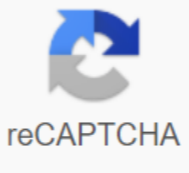




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Kingdom animalia questions pdf

Animals are multicellular, heterotrophic, eukaryotic organisms that get nutrition from other organisms. The animal kingdom is a vast kingdom that includes all the animals in the world. These animals are classified into different phyla and sub-phyla according to their characteristics, to facilitate their identification. Porifera is the most primitive animal group. The different phyla of the animal kingdom include- Phylum Arthropoda, Phylum Annelida, Phylum Mollusca, Phylum Coelenterata, etc. Animal Kingdom MCQs 1. Which class has the most animals? Fish Reptiles insects Mammals 2. Identify the characteristic of acoelomates Absence of mesoderm Absence of coelom brain that is incompletely lined with a solid body mesoderm without a cavity surrounding the internal organs Also Read: Animal Kingdom 3. The salamander belongs to the Pisces Aves Reptiles Amphibian 4 class. Which of the following combinations is incorrect? Nematoda-nematodes, pseudocoelomate Calcarea- gastrovascular cavity, coelom present Echinodermata- coelom present, bilateral symmetry Platyhelminthes- gastrovascular cavity, flatworms, acoelomate 5. Flame cells are excretory structures for Annelida Coelenterates Platyhelminthes Echinodermata Also Read: Animal Kingdom Subphylum 6. Phylum Porifera is classified according to Reproduction Spicules Symmetry Branched 7. The sponge channel system develops due to porous walls gastrovascular system Reproduction Bending of the inner walls 8. Select the correct pair Arthropoda- silver fish Fishes- fish jelly Echinodermata- cuttlefish fish Mollusca- starfish 9. Which group does not contain octopus? Anthozoa Hydrozoa Scyphozoa Limestone Read also: Animal Kingdom-Bases of Classification 10. Ascaris is characterized by the presence of true coelom but the absence of metamerism Presence of true coelom but the presence of metamerism Absence of true coelom but the presence of metamerism Absence of true coelom but the presence of metamerism 11. Cnidaria is characterized by the tissue level of the organization Nematoblasts Coelenteron All 12. Notochord occurs throughout the life and entire length of the body in Cephalochordata Hemichordata Urochordata Vertebrata 13. Periplaneta belongs to which phylum? Mollusca Arthropoda Annelida Echinodermata Read also: Kingdom Animalia 14. Which of the following characters is not typical of the Mammalia class? Alveolar lungs Seven cervical vertebrae Thecodont dentition Ten pairs of cranial nerves 15. Radial symmetry is found in Coelenterata and Platyhelminthes Coelenterata and Echinodermata Arthropoda and Mollusca Porifera and Coelenterata Answer Key 1- c 2- d 3- d 4- b 5- c 6- c 7- d 8- a 9- d 10- c 11- d 12- a 13- b 14- d 15- b Other important topics Important questions for class 12 Biology MCQs Biology Important questions about Animal Kingdom Animalia Evaluation 1. The symmetry exposed in cnidarians is a. Radial b. Bilateral c. radialized d. Asymmetric 2. Sea anemone belongs to the phylum. Protozoa b. Poriferac. Mr Poriferac. Echinodermata 3. Excretory cells that are located in the platyhelminthes area. Protonephridia b. Flame cells. Selenocytes. All these 4. In which of the following bodies, self-fertilization is seen. The fish cvalla. Round wormc. Earth-harnessed. Liver fluke 5. Nephridia of earthworms are performing the same dia functions. Shrimp gills. Flame cells of Planaria c. Insect trachea. Hydra Nematoblasts 6. Which of the following animals has a real coelom? a. Ascaris b. 38%. Mr Sycond. Taenia solium 7. Metamerism segmentation is the main dia characteristic. Annelida b. Echinodermata c. Mr Arthropodad. Coelenterata 8. In Pheretima locomotion occurs with the help of dia. circular muscles, longitudinal and silky muscles. circular and longitudinal muscles and silky. parapod 9. Which of the following has the highest number of species in the wild? a. Insects b. Birds. Mr Angiosperms d. Fungi 10. Which of the following is a crustacean? a. Shrimp. Mr Snail c. Sea anemone d. Hydra 11. Respiratory pigment in the isa cockroach. Haemoglobin. Mr Haemocyaninc. Oxyhaemoglobin d. Haemoerythrin 12. Exoskeleton of which the phylum consists of cuticle chitinous? a. Annelida b. Poriferac. Mr Arthropodad. Echinodermata 13. Lateral line direction organs occur in a. Salamander b. Frog. The water was meandering. Fish 14. The amphibian without the isa limbs. Ichthyophis b. Mr Hylac. Mr Ranad. Salamander 15. Four comrade hearts is present in a. The lizard. Snake. Scorpio. Crocodile 16. Which of the following elements is not coupled correctly? a. Humans – Uricotelic b. Birds – Uricotelic c. Lizards – Uricotelic d. Whale – Ammonotelic 17. Which of the following is a mammal laying eggs? a. Delphinus b. Macropus c. Mr Ornithorhynchus d. Equus 18. Pneumatic bones are seen in a. Mammalia b. Mr Aves c. Reptilia d. Sponges 19. Match the following columns and select the correct option. Column – I Column – II (p) Pile (i) Devilfish (q) Dentalium (ii) Chiton (r) Chaetopleura (iii) Snail Apple (iv) Octopus (v) Tusk shell a. p – (ii), q – (i), r – (iii), s – (iv) b. p – (ii), q – (iv), r – (i), s – (i) c. p – (i), q – (iv), r – (ii), s – (iv) d. p – (i), q – (i), r – (ii), s – (iv) In which of the following phyla, the adult shows radial symmetry, but does the larva show bilateral symmetry? a. Mollusca b. Echinodermata c. Mr Arthropoda d. Annelida 21. Which of the following corresponds correctly? a. Physalia – Portuguese man of war b. Pennatulida – Sea Fan c. Adamsia – Mare perid. Gorgonia – Anemone Sea 22. Why are spongin and spicules important to a sponge? 23. What are the four characteristics common to most animals? 24. List the characteristics that all vertebrates show at some point in their development. 25. Compare the closed and open circulatory systems. 26. Compare Schizocoelom with enterocoelom. 27. Identify the structure that the arcoenteron becomes in a developing animal. 28. Observe the animal below and to the following questions. Identify the animal. What kind of symmetry does this animal show? c. Is this animal cephalized? How many germ layers does this animal have? How many openings does the digestive system of this animal Does this animal have neurons? 29. Choose the term that doesn't belong to the following group and explain why it doesn't belong? Notochord, headache, dorsal nerve cord and radial symmetry 30. Why are flatworms called acoelomates? 31. What are flame cells? 32. Concept mapping - Use the following terms to create a conceptual map showing the main features of nematoda phylum: Tonifca, pseudocoelomate, digestive tract, cuticle, parasite, sexual dimorphism 33. In which phyla is the trochophore larva found? 34. Which of the choir's characteristics preserve tunicates as adults? 35. List the characteristics that distinguish cartilage fish with living jawless fish 36. List three characteristics that characterize bony fish. 37. List the functions of the air bladder in fish. 38. Write down features that contribute to the success of reptiles on earth. 39. Lists the unique features of the bird's endoskeleton. 40. Could the number of eggs or young people produced by an oviparous and viviparous female be the same? Because? Glossary Generation Alternation – Alternation of sexual haploid generation and diploid in the life cycle of an animal. Autonomy – Breaking a part of the body. Dioecious – Animals in which male and female reproductive organs occur in separate individuals. Hermaphrodite – Animals with both male and female reproductive organs. Mersentery – A thin double-walled epithelial membrane that supports the food channel and other organs in the abdominal cavity. Regeneration – Act of growth of a new part of the body that has been injured or lost. Page 2 Site Level of Organization Glossary Acinus – Cells arranged in an Adipocyte Circular Secretory Unit – Large cell (up to 200 microns) with only a thin cytoplasm film due to the presence of a large drop of fat. Adipose tissue – A group of adipocytes. Bone – Specialized connective tissue with a mineralized matrix (hydroxyapatite). Collagen – A triple helix protein that allows a great tension force. Chalice cells – special mucus secreting columnar epithelial cell located in the respiratory tract and intestines. Lacunae – A cavity or depression especially in bone tree cells – Cells filled with basophilic granules found in numbers in connective tissue and releases histamine and other substances during inflammatory and allergic reactions. Macrophages – Immune cells derived from monocytes; phagocytosis of microbes and debris. Page 3 System's evaluation committee 1. The main function of the cuboidal epithelium is a. Protection b. Secretion c. Absorption d. Both (b) and (c) 2. The epithelium ciliated lines a. Skin b. Digestive tract c. Vesca vesca d. Trachea 3. What kind of fibers are found in the connective tissue matrix? a. Collagen b. Arealar c. d. Tubular 4. The prevention of substances from leakage through the tissue is provided by a. Narrow junction b. Adhering to junction c. Junction gap d. Elastic junction 5. Non-shivering attermogenesis in newborns produces through a. White fat b. Brown fat c. Yellow fat d. Colorless fat 6. Some epithelial are pseudostratified. What does it mean? 7. Differentiate white fat tissue from brown adipose tissue. 8. Why is blood considered as a typical connective tissue? 9. Distinguish between elastic fibers and elastic connective tissue. 10. Name all four important functions of epithelial tissue and provide at least one example of tissue that exemplifies each function. 11. Write the classification of connective tissue and their functions 12. What is an epithelium? Enumerate the characteristics of different epithelies. Glossary Acinus – Cells arranged in a circular secretarial unit Adipocyte – Large cell (up to 200 microns) with only a thin cytoplasm film due to the presence of a large drop of fat. Adipose tissue – A group of adipocytes. Bone – Specialized connective tissue with a mineralized matrix (hydroxyapatite). Collagen – A triple helix protein that allows a great tension force. Chalice cells – special mucus secreting columnar epithelial cell located in the respiratory tract and intestines. Lacunae – A cavity or depression especially in bone cells Mast – Cells filled with basophilic granules found in numbers in connective tissue and releases histamine and other substances during inflammatory and allergic reactions. Macrophages – Immune cells derived from monocytes; phagocytosis of microbes and debris. Debris.