



# BIOLOGY

## BOOKS - PREMIERS PUBLISHERS

### KINGDOM ANIMALIA

#### Textbook Question And Answer Mcq

1. The symmetry exhibited in Cnidarians is

A. Radial

B. Bilateral

C. pentamerousradial

D. asymmetrical

**Answer: (a)**



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**2. Sea anemone belongs to phylum**

A. Protozoa

B. Porifera

C. Coelenterata

D. Echinodermata

**Answer: (c )**



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**3.** The excretory cells that are found in platyhelminthes are

A. Protonephridia

B. Flame cells

C. Solenocytes

D. All of these

**Answer: (b)**



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

A. Fish

B. Round worm



C. Earth worm

D. Liver fluke

**Answer: (d)**



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5. Nephridia of Earthworms are performing the same functions as

A. Gills of praws

B. Flame cells of planaria

C. Trachea of insects

D. Nematoblasts of hydra

**Answer: (b)**



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**6. Which of the following animals has a true coelom ?**

A. Ascaris

B. Pheretima

C. Sycon

D. Taenia solium

**Answer: (b)**



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**7. Metameric segmentation is the main feature of**

A. Annelida

B. Echinodermata

C. Arthropoda

D. Coelenterata

**Answer: (a)**



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**8.** 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: (c )**



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

A. Insects

B. Birds

C. Angiosperms

D. Fungi

**Answer: (a)**



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**10. Which of the following is a crustacean?**

A. Prawn

B. Snail

C. Sea anemone

D. Hydra

**Answer: (a)**



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**11. The respiratory pigment in cockroach is**

A. Haemoglobin

B. Haemocyanin

C. Oxyhaemoglobin

D. None of the above

**Answer: (d)**



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**12.** Exoskeleton of which phylum consists of chitinous cuticle?

A. Annelida

B. Porifera

C. Arthropoda

D. Echinodermata



**Answer: ©**



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**13. Lateral line sense organs occur in**

- A. Salamander
- B. Frog
- C. Water snake
- D. Fish

**Answer: (d)**



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**14.** The limbless amphibian is

A. Ichthyophis

B. Hyla

C. Rana

D. Salamander

**Answer: (a)**



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15. Four chambered heart is present in

A. Lizard

B. Snake

C. Scorpion

D. Crocodile

**Answer: (d)**



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16. Which of the following is not correctly paired?

A. Humans-ueotelic

B. Birds-uricotelic

C.

D. Lizards-uricotelic

**Answer: (d)**



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

A. Delphinus

B. Macropus

C. Ornithorhyncus

D. Equus

**Answer: (c )**



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**18.** Pneumatics bones are seen in :

A. Mammalia

B. Aves

C. Reptilia

D. Sponges

**Answer: (b)**



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



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**20.** Which of the following is correctly matched?

A. Physalia - Portuguese man of war

B. Pennatula-sea fan

C. Adamsia -sea pen

D. Gorgonia -sea anemone

**Answer: (a)**



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**Textbook Question And Answer Answer The Following**



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



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



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



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**4.** Compare closed and opened circulatory system.



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**5.** Compare Schizocoelom with Enterocoelom.



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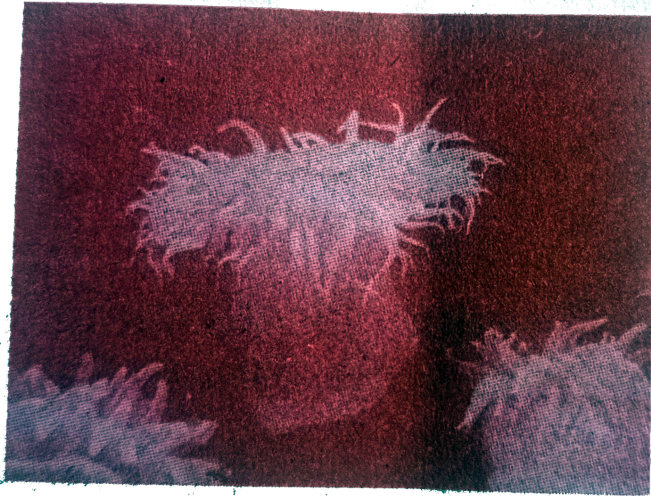
**6.** Identify the structure that the archenteron becomes in a developing animal.



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**7.** Observe the animal below and answer the following questions.

(a) Identify the animal.

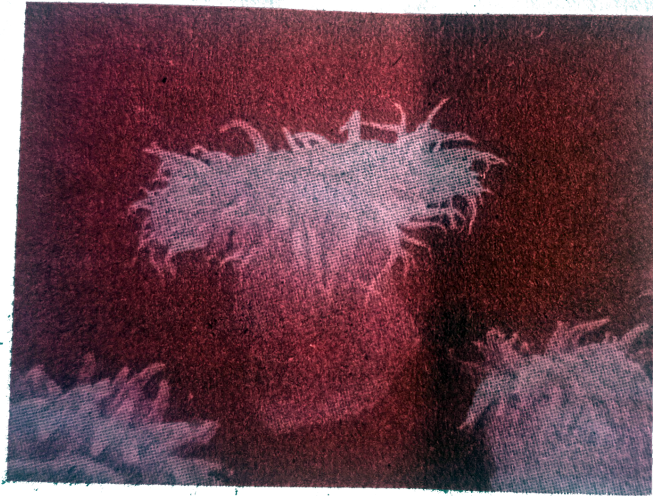


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8. Observe the animal below and answer the following questions.

(b) What type of symmetry does this animal

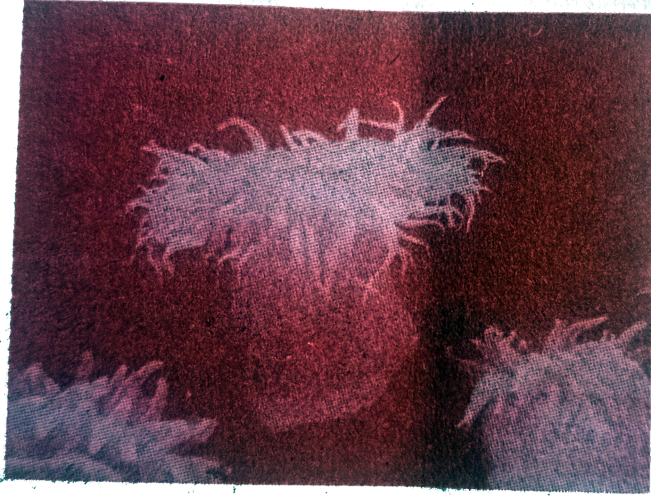
exhibit?



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

(c) Is this animal Cephalized?



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**10.** Observe the animal below and answer the following questions.



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



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**11.** Choose the term that does not belong in the following group and explain why it does not belong? Notochord, cephalisation, dorsal nerve cord and radial symmetry.



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**12.** Why flatworms are called acoelomates?



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**13.** What are flame cells?

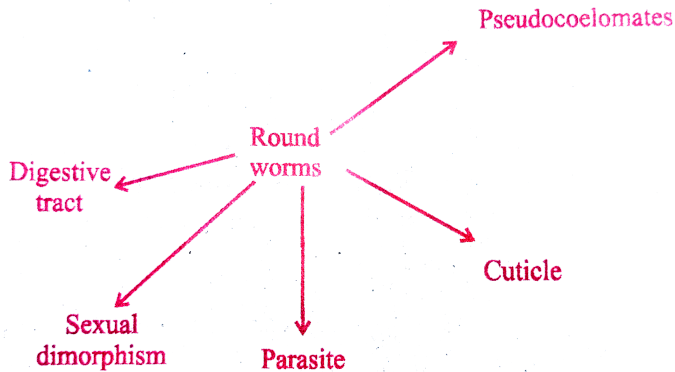


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**14.** ConceptMapping -use the following terms to create a concept map that shows the major characteristic features of the phylum



nematode.



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15. In which phyla is the larva trochopore found?



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



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**17.** List the characteristic features that distinguish cartilaginous fishes.



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**18.** List three features that characterise bony fishes.



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**19.** List the functions of air bladder in fishes.



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



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



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



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1. Biradial symmetry is seen in:

- A. Star fish
- B. Comb jelly fish
- C. Sea anemone
- D. Sponge

**Answer: B**



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2. The special flagellated cells lining the spongocoel is:

A. Choanocytes

B. Cridocytes

C. Nematocyst

D. Lasso cells

**Answer: A**



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3. The minute pores on the body of sponges are called .....

A. Osculum

B. Podia

C. Ostia

D. Gills

**Answer: C**



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4. The central body cavity of poriferans are:

A. Gastrocoel

B. Coelom

C. Hacinocoel

D. Spongocoel

**Answer: D**



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5. The free swimming ciliated larval form of criclaria is:

- A. Planula larva
- B. Parenchymula larva
- C. Amphiblastula larva
- D. Veliger larva

**Answer: A**



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6. In case of flatworms the specialized excretory cells are named as:

A. Nematocysts

B. Flame cells

C. Nephridia

D. Malphigian tubules

**Answer: B**



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7. Nereis have lateral appendages called:

A. Parapodia

B. Body setae

C. Foot

D. Tube feet

**Answer: A**



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8. The special cells of ctenophora helps in food capture is:

- A. Chidoblasts
- B. Choanocytes
- C. Choanocytes
- D. Colloblasts

**Answer: D**



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9. ... are the organs of balance in Arthropods.

A. Nematocysts

B. Statocysts

C. Choanocytes

D. Cochlea

**Answer: B**



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10. \_\_\_\_\_ is the largest phylum of the kingdom Animalia.

- A. Annelidaf
- B. Arthropoda
- C. Aschelminthes
- D. Echinodermata

**Answer: B**



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11. The second largest phylum of the kingdom

Animalia is

- A. Ctenophora
- B. Arthropoda
- C. Mollusca
- D. Coelenterata

**Answer: C**



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12. The anterior head region of molluscs has got this organ which helps to test the purity of water:

- A. Ostia
- B. Ospharidium
- C. Ossicles
- D. Gills

**Answer: B**



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**13.** The larva of Nereis is:

A. Planula

B. Tornaria larva

C. Trocophore larva

D. Miracidium

**Answer: C**



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**14.** Presence of water vascular system is the most distinctive feature of the Phylum:

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

**Answer: C**



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15. The mantle cavity of the molluscs has got number of feather like gills, which are respiratory and excretory in function are:

- A. Book lungs
- B. Trachea
- C. Ambulacral system
- D. Ctenidia

**Answer: D**



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**16.** The phylum Hemichordata are mostly tubicolous and commonly called:

- A. Flat worms
- B. Round worms
- C. Tongue worms
- D. Parasitic worms

**Answer: C**



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17. The free swimming larva of Hemichordata are called:

- A. Tornaria larvae
- B. Planula larvae
- C. Trochophore larvae
- D. Cercaria larvae

**Answer: A**



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**18.** The tunicates are normally called:

- A. Sea squirts
- B. Sea anemone
- C. Sea-walnuts
- D. Sea urchin

**Answer: A**



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19. The chondrichthyes has got this type of gills helps for respiration:

- A. Filamentous gills
- B. Lamelliform gills
- C. Filiform gills
- D. Ambnlacral system

**Answer: B**



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20. The excretory organ of Chondrichthyes are:

- A. Pronephric kidneys
- B. Opisthonephric kidneys
- C. Mesonephric kidneys
- D. Metanephric kidneys

**Answer: B**



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21. The excretory organ of Osteichthyes are:

- A. Mesonephric kidneys
- B. Opisthonephric kidneys
- C. Holonephric kidneys
- D. Metanephric kidneys

**Answer: A**



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22. The eggs of Aves are of ..... type.

A. Microlecithal,

B. Mesolecithal

C. Megalecithal

D. Homolecithal

**Answer: C**



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**23.** The mature RBCs are non- nucleated in:

A. Molluscs

B. Mammals

C. Fishes

D. Birds

**Answer: B**



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## Other Important Questions Answers Answer The Following Short Answers

1. Define levels of Organization.



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2. Name the layers of cells found in sponges,



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3. Write short notes on tissue level of organisation?



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4. Write about the organ level of organisation.



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5. Differentiate complete and incomplete digestive system.



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6. Name the embryonic layers of animals and on the basis of the origin and development



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7. What is diploblastic animals?



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**8.** Write notes on triploblastic animals.



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**9.** What is symmetry?



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**10.** Write notes on triploblastic animals.



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**11.** Write about the radial symmetry with suitable diagram.



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**12.** What is bilateral and biradial symmetry?

Give examples.



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**13.** Which animals are called acoelomates? Give example.



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**14.** What are called coelomates?



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**15.** What is notochord? How the animals are classified based on this presence or absence of

notochord?



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**16.** How the kingdom animalia is classified broadly in to sub kingdoms?



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**17.** Write about the Division level' Classification of Bilateria.



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**18.** Write the general characters of the phylum porifera.



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**19.** Write about the canal system found in Porifera.



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20. What is the function of cnidoblasts in phylum cnidaria?



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21. Differentiate Polyp and Medusa.



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22. Write short notes about ctenophora.



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**23.** What is the type of digestive system found among flatworms?



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**24.** Write the general characters of the phylum annelida.



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**25.** Write an account on common characters of Arthropoda.



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**26.** What is Metamerism ?



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**27.** Define moulting or ecdysis.



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**28.** What are the common examples for the phylum Arthropoda?



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**29.** Write the general characters of the phylum mollusca.



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**30.** Write the functions of the following: (1)  
Ctenidia, (ii) Ospharidium.



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**31.** Why are certain marine animals termed as echinoderms ?



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**32.** What is the salient feature of Phylum Echinodermata?



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**33.** Explain the distinct features of Phylum Chordata.



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**34.** Give a brief account on the characters of Tunicates.



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**35.** Give an account of the General features of subphylum caphalochorelata.



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**36.** How are the vertebrates are further divided by divisions? Write the differences between them.



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**37.** What is the special character seen in cyclostomes during spawning?



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**38.** Give some examples for bony fishes coming under Osteichthyes



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**39.** Write the general characters of the class Amphibia.



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**40.** What are the general features of Reptilians?



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**41.** Describe the special characteristic features of Aves.



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**42.** . Write the general characters of the class mammalia.



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**43.** Name two different types of larval stages in Porifera.



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**Solution To Textual Questions**

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



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2. What is the advantage of true coelom over a pseudocoelom?



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**3.** Compare the advantages and disadvantages of direct and indirect development.



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**4.** How is cephalisation advantageous to animals in finding food?



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**5.** List four features common to all chordates.





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## Solution To Textual Questions

1. Identify the peaks of FSH, LH, Oestrogen and Progesterone hormones through out the menstrual cycle



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