



## **BIOLOGY**

## **BOOKS - MBD**

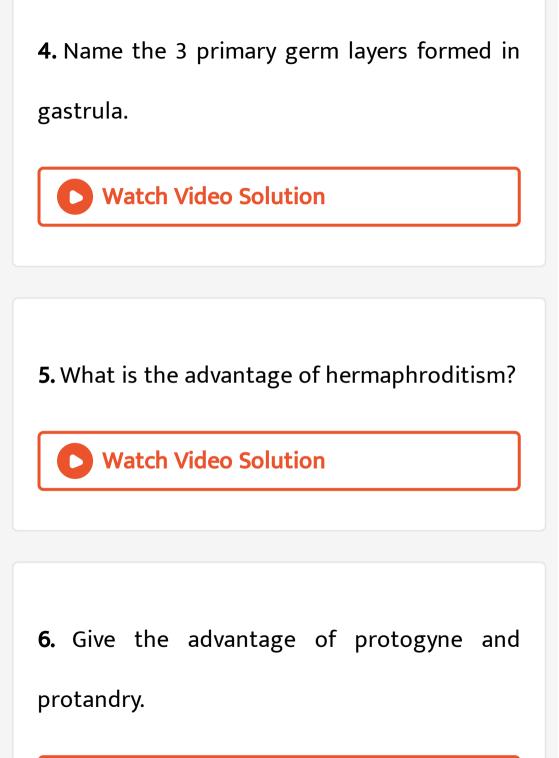
# **Animal Kingdom**

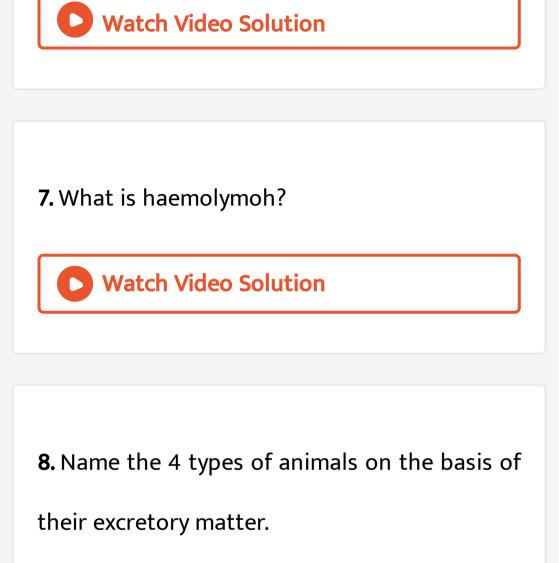


### 1. What are sedentary animals?

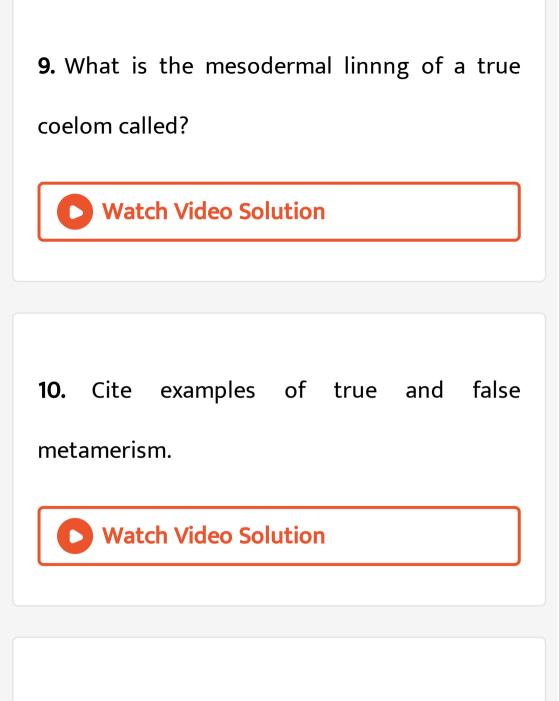
2. Name three types of body cavity found in animals.
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**3.** Which symmetry is most common in animals? Define it.

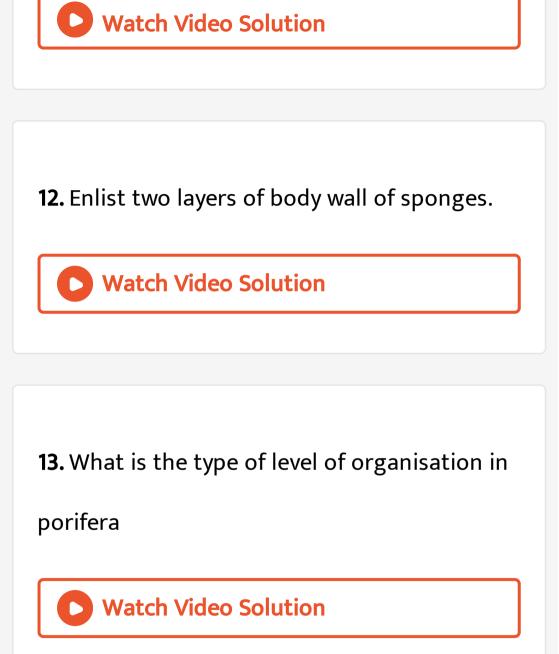








11. Name the skeletal elements of porifera.



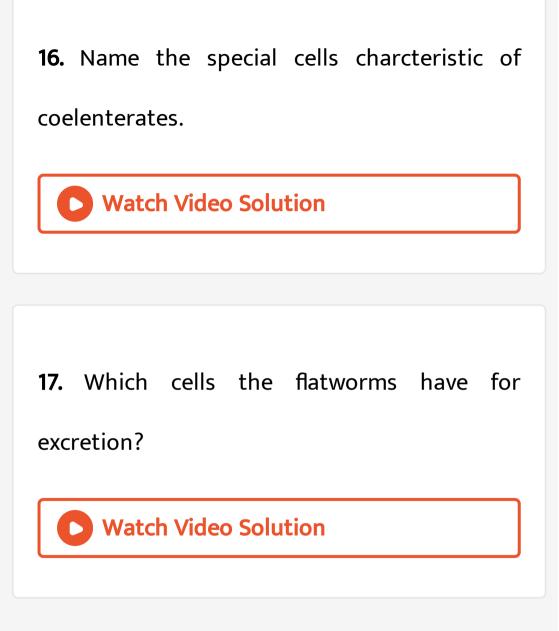
14. What is the type of level of organisation in

coelenterata.

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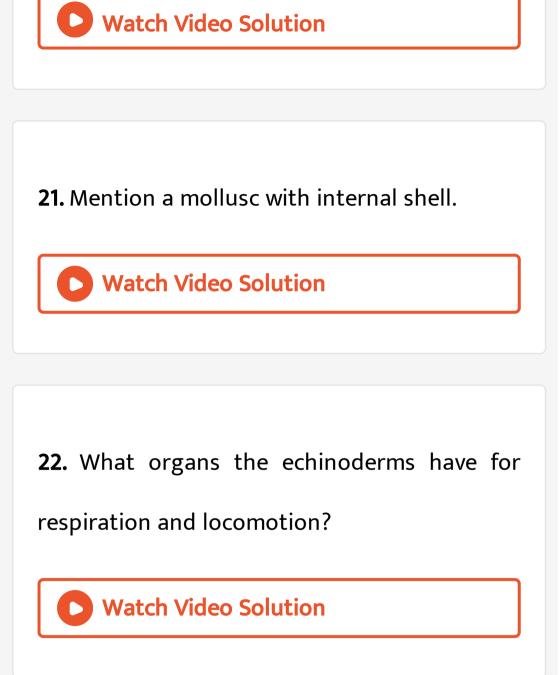
15. Mention one important phenomenon

shown by coelenterates.



18. Name the first phylum in evolutionary history including triploblastic animals. Watch Video Solution **19.** In which animal phylum body cavity appears for the first time? Watch Video Solution

20. Define mantle (Pallium).



23. Name two animal phyla with radial symmetry. Watch Video Solution 24. After which structure the phylum Echinodermata has been named? Watch Video Solution

25. List the respiratory organs found in various

vertebrates.

Watch Video Solution

26. What is the difference in the epodermis of

vertebrates and invertebrates?

**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

**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......

**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.

**34.** What is diaphragm?

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**35.** Mention one characteristic which is common to :

Fishes, amphibians and reptiles.

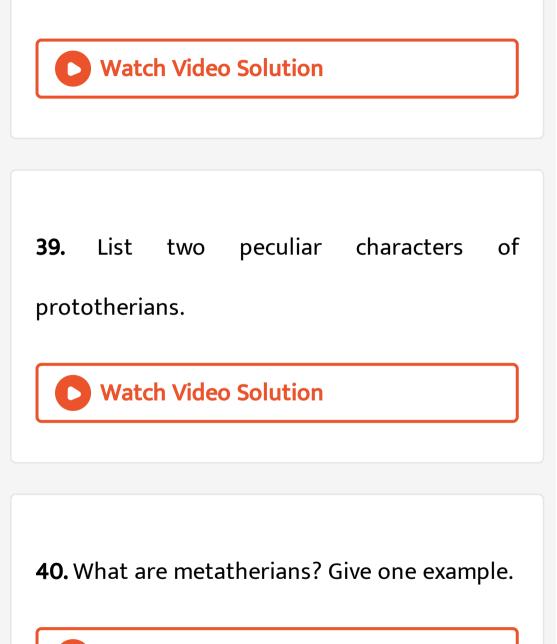
**36.** Mention one characteristic which is common to : Amphibians and reptiles, but not to fishes.



**37.** Mention one characteristic which is common to :

Birds and mammals, but not to reptiles.

38. List three peculiar characters of mammals.



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.

43.	Name	a fres	h wa	ater	sponge	and	а
coele	enterate	2.					
C	Watch	n Video	Solut	ion			
<b>44.</b> F	ill in the	e blanks	5				
The	larval	phase	of	am	bhibians	resp	ire
throu	ugh	•••••					
0	Watch	n Video	Solut	ion			

**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......

**47.** Fill in the blanks

Animals which float or swin in surface water

are called.....



#### 48. Fill in the blanks

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

animals.

**49.** Fill in the blanks

Pseudocoelom is found in .....

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50. True or False

Cartilaginous fishes have gill cover.

51. True or False

Flatworms have tubular coelom.

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52. True or False

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

53. True or False

Snails and slugs have open circilatory system.

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**54.** True or False

Pseudocoel is found in flatworms and

roundworms.

55. True or False

The body of arthropods is covered by

chitinous exoskeleton.



**56.** Give the technical terma used for the following:

Some animals can fly in the air.

**57.** Give the technical terma used for the following:

Some animals live in the burrows.

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**58.** Give the technical terma used for the following:

When the body of an animal is made up of a

single cell.

**59.** Give the technical terma used for the following:

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

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**60.** Give the technical terma used for the following:

Some animals can fly in the air.

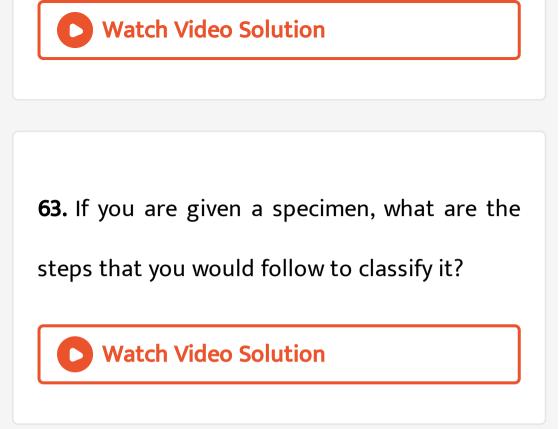
**61.** Give the technical terma used for the following:

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?



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

65. Distinguish between intracellular and

extracellular digestion?

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#### 66. What is the difference between direct and

indirect development?

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?

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:

71. Water vascular system is the characteristic

of which group of the following:

Watch Video Solution

72. Water vascular system is the characteristic

of which group of the following:

**73.** "All vertebrates are chordates but all chordates are not vertebrates". Justify the statement.



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

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

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

77. Segmentation in the body is first observed

in which of the following:

A. Platyhelminthes

**B.** Ashelminthes

C. Annelida

D. Arthropoda

#### Answer:

## 78. Match the following :

- (i) Operculum
- (ii) Parapodia
- (iii) Scales
- (iv) Comb plates
- (v) Radula
- (vi) Hairs

- (a) Ctenophora
- (b) Mollusca
- (c) Porifera
  - (d) Reptilia
  - (e) Annelida
  - (f) Cyclostomata & Chondrichthyes
  - (g) Mammalia
  - (h) Osteichthyes.

(vii) Choanocytes (viii) Gill slits

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79. Prepare a list of some animals that are

found parasitic on human beings.

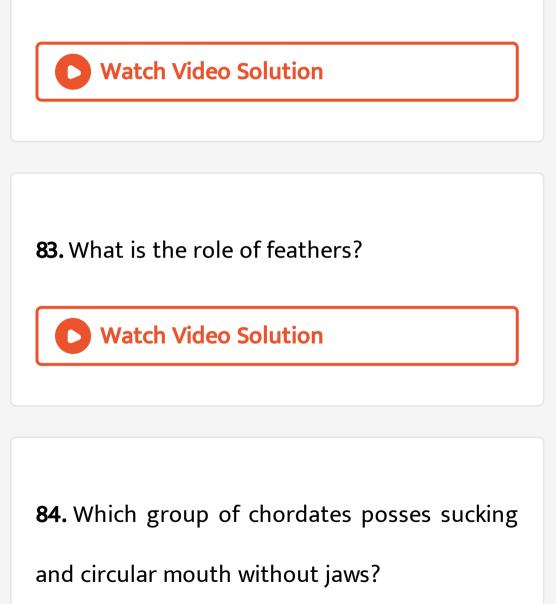
**80.** Identify the phylum in which adults exhibit radial symmetry and larva exhibit bilateral symmetry.



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

82. What is metagensis? Mention an example

which exhibits this phenomenon.





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

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86. Mention two modificatins in reptiles

required for terrestrial mode of life.

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



88. What is the role of radula in molluscs?

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



# 90. Write one example each of the following in

the space provided.

Cold blooded animal.....

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

93. Write one example each of the following in

the space provided.

Dioecious animal.....



## 94. Differentiate between a diploblastic and a

triploblastic animals.



95. Give an example of the following

Round worm

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96. Give an example of the following

Fish possessing poison sting

**97.** Give an example of the following

A limbless repitle/ amphibian

Watch Video Solution

98. Give an example of the following

An oviparous mammal.

99. Provide appropriate technical term in the

space provided.

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



# 100. Provide appropriate technical term in the

space provided.

Free-floating form of cnidaria.....

101. Provide appropriate technical term in the

space provided.

Stinging organ of jelly fishes.....

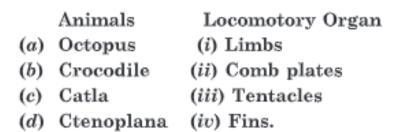
Watch Video Solution

102. Provide appropriate technical term in the

space provided.

Lateral appendages in aquatic annelids .....

## **103.** Match the following :



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## **104.** Differentiate between

Open circulatory system and closed circulatory

system.

105. Differentiate : Oviparous and viviparous

animals.



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,

echinoderms.



**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 fourchambered heart.



# **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 :

(a) Amphibia (b) Mammals	the following : (i) Air bladder (ii) Cartilaginous notochord ayes (iii) Mammary glands	
(d) Ostichthyes (e) Cyclostomata (f) Aves	<ul> <li>(iv) Pneumatic bones</li> <li>(v) Dual habitat</li> <li>(vi) Sucking and circular mouth without jaws.</li> </ul>	





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

## **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.



## 113. Differentiate between

# Open and closed circulatory system

114. Differentiate between

Oviparity and viviparity



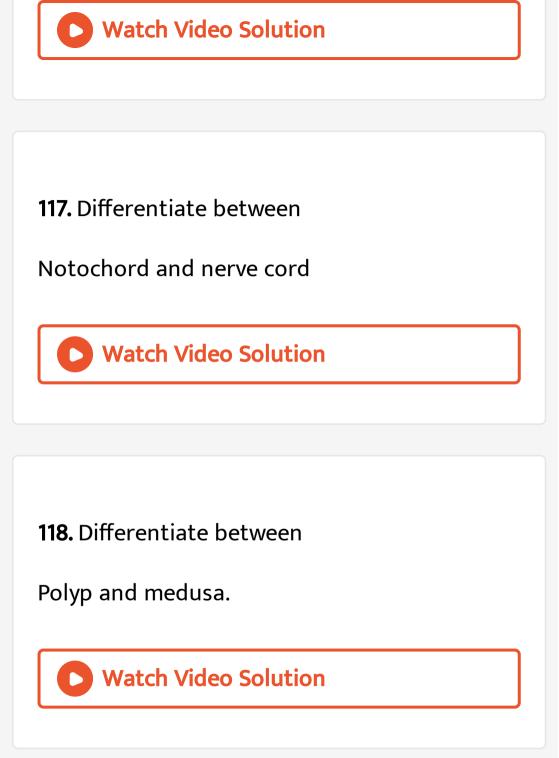
115. What is the difference between direct and

indirect development?

Watch Video Solution

116. Differentiate between

Acelomate and pseudo coelomate



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

**121.** Mention two similarities between:

Aves and mammals.



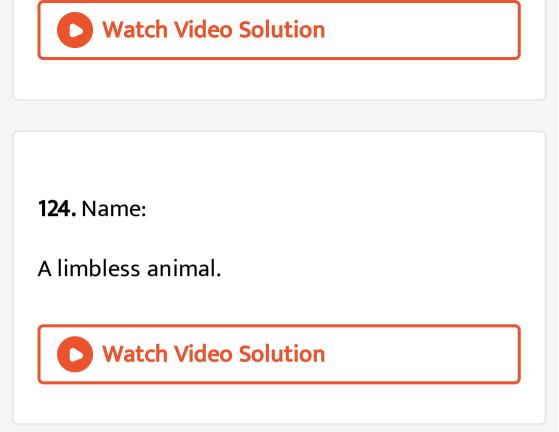
**122.** Mention two similarities between:

A frog and crocodile

Watch Video Solution

123. Mention two similarities between:

A turtle and pila.



# 125. Write one example each of the following

in the space provided.

Cold blooded animal.....



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



128. Name:

An animal having canal system and spicules.

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**129.** Name:

An animal with enidoblasts.

**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

**132.** Give an example for each of the following:

A fish possessing an electric organ.



**133.** Give an example for each of the following:

An organ, which regulates buoyancy



**134.** Give an example for each of the following:

Animal, which exhibits alternation of generation.



## **135.** Give an example for each of the following:

Oviparous animal with mammary gland.



## **136.** Excretory organs of different animals are

#### given below. Choose correctly and write in the

#### space provided.

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

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#### **137.** Write differences between chordates and

#### non-chordates.

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

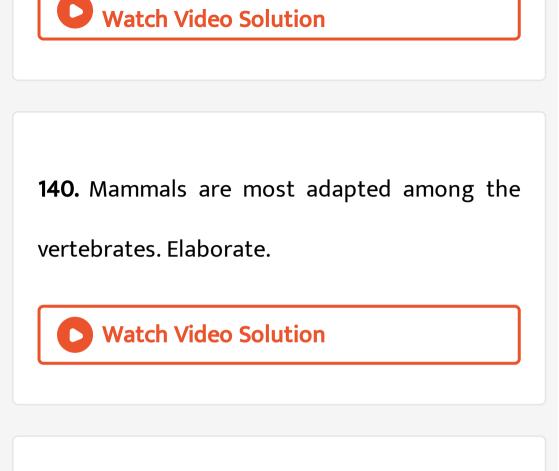


## 139. Comment upon the habitats and external

features of animals belonging to class,

amphibia and repatila.





141. Which symmetry is most common in

animals? Define it.



142. Name the phyla which show metameric

segmentation.



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

animals.

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144. Name the three germ layers.





# 145. Are the birds homeothermic or

poikilothermic?

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## 146. What is protandry?



**147.** What is the source of coelomic fluid?



# **148.** Name the phylum in which the animals

have segmented body, bilateral symmetry and

coelom.



149. Name two lower chordates.

150. Name the phyla to which the following belong:
Scorpion

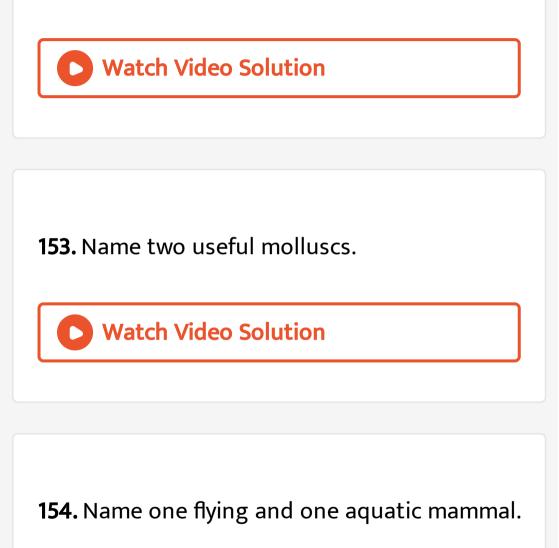
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**151.** Name the phyla to which the following belong:

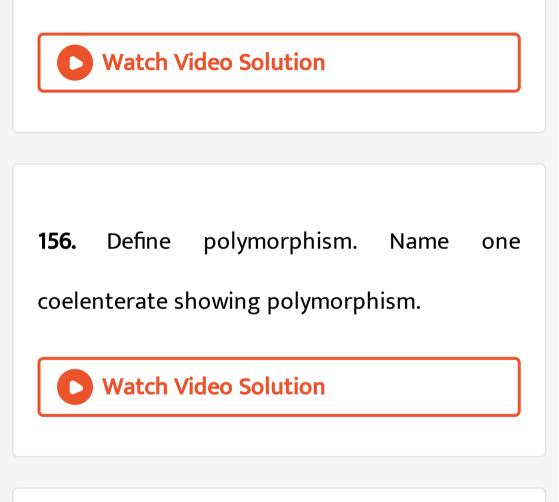
Starfish

152. Name two classes of vetebrates which lack

cloaca.



155. What are cnidoblasts? Give their function.



157. Name the three germinal layers.

158. Differentiate cell aggregate plan and blind

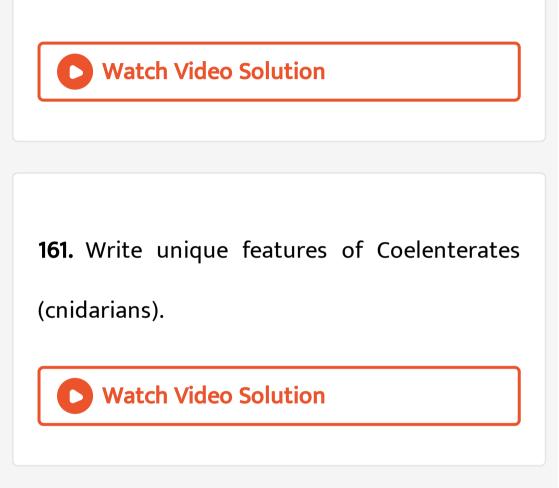
sac plan.



# 159. What are the two ways to achieve a tube

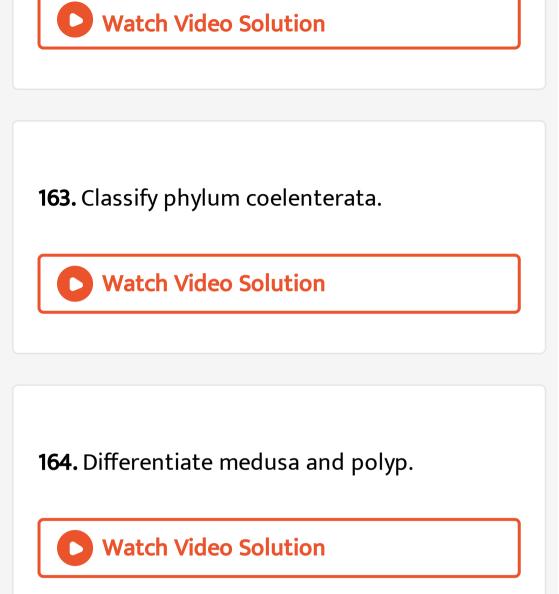
within a tube body plan?

160. What are porifers? Classify.



162. Draw a lebellel diagram of stinging cell of

hydra.



165. Draw simple sketches to show structure of

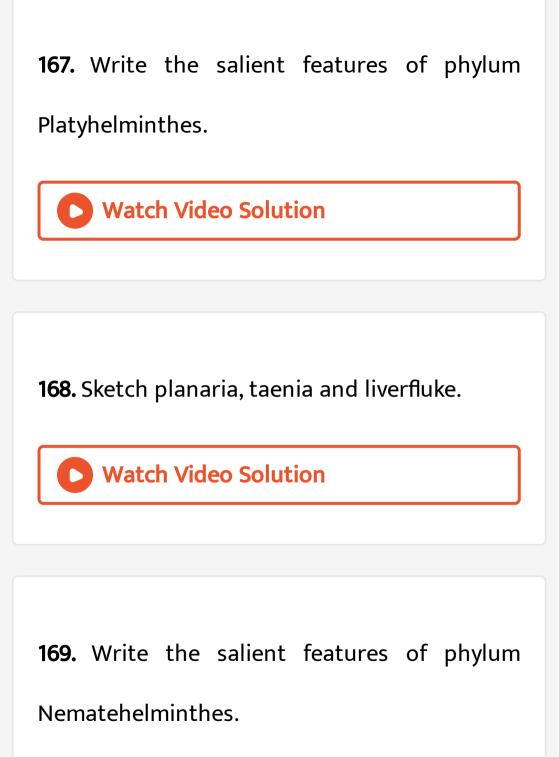
four coelenterates.

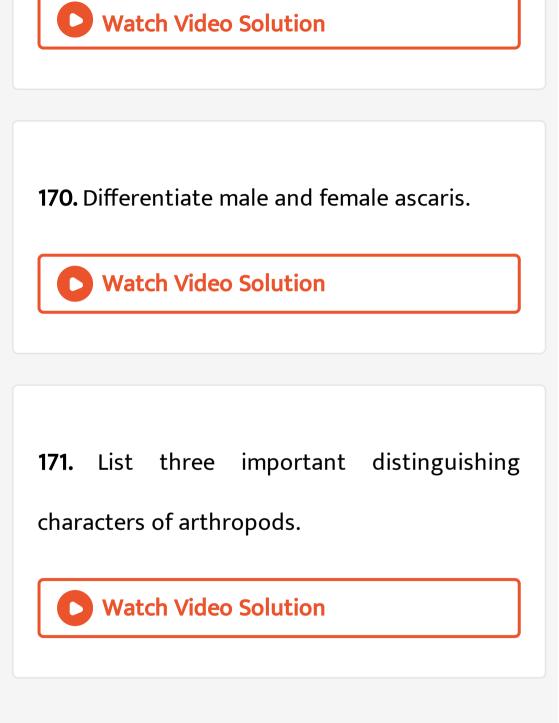
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166. Write six characters of phylum

ctenophora.







**172.** Write unique features of phylum mollusca.

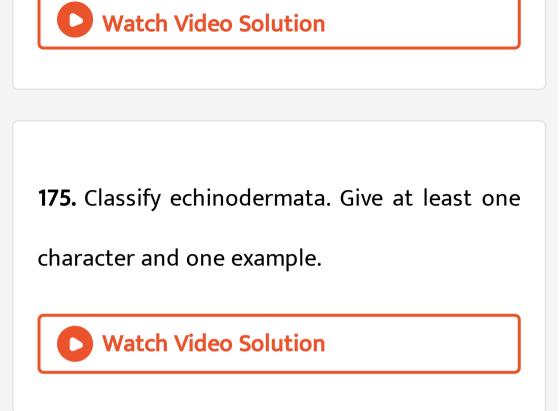


# 173. Give the distnguishing features of three

different main groups of molluscs.

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# **174.** What are echinoderms ? List four distinguish characters.



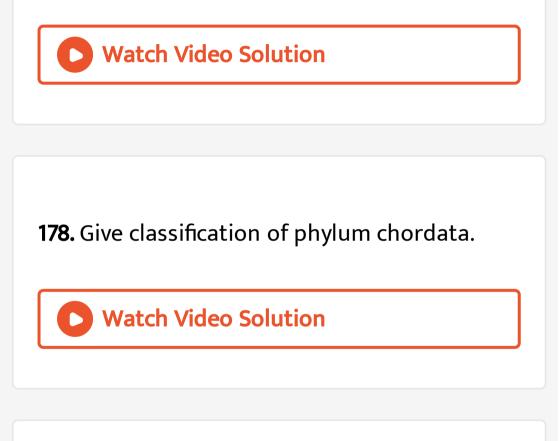
176. What are chordates? Give one character

and one example of major subphyla.



177. Write one feature of group agnatha. Write

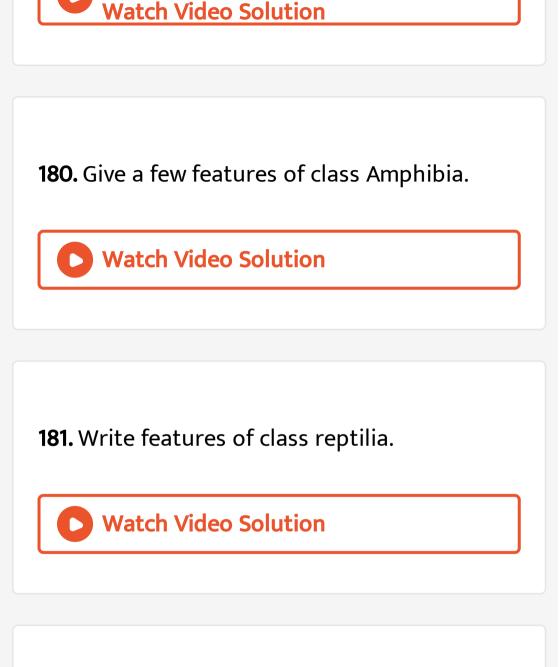
the name of its class and give example.



179. What are gnathostomates? Write the

names of classes.





**182.** List features of class aves.





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.

pairs:

Canal system and water vascular system



#### 186. Write one difference between following

pairs:

placoid and ganoid scales.

pairs:

Labeo and Scoliodon.

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#### 188. Write one difference between following

pairs:

Cockroach and Crab.

pairs:

Metatheria and Eutheria.

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190. Write one difference between following

pairs:

Coelom and pseudocoelom

pairs:

Flatworm and roundworm



# 192. Write one difference between following

pairs:

Diploblastic and Triploblastic

pairs:

Protochordata and Vertebrata.

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**194.** Write a short note on :

haemocoel

**195.** Write a short note on :

Porifera

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**196.** Write a short note on :

Cyclostomata

**197.** Write a short note on :

Protochordata

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**198.** Write a short note on :

Metatheria

**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?

201. Distinguish between

Exoskeleton and endoskeleton

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# 202. Distinguish between

Bony fishes and cartilaginous fishes

203. Distinguish between

Roundworms and flatworms

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**204.** Write the general characters of phylum Annelida.



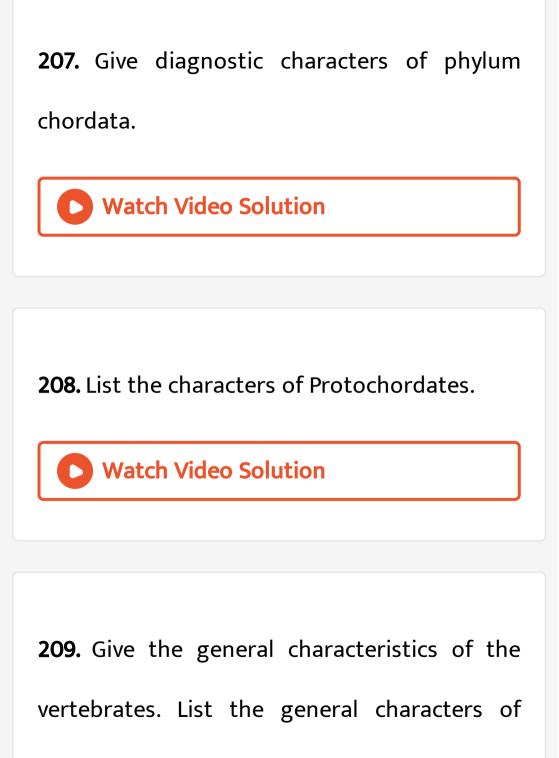
205. Make simple sketches to show a few important annelids.

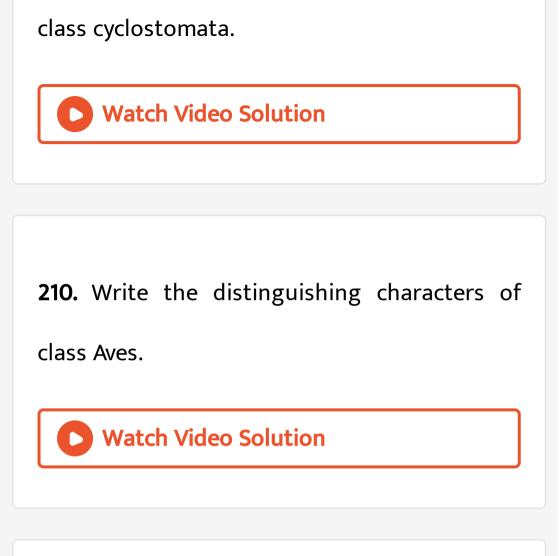
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206. What are molluscs? Give the salient

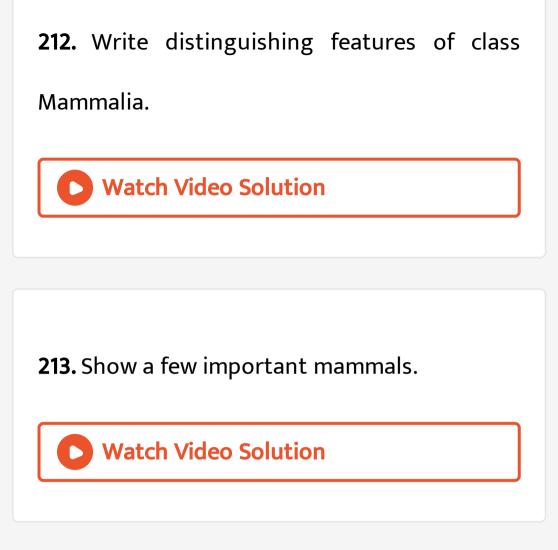
features of molluscs.







**211.** Draw simple diagrams to show a few birds.



**214.** Give scientific reasons for the following statements:

Bisexual organisms are either protandrous or

protogynous.



215. Give scientific reasons for the following

statements:

Homoeothermic animals are more active.

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.





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.

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.

**222.** Give a one word scientific term for the

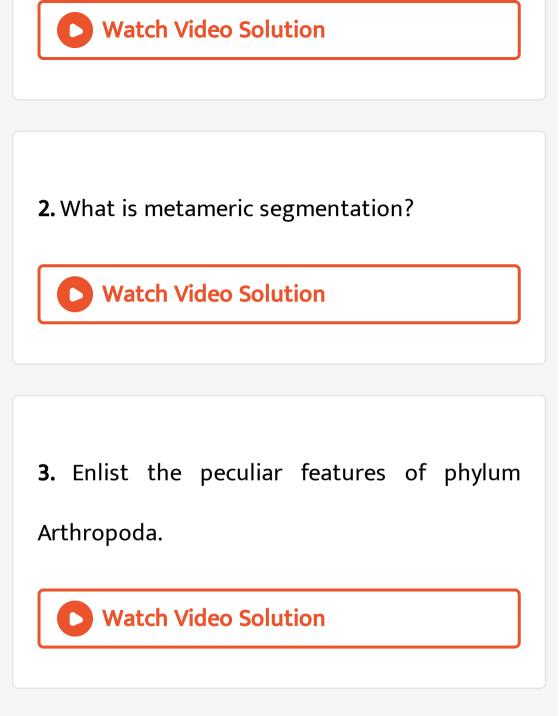
following :

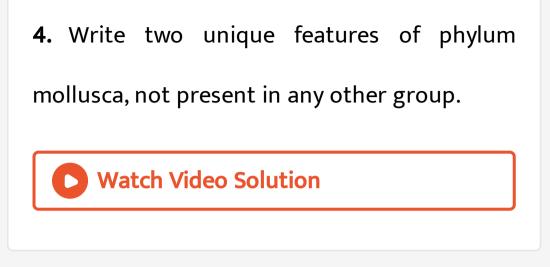
Molluscans with two hinged shells.





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

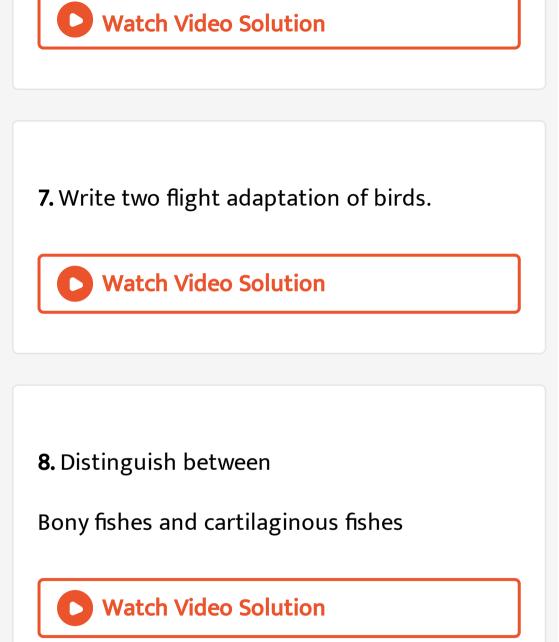




**5.** All amphibians are amphibious but all amphibious are not amphibians. Give reason.



6. Differentiate flatworms and roundworm.



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.



**11.** Explain the following :

Haemocoel

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**12.** Explain the following :

Ambulacral system

**13.** Explain the following :

Ovoviviparity

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14. Differentiate between

Open and closed circulatory system