



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - MODERN PUBLICATION

ANIMAL KINGDOM

Exercise

1. How do nektonic and benthonic animals differ from each other?



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2. Give one example of each of cellular and tissue organisation.



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3. What are deuterostomous animals? Give one example.



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4. What are protostomous animals? Give one example.



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5. Differentiate radial symmetry and bilateral symmetry.



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6. What is metameric segmentation?



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7. What are pseudocoelomates? Give one example



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8. Define haemocoel. Name two groups of animals in which it is present.



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9. Name the respiratory organs of insects and scorpion.



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10. How do diploblastic and triploblastic animals differ from each other?



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11. What is closed circulatory system? Name two groups of animals having this type of circulation.



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12. Name the excretory organs of annelids and insects.



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13. Which type of nervous system is found in flat worms?



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14. Define sexual dimorphism.



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15. Name two hermaphroditic animals.



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16. What are oviparous animals?



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17. What do you mean by poikilothermal nature? Name two groups of animals with such a condition.



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18. Define retrogressive metamorphism. Give one example.



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19. What is hibernation? What is the significance?



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20. Name two endoskeletal elements.



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21. Name a fresh water sponge and a coelenterate.



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22. On which basis, the phylum Porifera is classified?



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23. Why is Euplectella called venus-flower basket?



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24. What are gemmules and conidia? Name one organism each in which these are formed.



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25. Name the sponge having only spongin fibres as its endoskeleton.



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26. Why is coelenteron called gastrovascular cavity?



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27. What are cnidoblasts? Give their function.



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28. Define polymorphism. Name one coelenterate showing polymorphism.



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29. Define calyx. Give their function.



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30. Name three classes of phylum Coelenterata.



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31. Why is Physalia called a polymorphic animal.



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32. Which day is called Malaria Day?



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33. Write the salient features of phylum Platyhelminthes.



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34. Which types of waves are produced in an organ pipe?



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35. Why are birds and mammals called homeothermal animals?



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36. Name three parts of epididymis.



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37. What is dialysis ? Give its significance.



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38. List two peculiar characters of prototherians.



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39. Give the habitat of Ascaris. List two differences between male and female Ascaris.



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40. Give the scientific name of silkworm.



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41. Name the locomotory organs in three classes of phylum Annelida.



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42. What is clitellum? Give its function.



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43. What are villi? What is their location and function?



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44. How does class Polychaeta differ from other classes of phylum Annelida?



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45. Though the earthworm is bisexual, but even then always cross-fertilization occurs.

Give the reason.



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46. What are genital papillae? Give their position and function.



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47. Why is earthworm called a Nature's ploughman?



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48. What is Heteronereis?



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49. Name the anticoagulant found in the saliva of leeches.



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50. What do you mean by statics



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51. Give the most important cause of success of insects.



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52. Enlist the peculiar features of phylum Arthropoda.



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53. Name the excretory organs of crustaceans (e.g. prawn) and insects (e.g. cockroach)



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54. Peripatus is a connecting link between?



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55. List two differences between chilopods (e.g. centipede) and diplopods (e.g. millipede)



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56. Give two peculiar characters of class Insecta.



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57. Discuss sexual dimorphism in cockroach.



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58. Differentiate a butterfly and a moth.



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59. What are pleopods? Give their function.



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60. What is caste composition in a hive of honey bee?



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61. Name a viviparous arthropod. To which class, it belongs to?



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62. List two differences between a spider and an insect.



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63. List two peculiar characters of phylum Mollusca.



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64. What is osphradium? Give its function.



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65. Why is Neopilina called a connecting link between Annelida and Mollusca.



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66. What is pearl? Name the mollusc which provides most valuable pearl.



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67. Give two examples of habitat.



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68. Discuss the mode of respiration in Pila.



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69. What is torsion? What is its effect?



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70. What is radula? Give its function.



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71. Why are echinodermites called spiny-skinned animals?



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72. What are tube feet? Give their function.



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73. Which peculiar type of system is found only in the echinoderms?



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74. List two similarities between echinoderms and chordates.



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75. Name the larval stage found in the life history of star fish and sea urchin.



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76. Why is Antedon called living fossil?



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77. What is Aristotle lantern? Give its function.



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78. Give two peculiar characters of class Insecta.



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79. Why is Balanoglossus called a connecting link between echinodermates and chordates.



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80. List the diagnostic chordate characters.



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81. What are urochordates? Give one example.



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82. Why is Amphioxus called typical chordate?



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83. What are vertebrates? Why are these called craniates?



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84. What are agnathans? Give one example?



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85. Give the feeding habit of Petromyzon?



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86. Give the significance of Ammocoetes larava.



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87. List certain common diseases of fishes.



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88. Give two differences between a shark and a ray.



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89. Discuss sexual dimorphism in sea horse.



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90. Which type of tail fin is found in cartilage fishes?



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91. What is significance of presence of lateral line sense organs?



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92. What are electric organs of electric ray?
Give their function.



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93. Why is Latimeria called a living fossil?



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94. What is notochord? Give its function.



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95. List two characters of Cephalochordata.

Give one example.



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96. Why are urochordates and cephalochordates called Protochordates?



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97. Why are hemichordates called half-chordates?



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98. How do pisces and tetrapods differ from each other?



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99. Write differences between cartilaginous fishes and bony fishes.



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100. What is peculiar about lung fishes?



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101. Define catadromous migration of fishes.

Give one example.



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102. Discuss the nature of skin in the amphibians and reptiles.



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103. Why is frog called an amphibious animal?



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104. Differentiate between the nature of heart in an amphibian and a reptile.



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105. What is peculiar about the development of frog?





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106. Why are the fishes and amphibians called anmniotes?



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107. What are amplexusory pads? Give their function.



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108. Discuss sexual dimorphism in frog.



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109. List two differences between frog and toad.



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110. Why is there no marine amphibian?



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111. Whar are caecilians?



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112. Define paedogenesis.



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113. List two terrestrial adaptations in the reptiles.



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114. What is peculiar about the type of heart in the crocodiles?



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115. What is tortoise shell?



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116. List two differences between turtles and tortoise.



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117. What are hemipens? Give their function.



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118. Define autotomy. What is its significance?



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119. Why does wall lizard not fall even while running on wall?



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120. List two differences between a lizard and a snake.



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121. Which era is known as age of reptiles?



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122. List two mammalian characters of crocodiles.



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123. Define ornithology.



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124. List three flight adaptations in the body.



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125. Why are the birds called feathered-bipeds?



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126. What is special about lungs of birds?



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127. What do you mean by cleidoic nature of eggs of reptiles and birds?



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128. Why are birds and mammals called homeothermal animals?



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129. What is peculiar about ostrich?



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130. Why is kite called diurnal bird of prey?



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131. Discuss sexual dimorphism in peacock.



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132. What is peculiar about the breeding habit of koel?



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133. List two peculiarities of owl.



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134. What is pigeon's milk? Give its function.



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135. Name two types of glands present in the skin of mammals.



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136. List three peculiar characters of mammals.



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137. Why are reptiles, birds and mammals called amniotes?



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138. List two peculiar characters of prototherians.



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139. What is evolutionary significance of duck-billed platypus?



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140. What are metatherians? Give one example.



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141. Give two flight adaptations in the bats.



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142. What is haemocoel? Give one example.



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143. Rabbit is called a coprophagous animal.

Why?



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144. Give two peculiar character of carnivores.

Give one example.



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145. What are primates? List two peculiar characters of them. Give two examples.



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146. List two peculiar characters of proboscids?



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147. Give three desert adaptations in the camel.



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148. The body of the animal can be divided into identical halves in only one plane is:

A. Segmentation

B. Metagenesis

C. Metamerism

D. Metamorphosis

Answer:



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149. Given below are types of cells present in some animals. Each one is specialized to perform a single specific function except

- A. Choanocytes
- B. Archaocytes cells
- C. Gastrodermal cells
- D. Nematocysts

Answer:



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150. 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

Answer:



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151. 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

Answer:



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

A. Pigmented skin

B. Alimentary canal with some modification

C. Viviparity

D. Warm blooded nature.

Answer:



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153. 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

Answer:



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154. Which one of the following statements is incorrect?

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

B. Radial symmetry is found in Asterias

C. Fasciola is a pseudocoelomate animal

D. Taenia is a triploblastic animal

Answer:



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155. Which one of the following statements is incorrect?

A. In cockroaches and prawns excretion of waste 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:



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156. Which one of the following is oviparous?

A. Platypus

B. Flying fox(Bat)

C. Elephant

D. Whale

Answer:



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

A. Cobra

B. Viper

C. Python

D. Krait

Answer:



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158. 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

Answer:



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



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160. What is the importance of pneumatic bones and air sacs in aves?



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



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162. What is the role of feathers?



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



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

cycloid scales.



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



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



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167. What is the role of radula in molluscs?



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



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169. Differentiate between a diploblastic and a triploblastic animals.



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170. Give an example of the following

Round worm



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171. Give an example of the following

Fish possessing poison sting



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172. Give an example of the following

A limbless reptile/ amphibian



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173. Give an example of the following

An oviparous mammal.



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174. Provide appropriate technical term in the space provided.

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



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175. Provide appropriate technical term in the space provided.

Free-floating form of cnidaria.....



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176. Provide appropriate technical term in the space provided.

Stinging organ of jelly fishes.....



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177. Provide appropriate technical term in the space provided.

Lateral appendages in aquatic annelids



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178. Match the following:

Animal	Locomotory organ
(a) Octopus	(i) Limbs
(b) Crocodile	(ii) Comb plates
(c) <i>Catla</i>	(iii) Tentacles
(d) <i>Ctenoplana</i>	(iv) Fins



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179. Differentiate between

Open circulatory system and closed circulatory system.



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180. Differentiate : Oviparous and viviparous animals.



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



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



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



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



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186. Sort out the animals on the basis of their symmetry (radial or bilateral), coelenterates,

ctenophores, annelids, arthropods, and echinoderms.



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187. 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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188. Fill up the spaces appropriately:

Phylum/ Class	Excretory Organ	Circulatory Organ	Respiratory Organ
Arthro- poda	A	B	Lungs/Gills/ Tracheal system
C	Nephridia	Closed	Skin/ parapodia
D	Metan- ephridia	Open	E
Amphibia	F	Closed	Lung



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189. 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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190. 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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191. Match the following

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

(a) ; (b) ;
(c) ; (d) ;
(e) ; (f)



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192. Give the characteristic/features of the following citing one example of each:

Chondrichthyes and ostichthyes



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193. Give the characteristic/features of the following citing one example of each:

Urochordata and cephalochordata



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194. Mention two similarities between:

Aves and mammals.



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195. Mention two similarities between:

A frog and crocodile



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196. Mention two similarities between:

A turtle and pila.



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197. Name:

A limbless animal.



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198. Write one example each of the following in the space provided.

Cold blooded animal.....



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199. Name A warm blooded animal



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200. Write one example each of the following
in the space provided.

Animal possessing dry and cornified skin

.....



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201. Name:

An animal having canal system and spicules.



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202. Name:

An animal with endoblasts.



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203. Give an example for each of the following:

A viviparous animal.



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204. Give an example for each of the following:

A fish possessing an electric organ.



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205. Give an example for each of the following:

A fish possessing an electric organ.



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206. Give an example for each of the following:

An organ, which regulates buoyancy



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207. Give an example for each of the following:
Animal, which exhibits alternation of generation.



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208. Give an example for each of the following:
Oviparous animal with mammary gland.



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

Choose correctly

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

(a) ; (b)
(c) ; (d)
(e) ; (f)



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210. Write differences between chordates and non-chordates.



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211. What is the relationship between germinal layers and the formation of body cavity in case of coelomate, acoelomates and pseudo-coelomates?



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212. Comment upon the habitats and external features of animals belonging to class, amphibia and reptalia.



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



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214. Discuss types of coelom found in members of kingdom Animalia.



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215. List unique features of phylum Annelida.
Give examples.



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216. Write unique features of phylum Mollusca.

Give three examples.



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217. Write features of class reptilia.



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218. Write the class/phylum to which the following animals belong giving one reason

for it:

Euplectella



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219. Write the class/phylum to which the following animals belong giving one reason for it:

Euplectella



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220. Write the class/phylum to which the following animals belong giving one reason for it:

Nereis



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221. Write the class/phylum to which the following animals belong giving one reason for it:

Great white shark





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222. Enlist six characters of Cyclostomata. Give two examples.



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223. Enumerate the following characters in the animals: Symmetry.



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224. Enumerate the following characters in the animals: Body temperature.



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225. Give the general characteristics of class mollusca



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226. Discuss the important characters of class mammalia.



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227. State peculiar features of following animals: Ornithorhynchus (Duck billed platypus)



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228. State peculiar features of following animals: Balanoglossus (tongue worm)



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229. State peculiar features of following animals: Pavo (Peafowl)



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230. State peculiar features of following animals: Crocodils (crocodile)



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231. State peculiar features of following animals: Peripatus (walking worm).



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232. Say True or False:

Whale is largest fish known.



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233. Say True or False:

Ungulates include cud-chewing animals.



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234. Say True or False:

Rhinoceros is an even-hoofed mammals.



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235. True or False

Cartilaginous fishes have gill cover.



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236. Say True or False:

Spider have 6 pairs of appendages.



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237. True or False

Flatworms have tubular coelom.



Watch Video Solution

238. True or False

Sponges have tube-within -a-tube body plan.



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239. True or False

Snails and slugs have open circulatory system.



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240. True or False

Pseudocoel is found in flatworms and roundworms.



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241. Say True or False:

Housefly has sponging mouth parts while mosquito has piercing-sucking mouth Parts.



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242. Say True or False:

Tornaria is the larva of echinoderms while bipinnaria is the larva of Hemichordates.



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243. Say True or False:

Aristotle's lantern is a masticatory apparatus of echinoids.



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244. Say True or False:

Cephalothorax is formed only in crustaceans.



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245. Say True or False:

Sacculina causes parasitic castration in the crabs.



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246. Say True or False:

Smallest mammal is water shrew while tallest mammal is giraffe.



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247. Say True or False:

Eudynamis builds a fancy nest.



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248. Say True or False:

Archaeopteryx is a connecting link.



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249. Say True or False:

Kiwi is the smallest flightless bird.



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250. Say True or False:

Millipedes possess 70 to 100 of legs.



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251. Say True or False:

The body of the molluscs is hard but is covered by a soft shell.



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252. Say True or False:

The fertilization in majority of echinoderms occurs in open water.



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253. Say True or False:

The echinoderms do not show any fundamental similarities with chordates.



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254. Say True or False:

Cartilage fishes are marine, have placoid scales and homocercal tail fin.



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255. Say True or False:

Protostomic plan is observed in annelids, arthropods and molluscs.



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256. Say True or False:

Frog has 10 pairs and man has 12 pairs of cranial nerves.



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257. The body of the animal can be divided into identical halves in only one plane is:



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258. Complete the missing links:

Animals with three primary germinal layers are referred to as



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259. Complete the missing links:

Sponges have a body plan named as



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260. Complete the missing links:

Animals without coelom are termed as



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261. Complete the missing links:

Roundworms are with body plan known as

..... .



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262. Complete the missing links:

The success of arthropods on land is due to

..... .



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263. Complete the missing links:

The excretion in insects is by



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264. Complete the missing links:

Fishes with cartilaginous endoskeleton belong to class



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265. Complete the missing links:

The lateral line sense organs is to detect

..... .



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266. Fill in the blanks

Poisonous snakes possess poisonous teeth for injecting poison are called.....



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267. Fill in the blanks

Pseudocoelom is found in



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268. Complete the missing links:

..... And Have trochophore larva in their development.



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269. Complete the missing links:

The precious marriage gift in Japan is

..... .



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270. Complete the missing links:

Sexual phase of Nereis is called



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271. Complete the missing links:

Leech stores the sucked blood in



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272. Complete the missing links:

Autotomy and regeneration are peculiar character of



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273. Complete the missing links:

..... Maintain a water current in the sponges.



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274. Complete the missing links:

Syncytial epidermis is found in



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275. Complete the missing links:

Rearing of silkworms is called



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276. Complete the missing links:

Tube feet of echinoderms help in and
.....



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277. Complete the missing links:

Gill slits are covered by operculum in

.



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278. Complete the missing links:

..... And Are egg-laying mammals.



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279. Complete the missing links:

Balanglossus belongs to



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280. Complete the missing links:

Squirrels have chisel-like incisors for



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281. Complete the missing links:

The distinctive feature of Primata is



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282. Complete the missing links:

The structure which separates the thoracic cavity from abdominal cavity in mammals is



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283. Complete the missing links:

True coelom originated firstly in



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284. Complete the missing links:

A coral reef with a central shallow lake is called

.....



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285. Complete the missing links:

Food storing cells of sponges are called..... .



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286. Complete the missing links:

Biradial symmetry is found in



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287. Complete the missing links:

Botryoidal tissue filled coelom is found in

..... .



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288. Complete the missing links:

In of Mollusca, eye structure resembles to that of vertebrates.



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289. Complete the missing links:

..... Acts as a connecting link between Annelida and Arthropoda.



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290. Complete the missing links:

Largest land animal is While tallest animal is



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291. Complete the missing links:

Duck billed platypus belongs to While kangaroo belongs to



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292. Choose the correct alternative:

Larva of many annelids is

Trochophore/Glochidium.



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293. Choose the correct alternative:

Retrogressive metamorphosis is found in
Amphioxus/Herdmania.



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294. Choose the correct alternative



Watch Video Solution

295. Choose the correct alternative



Watch Video Solution

296. Choose the correct alternative



Watch Video Solution

297. Choose the correct alternative



Watch Video Solution

298. Animals having a built in thermostat to maintain constant body temperature are known as:



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299. Choose the correct alternative:

Period of dormancy in animals during winter months is called aestivation/hibernation.



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300. Choose the correct alternative:

Antennary glands are excretory organs of cockroach/prawn.



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301. Choose the correct alternative:

Blue colour blood of molluscs is due to haemocyanin/phycoyanin.



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302. Choose the correct alternative



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303. Choose the correct alternative:

Copulatory organs claspers are found in males of cartilage fishes/bony fishes/both cartilage and bony fishes.



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304. Choose the correct alternative



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305. Choose the correct alternative:

Choanocytes are peculiar cells found in ctenophorans/sponges.



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306. Choose the correct alternative:

Sea horse is a bony fish/mammal.



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307. Define dueterostomous condition.



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308. What is pseudocoel?



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309. Name the group and animal acting as connecting link between non-chordates and

chordates.



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310. Give one example of each : asymmetry, radial and bilateral symmetry.



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311. Give one example of isobars ?



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312. Differentiate between a diploblastic and a triploblastic animals.



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313. List the excretory organs of flatworms, annelids and crustaceans.



Watch Video Solution

314. What are hermaphrodite or monoecious animals? Give two examples.



Watch Video Solution

315. What is retrogressive metamorphosis?



Watch Video Solution

316. Give another term of winter-sleep and summer-sleep.



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317. Name a fresh water sponge and a coelenterate.



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318. Name the peculiar cell type found in Porifera and Coelenterata.



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319. Give the basis on which phylum Coelenterata has been sub-divided.



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320. What is polymorphism ?



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321. Name the free living flatworms.



Watch Video Solution

322. Which larva is found in the members of both Annelida and Mollusca?



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323. Which type of mouth parts are found in cockroach, mosquito and house-fly?



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324. Name two social and polymorphic insects.



Watch Video Solution

325. List the diagnostic chordate characters.



Watch Video Solution

326. Name two flightless birds.



Watch Video Solution

327. what are connecting links? Give two examples.



Watch Video Solution

328. Name the anticoagulant found in the saliva of leeches.



Watch Video Solution

329. Name the animal which is the connecting link between annelids and arthropods.



Watch Video Solution

330. Name two viviparous fishes.



Watch Video Solution

331. Define metamerism.



Watch Video Solution

332. Differentiate between a diploblastic and a triploblastic animals.



Watch Video Solution

333. Name and animal group with open circulatory system.



Watch Video Solution

334. What are cold blooded animals? Give one example.



Watch Video Solution

335. Define coprophagy.



Watch Video Solution

336. What do you mean by viviparity?



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337. Name the larval forms found in the life history of butterflies and house flies.



Watch Video Solution

338. Name the excretory organs of annelids and insects.



Watch Video Solution

339. What is gemmule? Give its function.



Watch Video Solution

340. Give the scientific name of bath sponge.



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341. Name the sponge which is used as marriage gift and symbol of union till death.



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342. Why is Coelenterata also called Cnidaria?



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343. What is the type of level of organisation in coelenterata.



Watch Video Solution

344. What are the excretory cells in platyhelminthes?



Watch Video Solution

345. What is apolysis? Give its significance.



Watch Video Solution

346. Define eutely.



Watch Video Solution

347. What is metameric segmentation?



Watch Video Solution

348. Why does the human blood not clot in the alimentary canal of leech?



Watch Video Solution

349. Define haemocoel. Name two groups of animals in which it is present.



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350. List two differences between a spider and an insect.



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351. What is osphradium? Give its function.



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352. Connecting link between anneldia and Mollusca is



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353. Which group of animals has stomochord?



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354. Give the characteristic/features of the following citing one example of each:

Urochordata and cephalochordata



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355. Who is commonly called "Father of Immunology"?



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356. What are opiates? Give their functions.



Watch Video Solution

357. Differentiate exoskeleton and endoskeleton.



Watch Video Solution

358. List unique features of sponges.



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359. Why is Physalia called a polymorphic animal.



Watch Video Solution

360. Differentiate between sharks and rays.



Watch Video Solution

361. Name the animal groups having tracheae, book gill and book lungs as their respiratory organs.



Watch Video Solution

362. Which animal groups have antennary glands, nephridia and coxal glands as their excretory organs.?



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363. what is protogynous condition? give one example



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364. How does metamorphosis differ from retrogressive metamorphosis?



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365. List three peculiar characters of Coelenterata.



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366. What is marsupium? Give its function.



Watch Video Solution

367. What do you mean by metameric segmentation? Give one example.



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368. Why does the blood not clot in the crop of leech?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

369. Differentiate between centipede and millipede.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

370. Discuss sexual dimorphism in cockroach.



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371. Write down important characters of phylum mollusca.



Watch Video Solution

372. Give diagnostic characters of phylum chordata.





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373. List three characters of insecta. Give one example.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

374. Differentiate between sharks and rays.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

375. Enlist four peculiar characters of birds.



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376. What is peculiar about Prototherians?



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377. Name four groups of Etherians.



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378. Give two flight adaptations in the bats.



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379. List aquatic adaptations in whale.



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380. Describe the peculiar features of digestive system in a typical bird.



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381. Write four salient features of Echinodermata.



Watch Video Solution

382. Write four salient features of Porifera.



Watch Video Solution

383. Write four salient features of Porifera.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

384. Describe characteristic features of chordates.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

385. Differentiate between Prototherians, Metatherians and Eutherians.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

386. What type of body plan do the following animals have :

hydra, sponge, flatworm, nematodes, jelly fish, earthworm, spiders ?



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387. Name the following :

A chordate animal having flame cells as excretory structures.



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388. Give three important distinguishing characters of reptiles



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389. Write the general charactersitic features of Nematelminthes.



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390. Give four reasons why a snail and an octopus are classified under the same phylum.



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391. Name the classes in which living vertebrates have been grouped.



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392. List distinguishing characters of cartilaginous fishes.



Watch Video Solution

393. Give characteristic features of amphibians.



Watch Video Solution

394. Which of the characters distinguish lizards from the snakes?



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395. Give an account of egg-laying mammals.



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396. List the characteristics of plasmids.



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397. Justify the statement "Mammals are the most successful and dominant animals today."



Watch Video Solution

398. Differentiate between lizards and snakes.



Watch Video Solution

399. How are the mammals advanced over the reptiles?



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400. Tabulate four differences between cartilage and bony fishes.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

401. Give two examples of hemichordates.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

402. List various types of mouth parts found in different insects.



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403. List unique features of phylum Annelida.
Give examples.



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404. Write two flight adaptation of birds.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

405. What are molluscs? Give the salient features of molluscs.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

406. Write differences between cartilaginous fishes and bony fishes.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

407. Enlist the peculiar features of phylum Arthropoda.



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408. Give the general characteristics of the vertebrates



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409. Differentiate between

Oviparity and viviparity



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410. Differentiate between marsupial and placental mammals.



Watch Video Solution

411. Distinguish between

Roundworms and flatworms



Watch Video Solution

412. Distinguish between Lizards and Snake.



Watch Video Solution

413. Discuss the important characters of class mammalia.



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414. Identify a deuterostome

A. leucosolenia

B. Dentatium

C. Dugesia

D. Ophiothrix

Answer:



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415. Isinglass, a type of y-product of fish industry, is used for

- A. Production of insulin
- B. Feeding cattle, pigs and poultry
- C. Clarification of vinegar, wines and beer
- D. Preparation of paints and varnishes.

Answer:



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416. Which of the following is an egg-laying mammal?

A. Whale

B. Platypus

C. Penguin

D. Kangaroo

Answer:



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417. Book lungs are respiratory organs in

A. Scorpion

B. Prawn

C. Snail

D. Cockroach.

Answer:



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418. The post anal tail is present in

- A. Chordates
- B. Vertebrates
- C. Invertebrates
- D. All of them

Answer:



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419. Find the odd example

A. Sea lily

B. Sea fan

C. Sea cucumber

D. Sea urchin

Answer:



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420. Which one of the following is not a characteristics feature of the subphylum vertebrata?

- A. Dorsal tubular nerve cord
- B. Ventral muscular heart
- C. Presence of notochord in adult
- D. Presence of kidneys

Answer:



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421. Which one of the following is correctly paired?

- A. Trygon = monitor
- B. Ichthyophis = crow
- C. Varanus = sting ray
- D. Pristis = saw fish

Answer:



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422. In molluscs, eye is present on the tip of a stalk called

- A. Osphradium
- B. Ostracium
- C. Ommatophore
- D. Operculum

Answer:



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423. Which of the following has exoskeleton of scales and paired copulatory organs?

A. Sharks

B. Lizards

C. Urodels

D. Urochordates

Answer:



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424. Daphnia is commonly known as

A. Calm shrimp

B. Fairy shrimp

C. Tadpole shrimp

D. Water fleas

Answer:



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425. Which of the following characters are present in class Crustacea?

A. Cephalothorax, gills and appendages

B. Head, thorax gills and appendages

C. Cephalothroax, book gills and appendages

D. Head, thorax book gills and appendage

Answer:



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426. Canal system is a characteristic of

A. Hydra

B. Sponges

C. Ascaris

D. None of these

Answer:



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427. Haemocoel is found in

A. Echinoderms

B. Sponges

C. Arthropods

D. Annelids

Answer:



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428. Chameleon is a / an

A. Arthropoda

B. Reptile

C. Amphibian

D. Bird

Answer:



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429. Scyphozoan medusa is more commonly known as

A. Sea urchin

B. Sea pen

C. Sea four

D. Jelly fish

Answer:



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430. In which of the following animals, notochord is not present?

A. Adult tunicate

B. Nrachiostruma

C. Myxine

D. Balangolossus

Answer:



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431. Which one of the following have the highest number of species in nature?

A. Arthropoda

B. Annelida

C. Coelenterata

D. Echinodermata

Answer:



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432. Mouth parts of mosquitoes are adapted for

- A. Chewing
- B. Sucking
- C. Sponging
- D. Biting

Answer:



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433. Which one of the following is not a characteristics of phylum Annelida?

- A. Pseudocoelom
- B. Ventral nerve cord
- C. Segmentation
- D. Clsoed circulation

Answer:



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434. Ascaris is characterized by:

A. Presence of true coelom but absence of metamerism

B. Presence of true coelom and metamerism

C. Absence of true coelom and presence of metamerism

D. Presence of neither true coelom nor metamerism

Answer:



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435. The animals with bilateral symmetry in young stage, and radial pentamerous symmetry in the adult stage, belong to the phylum:

A. Annelida

B. Mollusca

C. Cnidaria

D. Echinodermata

Answer:



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436. Biradial symmetry and lack of cnidoblasts are the characteristics of

A. Starfish and sea anemone

B. Ctenophora and Beroë

C. Aurelia and Paramecium

D. Hydra and Starfish

Answer:



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437. Polyp phase is absent in

A. Hydra

B. Aurelia

C. Physalia

D. Obelia

Answer:



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438. Among the following, colonial insects are

- A. Locusts
- B. Mosquitoes
- C. White ants
- D. Bugs

Answer:



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

A. Annelida

B. Arthropoda

C. Mollusca

D. Porifera

Answer:



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440. In which of these animals, antennary glands function as excretory organs?

A. Human being

B. Cockroach

C. Planaria

D. Prawn

Answer:



441. Which of the following animals is unisexual?

A. Tapeworm

B. Leech

C. Sponge

D. Earthworms

Answer:



442. Comb plates are found in

A. Adomsia

B. Aurelia

C. Nerris

D. Pleurobrachias

Answer:



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443. An echolocation, the animal that produces high frequency sound is

A. Monkey

B. Butterfly

C. Bat

D. Squirrel

Answer:



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444. In which triploblastic animal coelom is absent?

A. Platyhelminthes

B. Aschelminthes

C. Annelids

D. Arthropoda

Answer:



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445. Royal jelly is secreted from

A. Hypopharyngeal gland

B. Salivary gland

C. Milk gland

D. Skin glands

Answer:



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446. A waxy substance secreted by honey bee to repair combs is called

- A. Propolis
- B. Honey dew
- C. Nectar
- D. Sporopollentin

Answer:



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447. Which one of the following groups of animals is bilaterally symmetrical and triploblastic.

A. Coelenterates

B. Aschelminthes

C. Ctenophores

D. Sponges

Answer:



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448. Which one of the following pairs of animals comprises jawless fishes?

- A. Lampreys and eels
- B. Mackerals and rohu
- C. Lampreys and hag fishes
- D. Guppies and hag fishes

Answer:



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449. Peripatus is a connecting link between?

A. Ctenophora and Platyhelminthes

B. Mollusca and Echinodermata

C. Annelids and Arthropoda

D. coelenterata and Porifera.

Answer:



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450. Phylum protozoa is classified on the basis of

- A. Mode of reproduction
- B. Locomotory organelles
- C. Mode of nutrition
- D. None of these

Answer:



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451. Book lungs are respiratory organs in

A. Mollusca

B. Mammals

C. Arachnid

D. Earthworm

Answer:



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452. Venom of cobra attacks

A. Digestive system

B. Immune system

C. Nervous system

D. Circulatory system

Answer:



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453. Which of the following is most poisonous?

A. Chameleon

B. Glass snake

C. Heloderma

D. Horn toad

Answer:



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454. Which of the following is a connecting link between mammals and reptiles?

A. Peripatus

B. Balanoglossus

C. ornithorhyncus

D. Archaeopteryx

Answer:



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455. Ephyra is the stage in the life cycle of

A. Physalia

B. Obelia

C. Sea anemone

D. Aurelia

Answer:



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456. Egg of reptiles and brds is

A. Mesolecithal

B. Telolecithal

C. Polylecithal

D. Alecithal

Answer:



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457. Tube feet are locomotory organs of

A. Spider

B. Reptile

C. Starfish

D. Cat fish

Answer:



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458. Tissues are absent from the body of

A. Sponges

B. Annelida

C. Platyhelminthes

D. Arthropoda

Answer:



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459. Worker bees are

- A. Fertile females
- B. Sterile females
- C. When queen is absent then act as queen
- D. Sterile drones

Answer:



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460. Which of the following features is not common between newt and Hemidactylus?

A. Body is divisible into head, neck, trunk and tail

B. Heart is 3-chambered

C. Head has one pair of eyes and tympanic membrane

D. Trunk has two pairs of limbs

Answer:



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461. Which one of the following mammals, is not an odd-toed ungulate?

A. Rhinoceros Camel

B. Zebra

C. Horse

D.

Answer:



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462. All flatworms differ from all round worms in having?

- A. Triploblastic body
- B. Solid mesoderm
- C. Bilateral symmetry
- D. Metamorphosis

Answer:



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463. The snake eating snake is

- A. Black cobra
- B. King cobra
- C. Rattle snake
- D. Anaconda

Answer:



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464. The second largest aquatic vertebrate is

- A. Blue whale
- B. Whale shark
- C. Sea elephants
- D. Dugongs

Answer:



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465. Limbless amphibians are called

A. Paddle worms

B. Glow worms

C. Caecilians

D. Pin worms

Answer:



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466. The second largest phylum in animal kingdom is

A. Annelida

B. Arthropoda

C. Chordata

D. Mollusca

Answer:



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467. Siphonophora is the order in

A. Protozoa

B. Cnidaria

C. Porifera

D. Annelida

Answer:



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468. Choanocytes form of paragastric cavity in

A. Jelly fishes

B. Sponges

C. Helminthes

D. Echinodermata

Answer:



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469. Which of the following shows polymorphism?

A. Physalia

B. Trypanosoma

C. Termite

D. All of these

Answer:



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470. Secondary radial symmetry is found in

A. Cnidaria

B. Jelly fish

C. Echinodermata

D. Hemichondria

Answer:



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471. Connecting link between anneldia and Mollusca is

A. Peripatus

B. Lepidosiren

C. Neopilina

D. Protopterus

Answer:



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472. Bilateral symmetry, metameric segmentation, coelom and open circulatory are features of

A. Anneldia

B. Arthropoda

C. Mollusca

D. Echinodermata

Answer:



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473. Correctly matched set of phylum, Class and example is

A. Mollusca -Bivalvia-Pinctada

B. Protozoa-Mastigophora-Entamoeba

C. Chordata-Cyclostomata-Phrynosoma

D. Arthropoda-Diplopoda-Scolopendra

Answer:



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474. Crocodile and penguin are similar to whale and dogfish in which of the following features?

- A. Possess a solid single stranded central nervous system
- B. Lay eggs and guard them till they hatch
- C. Passess bony skeleton
- D. Have gill slits at some stage

Answer:



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475. How do you differentiate a butterfly from a moth?

A. Moth has feathery antennae but

butterfly has club-shaped antennae

B. Moth has one pair of wings but butterfly

has two pairs of wings

C. Moth is diurnal but butterfly is nocturnal

D. Moth has simple eyes but butterfly has

compound eyes

Answer:



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476. Which of the following match is correct?

A. Cockroach-Crustacea

B. Pila-Pelacypoda

C. Spider-Arachnida

D. Unio-Gastropoda

Answer:



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477. Which of the following is not a character of chordates?

- A. Ventral nerve cord
- B. Rod-like notochord
- C. Pharyngeal gill slits
- D. Bilateral symmetry

Answer:



478. Choanocytes are found in

- A. Protozoa
- B. Porifera
- C. Coelenterata
- D. Ctenophora

Answer:



479. Which of the following statements is correct regarding cockroach?

A. Ventral nerve cord

B. Spiracles help in excretion

C. Phallomere is present in female
cockroach

D. Compound eye is called ocellus

Answer:



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480. Mushroom gland is a part of

A. male reproductive system of cockroach

B. Female reproductive, system of
cockroach

C. Male reproductive system of rabbit

D. Female reproductive system of rabbit

Answer:



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481. Which of the following is incorrect for Pheretima?

A. Genital papillae are present on 17th and 19th segment

B. Male genital pores are present on 18th segment

C. Clitellum is present on segments 24,25 and 26

D. Segments of earthworm are called somites

Answer:



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482. Cold-blooded animals fall under the category of

- A. Ectotherms
- B. Psychrotherms
- C. Endotherms
- D. Thermophiles

Answer:



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483. Phylum Mollusca can be distinguished from other invertebrates by the presence of

- A. Bilateral, symmetry and exoskeleton
- B. A mantle and gills
- C. Shell and non-segmented body
- D. A mantle and non-segmented body

Answer:



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484. Air bladder is present in

A. Petromyzon

B. Scoliodon

C. labeo

D. frog

Answer:



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485. The basis of Protozoan classification is

- A. Measurement
- B. shape
- C. Locomotion
- D. Number of nuclei

Answer:



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486. In which phylum the body is segmented

A. Porifera

B. Coelenterata

C. Annelida

D. Mollusca

Answer:



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487. One of the following is not a characteristics feature of spongs:

A. Cellular level of organisation

B. Presence of ostia

C. Body supported by chitin

D. Indirect development.

Answer:



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488. Pseudocoelomate among these is

A. Porifera

B. Annelida

C. Aschelminthes

D. Mollusca

Answer:



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489. Limbless amphibians are called

A. Ichthyophis

B. Hyla

C. Rana

D. Salamandra

Answer:



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490. Which one of the following is not a mammalian character?

A. Presence of milk glands

B. Two pairs of limbs

C. Skin processing hair

D. Presence of external ears called pinnae

Answer:



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491. Flightless bird among the following is

A. Columba

B. Neophron

C. Struthio

D. corvus

Answer:



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492. Which one of the following animals possesses high regeneration capacity?

A. Planaria

B. Taenia

C. Salpa

D. Periplaneta

Answer:



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493. Organ of Jacobson helps in

A. Touch

B. Vision

C. Smell

D. hearing

Answer:



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494. Cysticercus larva is formed in the life history of

A. Taenia

B. Plasmodium

C. Leishmani

D. Wuchereria

Answer:



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495. Water vascular system is found in

A. Sea anemone

B. Sea pen

C. Sea cucumber

D. Sea horse

Answer:



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496. Radula is found in

A. Pila sp.

B. chiton sp.

C. Lamellidens sp.

D. Pinctada sp.

Answer:



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497. Which one of the following is a catadromous fish?

A. Hilsa sp.

B. Mystus sp.

C. Anguilla sp.

D. channa sp.

Answer:



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498. Which of the following is an exclusively echinoderm character?

- A. Radial symmetry
- B. Tube feet
- C. Mesodermal endoskelton
- D. Coelom divided

Answer:



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499. The phenomenon of torsion occurs in

- A. Gastropoda
- B. Pelecypoda
- C. Cephalopoda
- D. Amphineura

Answer:



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500. What will you look for to identify the sex of the following?

A. Female *Ascaris*-Sharply curved posterior end

B. Male frog-A copulatory pad on the first digit of hind limb

C. Female cockroach-Anal cerci

D. Male shark-Claspers borne on pelvic fins

Answer:



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501. Which one of the following have the highest number of species in nature?

A. Fungi

B. Insects

C. Birds

D. Angiosperms

Answer:



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502. Which one of the following groups of animals is correctly matched with its one characteristic feature without even single exception?

A. Reptilia: Possess 3-chambered heart with one incompletely divided ventricle

B. Chordates : Possess a mouth provided with an upper and a lower jaw

C. Chondrichthyes : Possess cartilaginous endoskeleton

D. Mammalia: Give the birth to youngones

Answer:



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503. Which one of the following animals is correctly matched with its particular taxonomic category?

- A. Tiger-tigris, the species
- B. Cuttlefish-Mollusca, a class
- C. Human - Primata, the family
- D. Housefly-Musca, an order

Answer:



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504. Which of the following does not have an excretory system?

A. Myxine

B. Carcharodon

C. Balanglossus

D. Catla

Answer:



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505. Among the following, which one is not a deuterozoome?

- A. Sea urchin
- B. Earthworm
- C. Sand dollar
- D. Ichthyophis

Answer:



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506. The most recently discovered animal phylum is

A. Concentricyclodia

B. Pogonophora

C. Loricifera

D. Ctenophora

Answer:



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507. Chondrichthyes is characterized by:

A. Placoid scales

B. Ventral mouth

C. Ctenoid scales and ventral mouth

D. Placoid scales and ventral mouth

Answer:



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508. One of the world's most poisonous fish toxins is released by

- A. Clow fish
- B. Sword fish
- C. Eel fish
- D. Puffer fish

Answer:



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509. Self-fertilization is seen in

A. Ascaris

B. Pheretima

C. Cockroach

D. Fasciola

Answer:



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510. Organisms capable of maintaining constant body temperature are

- A. Stenothermal
- B. Homeothermal
- C. Poikilothermal
- D. Conformers

Answer:



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511. Which of the following is a pseudocoelomate?

A. Roundworm

B. Flatworm

C. Tapeworm

D. Hydatid worm

Answer:



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512. Mouth develops first in the embryo and anus is formed later in

A. Dueterostomes

B. Protostomes

C. Echinoderms

D. Chordates

Answer:



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513. Laurer's canal is found in

A. Fasciola

B. Ascaris

C. Sea anemone

D. Sea horse

Answer:



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514. The stages between larval moults in an insect are called

A. Pupae

B. Instars

C. Grubs

D. Caterpillars

Answer:



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515. Which of the following belongs to class Gastropoda?

A. Clam

B. Cuttle fish

C. Snail

D. Mussel

Answer:



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516. Which of the following is not a characteristic feature of arthropods?

- A. Jointed appendages
- B. Unsegmented body
- C. Moulting
- D. Aritculated exoskelton

Answer:



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517. The animals that rely on the heat from environment that metabolism to raise their body temperature are

- A. Ectothermic
- B. Poikilothermic
- C. Homeothermic
- D. Endothermic

Answer:



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518. Which is the only phylum in kingdom Animalia without any nerve cell?

- A. Porifera
- B. Coelenterata
- C. Annelida
- D. Nematoda

Answer:



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519. Consider the following statements with respect to characteristics feature of the kingdom

A. In Animalia, the mod of nutrtn is autotrophic

B. In Monera, the nuclear membrane is present
In protista, the cell type is prokaryotic

C. In Plantae, the cell wall is present

D. In Protista, the cell type is prokaryotic

Answer:



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520. Choose the correct pair

- A. Radial symmetry-Coelenterates
- B. Coelomates-Aschelminthes
- C. Triploblastic-Sponges
- D. Metagenesis-Echinoderms

Answer:



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521. Which among these is not homeotherm?

A. Aptenadytes

B. Testudo

C. Delphinus

D. Neophron

Answer:



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522. Match the following

Column-I	Column-II	Column-III
(a) <i>Petromyzon</i>	Ectoparasite	Cyclostomata
(b) <i>Ichthyophis</i>	Terrestrial	Reptilia
(c) <i>Limulus</i>	Body covered by chitinous exoskeleton	Pisces
(d) <i>Adamsia</i>	Radially symmetrical	Porifera



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523. Which of the following are correctly matched with respect to their taxonomic classification?

A. Flying fish, cuttle fish, silver fish-Pisces

B. Centipede, millipede, spider, scorpion-

Insecta

C. Housefly, butterfly, tse tsefly, silverfish-

Insecta

D. Spiny ant eater, sea urchin, sea

cucumber-Echinodermata

Answer:



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524. Which group of animals belong to the same phylum?

A. Malarial parasite, Amoeba, Mosquito

B. Earthworm, pinworm, tapeworm

C. Prawn, scorpion, Locusta

D. Sponge, sea anemone, starfish

Answer:



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525. One of the representatives of phylum Arthropods is

A. Cuttle fish

B. silver fish

C. Puffer fish

D. Flying fish

Answer:



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526. Which of the following animals lack alimentary canal (complete digestive system)?

A. Earthworm

B. Jelly fish

C. Insect

D. Fishes

Answer:



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527. Name the character of phylum Aschelminthes which differentiates it from all other phyla of Kingdom animalia

- A. Parasitic mode
- B. Round in shape
- C. Pseudocoelomate
- D. Bilateral symmetry

Answer:



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528. Which of the following is an oviparous mammal?

- A. Balaenoptera
- B. Delphinus
- C. Pteropus
- D. Ornithorhynchus

Answer:



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529. Torsion is the characteristic of

- A. Gastropoda
- B. Pelecypoda
- C. Cephalopoda
- D. Amphinura

Answer:



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530. Planaria possesses high capacity of

A. Alternation of generation

B. Bioluminescence

C. Metamorphosis

D. Regeneration

Answer:



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531. A marine cartilaginous fish that can produce electric current is

A. Trygon

B. Scoliodon

C. Pristis

D. Torpedo

Answer:



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532. Select the Taxon mentioned that represented both marine and fresh-water species

A. Cephalochordata

B. cnidaria

C. Echinodermata

D. Ctenophora

Answer:



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533. Which of the following characteristics is mainly responsible for diversification of insects on land?

- A. Segmentation
- B. Bilateral symmetry
- C. Exoskeleton
- D. Eyes

Answer:



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534. Which of the following endoparasites of humans does show viviparity?

A. *Ancylostoma duodenale*

B. *Enterobius vermicularis*

C. *Trichinella spiralis*

D. *Ascaris lumbricoides*

Answer:



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535. Which of the following animals is not viviparous?

A. Flying fox (Bat)

B. Elephant

C. Platypus

D. Whale

Answer:



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536. Which of the following represents the correct combination without any exception?

Characteristics	Class
(a) Mammary glands, hair on body, pinnae, two pairs of limbs	Mammalia
(b) Mouth ventral, gills without operculum, skin with placoid scales, persistent notochord	Chondrichthyes
(c) Sucking and circular mouth, jaws absent, integument without scales, paired appendages	Cyclostomata
(d) Body covered with feathers, skin moist and glandular, fore limbs form wings, lungs with air sacs	Aves



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537. A jawless fish, which lays eggs in fresh water and whose ammocoetes larvae after metamorphosis return to ocean is

A. Eptatretus

B. Myxine

C. Neomyxine

D. Petromyzon

Answer:



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538. Chitinous exoskeleton of arthropods is formed by polymerisation of

A. Keratin sulphate and chondroitin sulphate

B. D.Glucosamine

C. N-Acetyl glucosamine

D. Lipoglycans

Answer:



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539. Metagenesis refers to

A. Presence of different morphic forms

B. Alternation of generation between asexual and sexual phases

C. Occurance of drastic changes in form during post-embryonic development

D. Presence of segmented body and parthenogenetic reproduction

Answer:



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540. Body having meshwork of cells, internal cavities lined with food filtering flagellated cells and indirect development are characteristics of phylum

A. Porifera

B. Coelenterata

C. Mollusca

D. Protozoa

Answer:



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541. Flame cells of flatworms help in

A. Osmoregulation

B. Digestion

C. Reproduction

D. Excretion

Answer:



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542. Which class of animals includes all ectoparasities on some fishes

A. Amphibia

B. Osteichthyes

C. Reptilia

D. Cyclostomata

Answer:



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543. Choose the correct statement

A. All pisces have gills covered by an operculum

B. All mammals are viviparous

C. All ceclostomes do not have jaws and paired fins

D. All reptiles have a three-chambered heart

Answer:



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544. Which of the following features is not present in the Phylum-Arthropoda?

- A. Jointed appendages
- B. Chitinous exoskeleton
- C. Metameric segmentation
- D. Parapodia.

Answer:



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545. Which of the following characteristics features always holds true for corresponding group of animals?

(a)	3-chambered heart with one incompletely divided ventricle	Reptilia
(b)	Cartilaginous endoskeleton	Chondrichthyes
(c)	Viviparous	Mammalia
(d)	Possess a mouth with an upper and a lower jaw	Chordata



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546. Which of the following features is not present in *Periplaneta americana*?

A. Metamerically - segmented body

B. Schizocoelom as body cavity

C. Intermediate and radial cleavage during
embryonic development

D. Exoskeleton composed of N-Acetyl
glucosamine

Answer:



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547. Which is the National Aquatic Animal of India?

- A. Sea horse
- B. Gangetic shark
- C. River Dolphin
- D. Blue whale

Answer:



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548. Which one of the following characteristics is not shared by birds and mammals?

- A. Warm-blooded nature
- B. Ossified endoskeleton
- C. Breathing using lungs
- D. Viviparity

Answer:



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549. These questions consist of two statements each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions, you are required to choose any one of the following four responses. A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion. B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion. C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false. D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion: Metamorphosis in frog is said to be

progressive. Reason: Metamorphosis in frog is controlled by thyroxine hormone

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:



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550. Which one of the following is not a living fossil?

A. King crab

B. Sphenodon

C. Archaeopteryx

D. Peripatus

Answer:



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551. Animal migration does not occur in the case of

A. Salmon

B. siberian crane

C. Salamander

D. Arctic tern

Answer:



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552. Which one of following is a matching set of a phylum and its three examples?

A. Cnidaria-Bonellia, Physalia, Aurelia

B. Platyhelminthes-Planaria, Schistosoma, Enterobius

C. Mollusca-loligo, Teredo, Octopus

D. Proterozoic-Spongilla, Euplectella, Pennatul

Answer:



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553. Metameric segmentation is the characteristic of

A. Annelida and Arthropoda

B. Ctenoplana and Beroë

C. Aurelia and Paramecium

D. Hydra and Starfish

Answer:



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554. Biradial symmetry and lack of cnidoblasts are the characteristics of

- A. Starfish and sea anemone
- B. Ctenophora and Beroë
- C. Aurelia and Paramecium
- D. Hydra and Starfish

Answer:



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555. In which one of the following sets of animals do all the four give birth to young ones?

A. Lion, Bat, Whale, Ostrich

B. Platypus, Penguin, Bat, Hippopotamus

C. Shrew, Bat, Cat, Kiwi

D. Kangaroo, Hedgehog, Dolphin, Loris

Answer:



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556. Which one of the following has an open circulatory system?

A. Hirudinaria

B. Octopus

C. Pheretima

D. Periplaneta

Answer:



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557. In molluscs, eye is present on the tip of a stalk called

A. Osmoregulation

B. Osphradium

C. Operculum

D. Ostracum

Answer:



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558. All mammals without any exception are characterized by

- A. Viviparity and biconcave red blood cells
- B. Extra abdominal testes and 4 chambered heart
- C. Heterodont teeth and 12 pairs of cranial nerves
- D. A muscular diaphragm and milk producing glands.

Answer:



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559. Commercial pearl is formed by

- A. Oyster
- B. Octopus
- C. Lamellidens
- D. None of these

Answer:



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560. Which is incorrect?

A. Oligochaeta-Pheretima

B. Hirudinea-Hirudo

C. nematoda-Ascaris

D. Polychaeta-Lumbricus

Answer:



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561. Which of the following classes exhibits polymorphism?

A. Hydrozoa

B. Scyphozoa

C. Calcarea

D. Polychaeta

Answer:



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562. Illicium is modification of

- A. Dorsal fin
- B. Caudal fin
- C. Scales
- D. Ist dorsal spine

Answer:



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563. A poisonous lizard s

A. Varanus

B. Chamaeleon

C. Ancistrodon

D. Heloderma

Answer:



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564. Pseudocoelom occurs in

A. Ascaris

B. Taenia

C. Fasciola hepatica

D. Planaria

Answer:



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565. Which of the following statement is true?

A. All living members of class Cyclostomata
are parasites of some fishes

B. There are about 2000 species in the class Osteichthyes

C. Cliona belongs to the subphylum Cephalochordata

D. Arthropoda are diploblastic animals

Answer:



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566. The internal buds of fresh watersponges are otherwise called

A. Choanocytes

B. Gemmule

C. Osculum

D. Blastula

Answer:



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567. Which of the following animals are correctly matched?

Animals	Morphological features
(1) Crocodile	4-chambered heart
(2) Sea urchin.....	Parapodia
(3) <i>Obelia</i>	Metagenesis
(4) Lemur.....	Thecodont

A. Only 1 and 2

B. 1,3 and 4

C. 2,3, and 4

D. Only 1 and 4

Answer:



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568. Reason of death of a patient due to cobra-bite is

- A. Destruction of RBCs
- B. Inactivation of nerves
- C. Permanent contraction of muscles
- D. None of above

Answer:



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569. Exoskeleton/scales are absent in

A. Fish

B. Reptiles

C. Ichtypohis

D. Rana tigrina

Answer:



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570. Gill cover is absent in

A. Sharks

B. Labeo

C. Salmon

D. All of these

Answer:



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571. The class of Coelenterata which shows polymorphism is

A. Hydrozoa

B. Scyphozoa

C. Anthozoa

D. All of these

Answer:



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572. The cyst wall of Euglena is formed of

A. Lipids

B. Histones

C. Carbohydrates

D. Lipoproteins

Answer:



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573. Types of qill(flight) feathers are

A. Down feathers

B. Coverts

C. Filoplumes

D. Remiges

Answer:



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574. Which of the following is true about preen gland? Occur in birds, 2. Also known as uropygial gland 3. Occur in bats. 4. Help in digestion

A. 1,2, and 3

B. 1 and 2

C. 2 and 4

D. 1 and 3

Answer:



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575. Which of the following belongs to phylum Arthropoda?

A. Cockroach

B. Gold fish

C. Silver fish

D. Cuttle fish

Answer:



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576. Which of the following is absent in fore limb of frog?

A. Brachium

B. Webs

C. Antebrachium

D. Tarsals

Answer:



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577. Which type of organization is found in coelenterates?



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578. Define metameric segmentation. In which group of animals it is found?



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579. Which conditions increase the survival chances of young of mammals?



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580. Give the cause of successfulness of arthropods.



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581. Define retrogressive metamorphosis. In which animal it is found?



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582. Enlist four peculiar characters of Porifera.

Name two examples.



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583. Differentiate flat worms and round worms.

(4 characters).



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584. What is haemocoel? Give one example.



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585. To which group of animals Petromyzon belongs? Enlist three peculiar features of this group.



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586. To which group of animals duck billed platypus belongs? Give its evolutionary significance.





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587. List the respiratory organs found in various vertebrates.



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588. Enlist six peculiar characters of class Aves. State three examples.



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589. Write a note on coelom in various groups of animals.



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590. List two peculiar characters of phylum Mollusca.



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591. Give reasons for the following:

Mammals are most adapted vertebrates.



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592. Give reasons for the following:

Birds can fly but the mammals cannot.



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593. Give reasons for the following:

All the chordates are not vertebrates.



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Example

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



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



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3. Distinguish between intracellular and extracellular digestion?



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



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



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

A. Porifera

B. Ctenophora

C. Echinodermer

D. Chordata

Answer:



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8. “All vertebrates are chordates but all chordates are not vertebrates”. Justify the statement.



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



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



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



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

A. Platyhelminthes

B. Aschelminthes

C. Annelids

D. Arthropoda

Answer:



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13. Match the following:

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



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



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15. “All vertebrates are chordates but all chordates are not vertebrates”. Justify the statement.



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16. Herdmania does not has most of chordate characters in adult stage. Then why it is placed in Phylum Chordata?



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17. Nematodes are called Pseudocoelomates.

Why?



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18. Why no amphibian is marine in habitat?



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19. How the frog and lizards tolerate extreme winter days?



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20. What is haemocoel? Give one example.

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21. Why the arthropods are most successful and maximum in number?

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22. Give one difference between flame cells and nephridia.



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23. Define metameric segmentation. In which group of animals it is found?



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24. Name the respiratory organs of insects, prawns and king crab.



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25. Differentiate between protostomes and deuterostomes.



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26. Name the excretory organs of flatworms, round worms, annelids and insects.



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27. Earthworm is hermaphroditic animal but always undergoes cross fertilization. Why?



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28. Differentiate between poikilothermal and homeothermal animals.



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29. List two peculiar characters of prototherians.



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30. Differentiate between insects and spiders.



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31. Enlist four peculiar characters of birds.



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32. Tabulate four differences between cartilage and bony fishes.



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33. The excretory material of bony fish is:



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34. Choose the correct alternative:

Sea horse is a bony fish/mammal.



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35. A group of students found a fish on the sea beach and carried it to their teacher. The

teacher told them that it is a bony fish and not a cartilage fish. Why a cartilage fish has to swim continuously to stay at a particular depth in water?



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36. Phylum Arthropoda is the largest group of animals and includes about 80% of the animal species:

What are the reasons for the success of arthropods>



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37. Phylum Arthropoda is the largest group of animals and includes about 80% of the animal species:

How an insect and an arachnid differ from each other?



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38. Differentiate the following on the basis of characters asked in the subparts:

Human/Bird (number of condyleS)



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39. Differentiate the following on the basis of characters asked in the subparts:

Whale and shark (number of respiratory apparatus and position).



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40. Differentiate the following on the basis of characters asked in the subparts:

Sea anemone/Ctenophora(symmetry).



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41. Differentiate the following on the basis of characters asked in the subparts:

Crocodile/Toad(number of chambers of heart)



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42. Differentiate the following on the basis of characters asked in the subparts:

Moth/Butterfly (wings in sitting position)



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43. Whale, Peacock, Bat, Earthworm, Starfish, House Lizard, Scorpion lizard in the above animals:

Which animals belong to same phylum?



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44. Whale, Peacock, Bat, Earthworm, Starfish, House Lizard, Scorpion lizard in the above animals:

Which animals belong to same phylum?



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45. Whale, Peacock, Bat, Earthworm, Starfish, House Lizard, Scorpion lizard in the above animals:

Which animals belong to same phylum?





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46. Whale, Peacock, Bat, Earthworm, Starfish, House Lizard, Scorpion lizard in the above animals:

Which animals belong to same phylum?



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47. Differentiate Ctenophora and Echinodermata according to their body organisation and body symmetry.



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48. Match the contents of column I with those of column II.

Column I	Column II
(a) Erythropoietin	(i) Collateral glands
(b) Smooth muscle fibres	(ii) Typhlosole
(c) Cockroach	(iii) Involuntary
(d) Petromyzon	(iv) Gizzard
	(v) Hormone
	(vi) Radula
	(vii) Juxtaglomerular cells
	(viii) Circular mouth
	(ix) Fusiform
	(x) Wall of blood vessels
	(xi) Choanocytes



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49. Match the columns and answer the questions given below:

Column I	Column II	Column III
A. <i>Nereis</i> , Earthworm, Cockroach, Leech	(1) Bony endoskeleton, vivipary	(i) Phylum
B. Shark, Whale, Dolphin, Bat nervous system	(2) Radial symmetry, dorsal hollow	(ii) Chambers of heart
C. Ostrich, Lizard, Peacock, Duckbilled platypus	(3) Bilateral, metamerism	(iii) Nourishment of young ones
D. Starfish, Sea anemone, Sea cucumber, Sea urchin	(4) Homeothermy, oviparous	(iv) Level of organization

Which

characters of column-II are common among the animals of column-I?



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50. Which one of the following statements is totally wrong about the occurrence of

notochord while the other three are correct?

A. It is absent throughout life in humans
from the very beginning

B. It is present throughout life in
Amphioxus

C. It is present only in larval tail in Ascidians

D. It is present only in larval tail in
Ascidians

Answer: It is replaced by vertebral column in adult frog.



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51. Which one of the following pairs of animals are similar to each other pertaining to the feature stated against them?

A. Pteropus and Ornithorhynchus-Viviparity

B. Garden lizard and crocodile-Three chambered heart

C. Ascaris and Anelostoma-Metameric segmentation

D. Sea horse and flying fish-cold blooded

(Poikothermal)

Answer:



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52. Which one of the following categories of animals, is correctly described with no single exception in it?

- A. All reptiles possess scales, have a three-chambered heart and cold blooded.
- B. All bony fishes have four pairs of gills and an operculum on each side
- C. All sponges are marine and have collar cells
- D. All mammals are viviparous and possess diaphragm for breathing.

Answer:



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53. Match the following:

Column A	Column B
(i) Claspers	(a) Coelenterates
(ii) True salivary glands	(b) Birds and mammals
(iii) Cnidoblasts	(c) Nematodes
(iv) Paragastric cavity	(d) Birds
(v) Endothermic	(e) Chondrichthyes
(vi) Pouched mammals	(f) Annelids
(vii) Caecilians	(g) Mammals
(viii) Pseudocoel	(h) Amphibians
(ix) Nephridia	(i) Metatherians
(x) Pneumatic bones	(j) Sponges



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54. Match the following:

Column I	Column II
A. Protozoa	1. <i>Pennatula</i>
B. Aschelminthes	2. <i>Berev</i>
C. Porifera	3. <i>Monocystis</i>
D. Ctenophora	4. <i>Wuchereria</i>
E. Cnidaria	5. <i>Cliona</i>



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55. Match the following:

Column I	Column II
A. Choanocytes	1. Platyhelminthes
B. Cnidoblasts	2. Ctenophora
C. Flame cells	3. Porifera
D. Nephridia	4. Coelenterata
E. Comb plates	5. Annelida



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56. Match the following:

Column I	Column II
A. Cyclostomes	1. Hemichordata
B. Aves	2. Urochordata
C. Tunicates	3. Agnatha
D. <i>Balanoglossus</i>	4. Pisces
E. Osteichthyes	5. Tetrapod



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57. Match the following:

A. <i>Physalia</i>	1. Sea anemone
B. <i>Meanderina</i>	2. Brain coral
C. <i>Gorgonia</i>	3. Sea fan
D. <i>Adamsia</i>	4. Portuguese man-of-war



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58. These questions consist of two statements each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions, you are required to choose any one of the following four responses. A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion. B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion. C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false. D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion: Lung fishes act as connecting link

between fishes and amphibians. Reason: These have characters of both fishes and amphibians.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:



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59. These questions consist of two statements each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions, you are required to choose any one of the following four responses. A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion. B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion. C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false. D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion: Amphibians have thin, moist,

glandular and vascular skin. Reason:

Amphibians respire through their skin.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:



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60. These questions consist of two statements each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions, you are required to choose any one of the following four responses. A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion. B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion. C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false. D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion: Birds have pneumatic bones.

Reason: Birds reduce their body weight for normal flight

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:



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61. These questions consist of two statements each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions, you are required to choose any one of the following four responses. A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion. B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion. C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false. D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion: Camels are commonly called ship of

desert. Reason: Camels have alrge number of water cells in their stomatch to store th water for emergency functions

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:



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62. These questions consist of two statements each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions, you are required to choose any one of the following four responses. A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion. B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion. C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false. D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion: Silver fish shows complete

metamorphoses. Reason: In the life history of silver fish, there are four stages. Egg

→ *Larva* → *Pupa* → *Adt*

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:



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63. These questions consist of two statements each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions, you are required to choose any one of the following four responses. A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion. B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion. C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false. D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion: Cold blooded animals do not have

fat layer. Reason: They use their fat in metabolism during hibernation.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:



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64. These questions consist of two statements each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions, you are required to choose any one of the following four responses. A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion. B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion. C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false. D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion: Bats and whales are classified as

mammals. Reason: Bats and whales have four-chambered heart.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:



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65. These questions consist of two statements each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions, you are required to choose any one of the following four responses. A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion. B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion. C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false. D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion: All birds except the ones like Koel

build nests for retiring and taking rest during night (day time for nocturnal birds). Reason:
Koel lays the eggs in the nest of tailor bird

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:



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66. These questions consist of two statements each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions, you are required to choose any one of the following four responses. A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion. B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion. C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false. D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion: Tapeworms, roundworms and

pinworms are endoparasites of human intestine. Reason: Improperly cooked food is the source of all intestinal infections.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:



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67. These questions consist of two statements each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions, you are required to choose any one of the following four responses. A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion. B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion. C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false. D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion: The honey bee queen copulates

only once in her life time. Reason: The honey bee queen can lay fertilized as well as unfertilized eggs.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:



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68. These questions consist of two statements each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions, you are required to choose any one of the following four responses. A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion. B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion. C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false. D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion: A duck billed platypus and spiny

ant-eater, both are egg-laying animal yet they are grouped under mammals. Reason: Both of them have seven cervical vertebrae and 12 pairs of cranial nerves.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:



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69. These questions consist of two statements each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions, you are required to choose any one of the following four responses. A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion. B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion. C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false. D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion: Euglena is a plant due to presence of chlorophyll. Reason: Euglena cannot be classified on the basis of two kingdom system.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:



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70. These questions consist of two statements each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions, you are required to choose any one of the following four responses. A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion. B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion. C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false. D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion: Bats and whales are classified as

mammals. Reason: Bats and whales have four-chambered heart.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:



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71. These questions consist of two statements each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions, you are required to choose any one of the following four responses. A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion. B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion. C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false. D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion: The honey bee queen copulates

only once in her life time. Reason: The honey bee queen can lay fertilized as well as unfertilized eggs.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:



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