of the above

D. both a and b

Answer:



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71.has a venous heart.

A. Crocodile

B. Salamander

C. Rohu

D. Toad

Answer:



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72. The tube within tube plan is not present in..... .

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B. Pheretima

C. Leech

D. Ascaris

Answer:



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- C. Choanocytes
- D. Nematoblasts

Answer:



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75. Ctenophora are called as comb jellies. Give reason.



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76. Give the economic importance of *Ancylostoma* hookworm.



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77. Why do molluscs have shells?



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78. Amphibians do not have exoskeleton. Give reason.



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79. List different body plans seen in animals with one example.



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80. What is the role of 'canal system' in sponges?



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81. Explain the phenomenon metagenesis in Cnidarians.



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82. Explain the phenomenon metagenesis in Cnidarians.



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83. Give the distinguishing characters of class mammalia.



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84. Mention the exoskeleton in different classes of animals from Division-Gnathostomata.



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85. Give one difference between each of the following. Polyp and medusa



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86. Give one difference between each of the following. Male Ascaris and Female Ascaris



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87. Give one difference between each of the following. RBC's in Aves and Mammals



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88. Classify Star fish.



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89. Explain the statement - 'Birds have evolved from reptiles.'



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