

Board- ICSE	Std- 7th	Topic- Classification of animals
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Q.1 Tick (✓) the appropriate answer:

(i) Identify the aquatic animal with scaly skin which breathe with gills –

(a) Rohu (b) Tortoise (c) Sparrow (d) Rat

(ii) The unicellular organism causing malaria –

(a) Amoeba (b) Paramecium (c) Euglena **(d) Plasmodium**

(iii) Identify the animal which is not an Arthropoda —

(a) Prawn (b) Butterfly **(c) Earthwonn** (d) Spider

(iv) Scientist who introduced binomial nomenclature is —

(a) Charles Darwin **(b) Carolus Linnaeus** (c) Robert Hooke (d) Gregor Mendel

Q.2 Give two examples of each of the following:

(i) Amphibians:

Ans. Amphibians: 1. Frog 2. Toad

(ii) Segmented worms:

Ans. Segmented worms: 1. Earthworm 2. Leech

(iii) Reptiles:

Ans. Reptiles: 1. Snake 2. Lizard

(iv) Coelenterates:

Ans. Coelenterates : 1. Hydra 2. Jellyfish

(v) Arthropods:

Ans. Arthropods: 1. Crab 2. Centipede

(vi) Flatworms:

Ans. Flatworms: 1. Tapeworm 2. Liverfluke

Q.3 Give names of two animals which are found as parasites inside the human intestine.

Ans. (a) Tapeworm (b) Ascaris '

Q.4 . Name one example each of an animal which shows the following characteristics:

(i) Fixed animals with a pore-bearing body:

Ans. Fixed animals with a pore-bearing body: sponge

(ii) Star-shaped body:

Ans. Star-shaped body: Star-fish

(iii) Can live in water as well as on land:

Ans. Can live in water as well as on land: Frog

(iv) Has a flattened ribbon-like body:

Ans. Has a flattened ribbon-like body: Tapeworm

4. Write one difference each between the following pairs:

- (i) Porifera and Coelenterata.
- (ii) Arthropoda and mollusca.
- (iii) Invertebrates and Vertebrates
- (iv) Platyheminthes and Nematoda

Answer:

(i) Porifera and Coelenterata.

Porifera

- 1. Body is porous i. e. bears many tiny pores to draw water into the body cavity.
- 2. e.g. Sponge

Coelenterata

- 1. Sac-like body with only one opening i.e. mouth.
- 2. e.g. Jelly fish, hydra, sea-anemone.

(ii) Arthropoda and mollusca. Arthropoda

- 1. These are animals with
- 2. They have segmented body.
- 3. They may or may not have wings Example: Crab.

Mollusca

- 1. Move with the help of a muscular foot.
- 2. Soft body which is not segmented.
- 3. Body enclosed in a hard shell Example: Octopus

(iii) Invertebrates and Vertebrates

Invertebrates

- 1. The animals which do not have a back bone.
- 2. They are further classified into nine groups.

Example: Octopus, Starfish.

Vertebrates

- 1. The animals which have a back bone or a vertebral column.
- 2. They are further classified in to five groups.

Example: Human Being, Lizard.

(iv) Platyhelminthes and Nematoda

Platyhelminthes

1. Body thin and flattened.
2. Mostly live as parasites in the bodies of other animals (hosts) e.g. Tapeworm.

Nematoda

1. Body is rounded and unsegmented.
2. Mostly live as parasites in the body of animals including humans.

e.g. Roundworm commonly called Ascaris.

Q.5 Match the animals given under column A with their respective classification group given under column

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| (i) Sponge | (a) Amphibia |
| (ii) Snail | (b) Reptilia |
| (iii) Butterfly | (c) Echinodermata |
| (iv) Toad | (d) Mollusca |
| (v) Lizard | (e) Arthropoda |
| (vi) Starfish | (f) Porifera |

Answer:

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| (i) Sponge | (f) Porifera |
| (ii) Snail | (d) Mollusca |
| (iii) Butterfly | (e) Arthropoda |
| (iv) Toad | (a) Amphibia |
| (v) Lizard | (b) Reptilia |
| (vi) Starfish | (c) Echinodermata |

Q.6 Write the characteristics of class Aves with reference to their body covering and jaws.

Answer: The characteristics of class Aves are:

1. Body is covered with feathers.
2. They have wings to aid flying
3. They have scales on legs.
4. They have no teeth.
5. They have jaws provided with horny beaks

Q.7 Give reasons for the following.

Question 1.

What happens to the body temperature of a fish when the temperature of water drops ?

Answer: Since fish are cold blooded animals, the temperature of their body also drops when the temperature of water drops.

Question 2. Why do adult amphibians tend to stay near water ?

Answer: Adult amphibians tend to stay near water because they have to return to water to reproduce and they always lay their eggs in water, e.g. frog. '

Q.8 Fill in the blanks

1. **Insects** have three pairs of jointed legs.
2. Some **myriapods** have two pairs of legs per segment.
3. A **snail** has an external coiled shell.
4. **Lobster** is an example of a crustacean.

Q.9 Write two characteristics each of

a. birds

b. amphibians .

c. reptiles

d. mammals

Answer: Two characteristics of:

a. Birds:

1. They are warm blooded animals with feathers on their body.
2. They have horny beak and do not have teeth.

b. Amphibians:

1. They are animals which can live both on land and in water.
2. They breathe through lungs and skin.

c. Reptiles :

1. They are land animals with dry scaly skin on their body.
2. They breathe through lungs.

d. Mammals:

1. They are warm blooded animals with hair on their body.
2. They give birth to babies and are the only animals that produce milk for nourishing their young ones.

Q.10 List two notable characteristic of birds which is not found in any other group of animals ?

Answer: The most notable characteristic of birds which is not found in any other group of animals is the presence of feathers. They are the only animals on earth which have a backbone as well as feathers which cover their entire body. Also, their skeleton is light as their bones have air cavities and are hollow. They also have beaks with no teeth.