

MISSION M.B.B.S

Date: 17/08/2022

Subject: ZOOLOGY

Topic : ANIMAL KINGDOM L10

Class: Standard XI

Instructions:

A

1. The genus name of our national bird is

- A. *Pavo*
- B. *Corvus*
- C. *Columba*
- D. *Struthio*

The national bird of our country is the peacock. The scientific name of the peacock is *Pavo cristatus*.

Corvus - Crow, *Columba* - Pigeon and *Struthio* - Ostrich

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2. The scientific name of the largest animal on earth

- A. *Elephas*
- B. *Delphinus*
- C. *Panthera*
- D. *Balaenoptera*

The blue whale is the largest animal on this earth. The scientific name of the blue whale is *Balaenoptera musculus*. Its maximum confirmed length is 29.9 meters (98 feet) and a weight of 173 tonnes (190 tons).

Elephas - Elephant, *Delphinus* - Dolphin, *Panthera* - Lion or Tiger



Blue whale
(Balaenoptera musculus)
 (Length 29.9 m (98 ft))

3. Which among the following is a pouched mammal?

- A. *Elephas*
- B. *Macaca*
- C. *Macropus*
- D. *Pteropus*

Macropus or kangaroos are pouched mammals. The animals have a pouch in which young ones are born in an immature stage. The scientific name of Kangaroo is *Macropus*.

Elephas - Elephant, *Macaca* - Monkey, *Pteropus* - Flying fox

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4. Which among the following is a flightless bird?

- A. Crow
- B. Parrot
- C. Ostrich
- D. Vulture

Ostrich is a flightless bird but it is a strong runner. Crow, parrot and vulture are birds with the flight.

5. The name Mammalia is given to a class

- A. due to the presence of mammary glands
- B. due to a well-developed brain
- C. due to the presence of jointed appendages
- D. due to the presence of hair

The name Mammalia is given due to the presence of mammary glands that nourish the young ones. Presence of mammary glands is a characteristic feature of all mammals.

6. The animals belonging to which group live in diverse habitats?

- A. Echinoderms
- B. Pisces
- C. Mammalia
- D. Cyclostomata

Mammals live in diverse habitats like polar ice caps, deserts, mountains, forests, grasslands and dark caves.

Members of Echinoderms, Pisces and Cyclostomes are aquatic.

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7. Which one of the following animals has hair?

- A. *Aptenodytes*
- B. *Neophron*
- C. *Macropus*
- D. *Psittacula*

The presence of hair is a unique feature of all the mammals.

Macropus is a pouched mammal, commonly called kangaroo. It has hair. *Aptenodytes* (penguins), *Neophron* (vulture) and *Psittacula* (parrots) are birds. Birds do not have hair, rather have feathers.

8. Identify the bird shown in the image.



- A. *Psittacula*
- B. *Pavo*
- C. *Neophron*
- D. *Struthio*

The bird shown in the image is an ostrich. It is scientifically called *Struthio*. It is the largest bird with a height of 9 feet. It is a flightless bird but a fast runner. The neck is pinkish-red. The feathers of males are black and white in colour and that of females are grey in colour.

Psittacula is the common name of parrot, *Pavo* is the common name of the peacock, *Neophron* is the common name of the vulture.

Parrot, peacock and vulture have well-developed wings that help in flight.

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9. The beak of birds is composed of

- A. chitin
- B. keratin
- C. collagen
- D. elastin

The presence of beak is a characteristic feature of all birds. It is made up of a protein called keratin.

10. A four-chambered heart is present in

- A. mammals and reptiles
- B. birds and fishes
- C. mammals and amphibians
- D. birds, mammals and crocodile

A four-chambered heart is a characteristic feature of all birds and mammals. Two auricles and two ventricles. Reptiles generally have a three-chambered heart. Crocodile is an exception as it has a four-chambered heart. Amphibians have a three-chambered heart. Fishes have a two-chambered heart.

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11. The forelimbs in birds are modified into

- A. patagium
- B. wings
- C. feathers
- D. keel

The forelimbs in birds are modified into wings. Wings help in flight. The patagium is the fold of skin between forelimbs and hind limbs. It is seen in bats and birds.

The feathers in birds form the outer covering of the skin. Keel or carina is found in birds. It is an extension of sternum or breastbone to which flight muscles are attached (coloured in blue).

