



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - JBD PUBLICATION

ANIMAL KINGDOM

Exercise

1. Closed circulatory system is found in:

A. Annelida

B. Arthropoda

C. Platyhelminthes

D. Hemichordata

Answer:



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2. In which of the following jaws are absent?

A. Osteichthyes

B. Chondrichthyes

C. Both (A) and (B)

D. Cyclostomata.

Answer:



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3. Maximum diversity is found in which phylum?

A. 1. Protozoa

B. 2. Annelida

C. 3. Arthropoda

D. 4. Chordata

Answer:



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4. Tissue level of organistaion is found in

A. 1. porifera

B. 2. coelenterata

C. 3. annelida

D. 4. vertebrata

Answer:



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5. Which of the phylum has none of freshwater organism?

A. 1.Chordata

B. 2. Echinodermata

C. 3. Mollusca

D. 4. Protozoa.

Answer:



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6. Which of the following statements is true?

A. 1. All chordates are vertebrates

B. 2. Non-chordates have a vertebral column

C. 3. All vertebrates are chordates.

D. 4. Invertebrates possess a tubular nerve cord.

Answer:



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

A. Nereis

B. Octopus

C. Pheretima

D. periplaneta

Answer:



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8. In which triploblastic animal coelom is absent?

A. bilateral symmetrical

B. true coelmates

C. reproduction with sexual dimorphism

D. regeneration power.

Answer:



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

A. 1. biothermic

B. 2. poikilothermic

C. 3. oligothermic

D. 4. homeothermic.

Answer:



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

- A. 1. Dorsal tubular nerve cord
- B. 2. Ventral muscular heart
- C. 3. Presence of notochord in the adult
- D. 4. Presence of kidneys

Answer: Two pairs of lateral appendages, fins or limbs.



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11. Which of the following is a hermaphrodite?

A. Ant

B. Aphdis

C. Earthworms

D. Cockroach

Answer:



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12. Poikilotherms are also known as:

A. isotherm

B. ectotherm

C. endotherm

D. heterotherm.

Answer:



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13. In which triploblastic animal coelom is absent?

A. 1. Platyhelminthes

B. 2. Aschelminthes

C. 3. Annelids

D. 4. Arthropoda.

Answer:



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14. Which of the following organisms have a loose mantle over their body?

A. 1. Echinoderms

B. 2. Molluscs

C. 3. Platyhelminth

D. 4. Mammals.

Answer:



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

A. 1. Echinodermata

B. 2. Annelida

C. 3. Mollusca

D. 4. Cnidaria.

Answer:



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16. Which one of the following features is common in silverfish, scorpion, dragonfly and prawn?

A. 1. Three pairs of legs and segmented body

B. 2. Chitinous cuticle and two pairs of antennae

C. 3. Jointed appendages and chitinous exoskeleton

D. 4. Cephalothorax and tracheae.

Answer:



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17. Which of the following statements are correct?

A. Sponges have canal system and they need a continuous current of water flow.

B. Flatworms are with parenchymal circulation

C. Echinoderms have pseudocoelomic circulation.

D. Nematodes have parenchymal circulation.

Answer:



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18. Which of the following is present in molluscs but not in echinodermates?

- A. 1. Flame cells
- B. 2. Malpighian tubules
- C. 3. Kidney
- D. 4. None of these.

Answer:



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19. Flame cells are excretory organ of

A. Planaria

B. Hydra

C. Hydrilla

D. Cockroach

Answer:



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20. The contrast to annelids the plathyeminthes show:

- A. 1. absence of body cavity
- B. 2. bilateral symmetry
- C. 3. radial symmetry
- D. 4. presence of pseudocoel.

Answer:



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

- A. porifera
- B. Ctenophora
- C. Exhinodermata
- D. Chordata

Answer:



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

A. Plathyhelminthes

B. Ascheminthes

C. Annelida

D. Arthropoda.

Answer:



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23. Which is exclusively marine phylum?

A. 1. Porifera

B. 2. Polychaeta

C. 3. Echinodermata

D. 4. Mollusca.

Answer:



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24. Among the following, colonial insects are:

A. locusts

B. mosquitoes

C. white ants

D. bedbug.

Answer:



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25. The radial symmetry is observed in:

Platyhelminthes

Coelenterates

Aschelminthes

Annelida

Echinoderms.

A. b,c and e only

B. a,b,c and e only

C. b,c and a only

D. a,c and e only

Answer: b and c only



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26. Which of the following is not applicable to coelenterates?

- A. Choanocytes
- B. Coelenteron
- C. radial symmetry
- D. Nematoblasts.

Answer:



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27. What is true about Nereis, scorpion, cockroach and silverfish?

A. 1. They all possess dorsal heart

B. 2. None of them is aquatic

C. 3. They all belong to the same phylum

D.4. they all have jointed paired appendages.

Answer:



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28. Which of the following animals is unisexual?

A. Tapeworm

B. Leech

C. Sponge

D. Earthworm

Answer: Cockroach.



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

A. Porifera

B. Cnidaria

C. Ctenophora

D. Echinodermata

Answer:



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30. In which of the following organisms

Malpighian tubule is found?

A. Honeybee

B. Frog

C. Ascaris

D. Rabbit.

Answer:



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

A. 1. Pseudocoelom

B. 2. Ventral nerve cord

C. 3. Closed circulatory

D. 4. Segmentation.

Answer:



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32. Which one of the following phyla is correctly matched with its two general characteristics?

A. Echinodermata-Pentamerous radial symmetry and mostly internal fertilization.

B. Mollusca-normally oviparous and development through a trochophore or veliger larva.

C. Arthropoda-body divided into head, thorax and abdomen and respiration by tracheae.

D. Chordata-notochord at some stage and separate anal and urinary openings to the outside.

Answer:



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33. 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 but presence of metamerism

D. presence of neither true coelom nor metamerism.

Answer:



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34. Cell aggregate plan is found in:

A. 1. sponges

B. 2. coelenterates

C. 3. flatworms

D. 4. roundworms

Answer:



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35. Peripatus is a connecting link between?

A. mollusca and echinodermata

B. annclida and arthropoda

C. coelenterata and porifera

D. ctenophora and platyhelminthes.

Answer:



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

A. cellular level of organsation

B. presence of ostia

C. intacellular digestion

D. body supported by chitin

Answer: indirect development.



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37. Coelom is a cavity between body wall and alimentary canal and is lined by:

- A. 1. ectoderm and endoderm
- B. 2. ectoderm and mesoderm
- C. 3. ectoderm on both sides
- D. 4. mesoderm on both sides.

Answer:



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Example

1. Fill in the blanks

Oviparous are the animals which lay..... .



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2. Fill in the blanks

.....animals give birth to young ones.



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3. Fill in the blanks

Pseudocoel is found in..... .



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4. Fill in the blanks

The respiratory organs of insects are called

..... .



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5. Fill in the blanks

The animals which have constant body temperature are named as..... .



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6. Fill in the blanks

The animals which have both sexes (male and female) in the same individual are named as..... .



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7. Fill in the blanks

The animals which live in sea water are called..... .



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8. Fill in the blanks

.....is the body cavity which is lined by mesoderm.



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9. Fill in the blanks

.....is the blood filled body cavity.



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10. Fill in the blanks

The animals which excrete uric acid as waste product are termed as..... .



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11. Fill in the blanks

The respiratory organs of scorpions are called..... .



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12. Fill in the blanks

Nephridia are the coiled tubular structures found in annelids which work as.....organs.



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13. Fill in the blanks

The animal which do not have any body cavity except the digestive tract are called..... .



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14. Fill in the blanks

The animals which are fixed to the substratum like plants are called.....animals.



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15. Fill in the blanks

.....are the animals which live on other animals for food and shelter.



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16. Fill in the blanks

Symmetry in cocciliates (endarians) is
.....Or..... .



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17. Fill in the blanks

Sexes are united in..... .



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18. Fill in the blanks

Wuchereria bancrofti causes..... .



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19. Fill in the blanks

Ambulacra system is characteristic of..... .



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20. Fill in the blanks

Body cavity of annelids is called..... .



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21. Name the phylum which shows clear metamerism.



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22. Name the three germ layers.



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23. What is the main excretory organs of insects?



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24. Name the excretory organs found in liver fluke.



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25. Name two ectothermic animals.



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26. Name the most important character of phylum chordata.



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27. Which organ is protected by cranium?



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28. Name two hermaphroditic animals.



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29. Which animal phylum has the lowest structural organisation?



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30. Give the most important character of phylum Porifera.



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31. Name the cells which help in production and maintaining a water current through porifera.



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32. Name any one sponge which is found in freshwater.



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33. Name the phylum, the animals of which possess cnidoblasts.



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34. Name the different types of zooids found in obelia colony.



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35. What is the function of cnidoblasts in cnidarians?



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36. Name any freshwater cnidarian.



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37. What are the excretory cells in platyhelminthes?



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38. Name the first phylum which includes the triploblastic animals.



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39. What type of body cavity is found in annelids?



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40. Name the excretory structures of flatworms.



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



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42. What type of blood vascular system is found in annelids?



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43. Name the phylum which includes all its individuals found in marine water, so far.



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44. Name one animal which is included in phylum hemichordata.



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45. Name any one hermaphrodite annelid.



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46. Give diagnostic characters of phylum chordata.



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47. Give one character and one example of urochordata.



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48. Give an example of cephalochordata.



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49. What type of endoskeleton is found in chondrichthyes?



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50. What is complete digestive system? Give two examples.



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51. What is incomplete digestive system? Give two examples.



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52. In how many types the animals are divided on the basis of their body temperature.



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



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54. What are parapodia? Name one animal in which these are found. Give their function also.



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55. Name two animals belonging to the subphylum urochordata.



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56. What is anadromous migration? By which animal it is done during its life history?



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57. Write the scientific names of the followings:

Fresh water sponge.



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58. Write the scientific names of the followings:

Fresh water sponge.



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59. Differentiate between a diploblastic and a triploblastic animals.



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60. Differentiate between a diploblastic and a triploblastic animals.



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61. Differentiate between

Open and closed circulatory system



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62. Give one example each of phyla possessing cellular level, tissue level and organ level of organisation.



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63. What is symmetry? Give one example each of radial and bilateral symmetry bearing animals.



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64. What is coelom? Give examples of two coelomate phyla.



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65. What is haemocoel? Give one example.



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66. What are acoelomates? Give one example.



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67. What is notochord? Animals possessing notochord belongs to which phylum of kingdom animalia.



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68. Differentiate between

Polyp and medusa.



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69. Classify the following upto phylum:

Meandrina.



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70. Classify the following upto phylum:

Gorgonia.



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71. Why the worms belonging to phylum platyhelminthes are called flatworms?



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72. Why the animals belonging to phylum aschelminthes are called roundworms?



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73. Classify ascaris, tapeworm and liver fluke upto phylum level.



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74. Name two economically important insects.



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75. Name three vectors belonging to phylum arthropoda.



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76. What is the function of muscular foot and radula in a mollusca.



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77. Write the scientific names of the following

Cuttlefish

Squid. To which phylum they belong.



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78. Write the scientific names of:

Pearl oyster

Devil fish

To which phylum they belong?



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79. What is the water vascular system? Also write its importance.



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80. Write the scientific names and their classification upto phylum level of the following.

Sea cucumber.



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81. Write the scientific names and their classification upto phylum level of the following.

Brittle star.



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82. Give two examples of hemichordates.



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83. Name three subphyla of phylum chordata.



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84. Enlist some important basic features which are used as the basis of animal classification.



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85. Define symmetry and describe various types of symmetry found in animals.



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86. What are germ layers? Classify animals on the basis of germ layers.



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87. What is body cavity or coelom? Classify animals on the basis of nature of coelom.



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88. Differentiate between

Open and closed circulatory system



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89. Write down the important characters of animals belonging to phylum porifera.



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90. Describe the important characters of animals belonging to phylum coelenterata or cnidaria.



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91. Give a brief account of features, of phylum ctenophora.



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92. Describe the important characters of animals belonging to phylum platyhelminthes.



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93. Write down the important characters of phylum aschelminthes (nematyhelminthes).



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94. Describe the important characters of animals belonging to phylum annelida.



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95. Enlist the peculiar features of phylum Arthropoda.



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96. Write down important characters of phylum mollusca.



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97. Write distinct features of phylum Echinodermata.



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98. Describe important features of hemichordata.



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99. Give diagnostic characters of phylum chordata.



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100. Write down the important characters of animals belonging to class cyclostomata.



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101. Write differences between chordates and non-chordates.



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102. Differentiate between superclass pisces and tetrapoda.



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103. Explain the important characteristics of class Aves.



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



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



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



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



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



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

A. Platyhelminthes

B. Aschelminthes

C. Annelida

D. Arthropoda.

Answer:



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



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



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



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



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115. Match the following:

(i) Operculum

(ii) Parapodia

(iii) Scales

(iv) Comb plates

(v) Radula

(vi) Hairs

(vii) Choanocytes

(viii) Gill slits

(a) Ctenophora

(b) Mollusca

(c) Porifera

(d) Reptilia

(e) Annelida

(f) Cyclostomata and chondrichthyes

(g) Mammalia

(h) Osteichthyes



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