

Answers of ch-3
Classification of animals
Class - 7

M.C.Q :-

1. > i) Identify the aquatic animal with scaly skin which breathe with gills -
→ a) Rohu
- ii) The unicellular organism causing malaria -
→ Plasmodium.
- iii) Identify the animal which is not an Arthropod -
→ Earthworm.

Short answer questions :-

- 1) Two examples of :-
- i) Amphibia - Frog, toad
 - ii) Segmented worm - Earthworm, leech.
 - iii) Reptile - Lizard, snake.
 - iv) Coelenterates - Hydra, Jelly fish.
 - v) Arthropods - Prawn, butterfly.
 - vi) Flatworms - Tapeworm, liver fluke.
- 2) Two names of animals which are found as parasites inside the human intestine are round worm (Ascaris) and Tapeworm.

3) Name one example each of an animal which shows the following characteristics -

- i) Fixed animals with a pore-bearing body - Sponges
- ii) Star-shaped body - Starfish
- iii) Can live in water as well as on land - Frog
- iv) Has a flattened ribbon-like body - Tapeworm.

4) Write one difference between the following pairs:-

i) Porifera

Body is porous, i.e., bear many tiny pores to draw water into the body cavity and one large pore to pass it out.

Coelenterata

Sac-like body with only one opening i.e. mouth

ii) Arthropoda

Body is divided into three regions - head, thorax and abdomen.

Mollusca

Soft body which is not segmented.

iii) Invertebrates

Animals do not have a back bone.

Vertebrates

Animals bear back-bone or vertebral column.

iv) Platyhelminthes

Body thin and flattened.

Nematoda

Body is rounded and unsegmented.

5) Match the animals under column A with column B.

Column A

Column B

i) Sponge

ii) Snail

iii) Butterfly

iv) Toad

v) Lizard

vi) Starfish

a) Porifera

d) Mollusca

e) Arthropoda

a) Amphibia

b) Reptilia

c) Echinodermata.

6) Write the characteristics of class Aves with reference to their body covering and jaws -

- • Body of Aves are covered with feathers.
- Taws are provided with horny beak but have no teeth.

7) Categorise the animals under appropriate columns of classification.

Dog - Class Mammals

Butterfly - Arthropoda

Snail - Mollusca

Cattle - Mammals.

Classification

- Earth worm - Annelida
Grasshopper - Arthropoda,
Lizard - Reptilia
Honey bee - Arthropoda
Snake - Reptilia
Cow - Mammalia
Rat - Mammalia
Turtle - Reptilia
Pigeon - Aves
Rohu - Pisces
Rabbit - Mammal
Scorpion - Arthropoda
Frog - Amphibia
Liverfluke - Platyhelminthes
Parrot - Aves
Monkey - Mammalia
Toad - Amphibian
Bat - Mammalia
Leech - Annelida
Ascaris - Nematodes
Elephant - Mammalia.

8) Three characteristic features by which Amphibians can be differentiated from fishes are -

- i) Amphibians can live in water as well as on land whereas fishes are strictly aquatic animals with a streamlined body.
- ii) Amphibians breathe through lungs and moist skin whereas fishes breathe through gills.
- iii) The body of amphibians are covered by a slimy and slippery skin but the body of fishes are covered with scales.

9) Fishes have a streamlined body so that they can overcome friction provided by water and swim without any resistance.

Their respiratory organ is gill.

10) Arthropods have been given this name as they have 'jointed legs'.

The four classes of Arthropoda are -

- Class Crustacea → E.g - Crab.
- Class Myriapoda → e.g - Centipede.
- Class Insecta → E.g. - Butterfly.
- Class Arachnida → E.g - Spider.

11) Two characteristic features of birds which enable them to fly are -

- i) They have wings to fly covered with light feathers.
- ii) Their bones are hollow and light in weight.

Any two birds which cannot fly are ostrich and kiwi.

12) Differentiate

Flatworm

Roundworm.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| i) Body is thin and flattened. | i) Body is rounded. |
| ii) Body is segmented. | ii) Body is unsegmented. |

13) As animals cannot produce their own food, they are termed as 'heterotrophic organisms'.

