

Animal Kingdom

1. Match List-I with List-II. **(2023)**

List -I		List – II	
(A)	Contractile vacuole	(I)	Astenas
(B)	Water vascular system	(II)	Amoeba
(C)	Canal system	(III)	Spongilla
(D)	Flame cells	(IV)	Taenia

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (a) A-IV, B-II, c-I, D-III
 (b) A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV
 (c) A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV
 (d) A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV
2. Radial symmetry is NOT found in adults of phylum _____. **(2023)**
 (a) Hemichordata
 (b) Coelenterata
 (c) Echinodermata
 (d) Ctenophora
3. Select the correct statements with reference to chordates.
 A. Presence of a mid-dorsal, solid and double nerve cord.
 B. Presence of closed circulatory system.
 C. Presence of paired pharyngeal gill slits.
 D. Presence of dorsal heart
 E. Triploblastic pseudocoelomate animals.
 Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
 (a) B and C only
 (b) B, D and E only
 (c) C, D and E only
 (d) A, C and D only
4. The unique mammalian characteristics are: **(2023)**
 (a) Hairs, pinna and mammary glands
 (b) Hairs, pinna and indirect development
 (c) Pinna, monocondylic skull and mammary glands
 (d) Hairs, tympanic membrane and mammary glands

5. Which of the following animals has three chambered heart? **(2022)**

- (a) Pteropus
 (b) Scoliodon
 (c) Hippocampus
 (d) Chelone

6. Match List-I with List-II **(2022)**

	Lits -I		List -II
(A)	Chlamydomonas	I	Conidia
(B)	Penicillium	II	Zoospores
(C)	Hydra	III	Gemmules
(D)	Sponge	IV	Buds

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (a) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I
 (b) A-I, B-IV, C-III, D-II
 (c) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III
 (d) A-III, B-ii, C-I, D-IV
7. Select the incorrect statements with respect to Cyclostomes: **(2022)**
 (A) They lack scales and paired fins.
 (B) They have circular mouth with jaws.
 (C) They bear 6-15 pairs of gills.
 (D) They migrate to deep sea for spawning.
 Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
 (a) (a) and (d) only
 (b) (a) and (b) only
 (c) (b) and (c) only
 (d) (b) and (d) only
8. Exoskeleton of arthropods is composed of: **(2022)**
 (a) Cutin
 (b) Cellulose
 (c) Chitin
 (d) Glucosamine
9. **Assertion (A)** : All vertebrates are chordates but all chordates are not vertebrates.
Reason (R) : Notochord is replaced by vertebral column in the adult vertebrates. **(2022)**
 (a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
 (b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A

(c) A is the correct but R is not correct

(d) A is not correct but R is correct.

10. Match List-I with List-II (2021)

	List-I		List-II
A.	Metamerism	(i)	Coelenterata
B.	Canal system	(ii)	Ctenophora
C.	Comb plates	(iii)	Annelida
D.	Cnidoblasts	(iv)	Porifera

Choose the correct answer from the options given below

(a) A-(iii) B-(iv) C-(i) D-(ii)

(b) A-(ii) B-(iv) C-(ii) D-(i)

(c) A-(iv) B-(i) C-(ii) D-(iii)

(d) A-(iv) B-(iii) C-(i) D-(ii)

11. Which one of the following organisms bears hollow and pneumatic long bones? (2021)

(a) Hemidactylus

(b) Macropus

(c) Ornithorhynchus

(d) Neophron

12. Match the following (2021)

	List-I		List-II
A.	Physalia	(i)	Pearl oyster
B.	Limulus	(ii)	Portuguese Man of War
C.	Ancylostoma	(iii)	Living fossil
D.	Pinctada	(iv)	Hookworm

(a) A-(iv) B-(i) C-(iii) D-(ii)

(b) A-(ii) B-(iii) C-(iv) D-(i)

(c) A-(i) B-(iv) C-(iii) D-(ii)

(d) A-(ii) B-(iii) C-(i) D-(iv)

13. Read the following statements (2021)

A. Metagenesis is observed in helminths

B. Echinoderms are triploblastic and coelomate animals

C. Round worms have organ-system level of Body organisation

D. Comb plates present in ctenophores help in digestion

E. Water vascular system is a characteristic of echinoderms

Choose the correct answer from the options given below

(a) A, B and C are correct

(b) A, D and E are correct

(c) B, C and E are correct

(d) C, D and E are correct

14. Which of the following statements are true for the phylum-Chordata? (2020)

(a) In urochordata, notochord extends from head to tail and it is present throughout their life

(b) In vertebrata, notochord is present during the embryonic period only

(c) Central nervous system is dorsal and hollow

(d) Chordata is divided into 3 subphyla: Hemichordata, Tunicata and Cephalochordata

15. Bilaterally symmetrical and acoelomate animals are exemplified by (2020)

(a) Platyhelminthes

(b) Aschelminthes

(c) Annelida

(d) Ctenophora

16. Match the following columns and select the correct option (2020)

	Column I		Column II
(1)	6 - 15 pairs of gill slits	(i)	Trygon
(2)	Heterocercal caudal fin	(ii)	Cyclostomesr
(3)	Air bladder	(iii)	Chondrichthyes
(4)	Poison sting	(iv)	Osteichthyes

(1) (2) (3) (4)

(a) (iii) (iv) (i) (ii)

(b) (iv) (ii) (iii) (i)

(c) (i) (iv) (iii) (ii)

(d) (ii) (iii) (iv) (i)

17. Match the following columns and select the correct option (2020)

	Column I		Column II
(1)	Gregarious, polyphagous pest	(i)	Asterias
(2)	Adult with radial symmetry and larva with bilateral symmetry	(ii)	Scorpion
(3)	Book lungs	(iii)	Ctenoplan a
(4)	Bioluminescence	(iv)	Locusta

1 2 3 4

(a) (iv) (i) (ii) (iii)

(b) (iii) (ii) (i) (iv)

(c) (ii) (i) (iii) (iv)

(d) (i) (iii) (ii) (iv)

18. Match the following columns and select the correct option **(2020 Covid Re-NEET)**

	Column I		Column II
(1)	Aptenodytes	(i)	Flying fox
(2)	Pteropus	(ii)	Angel fish
(3)	Pterophyllum	(iii)	Lamprey
(4)	Petromyzon	(iv)	Penguin

(1) (2) (3) (4)

- (a) (iii) (iv) (i) (ii)
 (b) (iv) (i) (ii) (iii)
 (c) (ii) (i) (iv) (iii)
 (d) (iii) (iv) (ii) (i)
19. Match the following group of organisms with their respective distinctive characteristics and select the correct option **(2020 Covid Re-NEET)**

	Organisms		Characteristics
(1)	Platyhelminthes	(i)	Cylindrical body with no segmentation
(2)	Echinoderms	(ii)	Warm blooded animals with direct development
(3)	Hemichordates	(iii)	Bilateral symmetry with incomplete digestive system
(4)	Aves	(iv)	Radial symmetry with indirect development

(1) (2) (3) (4)

- (a) (ii) (iii) (iv) (i)
 (b) (iv) (i) (ii) (iii)
 (c) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)
 (d) (iii) (iv) (i) (ii)
20. Which of the following option does correctly represent the characteristic features of phylum Annelida? **(2020 Covid Re-NEET)**
- (a) Triploblastic, segmented body and Bilaterally symmetrical
 (b) Triploblastic, flattened body and acoelomate condition
 (c) Diploblastic, mostly marine and radially symmetrical

- (d) Triploblastic, unsegmented body and bilaterally symmetrical

21. All vertebrates are chordates but all chordates are not vertebrates, why? **(2020 Covid Re-NEET)**

- (a) Ventral hollow nerve cord remains throughout life in some chordates
 (b) All chordates possess vertebral column
 (c) All chordates possess notochord throughout their life
 (d) Notochord is replaced by vertebral column in adult of some chordates

22. Match the following organisms with their respective characteristics **(2019)**

A.	Pila	(i)	Flame cells
B.	Bombyx	(ii)	Comb plates
C.	Pleurobrachia	(iii)	Radula
D.	Taenia	(iv)	Malpighian tubules

Select the correct option from the following

A B C D

- (a) (iii) (ii) (i) (iv)
 (b) (iii) (iv) (ii) (i)
 (c) (ii) (iv) (iii) (i)
 (d) (iii) (ii) (iv) (i)
23. Consider following features
 A. Organ system level of organisation
 B. Bilateral symmetry
 C. True coelomates with segmentation of body
 Select the correct option of animal groups which possess all the above characteristics **(2019)**
- (a) Annelida, Arthropoda and Chordata
 (b) Annelida, Arthropoda and Mollusca
 (c) Arthropoda, Mollusca and Chordata
 (d) Annelida, Mollusca and Chordata
24. Which of the following animal does not undergo metamorphosis? **(2018)**
- (a) Earthworm
 (b) Tunicate
 (c) Moth
 (d) Starfish
25. Which one of these animals is not a homeotherm? **(2018)**
- (a) Macropus
 (b) Chelone
 (c) Camelus
 (d) Psittacula

26. Identify the vertebrate group of animals characterised by crop and gizzard in its digestive system **(2018)**

- (a) Amphibia
- (b) Reptilia
- (c) Aves
- (d) Osteichthyes

27. In case of poriferans, the spongocoel is lined with flagellated cells called **(2017)**

- (a) Ostia
- (b) Oscula
- (c) Choanocytes
- (d) Mesenchymal cells

28. Which among these is the correct combination of aquatic mammals? **(2017)**

- (a) Seals, Dolphins, Sharks
- (b) Dolphins, Seals, Trygon
- (c) Whales, Dolphins, Seals
- (d) Trygon, Whales, Seals

29. Which of the following represents order of Horse? **(2017)**

- (a) Equidae
- (b) Perissodactyla
- (c) Caballus
- (d) Ferus

30. An important characteristic that Hemichordates share with Chordates is **(2017)**

- (a) Absence of notochord
- (b) Ventral tubular nerve cord
- (c) Pharynx with gill slits
- (d) Pharynx without gill slits

31. Choose the false statement regarding Petromyzon **(2017)**

- (a) The circulatory system is closed
- (b) The body is devoid of scales
- (c) Mouth is circular and lacks jaws
- (d) It migrates to the ocean for spawning

32. Which of the following symmetry is exhibited by echinoderm larvae? **(2017)**

- (a) Bilateral
- (b) Radial
- (c) Asymmetrical
- (d) Biradial

33. Which of the following represents correct match of feature with the given set of animals? **(2017)**

	Feature		Animals
(a)	Metameric segmentation	-	Earthworm, Leech, Liver fluke

(b)	Respiratory system	-	Cockroach, Tapeworm, Starfish
(c)	Bilateral symmetry	-	Hydra, Tapeworm, Sea urchin
(d)	Jointed appendages	-	Prawn, Centipede, Grasshopper

34. Choose the correct statement **(2016 - II)**

- (a) All reptiles have a three-chambered heart
- (b) All pisces have gills covered by an operculum
- (c) All mammals are viviparous
- (d) All cyclostomes do not possess jaws and paired fins

35. Which one of the following characteristic is not shared by birds and mammals? **(2016 - I)**

- (a) Ossified endoskeleton
- (b) Breathing using lungs
- (c) Viviparity
- (d) Warm blooded nature

36. Which of the following characteristic features always holds true for the corresponding group of animals? **(2016 - I)**

(a)	Cartilaginous endoskeleton	-	Chondrichthyes
(b)	Viviparous	-	Mammalia
(c)	Possess a mouth with an	-	Chordata
(d)	3-chambered heart with one incompletely divided ventricle	-	Reptilia

37. Which is the national aquatic animal of India? **(2016 - I)**

- (a) Gangetic shark
- (b) River dolphin
- (c) Blue whale
- (d) Sea-horse

38. Which of the following feature is not present in the phylum-arthropoda? **(2016 - I)**
 (a) Chitinous exoskeleton
 (b) Metameric segmentation
 (c) Parapodia
 (d) Jointed appendages
39. Which of the following characteristics is mainly responsible for diversification of insects on land? **(2015)**
 (a) Exoskeleton
 (b) Eyes
 (c) Segmentation
 (d) Bilateral symmetry
40. Which of the following animal is not viviparous? **(2015)**
 (a) Platypus
 (b) Whale
 (c) Flying fox (bat)
 (d) Elephant
41. Which of the following represents the correct combination without any exception? **(2015)**

	Characteristics	Class
(a)	Sucking and circular mouth; jaws absent, integument without scales; paired appendages	Cyclostomata
(b)	Body covered with feathers; skin moist and glandular; fore- limbs form wings; lungs with air sacs	Aves
(c)	Mammary glands; hair on body; pinnae; two pairs of limbs	Mammalia
(d)	Mouth ventral; gills without operculum; skin with placoid scales, persistent notochord	Chondrichyes

42. Which of the following endoparasites of humans does show viviparity? **(2015)**
 (a) *Trichinella spiralis*
 (b) *Ascaris lumbricoides*
 (c) *Ancylostoma duodenale*
 (d) *Enterobius vermicularis*
43. Body having mesh work of cell, internal cavities lined with food filtering flagellated cells and indirect development are the characteristics of phylum **(2015 Re)**
 (a) Porifera
 (b) Mollusca
 (c) Protozoa
 (d) Coelenterate
44. A jawless fish, which lays eggs in freshwater and whose ammocoetes larvae after metamorphosis return to the ocean is **(2015 Re)**
 (a) *Myxine*
 (b) *Neomyxine*
 (c) *Petromyzon*
 (d) *Eptatretus*
45. Metagenesis refers to **(2015 Re)**
 (a) Alternation of generation between asexual and sexual phases of organisms
 (b) Occurrence of a drastic change in form during post- embryonic development
 (c) Presence of a segmented body and parthenogenetic mode of reproduction
 (d) Presence of different morphic forms
46. Planaria possess high capacity of **(2014)**
 (a) Bioluminescence
 (b) Metamorphosis
 (c) Regeneration
 (d) Alternation of generation
47. Select the taxon mentioned that represents both marine and fresh water species **(2014)**
 (a) Cnidaria
 (b) Echinoderms
 (c) Ctenophora
 (d) Cephalochordata
48. A marine cartilaginous fish that can produce electric current is **(2014)**
 (a) *Scoliodon*
 (b) *Pristis*
 (c) *Torpedo*
 (d) *Trygon*
49. One of the representatives of phylum arthropoda is **(2013)**
 (a) Flying fish
 (b) Cuttlefish

- (c) Silverfish
(d) Pufferfish

50. Match the name of the animal (Column-I) with one characteristics (Column-II) and the phylum/class (column-III) to which it belongs **(2013)**

	Column-I	Column-II	Column-III
(a)	Adamsia	Radially symmetric	Porifera
(b)	Petromyzon	Ectoparasite	Cyclostomata
(c)	Ichthyophis	Terrestrial	Reptilia
(d)	Limulus	Body covered by chitinous exoskeleton	Pisces

51. Which of the following are correctly matched with respect to their taxonomic classification? **(2013)**

- (a) Spiny anteater, Sea urchin, sea cucumber – Echinodermata
(b) Flying fish, cuttlefish, silverfish – Pisces
(c) Centipede, millipede, spider, scorpion – Insecta
(d) House fly, butterfly, tsetsefly, silverfish – Insecta

52. Which group of animals belongs to the same phylum? **(2013)**

- (a) Sponge, Sea anemone, Starfish
(b) Malarial parasite, Amoeba, Mosquito
(c) Earthworm, Pinworm, Tapeworm
(d) Prawn, Scorpion, Locusta

Answer Key

S1. Ans. (d)

S2. Ans. (a)

S3. Ans. (a)

S4. Ans. (a)

S5. Ans. (d)

S6. Ans. (c)

S7. Ans. (d)

S8. Ans. (c)

S9. Ans. (a)

S10. Ans. (a)

S11. Ans. (d)

S12. Ans. (b)

S13. Ans. (c)

S14. Ans. (c)

S15. Ans. (a)

S16. Ans. (d)

S17. Ans. (a)

S18. Ans. (b)

S19. Ans. (d)

S20. Ans. (a)

S21. Ans. (d)

S22. Ans. (b)

S23. Ans. (a)

S24. Ans. (a)

S25. Ans. (b)

S26. Ans. (c)

S27. Ans. (c)

S28. Ans. (c)

S29. Ans. (a)

S30. Ans. (c)

S31. Ans. (d)

S32. Ans. (a)

S33. Ans. (d)

S34. Ans. (d)

S35. Ans. (c)

S36. Ans. (a)

S37. Ans. (b)

S38. Ans. (c)

S39. Ans. (a)

S40. Ans. (a)

S41. Ans. (d)

S42. Ans. (a)

S43. Ans. (a)

S44. Ans. (c)

S45. Ans. (a)

S46. Ans. (c)

S47. Ans. (a)

S48. Ans. (c)

S49. Ans. (c)

S50. Ans. (b)

S51. Ans. (d)

S52. Ans. (d)

Solutions

S1. Ans.(d)

(A) Contractile vacuoles are found in single-celled organisms like *Amoeba* (II). They help in osmoregulation by expelling excess water out of the cell.

(B) A water vascular system is a unique characteristic of echinoderms such as *Asterias* (I), a genus of starfish. This system is involved in locomotion, feeding, respiration, and excretion.

(C) The canal system is characteristic of sponges such as *Spongilla* (III). It aids in the circulation of water for feeding, respiration, and excretion.

(D) Flame cells are part of the excretory system in platyhelminthes like *Taenia* (IV), commonly known as tapeworm. These cells function in osmoregulation and excretion.

S2. Ans.(a)

Radial symmetry is a type of symmetry where an organism can be divided into similar halves by more than two planes passing through the central axis. This type of symmetry is found in organisms that tend to meet their environment in all directions, such as aquatic animals.

S3. Ans.(a)

Chordates are defined by having certain specific anatomical features at some point during their development. The correct attributes of chordates are:

1. Presence of a dorsal, hollow nerve cord (not a mid-dorsal, solid and double nerve cord as mentioned in statement A)
2. Presence of a closed circulatory system.
3. Presence of paired pharyngeal gill slits.
4. Presence of a post-anal tail.
5. Presence of a notochord.

S4. Ans.(a)

1. Hair or fur: Mammals are the only animals that have hair. This hair helps to insulate the body to maintain a constant body temperature.

2. Mammary glands: These are glands that, in females, produce milk for the nourishment of young ones. This is a characteristic feature of all mammals and is, in fact, the feature that gives this group its name.

3. The presence of pinnae (external ears): Most mammals have pinnae that help to collect and direct sound waves into the ear.

S5. Ans.(d)

Only (d) is correct

S6. Ans.(d)

- *Penicillium* asexually reproduces by conidia formation

- *Chlamydomonas* asexually reproduces by zoospores
- Hydra* reproduces by budding whereas sponges produce gemmules for asexual reproduction

S7. Ans.(d)

Only (d) correct.

S8. Ans.(c)

Is the correct answer as chitin forms the exoskeleton in arthropods and is found in fungal cell wall. N-acetyl glucosamine is the monomeric unit. Cellulose is a polysaccharide. Cutin is a derived lipid.

S9. Ans.(a)

Is the correct answer because all chordates are divided into three subphyla - Urochordata, Cephalochordata and Vertebrata. In subphylum Vertebrata, notochord is replaced by bony or cartilaginous vertebral column in adults. Therefore, all vertebrates are chordates but all chordates are not vertebrates.

- S10. Ans.(a)
Metamerism-Annelida; Canal system-Porifera; Comb Plates-Ctenophora; Cnidoblasts- Coelen- terata
- S11. Ans.(d)
Neophron (Aves) has hollow and pneumatic bones.
- S12. Ans.(b)
Physalia-Portuguese man of war; Limulus-Living
Fossil; Ancylostoma-Hookworm; Pinctada-Pearl oyster
- S13. Ans.(c)
Echinodermata are triploblastic and coelomate animal; Round worms have organ system level; water vascular system is a characteristics of echinodermata
- S14. Ans.(c)
 - The notochord is exclusively found in the larval tail of urochordata.
 - The notochord in cephalochordata stretches from head to tail and is present throughout life.
 - Vertebrata, Tunicata and Cephalochordata are the three subphyla of Chordata.
 - Central nervous system (CNS) is dorsal and hollow.
15. Ans.(a)
Platyhelminthes are organ-level animals that are bilaterally symmetrical, triploblastic and acoelomate.
- S16. Ans.(d)
 - Cyclostomes have an extended body with 6-15 pairs of respiration gill slits.
 - Air is found in the bones of fish belonging to the class Osteichthyes.
 - Air bladder controls buoyancy.
 - The sting of Trygon, a cartilaginous fish, is poisonous.
 - The tail of chondrichthyes members

- is elongated with a heterocercal caudal fin
- S17. Ans.(a)
 - Locusta is a polyphagous, gregarious pest.
 - Adult echinoderms (Asterias) have Radial symmetry while larvae have bilateral symmetry.
 - Scorpions - Breathe via their book lungs.
 - Bioluminescence is a prominent feature of ctenophores (Ctenoplana).
- S18. Ans.(b)
 - Petromyzon - Lamprey
 - Pteropus - Flying fox
 - Penguin- Aptenodytes
 - Angel fish – Pterophyllum
- S19. Ans.(d)

Platyhelminthes are organ-level animals that are bilaterally symmetrical, triploblastic and acoelomate.

Echinoderm larvae are bilaterally symmetrical, whereas adult echinoderms are radially symmetrical.

The development of free-swimming larva is indirect.

Hemichordates have a cylindrical body with an anterior proboscis, a collar and a lengthy trunk.

Aves are warm-blooded, direct-development creatures.
- S20. Ans.(a)
Annelida have bilateral symmetry and organ-system level body organisation. They are coelomate animals that are triploblastic, metamerically segmented.
- S21. Ans.(d)
During the embryonic period, members of the vertebrata subphylum have a notochord. In adulthood, the notochord is replaced by a cartilaginous or bony vertebral column. Thus, all vertebrates are

chordates, but all chordates are not vertebrates.

S22. Ans.(b)

- Pila is a type of mollusca. A file – similar to rasping - is contained in the mouth.
- The radula is a feeding organ.
- Bombyx is a symbiotic arthropoda. Bombyx excretes through tubules called malpighian tubules.
- Pleurobrachia is a ctenophore. Their body has eight rows of ciliated comb plates on the outside that aid in movement.
- Taenia is a platyhelminth, a parasitic worm. It contains specialised cells known as flame cells.
- Osmoregulation and excretion are aided by flame cells.

S23. Ans.(a)

The phyla Annelida, Arthropoda, and Chordata all have true segmentation. They are also true coelomates, with organ system level of organisation, bilateral symmetry.

S24. Ans.(a)

Annelids develop directly so, earthworms do not have a larval stage.

S25. Ans.(b)

Reptilians, like Chelone, are poikilothermic, meaning their body temperature fluctuates depending on the climate.

S26. Ans.(c)

Food is swallowed by birds and stored in their crop. The meal subsequently goes through the stomach and into the gizzard, where it might be ground with previously eaten stones.

S27. Ans.(c)

Choanocytes (collar cells) line the spongocoel (body cavity) and canals.

S28. Ans.(c)

Sharks and sting rays belong to the Chondrichthyes (cartilaginous fish) class whereas whales, dolphins and seals are aquatic mammals that belong to the mammalia class.

S29. Ans.(a)

Horse – Equidae

S30. Ans.(c)

- Slits in the pharyngeal gills can be found in both hemichordates and chordates.
- Chordates are the only animals that have a notochord.
- Non-chordates have a distinguishing Feature called the ventral tubular nerve cord.

S31. Ans.(d)

The circulation is closed. Cyclostomes are marine creatures that travel to fresh water to procreate.

They die within a few days of spawning. After metamorphosis, their larvae return to the sea.

S32. Ans.(a)

Adult echinoderms have radial symmetry but their larvae have bilateral symmetry.

S33. Ans.(d)

The appendages of the prawn, centipede and grasshopper are joined.

S34. Ans.(d)

Cyclostomes have a sucking mouth with a circular shape jaws. Scales are missing from their bodies and they have paired fins.

Except for crocodiles (4 chambered), all reptiles have a three-chambered heart.

Except for platypus, all mammals are viviparous.

S35. Ans.(c)

Birds are oviparous, which means they develop directly.

- Except for the oviparous Ornithorhynchus, all mammals are viviparous.
- S36. Ans.(a)
Chondrichthyes are streamlined marine organisms with a cartilaginous endoskeleton.
Ornithorhynchus (Platypus)-
Oviparous-Mammal
- S37. Ans.(b)
The river dolphin is India's national aquatic animal; it can only be found in freshwater or brackish water.
- S38. Ans.(c)
Except for parapodia, phylum-arthropoda has all three traits.
Nereis (an Annelid) has lateral appendages called parapodia that help them swim.
- S39. Ans.(a)
The exoskeleton of arthropods which contains chitin and mucopolysaccharides, is one of their most distinguishing features.
Arthropods' success is linked to their hard exoskeleton which serves as an armour against predators and a barrier against desiccation in a variety of environments.
- S40. Ans.(a)
Platypus (Ornithorhynchus) is an oviparous mammal.
- S41. Ans.(d)
Mouth ventral; gills without operculum; skin with placoid scales, persistent notochord are the features of cartilaginous fishes.
- S42. Ans.(a)
Trichinella spiralis is a human endoparasitic worm that lives in the intestine. It is a viviparous creature.
Trichinella spiralis causes a condition known as trichinosis. Diarrhoea, nausea, abdominal pain, muscular pain and other symptoms can occur.
- S43. Ans.(a)
The skeleton of sponges is usually made up of spicules (calcareous or silicious) or spongin fibres.
The spongocoel, or paragastric cavity, is shared by all sponges and is lined by flagellated choanocytes.
- S44. Ans.(c)
Jawless vertebrates belong to the Cyclostomata class. They are saltwater animals that travel to fresh water to procreate. Petromyzon, for example.
- S45. Ans.(a)
Alternation of generation is seen in several cnidarians that have both polyp and medusa forms (metagenesis).
- S46. Ans.(c)
Planaria have a strong regeneration capability.
- S47. Ans.(a)
Ctenophora, Echinoderms, and Cephalochordata are all marine animals but cnidaria are both fresh water and marine..
- S48. Ans.(c)
Torpedo have electric organs that generate electricity.
- S49. Ans.(c)
The phylum arthropoda includes silverfish.
- S50. Ans.(b)
Petromyzon is an ectoparasite belonging to the cyclostomata class.
- S51. Ans.(d)
The housefly, butterfly, tsetse fly and silverfish are all members of this class.
Arthropoda is a phylum of arthropods while Insecta is a class of insects.
- S52. Ans.(d)
The phylum arthropods includes prawns, scorpions and locusts.