



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - SARAS PUBLICATION

KINGDOM ANIMALIA

Example

1. What are flame cells?



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2. What are pinacocytes?



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3. What are choanocytes?



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4. What is mesoglea?



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5. What is symmetry?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

6. What is segmentation?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

7. What is pentamerous radial symmetry?



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8. What is chordates?



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9. What is hermaphrodite?



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10. What is Cnidoblast?



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11. What is nematocyst?



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12. What is Metagenesis?



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13. What is bioluminescence?



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14. What is lasso cells?



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15. What is monoecious animal?



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16. What is sexual dimorphism?



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17. What is hydrostatic skeleton?



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18. What are parapodia?



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19. What are setae?



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20. What is moulting?



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21. What is statocyst?



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22. What is mantle cavity?



Watch Video Solution

23. What is mantle cavity?



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24. What does Echinodermata mean?



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25. What does hemichordata mean?



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26. What is anadromous migration?



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27. What is heterocercal fin?



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28. What is diploblastic animals?



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29. What is protostomia?



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30. What is Deuterostomia?



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31. Define notochord.



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32. What is radial symmetry?



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33. Compare closed and opened circulatory system.



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34. Compare Schizocoelom with Enterocoelom.



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35. Differentiate Turtle and Tortoise.



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36. Why are spongin and spicules important to a sponge?



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37. What are the four characteristics common to most animals?



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38. List the features that all vertebrates show at some point in their development.



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39. Identify the structure that the archenteron becomes in a developing animal.



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40. Why flatworms are called acoelomates?



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41. Compare closed and opened circulatory system.



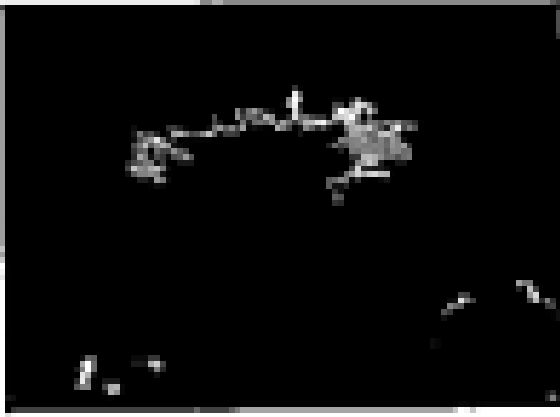
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42. Compare Schizocoelom with Enterocoelom.



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43. Observe the animal below and answer the following questions.

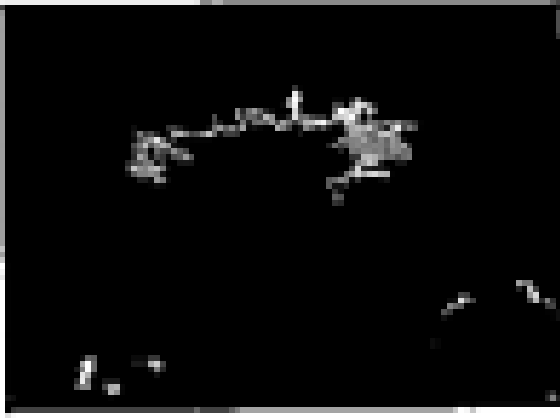


Identify the animal



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44. Observe the animal below and answer the following questions.

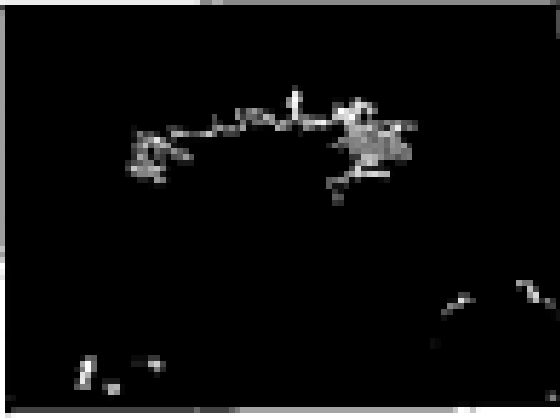


What type of symmetry does this animal exhibit?



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45. Observe the animal below and answer the following questions.

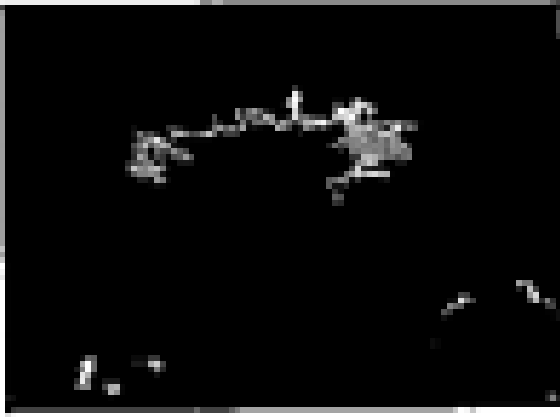


Is this animal Cephalized?



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46. Observe the animal below and answer the following questions.



How many germ layers does this animal have?



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47. Observe the animal below and answer the following questions.

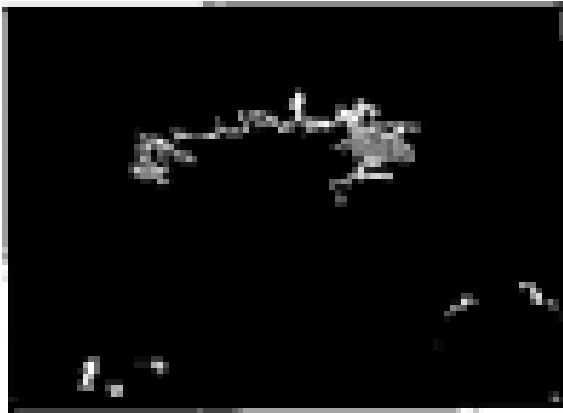


How many openings does this animal's digestive system have?



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48. Observe the animal below and answer the following questions.



Does this animal have neurons?



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49. Choose the term that does not belong in the following group and explain why it does not belong?



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50. What are flame cells?



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51. In which phyla is the larva trochopore found?



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52. Which of the chordate characteristics do tunicates retain as adults?



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53. List the characteristic features that distinguish cartilaginous fishes with living jawless fishes.



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54. List three features that characterise bony fishes.



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55. Concept Mapping- Use the following terms to create a concept map that shows the major characteristic features of the phylum nematoda: Round worms, pseudocoelomates, digestive tract, cuticle, parasite and sexual dimorphism.



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56. List the functions of air bladder in fishes.



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57. Write the characteristics that contributes to the success of reptiles on land.



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58. List the unique features of bird's endoskeleton.



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



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60. Why do we need the classification of organisms ?



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61. On what basis are breeding animals classified?



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62. What are the characteristic features of kingdom animalia?



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63. How many phyla are present in kindom animalia?



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64. What are pinacocytes?



Watch Video Solution

65. What are choanocytes?



Watch Video Solution

66. Write about the cellular level of organisation of sponges.



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67. Animals such as sponges lack nervous tissue and muscle tissue, what does this tell you about sponges.



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68. Write about the organ level of organisation.



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69. Which animals exhibit organ system level of organisation?



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70. What is organ system level of organisation?



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71. Write about the digestive system of platyhelminthes.



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72. What is complete digestive system?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

73. What is mesoglea?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

74. What is symmetry?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

75. What is segmentation?





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76. What is pentamerous radial symmetry?



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77. What is chordates?



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78. What are the two subkingdos of kindgom Animalia?



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79. Write notes on subkingdom parazoa.



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80. Write notes on subkingdom Eumetazoa.



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81. What do you mean by radiata?



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82. What do you mean by Bilateral?



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83. What are the common examples for phylum Porifera?



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84. What is hermaphrodite?



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85. Where did the name Cnidaria come from?



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86. What is Cnidoblast?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

87. What is nematocyst?



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88. What are the functions of nematocysts?



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89. What is hypostome in coelenterate?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

90. What is Metagenesis?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

91. What is bioluminescence?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

92. What is lasso cells?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

93. What is monoecious animal?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

94. Platyhelminthes:



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95. What are the common example for the phylum platyhelminthes?



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96. What does Aschelminthes mean?



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97. What are the common examples for the phylum Aschelminthes.



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98. What is sexual dimorphism?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

99. What is hydrostatic skeleton?



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100. What are parapodia?



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101. What are setae?



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102. Name the respiratory pigments of annelids?



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103. What are the common examples for phylum Annelida?



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104. How is cephalisation advantageous to animals in finding food?



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105. What does the name Arthropoda mean?



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106. What is the exoskeleton of arthropods made from and what is its function?



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107. What is moulting?



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108. What is statocyst?



Watch Video Solution

109. What are the excretory organs of the phylum Arthropoda?



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110. What is mantle?



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111. What is mantle cavity?



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112. Write short notes on radula



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113. What are the sense organs of the phylum Mollusca?



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114. Name the organ which test the purity of water in mollusca.



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115. Name some cephalopods.



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116. What does Echinodermata mean?



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117. What does hemichordata mean?



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118. What are the common examples for the phylum Hemichordata?



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119. What are the three subphyla of phylum chordata?



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120. What are the two super classes of subphylum Gnathostomata?



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121. What does Urochordata mean?



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122. Why are Urochordata called tunicates?



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123. What does cephalochordata mena?



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124. What does vertebrata mean?



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125. Name some protective exoskeleton.



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126. What does cyclostomata mean?



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127. What is anadromous migration?



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128. What does chondrichthyes mean?



Watch Video Solution

129. What is heterocercal fin?



Watch Video Solution

130. What does osteichthyes mean?



Watch Video Solution

131. What does Amphibian mean?



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132. What does Reptilia mean?



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133. Do all reptiles have three chambered heart?



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134. What does Aves mean?



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135. What is pneumatic bone?



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136. What does mammalia mean?



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137. What are the unique features of mammals?



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138. What are the common fundamental features of multicellular animals?



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139. Write short notes on tissue level of organisation?



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140. What is diploblastic animals?



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141. What is asymmetrical animal?



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142. What is biradially symmetrical animals?



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143. What is protostomia?



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144. What is Deuterostomia?



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145. Write notes on polyps.



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146. Write about the medusa forms of Cnidarians.



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147. What does Ctenophora mean?



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148. What are the locomotory organs of Annelids?



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149. What are the respiratory organs of arthropods?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

150. What are the sense organs of the phylum Arthropoda?



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151. What are the common examples for the phylum Arthropoda?



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152. Name some economically important insects.



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153. What are the common examples for the phylum Arthropoda?



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154. Write short notes on spider silk



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155. Write short notes on *Conus marmoreus*.



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156. Write about the water vasculara system in Echinoderms.



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157. What are the common example for phylum echinodermata?



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158. What are the unique characteristics of chordates?



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159. Write short notes on notochord.



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160. Write short notes on nerve cord.



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161. Write short notes on pharyngeal gillslits in chordates.



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162. What are the classes of chordates?



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163. What are the characteristics of Agnatha?



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164. What are the characteristics of Gnathostomata?



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165. What are the common examples for class osteichthyes?



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166. What are the common examples for class amphibia?



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167. What are the common examples for class reptilia?



Watch Video Solution

168. What are the common examples for class Aves?



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169. Differentiate Turtle and Tortoise.



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170. Write brief notes on Diploblastic and Triploblastic with example.



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171. What is radial symmetry?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

172. What is bilateral symmetry?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

173. Write about the pseudocoel.



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174. Write about the eucoelom.



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175. Write notes on characteristics of phylum Porifera.



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176. Write five characteristic features of Phylum Cnidaria?



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177. What are the characteristics of phylum Ctenophora.



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178. What are the general characteristics of phylum platyhelminthes?



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179. Write the general characters of the phylum aschelminthes.



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180. Write the general characters of the phylum annelida.



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181. Write the general characters of the phylum arthropoda.



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182. Write the general characters of the phylum mollusca.



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183. Write the general characters of the phylum echinodermata.



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184. Describe the structure of Balanoglossus



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185. What are the characteristics of phylum hemichordata?



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186. What are the characteristics of subphylum Urochordata?



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187. List out the characteristics of Cephalochordata ?



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188. Write the general character of the subphylum vertebrata.



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189. Write the general characters of the class Cyclostomata.



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190. What are the characteristics of class chondrichthyes?



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191. Write the general characters of the class
Amphibia.



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192. Write the general characters of the class
Aves.



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193. Write the general characters of the class Mammalia.



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194. What are the common examples for class mammalia?



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Exercise

1. Sea anemone belongs to phylum

A. Protozoa

B. Porifera

C. Coelenterata

D. Echinodermata

Answer:



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2. The respiratory pigment in cockroach is

A. Haemoglobin

B. Haemocyanin

C. Oxyhaemoglobin

D. Haemoerythrin

Answer:



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3. How many species are in the class Insecta?

A. 2- 8 million

B. 2- 10 million

C. 8 - 10 million

D. 6-8 million

Answer:



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4. Pneumatic bone is found in

A. Shark

B. Rana

C. Pigeon

D. Whale

Answer:



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5. What are flame cells?



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6. Compare Schizocoelom with Enterocoelom.



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7. What is mesoglea?



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8. What is hermaphrodite?



Watch Video Solution

9. What is sexual dimorphism?



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10. What are the four characteristics common to most animals?



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11. Observe the animal below and answer the following questions.

a. Identify the animal

b. What type of symmetry does this animal

exhibit?

c. Is this animal Cephalized?

d. How many germ layers does this animal have?

e. How many openings does this animal's digestive system have?

f. Does this animal have neurons?



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12. List three features that characterise bony fishes.



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13. Write short notes on *Conus marmoreus*.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

14. What are the unique characteristics of chordates?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

15. What is diploblastic animals?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

16. Compare closed and opened circulatory system.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

17. What is pneumatic bone?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

18. Describe the structure of Balanoglossus



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19. Write the general characters of the phylum arthropoda.



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20. The symmetry exhibited in Cnidarians is

A. Radial

B. Bilateral

C. Pentamerous radial

D. Asymmetrical

Answer:



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21. Sea anemone belongs to phylum

A. Protozoa

B. Porifera

C. Colelenterata

D. Echonodermata

Answer:



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22. The excretory cells that are found in platyhelminthes are

A. Protonephridia

B. Flame cells

C. Solenocytes

D. All of these

Answer:



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23. In which of the following organisms, self fertilization is seen.

A. Fish

B. Round worm

C. Earthworm

D. Liver fluke

Answer:



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24. Nephridia of Earthworms are performing the same functions as

A. Gills of prawn

B. Flame cells of planaria

C. Trachea of insects

D. Nematoblasts of Hydra

Answer:



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25. Which of the following animals has a true coelom ?

A. Ascaris

B. Pheretima

C. Sycon

D. Taenosa solium

Answer:



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26. Metameric segmentation is the main feature of

A. Annelida

B. Echinodermata

C. Arthropoda

D. Coelenterata

Answer:



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27. In Pheretima locomotion occurs with the help of

A. Circular muscles

B. Longitudinal muscles and setae

C. Circular, longitudinal muscles and setae

D. Parapodia

Answer:



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

A. Insects

B. Birds

C. Angiosperms

D. Fungi

Answer:



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29. Which of the following is a crustacean?

A. Prawn

B. Snail

C. Sea anemone

D. Hydra

Answer:



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30. The respiratory pigment in cockroach is

A. Haemoglobin

B. Haemocyanin

C. Oxyhaemoglobin

D. Haemoerythrin

Answer:



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31. Exoskeleton of which phylum consists of chitinous cuticle?

A. Annelida

B. Arthropoda

C. Porifera

D. Echinodermata

Answer:



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32. Lateral line sense organs occur in

A. Salamander

B. Water snake

C. Frog

D. Fish

Answer:



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33. The limbless amphibian is

A. Ichthyophis

B. Hyla

C. Rana

D. Crocodile

Answer:



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34. Four chambered heart is present in

A. Lizard

B. Scorpion

C. Snake

D. Crocodile

Answer:



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35. Which of the following is not correctly paired?

A. Humans-Ureotelic

B. Birds-Uricotelic

C. Lizards-Uricotelic

D. Whale-Ammonotelic

Answer:



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36. Which of the following is an egg laying mammal?

A. Delhimus

B. Macropus

C. Ornithorhynchys

D. Equus

Answer:



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37. Air sacs and pneumatic bones are seen in

.....

A. Mammalia

B. Aves

C. Reptilia

D. Sponges

Answer:



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38. Match the following columns and select the correct option.

Column - I		Column - II	
(p)	Pila	(i)	Devil fish
(q)	Dentalium	(ii)	Chiton
(r)	Chaetopleura	(iii)	Apple snail
(s)	Octopus	(iv)	Tusk shell

A. p-(ii),q-(i),r-(iii),s-(iv)

B. p-(iii),q-(iv),r-(ii),s-(i)

C. p-(ii),q-(iv), r-(i),s-(iii)

D. p-(iii),q-(ii),r-(iii),s-(iv)

Answer:



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39. In which of the following phyla, the adult shows radial symmetry but the larva shows bilateral symmetry?

- A. Mollusca
- B. Echinodermata
- C. Arthropoda
- D. Annelida

Answer:





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40. Which of the following is correctly matched?

- A. Physalia-Portuguese man of war
- B. Pennatul-Sea fan
- C. Adamsia-Sea pen
- D. Gorgonia-Sea anemone

Answer:



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41. In _____ animal phylum first time the organ level of organisation occurs.



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42. _____ is the highest level of organisation among the animals.



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43. ____phylum has simplest form of segmentation.



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44. ____ and ____phyla have segments.



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45. The common name of phylum porifera is



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46. Where are porifera commonly found?

- A. Rond water
- B. Marine water
- C. River water
- D. Contaminated water

Answer:



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47. _____ is the previous name of phylum Cnidaria.



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48. ___ and _____ are the two body forms of Cnidarians



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49. The symmetry of comb jellies is _____



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50. What is the name of larva produced by comb jellies?

- A. Cydippid larva
- B. Planula larva
- C. Scyphistoma larva
- D. Hydrula larva

Answer:



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51. The function of hooks of flatworms is _____



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52. _____ is previous name of phylum

Aschelminthes



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53. The outer layer of round worm is _



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54. The coelom present in round worms is

- A. Enterocoelom
- B. Schizocoelom
- C. Pseudocoelom
- D. True coelom

Answer:



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55. When filariasis was recorded in India?

A. As early as 6th century BC

B. 7th century BC

C. 8th century BC

D. 9th century BC

Answer:



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56. ____ described the signs and symptoms of filariasis.



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57. _____ identified elephantoid legs



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58. In 1872, ____ identified the microfilariae in peripheral blood



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59. _____ is the largest phylum of the kingdom Animalia.



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60. How many species are in the class Insecta?

A. 2-8 million

B. 2-10 million

C. 8-10 million

D. 6-8 million

Answer:



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61. _____ arthropod is called living fossil.



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62. The second largest phylum of the kingdom

Animalia is

A. Mollusca

B. Aschelminthes

C. Annelida

D. Echinodermata

Answer:



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63. _____ pigment is present in blood of mollusca



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64. __ is the Indian hemichordate.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

65. __ is the Indian hemichordate.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

66. _____ are called tunicates.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

67. Gill cover of fishes is called an _____



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68. How many chambers does a reptiles heart have?

- A. Two chambers
- B. Three chambers
- C. Four chambers
- D. Five chambers

Answer:



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69. Which is the state bird of Tamilnadu?



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70. ___ is the poisonous bird



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71. _____ is the neurotoxin found in
Hooded pitohui



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72. Who is the birdman of India?

A. Salim Moizuddin Abdul Ali

B. John James

C. Ernst Mayr

D. Madavakara

Answer:



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73. Metamerism is characteristic of

A. Platyhelminthes

B. Mollusca

C. Porifera

D. Annelida

Answer:



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74. Level of structural organization found in Hydra is

A. Cellular

B. Acellular

C. Tissue

D. Organ system

Answer:



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75. An animal devoid of anus is ___

A. Unio

B. Fasciola

C. Pheretima

D. Periplaneta

Answer:



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76. Veliger larva occurs in phylum

A. Mollusca

B. Echinodermata

C. Arthropoda

D. Cnidaris

Answer:



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77. Which one of the following statement is wrong?

- A. Male round worm is smaller than female
- B. Earthworms are hermaphrodite

C. Echinoderms are protostomous
coelomates

D. Hair is derivative of skin

Answer:



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78. A chordate character is

A. Cilia

B. Post and tail

C. Spiracles

D. Chitinous exoskeleton

Answer:



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79. Malpighian tubules are

A. Excretory organs of insects

B. Excretory organs of annelids

C. Respiratory organs of insects

D. Respiratory organs annelids

Answer:



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80. Tube feet are the characteristic structures of

A. Starfish

B. Jelly fish

C. Crayfish

D. Cuttle fish

Answer:



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81. Which of the following is an example of platyhelminthes?

A. Plasmodium

B. Schistosoma

C. Trypanosoma

D. Wuchereria

Answer:



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82. Pneumatic bone is found in

A. Shark

B. Rana

C. Pigeon

D. Whale

Answer:



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83. Match the following list of animals with their level of organisation and choose the correct option.

A. Organ level - 1. Pheretima

B . Cellular level - 2. Fasciola

C. Tissue level - 3. Spongilla

D. Organs system level - 4. Hydra

Option

A. A-4,B-1,C-3,D-2

B. A-4,B-1,C-2,D-3

C. A-2B-3,C-4,D-1

D. A-1,B-4,C-3,D-2

Answer:



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84. The canal system is a characteristic feature of

A. Echinoderms

B. Sponges

C. Helminthes

D. Coelenterates

Answer:



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85. Match the column I with column II and choose the correct option

Column I **Column II**

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Porifera | 1) Canal system |
| B. Aschelminthes | 2) Water vascular system |
| C. Annélida | 3) Muscular pharynx |
| D. Arthropoda | 4) Jointed appendages |
| E. Echinodermata | 5) Metameres |
| Options | . |

A. A-2,B-3,C-5,D-4,E-1

B. A-2,B-5,C-3,D-4,E-1

C. A-1,B-3,C-5,D-4,E-2

D. A-1,B-5,C-3,D-4,E-2

Answer:



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86. Coelom is found between

- A. Body wall and ectoderm
- B. Ectoderm and endoderm
- C. Mesoderm and body wall
- D. Mesoderm and ectoderm

Answer:



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