

Which of the phylum in the metazoa attain a diploblastic body

(A) cnidaria

In metazoa, the most bulky and extensive layer which forms most of the body is

(C) mesoderm

Cnidaria occurs either as hydroid or medusoid form thus described to exhibit

(C) polymorphism

The structures which serve for defence and food capture in phylum cnidaria is known as

(B) nematocysts

The medusoid form of cnidaria is

(D) free swimming

The phyla in the metazoa that are higher invertebrates are these except

(C) nematoda

One of these is the class of nematode that have phasmsids and well developed excretory system

(D) Secernentea

The single body cavity used for ingestion and egestion in the phylum cnidaria is called

(D) enteron

Nematodes can be called roundworm or \_\_\_\_\_ due to their shapes

(D) thread form

The parasitic flatworm that spends its entire life cycle on the outside of the same fish is called

(B) monogenea

Phylum metazoa are of two levels of organization, when the body wall is composed of the two layer , it is called

(C) diploblastic

The three layered levels of organization in metazoa is called

(D) triploblastic

Food particles captured or engulfed by the sponges are ingested through their

(D) phagocytes

Which of the porifera class is a very small class of leuconoid marine sponges

(D) sclerospongiae

The middle layer in a three layered levels or organization in metazoa is called

(B) mesoderm

The class of porifera with purely siliceous skeleton composed of six-rayed spicules is

(B) hexactinellida

Water leaves the body of sponges through the large opening called

(B) oscula

the class of porifera that lack skeleton or whose skeleton is siliceous without six-rayed spicules of silica is

(C) demospongiae

The ameboid cells that move about through the body of the sponge, secreting the skeletal elements are

(C) archeocytes

A layer of secreted jelly found in between a two layered levels of organization in metazoa is called

(A) mesoglea

The invertebrates that have simple tissue but are not advanced enough to form organs are.

(C) cnidaria and ctenophorans