

Chapter: 10

Kingdom Animalia

Objective

- In deuterostomia (deuterostomes) during embryonic development mouth is formed at some distance anterior to the blastopore and blastopore forms the:
☐ (A) Lip ☒ (B) Anus ☐ (C) Nervous system ☐ (D) Head
- In Protostomes cleavage is:
☐ (A) Determinate ☒ (B) Both A & C ☐ (C) Rdial ☐ (D) Spirial
- The integumentary and nervous system are developed from:
☐ (A) Mosoderm ☐ (B) Mesoglea ☐ (C) Endoderm ☒ (D) Ectoderm
- Reproductive system is formed from:
☐ (A) Ectoderm ☐ (B) Hypoderm ☐ (C) Endoderm ☒ (D) Mesoderm
- The body of diploblast consists of of cells.
☐ (A) Three layer ☐ (B) One layer
☐ (C) None of these ☒ (D) Two layer
- Diploblastic animals are included in phylum:
☐ (A) Protozoa ☒ (B) Cnidaria ☐ (C) Fchinodermata ☐ (D) Aschelminthes
- The body of these animals is made of three layers extoderm , and endoderm.
☐ (A) Radiata ☐ (B) None of these ☐ (C) Echinoderm ☒ (D) Mesoderm
- forms the lining of digestive tract and forms other glands of digestive system:
☐ (A) Ectoderm ☐ (B) Mesoderm
☒ (C) Endoderm ☐ (D) None of these
- The animals without a body cavity are called:
☐ (A) Coelomata ☒ (B) Acoelomata ☐ (C) Pseudocoelomata ☐ (D) Eumetayoa
- Pseudocoelom is characteristics feature of:
☐ (A) Porifera ☐ (B) Mollusca ☒ (C) Aschelminthes ☐ (D) Annelida
- In aschelminthes , the space between the body wall and the digestive tube is called:
☐ (A) Acoelom ☒ (B) Procoelom ☐ (C) Pseudocoelom ☐ (D) Ceolom
- The cavity that develops from the blastocoels of the embryo is:
☐ (A) Thoracic cavity ☐ (B) No cavity develops ☐ (C) Coelom ☒ (D) Pseudocoelom
- An example of beautiful and delicate sponge called venus flower basket is:
☐ (A) Sycon ☒ (B) Euplectella ☐ (C) Leucoselenia ☐ (D) Spongilla
- The pore by which water enters the body of sponges is called:
☐ (A) Pinacocytes ☐ (B) Osculum ☒ (C) Ostia ☐ (D) Mouth
- The asexual reproduction is sponges occurs by:
☐ (A) Fragmentation ☐ (B) Spores
☒ (C) Budding ☐ (D) Condia

16. Fresh water spongs is:
(A) Leucosolenia (B) Eupectella (C) Spongilla (D) Sycon
17. The poriferans are pore - bearing animals , commonly called:
(A) Cnidarians (B) Roundworms (C) Nematodes (D) Sponges
18. In poriferans , there is a single cavity inside the body , the:
(A) Haemocoel (B) Gastrocoel (C) Spongocoel (D) Blastocoel
19. In most sponges this spongocoel may be divided into flagellated chambers or canals , lined by flagellated:
(A) Amoebocytes (B) Choanocytes (C) Phagocytes (D) Pinacocytes
20. The polyp is reduced and medusa is dominant:
(A) Hydra (B) Obelia (C) Jelly fish (D) Sea Anemon
21. Sea anemone belongs to phylum:
(A) Annelida (B) Arthropoda (C) Echinodermata (D) Coelentrata
22. Coral reefs are mostly formed of:
(A) Lignin (B) Chitin (C) Silica (D) Calcium carbonate
23. The excretory system of flatworms is composed of:
(A) Ganglia (B) Flame cells (C) Nephridia (D) Nephron
24. Flame cell are excretory cells of:
(A) Flat worms (B) Round worms (C) Insects (D) Segmented worms
25. Scientific name of planaria:
(A) Schistosoma (B) Dugesia (C) Fasciola hepatica (D) Taenia solium
26. All " flatworms " belong the phylum:
(A) Echinopoda (B) Nematoda (C) Platyhelminthes (D) Annelida
27. Dugesia is a free - living flatworm with a ciliated outer surface . It is commonly called:
(A) Liver fluke (B) Blood fluke (C) Tape worm (D) Planaria
28. The is absent and there is the formation of resistant cuticle for protection:
(A) Endoderm (B) Ectoderm (C) Epidermis (D) None of these
29. There is of muscular system and nervous system in platyhelminthes:
(A) Regeneration (B) Degeneration (C) Both A & B (D) Regeneration
30. The asexual reproduction in sponges is by:
(A) Conidiospores (B) Conjugation (C) Budding (D) Fertilization
31. The pore by which the water leaves the body of sponges is called:
(A) Anus (B) Osculum (C) Ostia (D) Mouth
32. The inner layer of most sponges is called:
(A) Endoderm (B) Epiderm (C) Choanoderm (D) Pinacoderm
33. An example of beautiful and delicate sponge called Venus flower basket is:

- (A) Leucosolenia (B) Euplectella (C) Sycon **(D) Spongilla**
34. In sponges asexual reproduction takes place by budding . The internal buds are called:
(A) Endosperm **(B) Gemmules** (C) Globules (D) Cyst
35. Animals that have their body cavity filled with parenchyma are:
(A) Coelomate (B) Pseudocoelomates **(C) Acoelomates** (D) None of these
36. In animals the bodies of which can be divided in two equal halves only in one plane are:
(A) Radially symmetrical (B) Asymmetrical
(C) Bilaterally symmetrical (D) None of these
37. In amphibians the necessary requirements to spend their life history are:
(A) Water **(B) Both A & C** (C) Land (D) None of these
38. Trypanosoma causes the disease:
(A) Malaria (B) Sickness (C) All of these **(D) Sleeping**
39. In annelids the organs for excretion are:
(A) Kidneys **(B) Nephridia** (C) Flame-cells (D) None of these
40. In arthropoda the body cavity is:
(A) Enterocoel (B) Pseudocoeloms **(C) Haemocoel** (D) None of these
41. The name animalia is derived from Latin , anima =
(A) Soul (B) Breath
(C) Both A & B (D) None of these
42. Kingdom Animalia consists of all animals which are
(A) Seed (B) Both A & C **(C) Multicellular** (D) None of these
43. Virtually all biologists agree that animals evolved from:
(A) Plantae (B) Protista **(C) Protoctista** (D) Algae
44. In this group animals with symmetry have been included.
(A) None of these (B) Bilateral (C) Both B & D **(D) Radial**
45. In grade radiate the animal is divided into two equal halves and are of each other ..
(A) Right angle **(B) Mirror image** (C) Opposite (D) None of these
46. All the animals in grade radiate are:
(A) Triploblastic (B) Tetraelastic **(C) Diploblastic** (D) Both A & C
47. This group includes animals with symmetry.
(A) Both A & D (B) Radial (C) None of these **(D) Bilateral**
48. The animal can be divided into two equal parts by an imaginary line only in:
(A) Four plane **(B) One plane** (C) Two plane (D) None
49. All the animals included in Grade Bilateria are:
(A) Triploblastic (B) Diploblastic (C) Both A and B (D) Tetraelastic
50. In spiral cleavage the fate of blastomere is:
(A) Not determined (B) Pre determined **(C) Foretold** (D) None of these

51. A spiral and determinate cleavage is that in which the lines or planes of cleavage are:
 (A) Right angle (B) Symmetrical (C) None of these (D) Not symmetrical
52. In radial and indeterminate cleavage the planes of cleavage are symmetrical to the:
 (A) Central axis (B) Both A & C (C) Polar axis (D) None of these
53. The reproductive system in platyhelminthes are:
 (A) Simple (B) Both A & C (C) Complicated (D) None of these
54. Ancylostoma duodenal is biological name of:
 (A) Fluke (B) Flat worm (C) Round worm (D) Tape worm
55. Round worms are:
 (A) Acoelomates (B) Coelomates (C) None of these (D) Pseudocoelomates
56. Pseudocoelom is present in:
 (A) Flat worms (B) Segments worms (C) Round worms (D) Coclenterates
57. The body cavity of nematoda is:
 (A) Haemocoelom (B) Blastocoel (C) Coelom (D) Pseudocoelom
58. Ancylostoma duodenale is commonly known as:
 (A) Fluke worm (B) Flat worm (C) Hook worm (D) Tap worm
59. Nephridia are excretory structures of:
 (A) Arthropods (B) Sponges (C) Annelids (D) None of these
60. Metamerically segmented animals belong to:
 (A) Echinodermata (B) Mollusca (C) Cnidaria (D) Annelida
61. In annelids, the mouth is overhung by a loded structure, the:
 (A) Parapodium (B) Peristomium (C) Prostomium (D) Proglottid
62. In annelids, excretion takes place by specialized structures are called:
 (A) Malpighian tubules (B) Kidneys (C) Flame cells (D) Nephridia
63. Aquatic Arthropods respire through:
 (A) Skin (B) Gills (C) Lungs (D) Spiracles
64. Blood of arthropoda is:
 (A) Colourless (B) Brown Colour (C) Green Colour (D) Red Colour
65. Excretory system in arthropods is composed of:
 (A) Nephrons (B) Malpighian tubules (C) Flame cells (D) Nephridia
66. Housefly, mosquito, butterflies, moths, wasps and beetles etc, are example of class:
 (A) Insects (B) Crustacea (C) Myriapoda (D) Arachnida
67. There is a pair of appendages called chelicerae with claws, two pairs of pedipalps and four pairs of legs in:
 (A) Myriapoda (B) Arachnida (C) Crustacea (D) Insecta
68. In metamorphosis the word meta mean:

- ☐ (A) Change ☐ (B) Complex ☐ (C) Same ☐ (D) Simple
69. The process of shedding of exoskeleton is called:
- ☐ (A) Hydrolysis ☒ (B) Moulting or ecdysis ☐ (C) Ecdysis ☐ (D) Moulting
70. The tse - tse fly of African countries transmits Trypanosoma . That is cause of:
- ☒ (A) Both A & C ☐ (B) Sleeping sickness ☐ (C) Skin disease ☐ (D) Lung infection
71. The common house fly carries disease causing organisms , contaminate food etc , and causes the:
- ☐ (A) Hepatits ☒ (B) Both A & C ☐ (C) Cholera ☐ (D) None of these
72. The useful insects are the honey bee that provides man with:
- ☒ (A) Both C and B ☐ (B) Honey ☐ (C) Wax ☐ (D) Sugar
73. A rasping tongue like radula having horny teeth is present in:
- ☐ (A) Annelids ☒ (B) Molluscs ☐ (C) Coelenterates ☐ (D) Sponges
74. Larva of mollusca and annelids:
- ☒ (A) Trocophore ☐ (B) Gemmule ☐ (C) Planula ☐ (D) Radula
75. In mouth cavity of molluscs there is a rasping tongue like.....is present.
- ☐ (A) Mantle ☒ (B) Radula ☐ (C) Plannula ☐ (D) None of these
76. Hydra belongs to Phylum:
- ☒ (A) Mollusca ☐ (B) Annelida ☐ (C) Cnidaria ☐ (D) Arthropoda
77. The animal with exceptionally large brain is:
- ☐ (A) Snail ☒ (B) Octopus ☐ (C) Sepia ☐ (D) Star fish
78. In mollusca , a blue respiratory pigment is present called:
- ☒ (A) Haemoerythrin ☐ (B) Haemocyanin ☐ (C) Haemoglobin ☐ (D) Prothombin
79. Haemocyanin is found in the phylum:
- ☐ (A) Hemichordata ☒ (B) Chordata ☐ (C) Mollusca ☐ (D) Echinodermata
80. Which one is not example of phylum Mollusca?
- ☒ (A) Asterias ☐ (B) Octopus ☐ (C) Sepia ☐ (D) Loligo

Fill in the blanks

- Q1: Protozoans have been placed in a separate kingdom known as
- Q2: The sponges do not have any symmetry and are therefore called
- Q3: Between ectoderm and endoderm the coelenterate have a non cellular.....
- Q4: Taenia solium has and for attachment to the intestine of host.
- Q5: In annelids the body segmentation of the type known as
- Q6: In insects there are pairs of legs present in the region of the body.
- Q7: The organ of locomotion in molluscs is the
- Q8: Coelom is the body cavity formed from the layer.
- Q9: The system in which water move inside the body of an echinoderm is called
- Q10: In animals where there are definite left & right sides the symmetry is

Answers

1. Protoctista	2. Asymmertical	3. Mesogloea
4. Hooks , suckers	5. Metameric	6. Three , thorax
7. Muscular foot	8. Mesoderm	9. Water vascular system
10. Bilateral		

Chapter : 10

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Subjective

Q1: What is flame cell?

Ans: It is cup shaped cell with a bunch of cilia which work in its lumen. It is concerned with excretion. Flame cells are usually connected together by canals which ultimately open to the exterior of the animal.

Q2: What are tetrapods?

Ans: All the animals having four limbs are called tetrapods. This super class is divided into following classes:

- Class Amphibia
- Class Aves
- Class Reptilia
- Class Mammalia

Q3: Name the glass sponge of antarctica which is more than meter tall.

Ans: Its name Scolymastra joubini.

Q4: What are nematocytes?

Ans: The nematocytes are the organs of offense and defense in the coelenterates.

Q5: Quote examples of jawless fishes.

Ans: These are lampreys and hagfishes.

Q6: Give example of a legless amphibian.

Ans: It is the Caecilian.

Q7: Who proposed the word mammal?

Ans: Linnaeus proposed the word mammal.

Q8: How many aortic arches are formed in birds and mammals?

Ans: Only a single aortic arch is formed, right in birds and left in mammals.

Q9: Name a phylum which is exclusively marine.

Ans: It is phylum Echinodermata and Oxidaria.

Q10: How do annelids respire?

Ans: The annelids respire through skin.

Q11: State an example of a free living flat worm.

Ans: Planaria is a free living flat worm.

Q12: Name the intermediate host in the life cycle of tapeworm.

Ans: It is pig or cattle.

Q13: **What is the coelom of arthropods known as ?**

Ans: The coelom of arthropods is known as the haemocoel.

Q14: **What is the cause of malaria?**

Ans: The cause of malaria is a protozoan known as Plasmodium.

Q15: **What does the term calcareous mean?**

Ans: The term calcareous means made up of calcium carbonate.

Q16: **What are the molluscs with coiled shells known as?**

Ans: These are called gastropods.

Q17: **Why has the name craniata been given to Vertebrate?**

Ans: Since the vertebrates possess cranium, the vertebrate is also known as Craniata.

Q18: **State examples of bony fishes.**

Ans: These are trout, perch plaice.

Q19: **Name two flight less birds.**

Ans: These are ostrich and kiwi.

Q20: **What is the other name of external ear of mammals?**

Ans: The external ear of mammals is called pinna.

Q21: **Differentiate between Anamniotes and Amniotes.**

Ans: **Anamniotes:**

- The animals without fetal membrane for, Example Cyclostomata, Chondrichthyes, Osteichthyes and Amphibia known as anamniotes.

Amniotes:

- The animals with fetal membranes for, Example reptilia, aves and mammals are called amniotes.

Q22: **How is malaria spread?**

Ans: Malaria is spread by the bite of the female Anopheles mosquito.

Q23: **In which geological period did the mammals become dominant?**

Ans: The mammals became dominant in cenozoic period.

Q24: **The teeth of some mammals as on are known in two sets. Name them.**

Ans: These are deciduous or milk set and the permanent teeth.

Q25: **Distinguish oviparous animals from viviparous ones.**

Ans: The animals which lay eggs are called oviparous e.g., birds while those which give birth to the young ones are known as viviparous. e.g., mammals.

Q26: **Name the protective embryonic membranes of reptiles.**

Ans: These are the amnion, allantois and chorion.

Q27: **Where is the food masticated in birds?**

Ans: The food in birds is masticated in a thick muscular structure known as the gizzard.

Q28: **What is book lung?**

Ans: It is respiratory organ of some air breathing arachnids, consisting of projections containing blood and arranged like leaves of a book in a depression of body wall.

Q29: **What is hydrostatic skeleton?**

Ans: Arrangement in animal or organ conferring rigidity by distension with fluid as movement of Oligochaeta, Polychaeta and Nematoda.

Q30: **Name the early mammal like reptile which was found as fossil in Texas.**

Ans: Its name is Varanope.

Chapter : 10

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★ Imp.Long Questions ★

Q1: Explain the diploblastic origin, alternation of generations in crinidaria.

Q2: Give the symptoms of the disease caused by certain nematodes.

Q3: Give an account of the major groups of Arthropods. What is the economic importance of insects.

Q4: Give the adaptations for aerial mode of life in birds. What is their origin.

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