



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - MBD

Animal Kingdom

Example

1. What are sedentary animals?



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2. Name three types of body cavity found in animals.



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3. Which symmetry is most common in animals? Define it.



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4. Name the 3 primary germ layers formed in gastrula.



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5. What is the advantage of hermaphroditism?



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6. Give the advantage of protogyne and protandry.



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7. What is haemolymph?



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8. Name the 4 types of animals on the basis of their excretory matter.



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9. What is the mesodermal lining of a true coelom called?



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10. Cite examples of true and false metamerism.



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11. Name the skeletal elements of porifera.



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12. Enlist two layers of body wall of sponges.



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13. What is the type of level of organisation in porifera



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



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15. Mention one important phenomenon shown by coelenterates.



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16. Name the special cells characteristic of coelenterates.



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17. Which cells the flatworms have for excretion?



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18. Name the first phylum in evolutionary history including triploblastic animals.



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19. In which animal phylum body cavity appears for the first time?



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20. Define mantle (Pallium).



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21. Mention a mollusc with internal shell.



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22. What organs the echinoderms have for respiration and locomotion?



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23. Name two animal phyla with radial symmetry.



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24. After which structure the phylum Echinodermata has been named?



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25. List the respiratory organs found in various vertebrates.



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26. What is the difference in the epodermis of vertebrates and invertebrates?



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27. Name the following groups of animals:

Animals with a backbone



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28. Name the following groups of animals:

Animals with hairy skin



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29. Name the following groups of animals:

Animals with three pairs of legs



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30. Name the following groups of animals:

Animals with feathers.....



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31. Name the following groups of animals:

Animals with spiny skin



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32. Give two characteristics of chordates.



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33. Name two flightless birds.



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34. What is diaphragm?



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35. Mention one characteristic which is common to :

Fishes, amphibians and reptiles.



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36. Mention one characteristic which is common to :

Amphibians and reptiles, but not to fishes.



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37. Mention one characteristic which is common to :

Birds and mammals, but not to reptiles.



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38. List three peculiar characters of mammals.



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39. List two peculiar characters of prototherians.



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40. What are metatherians? Give one example.



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41. Why are sponges and coelenterates called diploblastic animals?



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42. Name two types of pores on the body of sponges. Give their function.



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43. Name a fresh water sponge and a coelenterate.



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44. Fill in the blanks

The larval phase of ambhibians respire through.....



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45. Fill in the blanks

Fertilization in reptiles is



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46. Fill in the blanks

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



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47. Fill in the blanks

Animals which float or swim in surface water are called.....



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48. Fill in the blanks

.....and.....are deuterostome groups of animals.



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49. Fill in the blanks

Pseudocoelom is found in



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50. True or False

Cartilaginous fishes have gill cover.



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51. True or False

Flatworms have tubular coelom.



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52. True or False

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



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53. True or False

Snails and slugs have open circulatory system.



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54. True or False

Pseudocoel is found in flatworms and roundworms.



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55. True or False

The body of arthropods is covered by chitinous exoskeleton.



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56. Give the technical term used for the following:

Some animals can fly in the air.



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57. Give the technical term used for the following:

Some animals live in the burrows.



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58. Give the technical term used for the following:

When the body of an animal is made up of a single cell.



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59. Give the technical term used for the following:

The body of an animal is made up large number of cells.



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60. Give the technical term used for the following:

Some animals can fly in the air.



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61. Give the technical term used for the following:

The animals which develop from two germinal layer.



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



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



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



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65. Distinguish between intracellular and extracellular digestion?



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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

A. Platyhelminthes

B. Ashelminthes

C. Annelida

D. Arthropoda

Answer:



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78. Match the following :

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



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



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



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



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



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83. What is the role of feathers?



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



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



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



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



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88. What is the role of radula in molluscs?



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



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

Cold blooded animal.....



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

Warm blooded animal



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

Animal possessing dry and cornified skin

.....



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

Dioecious animal.....



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94. Differentiate between a diploblastic and a triploblastic animals.



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95. Give an example of the following

Round worm



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96. Give an example of the following

Fish possessing poison sting



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97. Give an example of the following

A limbless reptile/ amphibian



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98. Give an example of the following

An oviparous mammal.



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99. Provide appropriate technical term in the space provided.

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



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100. Provide appropriate technical term in the space provided.

Free-floating form of cnidaria.....



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101. Provide appropriate technical term in the space provided.

Stinging organ of jelly fishes.....



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102. Provide appropriate technical term in the space provided.

Lateral appendages in aquatic annelids



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103. Match the following :

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



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104. Differentiate between

Open circulatory system and closed circulatory system.



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105. Differentiate : Oviparous and viviparous animals.



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



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

ctenophores, annelids, arthropods, and echinoderms.



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108. 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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109. Fill up the blank spaces appropriately:

Phylum/Class	Excretory Organ	Circulatory Organ	Respiratory Organ
Arthropoda	(A)	(B)	Lungs / Gills / Tracheal System
(C)	Nephridia	Closed	Skin/parapodia
(D)	Metanephridia	Open	(E)
Amphibia	(F)	Closed	Lung.



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110. Match the following :



Q. 5. Match the following :

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) Amphibia | (i) Air bladder |
| (b) Mammals | (ii) Cartilaginous notochord |
| (c) Chondrichthyes | (iii) Mammary glands. |

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| (d) Ostichthyes | (iv) Pneumatic bones |
| (e) Cyclostomata | (v) Dual habitat |
| (f) Aves | (vi) Sucking and circular mouth without jaws. |



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111. 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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112. Match the following :

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



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113. Differentiate between

Open and closed circulatory system



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114. Differentiate between

Oviparity and viviparity



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



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116. Differentiate between

Acelomate and pseudo coelomate



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117. Differentiate between

Notochord and nerve cord



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118. Differentiate between

Polyp and medusa.



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

Chondrichthyes and ostichthyes



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

Urochordata and cephalochordata



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121. Mention two similarities between:

Aves and mammals.



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122. Mention two similarities between:

A frog and crocodile



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123. Mention two similarities between:

A turtle and pila.



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124. Name:

A limbless animal.



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

Cold blooded animal.....



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

Warm blooded animal



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

Animal possessing dry and cornified skin

.....



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128. Name:

An animal having canal system and spicules.



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129. Name:

An animal with endoblasts.



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130. Give an example for each of the following:

A viviparous animal.



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131. Give an example of the following

Fish possessing poison sting



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132. Give an example for each of the following:

A fish possessing an electric organ.



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133. Give an example for each of the following:

An organ, which regulates buoyancy



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134. Give an example for each of the following:

Animal, which exhibits alternation of generation.



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135. Give an example for each of the following:

Oviparous animal with mammary gland.



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

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



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137. Write differences between chordates and non-chordates.



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



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



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141. Which symmetry is most common in animals? Define it.



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142. Name the phyla which show metameric segmentation.



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143. Name three types of body cavity found in animals.



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144. Name the three germ layers.



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145. Are the birds homeothermic or poikilothermic?



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146. What is protandry?



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147. What is the source of coelomic fluid?



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148. Name the phylum in which the animals have segmented body, bilateral symmetry and coelom.



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149. Name two lower chordates.



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150. Name the phyla to which the following belong:

Scorpion



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151. Name the phyla to which the following belong:

Starfish



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152. Name two classes of vertebrates which lack cloaca.



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153. Name two useful molluscs.



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154. Name one flying and one aquatic mammal.



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155. What are cnidoblasts? Give their function.



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156. Define polymorphism. Name one coelenterate showing polymorphism.



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157. Name the three germinal layers.



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158. Differentiate cell aggregate plan and blind sac plan.



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159. What are the two ways to achieve a tube within a tube body plan?



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160. What are porifers? Classify.



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161. Write unique features of Coelenterates (cnidarians).



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162. Draw a labelled diagram of stinging cell of hydra.



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163. Classify phylum coelenterata.



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164. Differentiate medusa and polyp.



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165. Draw simple sketches to show structure of four coelenterates.



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166. Write six characters of phylum ctenophora.



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167. Write the salient features of phylum Platyhelminthes.



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168. Sketch planaria, taenia and liverfluke.



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169. Write the salient features of phylum Nematelminthes.



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170. Differentiate male and female ascaris.



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171. List three important distinguishing characters of arthropods.



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172. Write unique features of phylum mollusca.



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173. Give the distinguishing features of three different main groups of molluscs.



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174. What are echinoderms ? List four distinguish characters.



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175. Classify echinodermata. Give at least one character and one example.



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176. What are chordates? Give one character and one example of major subphyla.



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177. Write one feature of group agnatha. Write the name of its class and give example.



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178. Give classification of phylum chordata.



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179. What are gnathostomates? Write the names of classes.





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180. Give a few features of class Amphibia.



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181. Write features of class reptilia.



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182. List features of class aves.





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183. List features of Mammals.



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184. Although generally terres-trail, the mammals are found in a variety of habitats. Support the statement with the help of suitable examples.



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185. Write one difference between following pairs:

Canal system and water vascular system



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186. Write one difference between following pairs:

placoid and ganoid scales.



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187. Write one difference between following pairs:

Labeo and Scoliodon.



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188. Write one difference between following pairs:

Cockroach and Crab.



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189. Write one difference between following pairs:

Metatheria and Eutheria.



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190. Write one difference between following pairs:

Coelom and pseudocoelom



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191. Write one difference between following pairs:

Flatworm and roundworm



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192. Write one difference between following pairs:

Diploblastic and Triploblastic



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193. Write one difference between following pairs:

Protochordata and Vertebrata.



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194. Write a short note on :

haemocoel



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195. Write a short note on :

Porifera



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196. Write a short note on :

Cyclostomata



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197. Write a short note on :

Protochordata



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198. Write a short note on :

Metatheria



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199. Write a short note on :

Nematoda



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200. Are you radially symmetrical or bilaterally symmetrical? Which side of your body is dorsal and which side ventral?



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201. Distinguish between

Exoskeleton and endoskeleton



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202. Distinguish between

Bony fishes and cartilaginous fishes



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203. Distinguish between

Roundworms and flatworms



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204. Write the general characters of phylum

Annelida.



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205. Make simple sketches to show a few important annelids.



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



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207. Give diagnostic characters of phylum chordata.



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208. List the characters of Protochordates.



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209. Give the general characteristics of the vertebrates. List the general characters of

class cyclostomata.



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210. Write the distinguishing characters of class Aves.



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211. Draw simple diagrams to show a few birds.



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212. Write distinguishing features of class Mammalia.



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213. Show a few important mammals.



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214. Give scientific reasons for the following statements:

Bisexual organisms are either protandrous or protogynous.



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215. Give scientific reasons for the following statements:

Homoeothermic animals are more active.



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216. Give scientific reasons for the following statements:

Majority of organisms depict bilateral symmetry.



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217. Give a one word scientific term for the following :

Construction of an animal such as earthworm by repeated segments.





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218. Give a one word scientific term for the following :

Blood filled cavity in arthropods.



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219. Give a one word scientific term for the following :

Free floating forms of cnidaria.



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220. Give a one word scientific term for the following :

Stinging organs of jelly fishes.



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221. Give a one word scientific term for the following :

Individual animals bearing organs of sex.



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222. Give a one word scientific term for the following :

Molluscans with two hinged shells.



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Exercise

1. Presence of canal system and spicules as skeleton are characteristics of which group of animals ? Give two examples.



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2. What is metameric segmentation?



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3. Enlist the peculiar features of phylum Arthropoda.



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4. Write two unique features of phylum mollusca, not present in any other group.



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5. All amphibians are amphibious but all amphibious are not amphibians. Give reason.



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6. Differentiate flatworms and roundworm.



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7. Write two flight adaptation of birds.



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8. Distinguish between

Bony fishes and cartilaginous fishes



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9. Write distinguishing features of class Mammalia.



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10. Name six classes of phylum arthropoda and give one example of each class.



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11. Explain the following :

Haemocoel



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12. Explain the following :

Ambulacral system



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13. Explain the following :

Ovoviviparity



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14. Differentiate between

Open and closed circulatory system



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