

DPP

DAILY PRACTICE PROBLEMS

Class : XIth
Date :

Solutions

Subject : BIOLOGY
DPP No. : 5

Topic :- Animal

- 1 (c)
Phylum-Platyhelminthes have an incomplete alimentary canal, but the alimentary canal is complete in phylum-Aschelminthes with a mouth and anus. This is the first phylum with a complete alimentary canal
- 2 (c)
Exoskeleton of arthropods has chitinous cuticle that sheds at intervals called ecdysis for growth and development.
- 4 (d)
Phylum-Platyhelminthes (flatworms) are the only forms, with triploblastic, unsegmented, acoelomate and bilateral symmetry. They reproduce both sexually and asexually and also have some parasitic forms, e.g., *Fasciola*, *Taenia*, etc.
- 5 (b)
Beavers or castor fibre have well developed echolocation system like that of bats.
- 6 (a)
Coelenterata (coelom + enteron) or phylum-Cnidaria shows both sexual and asexual reproduction. The larval stages are **planula** (*Obelia*) and **ephyra** (*Aurelia*).
- 7 (a)
Parrot (birds), platypus and kangaroo (both mammals) are homeothermic animals.
- 8 (c)
In bilateral symmetry the animal body can be divided into identical left and right halves, in only one plane
- 9 (d)
Earthworm respire through general body surface and has no **respiratory organs**.

- 10 **(b)**
Vermicompost is highly degraded organic matter rich in N_2 and K resulting from activity of earthworm. **Humus** is the decomposed plant material of the soil. A horizon contains high amount of humus.
- 11 **(a)**
Wuchereria - Lymphangitis
Plasmodium - Febrile paroxysm
Fasciola - Hyperplasia
- 12 **(a)**
For a long time cnidarians and ctenophores were grouped together in the phylum-Coelenterata because these are similar in general appearance, but now, Ctenophora became a new phylum.
- 13 **(d)**
The characteristic feature of Echinodermata is the presence of water vascular system, which helps in the process of locomotion. It is a modified part of coelom and consists of madreporite, stone canal, ring canal, radial canal, Tiedeman's bodies, lateral canals and tube-feet.
- 14 **(a)**
In **nematodes**, syncytial epidermis and longitudinal muscles are in four bands.
- 15 **(d)**
Phylum-Chordata is divided into three sub-phyla-Urochordata, Cephalochordata and Vertebrata. Urochordata is also called as Tunicata. Urochordata and Cephalochordata are also called as Protochordata
- 16 **(b)**
A-Thread tube; B-contractile fibril; C-Lasso.
The figure is representing the various component of Cnidoblast or cnidocyte, found in animals of phylum-Coelenterata, Cnidocytes/Cnidoblasts contains stinging capsule, which releases the toxin, thus used in the defense mechanism, by the animals belonging to phylum coelenterate
- 17 **(c)**
Platyhelminthes are bilaterally symmetrical organisms with organ level body organisation
- 18 **(a)**
An arthropod body consists of head, thorax and abdomen, but in some cases head and thorax may be fused to form cephalothorax. Class-Insecta have body divided into head, thorax and abdomen.

19 **(a)**
The mouth parts of male mosquitoes are of 'sucking type', while those of female mosquitoes are of piercing and sucking type (of pierce the skin and suck the blood for feeding).

20 **(b)**
Horse, donkey, rhinoceros, zebra, etc are the members of order-Perissodactyla which includes hoofed mammals with unguligrade foot porture and hoof is formed of uneven number of toes (*i.e.*, odd toed ungulates), while camel, llama, cheetal, etc., are the members of order-Artiodactyla which includes the even toed ungulates.

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ANSWER-KEY										
Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A.	c	c	c	d	b	a	a	c	d	b
Q.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A.	a	a	d	a	d	b	c	a	a	b

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