

Chapter- 04

ANIMAL KINGDOM

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (1 mark)

01. Define Coelom. Name one acoelomate animal.
02. List the types of circulatory systems.
03. Define the term radial symmetry. Give one example.
04. What do you mean by diploblastic? Give one example.
05. Define notochord.
06. What is the tissue level of the organisation? Give an example of it.
07. Define metamerism. What is pseudo - segmentation?
08. What is radula? Where do you find it?
09. What are choanocytes?
10. What do you mean by Hermaphroditism?

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (2 marks)

11. Differentiate between polyp and medusa.
12. State the function of parapodia. Where do you find it?
13. (i) What are the body parts of Arthropoda? (ii) Mention its locomotory organs.
14. Name the phyla which have exo-skeleton made up of calcium carbonate.
15. What is cnidoblast? Draw a well-labelled diagram of the same.
16. What are the comb plates? Where do you find them?
17. (i) What are the body parts of Mollusca? Name its excretory organs.
(ii) What is meant by mantle? Where do you find them?

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (3 marks)

18. Which is the first phylum showing a closed circulatory system? What are the advantages of a closed circulatory system over an open circulatory system?
19. Discuss the water canal system in sponges with a diagram.
20. What is the parasitic adaptation for flatworms?
21. What do you mean by dioecious? Differentiate between female and male roundworms.
22. (i) Name any two poisonous snakes and give their scientific names.

- (ii) Why are aves called 'glorified reptiles'?
23. (i) Name the largest phylum of non-chordates. Name the organs for the respiratory and sensory systems.
(ii) Name two economically important members of this phylum.
24. Discuss the characteristics of Amphibia. What does the term Metamorphosis mean?

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (5 marks)

25. (i) What are the modifications that are observed in birds that help them to fly?
(ii) Name two flightless birds (iii) Explain the following words, homoiothermous and pneumatic
26. Name the two classes discriminated upon the presence or absence of operculum. Give an example of each class. Enlist at least five characters of each.
27. (i) Define the water vascular system. Give an example of an organism having a water vascular system. What is the speciality of symmetry in Echinodermata?
(ii) Differentiate between Chordata and Vertebrata.

HOTS/MODEL QUESTIONS:

01. Define pneumatic bones?
02. What is coelom and discuss its types with example?
03. What are the differences between incomplete digestive systems and a complete digestive system?
04. What is indirect development? Name anyone larvae of phylum Porifera.
05. Differentiate between radial symmetry and bilateral symmetry.
06. Amphibians are supposed to be the linking point between aquatic and terrestrial life. Explain.
07. Discuss the characteristic features of class Reptilia.
08. Discuss the characteristic features of phylum aschelminthes.
09. Why molluscs are considered advanced over annelids?
10. Explain metagenesis in Coelenterates.
11. What is 'Organ of Bojanus'? Where do you find them?
12. Why the heart of fish is commonly called the venous heart?
13. Birds have no teeth then how do they grind the grains they eat as food?
14. Mention any two unique features of mammals.
15. Why does an oviparous mother lay more number of eggs than a viviparous mother?

- 16.** How will you differentiate between the heart of an amphibian and a reptile?
- 17.** Distinguish between Urochordata and Cephalochordata.
- 18.** Distinguish between Non-Chordata and Chordata.
- 19.** Why reptiles become the first successful land animals?
- 20.** Which features make mammals as the most successful and dominant animals?