

QUIZ: MAJOR GROUPS OF KINGDOM ANIMALIA

1. The body is bilaterally symmetrical and triploblastic in the members belonging to
 - (a) Platyhelminthes, Nematoda, Annelida
 - (b) Mammalia, Echinodermata, Mollusca
 - (c) Mollusca, Platyhelminthes, Mammalia
 - (d) Mollusca, Echinodermata, Reptilia

2. The body is bilaterally symmetrical in members of Platyhelminthes, Nematoda and Mollusca. However, the most distinguishing characteristic feature of Nematodes is
 - (a) Body is flattened dorsiventrally
 - (b) Body is cylindrical
 - (c) Open circulatory system
 - (d) Presence of a foot that is used for moving around

3. Which of the following is a free living animal
 - (a) Liverfluke
 - (b) *Wuchereria*
 - (c) *Planaria*
 - (d) *Ascaris*

4. Exclusively free-living marine animals, triploblastic and having a coelomic cavity are specific characteristics of animals belonging to which of the following group?
 - (a) Mollusca
 - (b) Annelida
 - (c) Echinodermata
 - (d) Arthropoda

5. Members belonging to Protochordata can be distinguished from those of Annelida by the presence of which of the following characteristics?
 - (a) Bilateral symmetry
 - (b) Triploblastic i.e., there are three layers of cells from which differentiated tissues can be made.

- (c) A notochord, atleast at some stages during their lives
- (d) Found in fresh water, marine water as well as on land.

6. Most of the reptiles have a three - chambered heart, are cold blooded, and breathe through lungs. However a four-chambered heart is found in
- (a) Turtle
 - (b) Crocodile
 - (c) Cobra
 - (d) House lizard
7. *Platypus* and *Echidna* are warm blooded with four-chambered heart and lay eggs. These two are included in Mammalia and not in Aves because they have
- (a) Mammary glands, open circulatory system
 - (b) Skin with hairs, mammary glands
 - (c) Open circulatory system, skin with hair
 - (d) Mammary glands, skeleton made of cartilage

Answers:

1. (a)

Explanation: Members of all the above groups mentioned in (i) have a body which is bilaterally symmetrical, that is, the left and the right halves of the body have the same design. They all are triploblastic ie., there are three layers of cells from which differentiated tissues can be made.

2. (b)

Explanation: In Platyhelminthes the body is flattened dorsiventrally. Open circulatory system and presence of a foot are characters of members mollusca. The members of nematoda have a cylindrical body.

3. (c)

Explanation: Liverfluke, *Wuchereria* and *Ascaris* are examples of parasitic animals.

4. (c)

Explanation: Echinoderms are exclusively free-living marine animals. Members of Arthropoda are found in air, fresh water, marine water and in

soil. Members of Annelida and Mollusca are found in fresh water, marine water and also on land.

5. (c)

Explanation: Bilateral symmetry, triploblastic, distribution of members in fresh water, marine water and land are features of Annelida members. Protochordata members have a notochord atleast at some stages during their lives.

6. (b)

Explanation: Crocodile heart is four-chambered while in other reptiles the heart is three-chambered.

7. (b)

Explanation: Mammals are warm blooded with four-chambered heart and have mammary glands for production of milk to nourish the young. Also their skin has hairs as well as sweat glands and oil glands.