BIOLOGY

BOOKS - MTG BIOLOGY (ENGLISH)

ANIMAL KINGDOM

Basic Of Classification

1. Which of the following statements is incorrect with regard to bilateral symmetry?

A. Body can be divided into two equal halves by a single plane only.

B. The organisms that show bilateral symmetry have paired body organs that occur on the two sides of a central axis.

C. It is found in all invertebrates and few vertebrates.

D. Spider and crab show bilateral symmetery.

Answer: C

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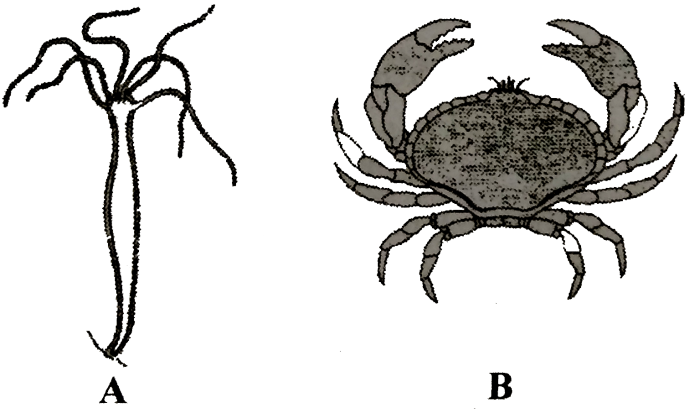
2. Identify type of symmetery in the given animals A and B.



A. $\begin{matrix} A & B \\ Bilateral & Asymmeterical \end{matrix}$

B. $\begin{matrix} A & B \\ Bilateral & Bilateral \end{matrix}$

C. $\begin{matrix} A & B \\ Radial & Bilateral \end{matrix}$

D. $\begin{matrix} A & B \\ Radial & Radial \end{matrix}$

Answer: C

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3. Diploblastic and triploblastic are terms that describe

A. the number of invaginations during embroyonic development

B. the number of germinal layers during embryonic development

C. the number of germinal layers during embryonic development

D. the number of cell types during development.

Answer: C

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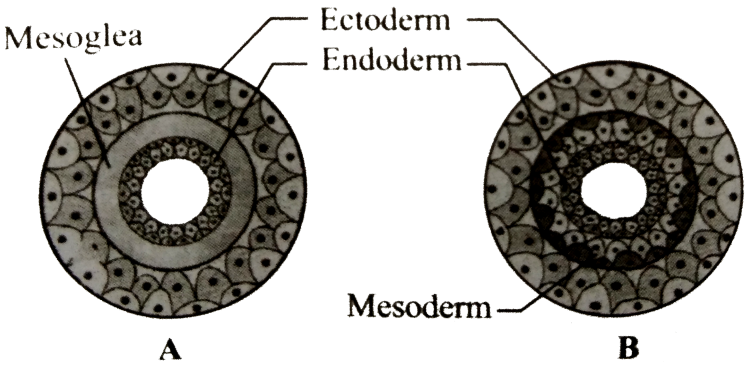
4. The animals posseing the following type of germ layers (A and B) are called _____and____respectively.



A. diploblastic, triploblastic

B. triploblastic,diploblastic

C. diploblastic, diploblastic

D. triploblastic, triploblastic

Answer: A

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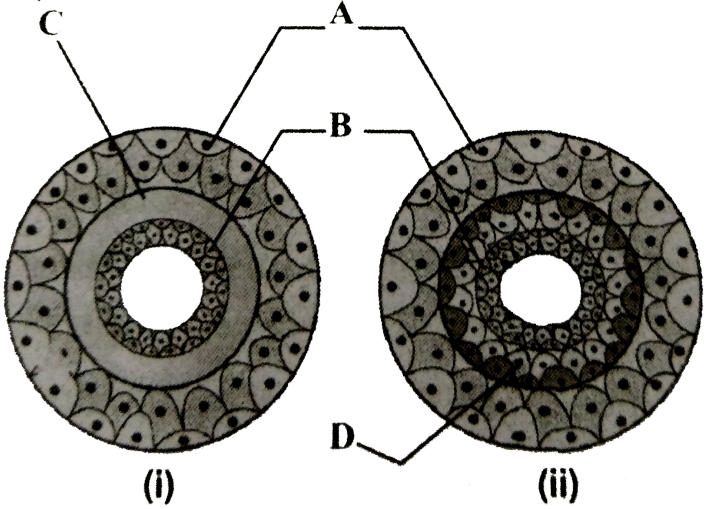
5. Examine the figures of diploblastic (i) and triploblastic (ii) organisation in animals given below and identify the labelled parts A to D.



A. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ \text{Mesoglea} & \text{Ectoderm} & \text{Endoderm} & \text{Mesoderm} \end{matrix}$

B. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ \text{Endoderm} & \text{Mesoderm} & \text{Mesoglea} & \text{Ectoderm} \end{matrix}$

C. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ \text{Mesoderm} & \text{Mesoglea} & \text{Ectoderm} & \text{Endoderm} \end{matrix}$

D. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ \text{Ectoderm} & \text{Endoderm} & \text{Mesoglea} & \text{Mesoderm} \end{matrix}$

Answer: D

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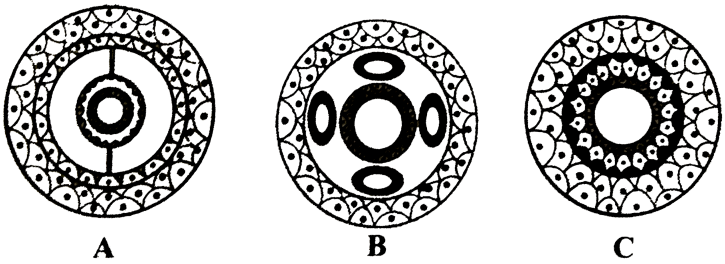
6. The figures give below show the types of coelom. Identify them and select the correct group of organisms which possess tham.



A. A Annelids B Aschelminthes C Platyhelimthes

B. A Molluscs B Arthropods C Platyhelimthes

C. A Echinoderms B Aschelminthes C Annelids

D. A Echinoderms B Arthropods C Platyhelminthes

Answer: A

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7. Which of the following are correct?

(i)Diploblastic : Poriferans, Coelenterates

(ii)Triploblastic : Platyheliminthes to Chorodates

(iii)Acoelomate : Poriferans,Coelenterates,Platyhelminthes

(iv)Pseudocoelomate : Aschelminthes /Roundworms

(v)Eucoelomate : Annelids to Chordates

A. (ii),(iii),(iv) and (v)

B. (ii) and (v)

C. (i),(ii) and (v)

D. (i),(ii),(iv) and (v)

Answer: D

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8. Select the correct matching of animals, their symmetry, organisation and coelom type.

A.

Animals	Symmetry	Organisation	Coelom type
Ctenophores	Radial	Diploblastic	Pseudocoelomates

B.

Animals	Symmetry	Organisation	Coelom type
Echinoderms	Bilateral	Triploblastic	Coelomates

C.

Animals	Symmetry	Organisation	Coelom type
Platyhelminthes	Bilateral	Triploblastic	Acoelomates

D.

Animals	Symmetry	Organisation	Coelom type
Annelids	Biradial	Diploblastic	Coelomates

Answer: C

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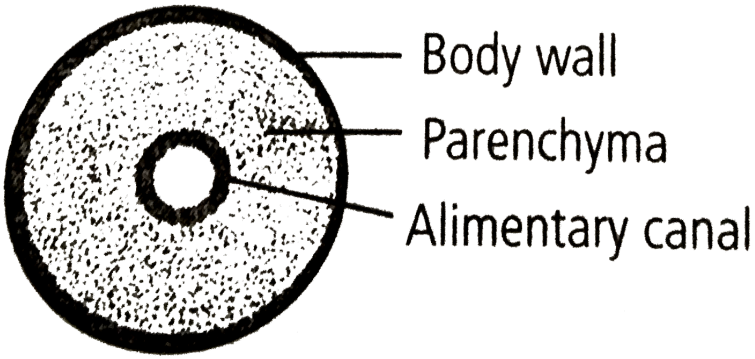
9. The given figures shown a cross section of the body of an invertebrate.

Identify the animal which has such body plan.



A. Cockroach (Arthropoda)

B. Poundworm (Aschelminthes)

C. Planaria (Platyhelminthes)

D. Earthworm (Annelida)

Answer: C

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10. Select the correct statement

A. Both statements 1 and 2 are correct.

B. Statement 1 is correct but statements 2 is incorrect.

C. Statement 1 is incorrect but statement 2 is correct

D. Both statements 1 and 2 are incorrect

Answer: D

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11. Which of the following is correctly matched?

A. Radial symmetry - Coelenterates

B. Coelomates - Aschelminthes

C. Metamerism - Molluscs

D. Triploblastic - Spongs

Answer: A

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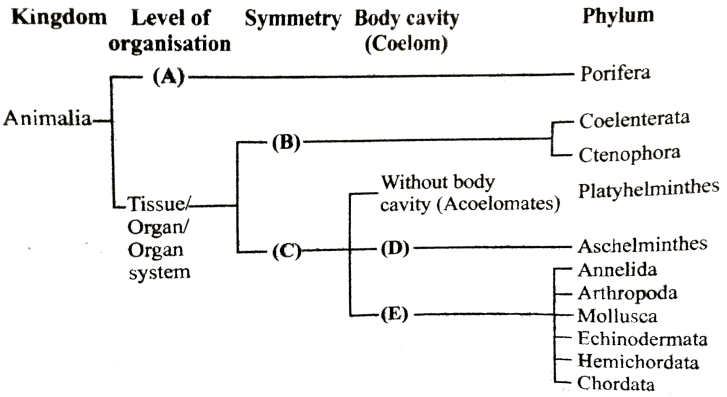
12. Study carefully the given flow chart and fill in the blanks (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E).



A.

A	B	C	D
Cellular level	Bilateral symmetry	Radial symmetry	Pseudo-colo

B.

A	B	C	D
Cellular level	Radial symmetry	Bilateral symmetry	Coelomates

C.

A	B	C	D
Cellular level	Bilateral symmetry	Radial symmetry	Coelomates

D.

A	B	C	D
Cellular level	Radial symmetry	Bilateral symmetry	Pseudocoelo

Answer: D

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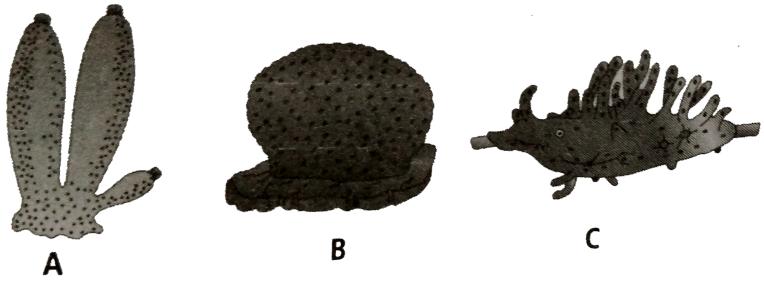
Classification Of Non Chordates

1. Identify the given figures A, B and C and select the correct option.



A.

A	B	C
Sycon	Euspongia	Spongilla

B. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C \\ \text{Euspongia} & \text{Spongilla} & \text{Sycon} \end{matrix}$

C. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C \\ \text{Spongilla} & \text{Sycon} & \text{Euspongia} \end{matrix}$

D. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C \\ \text{Euspongia} & \text{Sycon} & \text{Spongilla} \end{matrix}$

Answer: A

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2. In the most simple type of canal system of Porifera, which of the following ways exhibit water flow?

A. Ostia $\rightarrow$ Spongocoel $\rightarrow$ Osculum $\rightarrow$ Exterior

B. Spongocoel $\rightarrow$ Ostia $\rightarrow$ Osculum $\rightarrow$ Exterior

C. Osculum $\rightarrow$ Spongocoel $\rightarrow$ Ostia $\rightarrow$ Exterior

D. Osculum $\rightarrow$ Ostia $\rightarrow$ Spongocoel $\rightarrow$ Exterior

Answer: A

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3. Which of the following is not a characteristic feature of sponges?

A. Cellular level of organisation

B. Presence of ostia

C. Intracellular digestion

D. Body supported by chitin

Answer: D

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4. Which is not correct for sponges?

A. Internal fertilisation

B. External fertilisation

C. Gemmule formation

D. Gametes are formed from epidermal cells

Answer: B

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5. The statements given below shows some characteristics of a phylum. Identify it.

(i) Tissue absent (ii) Internal fertilisation

(iii) Developments is indirect

(iv) Spongocelate with ostia (many) and single osculum and cancal system

(v) Sexes are hermaphrodite.

A. Cnidaria

B. Porifera

C. Platyhelminthes

D. Ctenophora

Answer: B

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6. Which of the following statements is correct for sponges without exception?

A. They all have calcareous spicules.

B. They have high regenerative power.

C. They are found only in marine water.

D. They are all radially symmetrical.

Answer: B

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7. Which of the following is not a correct match of animal and its habitat?

A. Hydra vulgaris - Sea water

B. Hydra gangetica - Freshwater

C. Obelia - Sea water

D. Physalia - Sea water

Answer: A

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8. Stinging capsules (nematocysts) are found in

A. Scypha and brian coral

B. Cliona and Chalina

C. Sea pen and sea fan

D. Grantia and Velella

Answer: C

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9. Match the following plant products to respective plant from which they are obtained

	Column I		Column II
(a)	Commerical rubber	(i)	Manihot
(b)	Chicle gum	(ii)	Carica
(c)	Papain	(iii)	Achras
(d)	Opium	(iv)	Papaver

A. A-(iii), B-(ii), C-(i), D-(iv)

B. A-(iv), B-(iii), C-(ii), D - (i)

C. A-(iv)B-(ii), C-(iii), D -(i)

D. A-(ii), B-(iii), C-(i), D -(iv)

Answer: C

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10. Which of the following have porous body and are diploblastic?

A. Aurelia and Obelia

B. Adamsia and Euplectella

C. Leucosolenia and Spongilla

D. Sycon and Hydra

Answer: C

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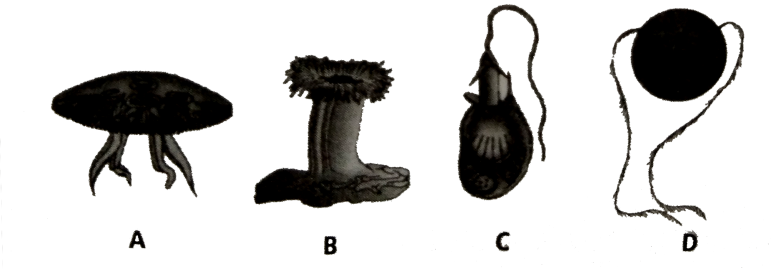
11. Identify the figures A, B, C and D and select the correct option.



A. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ \text{Pleurobrachia} & \text{Cnidoblast} & \text{Aurelia} & \text{Adamsia} \end{matrix}$

B. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ \text{Aurelia} & \text{Adamsia} & \text{Cnidoblast} & \text{Pleurobrachia} \end{matrix}$

C. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ \text{Cnidoblast} & \text{Pleurobrachia} & \text{Adamsia} & \text{Aurelia} \end{matrix}$

D. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ \text{Adamsia} & \text{Aurelia} & \text{Pleurobrachia} & \text{Cnidoblast} \end{matrix}$

Answer: B

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12. The characters given below are shown by

(i) Extracellular and intracellular digestion

(ii) Exclusively marine, radially symmetrical, diploblastic, tissue level of organisation

(iii) Bisexual, fertilisation external and indirect development

(iv) No asexual reproduction

(v) Presence of comb plates

A. Cnidaria

B. Porifera

C. Ctenophora

D. none of these

Answer: C

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13. Given below are three statements regarding Aschelminthes.

(i) They are bilaterally symmetrical and triploblastic.

(ii) They are dioecious.

(iii) All are plant or animal parasites.

Select the option that has both the correct statemets.

A. (i) and (iii)

B. (i) and (iii)

C. (ii) and (iii)

D. None of these

Answer: A

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14. In which of the following entropy increases?

A. Aschelminthes

B. Arthropoda

C. Annelida

D. Platyhelminthes

Answer: C

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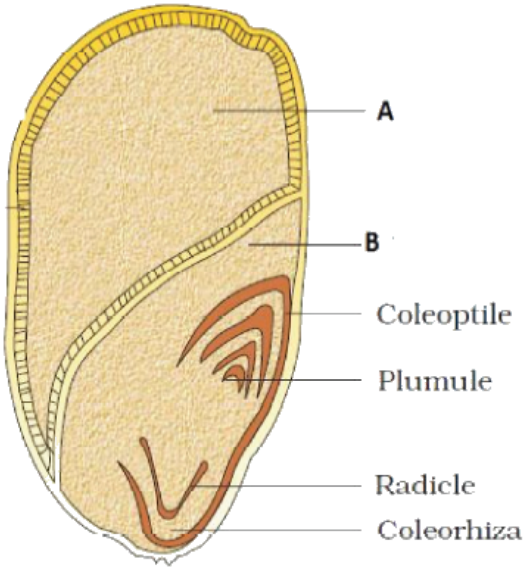
15. In the following diagram label A and B



A. A-Liver fluke, B-Male roundworm, C-Hirudinaria, D-Nereis

B. A-Liver fluke, B-Female roundworm, C-Hirundinaria, D-Nereis

C. A-Liver fluke, B-Male roundworm, C-Nereis, D-Hirundinaria

D. A-Liver fluke, B-Female roundworm, C-Nereis, D-Hirundineria

Answer: D

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16. Match the following Columns

	Column I		Column II
$A.$	Bulliform cells	(i)	Stomata
$B.$	Guard cells	(ii)	Aerating pore
$C.$	Lenticel	(iii)	Accessory cells
$D.$	Subsidiary cell	(iv)	Isobilateral leaf

A. A-(ii), B-(i), C-(iv),D-(v),E-(iii)

B. A-(ii),B-(iv),C-(i),D-(v),E-(iii)

C. A-(v),B-(i),C-(ii),D-(ii),E-(iv)

D. A-(iii),B-(iv),C-(i),D-(v),E-(ii)

Answer: D

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17. Consider the following statements $(A - C)$ each with two blanks.

A. Animals like Hydra and jelly fis depict $\underline{(i)}$ symmetry whereas earthworm and leech show $\underline{(ii)}$ symmetry.

B. In $\underline{(iii)}$ and $\underline{(iv)}$ digestive tract has only single opening (mouth) and is said to be incomplete.

C. Trichinella (Trichina worm) is a cosmopolitan $\underline{(v)}$ parasite whereas Fasciola (live fluke) lives in the bile ducts of the liver of $\underline{(vi)}$

Which one of the following options, correctly fills any two statements?

A. (i)-bilateral, (ii)-radial

(v)-snail, (vi)-human

B. (iii)-Porifera, (iv)-Pisces

(v)-human, (vi)-sheep

C. (i)-radial, (vi)-bilateral

(iii)-Coelenterata, (iv)-Platyhelminthes

D. (iii)-Amphibia, (iv)-Annelida

(v)-mosquito, (vi)-human

Answer: C

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18. With reference to magnetic dipole, match the tems of Column I with the tems of Column Ii and Choose the correct option from the codes given below.

Column I		Column II
(A) Dipole moment	(p)	$-M \cdot B$
(B) Equatiorial field for a short dipole	(q)	$M \times B$
(C) Axial field for a short dipole	(r)	$-\mu_0 m / 4\pi r^3$
(D) External field : Torque	(s)	$\mathbf{m}$
(E) External field : Energy	(t)	$\mu_0 2m / 4\pi r^3$

A. A-(ii),B-(i),C-(v),D-(iv),E-(iii)

B. A-(i),B-(ii),C-(iii),D-(v),E-(iv)

C. A-(i),B-(ii),C-(iv),D-(iii),E-(v)

D. A-(ii),B-(i),C-(iv),D-(v),E-(iii)

Answer: D

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19. Thalassemia and sickle cell anemia are caued due to problem in globin molecule synthesis . Select the correct statement.

A. Both statements 1 and 2 are correct.

B. Statement 1 is correct but statements 2 is incorrect.

C. Statement 1 is incorrect but statement 2 is correct

D. Both statements 1 and 2 are incorrect

Answer: A

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20. What is common between earthworm and Periplaneta?

A. Both have red coloured blood.

B. Both posses anal styles

C. Both have Malpighian tubules

D. Both have segmented body

Answer: D

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21. Which of the following are examples of Arthropoda?

A. Silver fish, star fish, prawn

B. Clam worm, apple snail, honey bee

C. Sea star, tongue worm, scorpion

D. Cockroach, scorpion, prawn

Answer: D

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22. Among the following organisms which is a completely non-parasitic form?

A. Sea anemone

B. Tapeworm

C. Leech

D. Mosquito

Answer: A

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23. Which one of the following features is common in silver fish,scorpion, dragonfly and prawn?

A. Three pairs of legs and segmented body

B. Chitinous cuticle and two pairs of antennae

C. Jointed appendages and chitinous exoskeleton

D. Cephalothorax and tracheae

Answer: C

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24. What is common among crab and honeybee?

A. Jointed legs

B. Metamorphosis

C. Compound eyes

D. Poison glands

Answer: A

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25. How do you differentiate a butterfly from a moth?

A. Moth has feathery antennae but bufferfly has club shaped antennae.

B. Moth has one pair of wings but butterfly has two pairs of wings.

C. Moth is diurnal but butterfly is nocturnal.

D. Moth has simple eyes but bufferfly has compound eyes.

Answer: A

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26. What is true about Nereis, scorpion, cockroah and silver fish?

A. They all possess dorsal heart.

B. None of them is aquatic

C. They all belong to the same phylum.

D. They all have jointed paired appendages.

Answer: A

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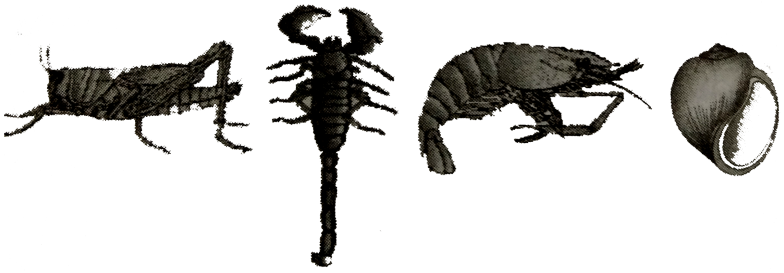
27. Identify the figures A, B ,C and D given below and select the correct option.



A. A-Locust,B-Scorpion, C-Prawn, D-Pila

B. A-Locust, B-Prawn, C-Scorpion, D-Pila

C. A-Locust, B-Scorpion, C-Prawn, D-Snail

D. A-Bufferfly, B-Scorpion, C-Prawn, D-Pila

Answer: A

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28. Read the following statements and select the incorrect ones.

(i) Circulatory system in arthorpods is of closed type.

(ii) Parapodia in annelids help in swimming.

(iii) Phylum Mollusca is the second largest animal phylum.

(iv) Aschelminthes are dioecious.

A. a) (i) and (iii) only

B. b) (i) only

C. c) (iii) only

D. d) (iii) and (iv) only

Answer: B

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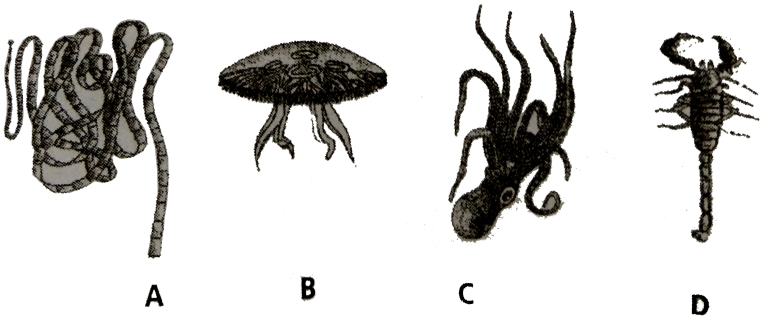
29. The given figures $(A - D)$ show four animals. Select the correct option with respect to a common characteristic of any two of these animals.



A. a) A and D respire mainly through body wall

B. b) B and C show radial symmetry.

C. c) A and B have cnidoblasts for self-defence.

D. d) C and D have a true coelom.

Answer: D

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30. Which one of the following statements about certain given animals is corret?

A. Roundworms are pseudocoelomates.

B. Mollucus are acoelomates.

C. Annelids are pseudocoelomates.

D. Flatworms are coelomates.

Answer: A

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31. Phylum Mollusca can be distinguished from other invertebrates by the presence of

A. bilateral symmetry and exoskeleton

B. a mantle and gills

C. shell and non-segmented body

D. a mantle and non-segmented body

Answer: D

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32. Fill up the blank spaces in the tabe below by selecting the correct option.

Phylum/Class	Excretory organ	Circulatory system	Respiratory organ
Arthropoda	A	B	Lungs/Gills/Trac
C	Nephridia	Closed	Skin
D	Methanephridia	Open	E

A.

A	B	C	D	E
Green gland	Closed	Mollusca	Annelida	Tracheal system

B.

A	B	C	D	E
Malpighian tubule	Open	Annelida	Mollusca	Feather-like gills

C.

A	B	C	D	E
Antennary gland	Open	Porifera	Amphibia	Lungs

D.

A	B	C	D	E
Nephridia	Closed	Mollusca	Annelida	Lungs

Answer: B

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33. Which one of the following is a matching set of a phylum and its three examples?

A. Porifera- Spongilla, Euplectella, Pennatula

B. Cnidaria-Dentallium, Physalia, Aurelia

C. Plathyhelminthes-Planaria, Schistosoma, Enterobius

D. Mollusca-Loligo,Teredo, Octopus

Answer: D

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34. Which of the following is commonly called "pearl oyster" ?

A. Limulus

B. Dentalium

C. Pinctada

D. Aurelia

Answer: C

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35. Bilateral symmetry, segmentation, coelom and open circulatory system characterises which of the following phyla?

A. Annelida

B. Mollusca

C. Arthropoda

D. Echinodermata

Answer: C

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36. You have discovered an animal having characters like, triploblastic, bilateral symmetry, coelomate, chitinous exoskeleton, head, thorax and abdomen as bidy parts, and jointed appendages.

You should place the animal under

A. mollusca

B. arthropoda

C. annelida

D. echinodermata

Answer: B

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37. Which of the following statements are incorrec?

(i) Parapodia are lateral appendages in arthropods used for swimming.

(ii) Radula in molluscs are structures involved in excretion.

(iii) Aschelminthes are dioecious.

(iv) Echinoderm adults show radial symmetry.

(v) Ctenophorans are diploblastic

A. (i) and (ii)

B. (i) and (iii)

C. (i),(iv) and (v)

D. (iii) and (v)

Answer: A

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38. In which one of the following, the genus name, its two characters and its phylum are not correctly matched?

Genus name	Characters	Phylum
(d)Periplaneta	(i)Jointed appendages (ii)Chitinous exoskeleton	Arthropoda

	Genus name	Characters	Phylum
A.	Pila	(i)Body segmented (ii)Mouth with radula	Mollusca

	Genus name	Characters	Phylum
B.	Asterias	(i)Spiny skinned (ii)Water vascular	Echinodermate
	Genus name	Characters	Phylum
C.	Sycon	(i)Pore bearing (ii)Cancal system	Porifera
	Genus name	Characters	Phylum
D.	Periplaneta	(i)Jointed appendages (ii)Chitinous exoskeleton	Arthropoda

Answer: A

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39. Match the animal names listed under column I with the zoological names gives under column II and select the correct option from the gives codes.

$ColumnI$	$ColumnII$
(Common name)	(Zoological name)
A. Starfish	(i)Sepia
B. Jellyfish	(ii)Asterias
C. Devilfish	(iii)Aurelia
D. Cuttlefish	(iv)Octopus
	(v)Hippocampus

A. A-(ii),B-(iii),C-(iv),D-(i)`

B. A-(iii),B-(iv),C-(i),D-(v)`

C. A-(ii),B-(i),C-(iv),D-(iii)

D. A-(iv),B-(i),C-(iv),D-(ii)

Answer: A

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40. Which one of the following groups of three animals is correctly matched with their one characteristic morphological feature?

A.

Animals	Morphological features
Scorpion, spider cockroach	−Ventral solid central nervous system

B.

Animals	Morphological features
Cockroach,locust,Taenia	−Metameric segmentation

C.

Animals	Morphological features
Liver fluke, sea anemone, sea cucumber	−Bilateral symmetry

D.

Animals	Morphological features
Centipede,prawn,sea urchin	−Jointed appendages

Answer: A

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41. Match column I with column II and select the correct option from the codes gives below.

$Column I$	$Column II$
A. Hirudin	(i)Hydra
B. Canal system	(ii)Echinodermata
C. Nematocysts	(iii)Leech
D. Feather star	(iv)Sponges
E. Insects	(v)Termites

A. A-(iv),B-(iii),C-(ii),D-(i),E-(v)

B. A-(v),B-(iv),C-(i),D-(iii),E-(ii)

C. A-(iii),B-(iv),C-(i),D-(ii),E-(v)

D. A-(ii),B-(i),C-(iv),D-(v),E-(iii)

Answer: C

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Classification Of Chordates

1. Identify the animal (A) and name the phylum to which its belongs (B).

A

A. A-Balanoglossus, B-Hemichordata

B. A-Balanoglossus,B-Cephalochordata

C. A-Nereis, B-Urochordata

D. A-Nereis,B-Annelida

Answer: A

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2. Which one of the following is a matching pair of a body feature and the animal possessing it?

A. Ventral central nervous system - Leech

B. Pharyngeal gill slits absent in embryo- Chameleon

C. Ventral heart - Scorpion

D. Post-anal tail - Octopus

Answer: A

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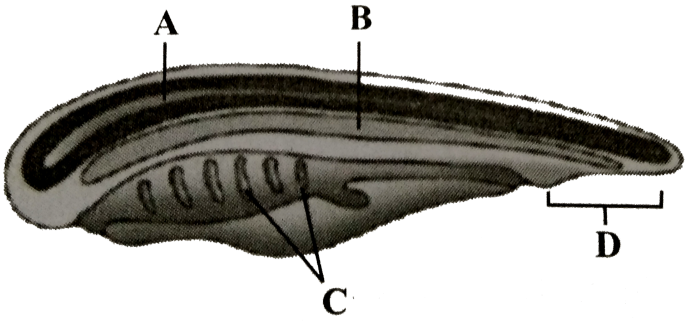
3. Animals belonging to Phylum Chordata are fundamentally characterised by the presence of structures noted as A, B C and D. Identify them and select the correct option.



A. A-Notochord, B-Nerve cord,

C-Gill slits, D-Post-anal part

B. A-Nerve cord, B-Notochord,

C-Gill slits, D-Post-anal part

C. A-Nerve cord, B-Notochord,

C-Post-anal part, D-Gill slits

D. A-Nerve cord, B-Gill slits,

C-Notochord, D-Post-anal part

Answer: B

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4. Which one of the following phyla is correctly matched with its two general characteristics?

A. Echinodermata- pentamerous radial symmetry and mostly internal fertilisation

B. Mollusca- normally oviparous and development through a trochophore or veliger larva

C. Arthropoda- body divided into head, thorax and abdomen and respiration by mouth

D. Chordata - notochord persists throughout and separate anal and urinary openings to the outside

Answer: B

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5. The echinoderms, hemichordates and chordates had which of the following larve as a common ancestral form?

A. Tornaria

B. Trochophore

C. Dipelurula

D. Bipinnaria

Answer: C

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6. Crocodile and penguin are similar to whale and dog fish in which one of the following features?

A. Posses a solid single stranded central nervous system

B. Lay eggs and guard them till they hatch

C. Posses bony skeleton

D. Have gill slits at some stage

Answer: D

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7. Read the given statements and select the correct option.

Statement 1 : Urochordates and cephalochordates are often called invertebrate chordates.

Statement 2: They are a connecting link between the invertebrates and the chordates.

A. Both statements 1 and 2 are correct.

B. Statement 1 is correct but statements 2 is incorrect.

C. Statement 1 is incorrect but statement 2 is correct

D. Both statements 1 and 2 are incorrect

Answer: B

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8. Read the given statements and select the correct option.

Statement 1 : Cephalochordate bears notochord throughout their life.

Statement 2: In cephalochordates, notochord extends from head to tail.

A. Both statements 1 and 2 are correct.

B. Statement 1 is correct but statements 2 is incorrect.

C. Statement 1 is incorrect but statement 2 is correct

D. Both statements 1 and 2 are incorrect

Answer: A

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9. Match column I with column II and select the correct option from the given codes.

$Column I$	$Column II$
A. Cyclostomers	(i)Hemichordata
B. Aves	(ii)Urochordata
C. Tunicates	(iii)Agnatha
D. Balanoglossus	(iv)Pisces
E. Osteichthyes	(v)Tetrapod

A. A-(i), B-(ii), C-(iii), D-(iv), E-(v)

B. A-(ii), B-(iii), C-(iv), D-(i), E-(v)

C. A-(iii), B-(v), C-(ii), D-(i), E-(iv)

D. A-(iii), B-(i), C-(v), D-(ii), E-(iv)

Answer: C

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10. Which one of the following statements is incorrect about the occurrence of notochord ?

A. It is present only in larval tail in ascidian

B. It is replaced by a vertebral column in adult frog.

C. It is absent throughout life in humans from the very beginning.

D. It is present throughout life in Amphioxus.

Answer: C

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11. In some chordates, the notochord is modified as the vertebral column. Such animals are called vertebrates. Which one of the following statements makes sense?

A. It is present only in larval tail in ascidian

B. All vertebrates are chordates but all chordates are all chordates are vertebrates.

C. All vertebrates are chordates but all chordates are not vertebrates.

D. Chordates are not vertebrates and vertebrates are not chordates.

Answer: C

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12. A common characteristic of all vertebrates without exception is

A. the division of body into head, neck, trunk and tial

B. their body covered with an exoskeleton

C. the possession of two pairs of functional appendages

D. the presence of well-developed skull.

Answer: D

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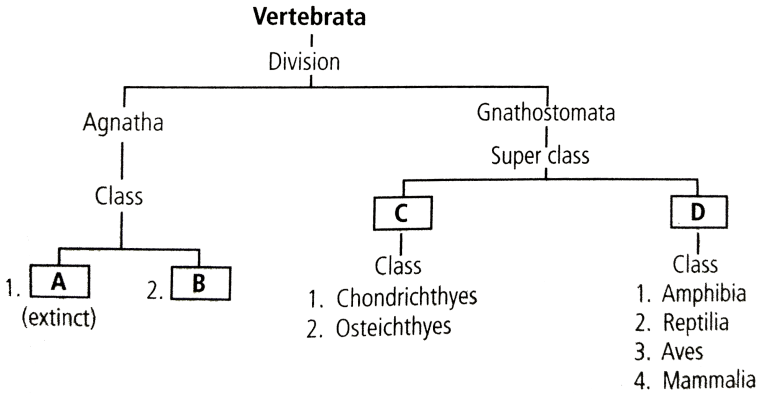
13. Go through the following flow chart for division of subphylum vertebrate. Fill the graph A, B, C and D and select the correct option.



A. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ \text{Ostracodermi} & \text{Cyclostomata} & \text{Pisces} & \text{Tetrapoda} \end{matrix}$

B. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ \text{Cyclostomata} & \text{Ostracodermi} & \text{Pisces} & \text{Tetrapoda} \end{matrix}$

C. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ \text{Ostracodermi} & \text{Tetrapoda} & \text{Cyclostomata} & \text{Pisces} \end{matrix}$

D. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ \text{Pisces} & \text{Ostracodermi} & \text{Tetrapoda} & \text{Cyclostomata} \end{matrix}$

Answer: A

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14. Match column I with column II and select the correct option from the gives codes.

$Column I$	$Column II$
A. Wings	(i) Reptiles
B. Operculum	(ii) Chondrichthyes
C. Scutes	(iii) Birds
D. Cartilaginous endoskeletion	(iv) Osteichthyes

A. A-(iii),B-(i), C-(iv), D-(ii)

B. A-(i), B-(iii), C-(iv),D-(ii)

C. A-(iv), B-(iii), C-(ii), D-(i)

D. A-(iii), B-(iv), C-(i), D-(ii)

Answer: D

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15. Match the excretory organs listed under column I with the animals given under column II and select the correct option.

$Column I$	$Column II$
(Excretory organs)	(Animals)
A. Nephridia	(i)Hydra
B. Malpighian tubules	(ii)Leech
C. Protonephridia	(iii)Shark
D. Kidneys	(iv)Roundworms
	(v)Cockroach

A. A-(ii), B-(v), C-(iv), D-(iii)

B. A-(iv), B-(iii), C-(i), D-(v)

C. A-(v), B-(ii), C-(iv), D-(iii)

D. A-(ii), B-(iv), C-(v), D-(i)

Answer: A

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16. To which classes do the following animals belong? A-Petromyzon, B-Scoliodon, C-Pristis

A. a) A-Cyclostomate, B-Chondrichthyes, C-Chondrichthyes

B. b) A-Osteichthyes, B-Chondrichthyes, C-Chondrichthyes

C. c) A-Oseichthyes, B-Chondrichthyes, C-Osteichthyes

D. d) A-Osteichthyes, B-Chondrichthyes, C-Cyclostomata

Answer: A

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17. Which of the following is/are not the characteristics of the Class Osteichthyes?

(i) Body is streamlined and mouth is terminal.

(ii) Gills are convered by operculum.

(iii) Skin convered with cycloid and placoid scales.

(iv) Many of them are viviparous.

A. (iv) only

B. (iii) and (iv)

C. (i), (iii) and (iv)

D. (i) and (ii)

Answer: B

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18. Select the correct option in respect of characteristics of each group.

Cyclostomes	Chondrichthyes	Osteichthy
(i)Suking mouth	Ventral mouth	Terminal r
(ii)Scales absent	Placoid scales	Cycloid/C
(iii)Marine	Marine	Marine adr
$(iv)6-15$pairs of gills	$5-7$pairs of gills without operculum	4pairs of gi

A. (i) and (ii) are correct

B. (i) and (iv) are correct

C. Only (iii) is correct

D. All are correct.

Answer: D

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19. Match column I with column II and select the correct option from the gives codes.

A. Cartilaginous fishes	(i)Usually external fertilisation
B. Bony fishes	(ii)Internal fertilisation
	(iii)Mostly oviparous
	(iv)Mostly viviparous
	(v)Direct development

A. A-(i), (iii),(v), B-(ii), (iv)

B. A-(ii), (iv), B-(i), (iii), (v)

C. A-(iii), (v), B-(i), (ii), (iv)

D. A-(i), (ii), (iv), B-(iii), (v)

Answer: B

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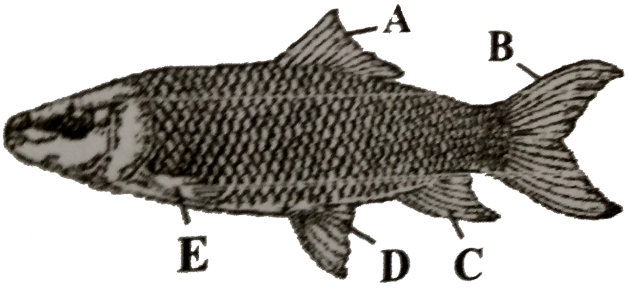
20. The figure of Labeo rohita is given below. Identify the parts labelled as A, B,C, D and E.



A. A Anal fin B Dorsal fin C Caudal fin D Pectroal fin E Pelvic fin

B. A Anal fin B Caudal fin C Dorsal fin D Pectroal fin E Pelvic fin

C. A Dorsal fin B Caudal fin C Anal fin D Pelvic fin E Pectroal fin

D. A Dorsal fin B Caudal fin C Pectoral fin D Anal fin E Pelvic fin

Answer: C

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21. Which of the following is a correct match?

A. Lamprey - Chondrichthyes

B. Saw fish - Cyclostomata

C. Sea horse - Osteichthyes

D. Hagfish - Osteichthyes

Answer: C

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22. Which of the following group is formed of only the hermaphordite organisms?

A. a) Earthworm, tapeworm, housefly, frog

B. b) Earthworm, tapeworm, sea horse, housefly

C. c) Earthworm, leech, sponge, roundworm

D. d) Earthworm, tapeworm, leech, sponge

Answer: D

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23. Which of the following statements is/are correct or incorrect regarding Class Amphibia?

(i) Body is divisible into head and trunk. Tail is present in some amphibians.

(ii) Show respiration by gills, lungs and through skin.

(iii) Has scales in all its members.

(iv) Can lead dual life (aquatic and terrestrial)

(v) Has eyelids.

A. All are correct

B. (i) and (iv) are correct

C. Only (iii) is incorrect

D. Only (ii) is incorrect.

Answer: C

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24. Read the give statements and select the correct option.

Statement 1 : Amphibians often hibernate in winter and aestivate in summer.

Statement 2 : They are poikilothermic animals and cannot regulate body temperature.

A. Both statements 1 and 2 are correct.

B. Statement 1 is correct but statements 2 is incorrect.

C. Statement 1 is incorrect but statement 2 is correct

D. Both statements 1 and 2 are incorrect

Answer: A

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25. The limbless amphibian is

A. Ichthyophis

B. Hyla

C. Rana

D. Salamandra

Answer: A

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26. Identify the given animal.

A. Naja

B. Ornithorhynchus

C. Struthio

D. Chameleon

Answer: D

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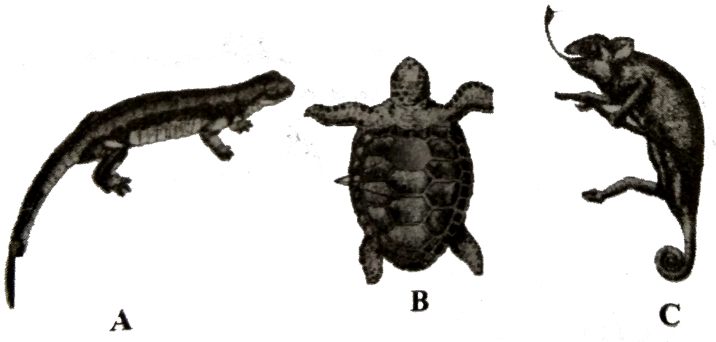
27. Identify the following animals and the classes to which they belong.



A. A-Salamandra, Amphibia, B-Chelone, Reptilia, C-Chameleon, Reptilia

B. A-Salamandra, Reptilia, B-Chelone, Reptilia, C-Chameleon, Reptilia

C. A-Salamandra, Amphibia, B-Chelone, Amphibia, C-Chameleon, Amphibia

D. A-Salamandra, Urochordata, B-Chelone, Cephalochordata, C-Chameleon, Hemichorodata

Answer: A

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28. Match the columns and select the correct option.

$ColumnI$	$ColumnII$
$A.$ Octopus	(i)Limbs
$B.$ Crocodile	(ii)Comb plates
$C.$ Catla	(iii)Arms
$D.$ Ctenoplane	(iv)Fins

A. A-(ii),B-(i),C-(iii),D-(iv)

B. A-(iv),B-(ii),c-(i),D-(iii)

C. A-(i),B-(iii),C-(ii),D-(iv)

D. A-(iii),B-(i),C-(iv),D-(ii)

Answer: D

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29. Amphibians share with reptiles all of the following characters except

A. ventral heart

B. external fertilisation and indirect development

C. dioecious, oviparous

D. cold blooded or poikilotherms

Answer: B

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30. Which of the following is a true nut?

A. Pheretima - Sexual dimorphism

B. Musca - Complete metamorphosis

C. Chameleon - Minicry

D. Taenia - Polymorphism

Answer: B

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31. Match column I with column II and select the correct option from the codes given below.

$Column I$	$Column II$
(Scientific name)	(Common name)
A. Testudo	(i) Tortoise
B. Calotes	(ii) Garden lizard
C. hydrophis	(iii) Wall lizard
D. Hemidactylus	(iv) Sea snake

A. A-(i),B-(ii),C-(iii), D-(iv)

B. A-(i),B-(ii),C-(iv),D-(iii)

C. A-(ii),B-(i),C-(iii),D-(iv)

D. A-(iv),B-(iii),C-(ii),D-(i)

Answer: B

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32. The characteristics given below are associated with

(i) Body is covered by dry and cornified skin, epidermal scales or scutes

(ii) They have no external ear

(iii) Crawling, creeping habit

(iv) 2 chambered heart.

A. reptile

B. bird

C. amphibian

D. Osteichthyes

Answer: A

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33. Which of the following is incorrectly matched ?

A. Spiny tailed lizard - Uromastix hardwickii

B. Garden lizard - Hemidactylus flaviviridis

C. Gila monster - Heloderma

D. Moniter lizard - Varanus

Answer: B

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34. The flightless bird among the following is

A. Columba

B. Neophron

C. Struthio

D. Corvus

Answer: C

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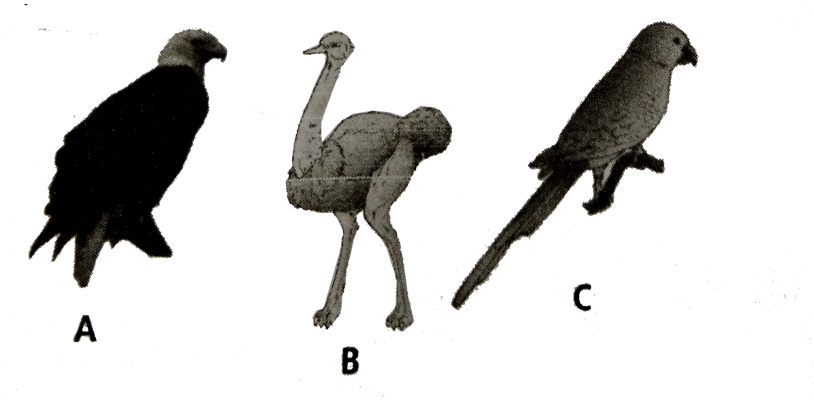
35. Identify the following animals and select the correct option



A. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C \\ \text{Corvus} & \text{Columba} & \text{Psittacula} \end{matrix}$

B. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C \\ \text{Neophron} & \text{Struthio} & \text{Psittacula} \end{matrix}$

C. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C \\ \text{Struthio} & \text{Pavo} & \text{Aptendodytes} \end{matrix}$

D. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C \\ \text{Neophron} & \text{Corvus} & \text{Columba} \end{matrix}$

Answer: B

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36. Consider the following statements (A-D) each with one or two blanks.

(A) Four characters of chordates are the presence of __(i)__ dorsal hollow nervous system, __(ii)__ and muscular tail

(B) Agnatha are the most primitive craniates. They are commonly called __(iii)__ vertebrates

(C) Electric ray belongs to class __(iv)__ while sea horse belongs to class __(v)__

(D) __(vi)__ are also defined as feathered bipeds. These have a __(vii)__ gland on the tail

Which one of the following options, correctly fills any two of the given statements ?

A. (iii)-jawless, (iv)-Osteichthyes, (v)-Chondrichthyes

B. (i)-notochord, (ii)-pharyngeal gill slits, (iv)-Chondrichthyes, (v)-Osteichthyes

C. (iii)-jawed, (vi)-Reptiles, (vii)-uropygial

D. (i)-four-chambered heart, (ii)-pharyngeal gill slits, (vi)-Birds, (vii)-uropygial

Answer: B

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37. Which of the following characters does not fit for Aves ?

A. Skin is dry, without glands except oil/preen glands at the base of tail

B. Alimentary canal has 2 additional chambers, crop and gizzard

C. Hind limbs are modified for walking, swimming or clasping. Forelimbs are modified into wings.

D. Beak has teeth

Answer: D

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38. Which of the following classes is incorrectly matched with its general characters ?

A. Cyclostomata : Lack jaws and paired fins and body is covered with placoid scales.

B. Osteichthyes : Four pair of gills are covered with an operculum and skin is covered with cycloid scales

C. Reptilla : Tympanum represents ear and fertilisation is internal

D. Aves : Endoskeleton is fully ossified and long bones are hollow with air cavities called as pneumatic bones.

Answer: A

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39. Select the correct option that represents examples of the following types of animals.

(i) Cold blooded animal

(ii) Warm blooded animal

(iii) Animal possessing dry and cornified skin

(iv) Hermaphrodite animal.

A.

(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
Forg	Pigeon	Wall lizard	Earthworm

B.

(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
Pigeon	Frog	Crocodile	Hydra

C.

(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
Rabbit	Fish	Frog	Earthworm

D.

(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
Fish	Frog	wall lizard	Starfish

Answer: A

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40. Which among the following has highest boiling point ?

A. Aptenodytes

B. Testudo

C. Columba

D. Neophron

Answer: B

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41. Which of the following groups of animals are uricotelic ?

A. Reptiles, birds, land snails, insects

B. Reptiles, birds, land snails

C. Aquatic amphibians, birds,land snails, insects

D. Amphibians, reptiles, birds, insects

Answer: A

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42. Which of the following is a correct sequence of decreasing order of number of species ?

A. a) Aves,pisces,reptiles,amphibians,mammals

B. b) Pisces,aves,reptiles,mammals,amphibians

C. c) Pisces,mammals,reptiles,amphibians,aves

D. d) Amphibians,aves, pisces, mammals,reptiles

Answer: B

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43. Identify the aquatic mammal(s) from the following

(i) Balaenoptera

(ii) Equus

(iii) Delphinus

(iv) Pteropus

(v) Felis

A. a) (i) and (iii)

B. b) (ii) and (iv)

C. c) (v) only

D. d) (iv) and (v)

Answer: A

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44. Match column I with column II and select the correct option form the given codes.

	Column I		Column II
A.	Amphibia	(i)	Air bladder
B.	Mammals	(ii)	Cartilaginous notochord
C.	Chondrichthyes	(iii)	Mammary glands
D.	Osteichthyes	(iv)	Pneumatic bones
E.	Cyclostomata	(v)	Dual habitat
F.	Aves	(vi)	Sucking and circular mouth without jaws

A. A-(i),B-(iii),C-(iv),D-(v),E-(ii),F-(vi)

B. A-(ii),B-(v),C-(iv),D-(vi),E-(iii),F-(i)

C. A-(v),B-(iii),C-(ii),D-(i),E-(vi),F-(iv)

D. A-(vi),B-(ii),C-(iii),D-(i),E-(iv),F-(v)

Answer: C

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45. Which of the following characters is absent in all chordates except mammals ?

A. Sternum

B. Coelom

C. Mammary glands

D. Dorsal nerve cord

Answer: C

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46. Examine the figures given below and identify the option which represents correct grouping of the labelled figures A,B,C and D

A. A Balano-glossus B Pristis C Ornitho-rhynchus D Pila

B. A Pila B Balano-glossus C Pristis D Ornitho-rhynchus

C. A Pila B Ornitho-rhynchus C Pristis D Balano-glossus

D. A Balano-glossus B pila C Ornitho-rhynchus D Pristis

Answer: B

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47. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched ?

	Animals		Morphological features
(i)	Crocodile	–	4-chambered heart
(ii)	Sea urchin	–	Parapodia
(iii)	Obelia	–	Metagenesis
(iv)	Lemur	–	Thecodont

A. (ii),(iii) and (iv)

B. (i) and (iv)

C. (i) and (ii)

D. (i),(iii) and (iv)

Answer: D

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48. Which of the following is wrongly matched ?

A. Hemoglobin in RBC-mammals

B. Haemozoin - Plasmodium cytoplasm

C. Haemocyanin - prawn

D. Haemoglobin dissolved in blood - Pheretima

Answer: C

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49. Which of the following is wheat fruit?

A. Internal fertilisation

B. Presence of a completely 4-chambered heart

C. Homoiothermy

D. Presence of a muscular diaphram

Answer: D

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50. Given below are four matchings of an animal and its kind of respiratory organ.

A.	Silver fish	-	Trachea
B.	Scorpion	-	Book lung
C.	Sea squirt	-	Pharyngeal gill slits
D.	Dolphin	-	Skin

The correct matchings are

A. a) A and B

B. b) A,B and C

C. c) B and D

D. d) C and D

Answer: B

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51. Which one of the following groups of animals is correctly matched with its characteristic feature without any exception ?

A. a) Reptilla : possess 3-chambered heart with an incompletely divided ventricle

B. b) Chordata : possess a mouth with an upper and a lower jaw

C. c) Chondrichthyes : possess cartilaginous endoskeleton,

D. d) Mammalia : give birth to young ones.

Answer: C

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52. Which one of the following categories of animals, is correctly described with no single exception in it ?

A. All reptiles possess scales, have a three chambered heart and are cold blooded (poikilothermal)

B. All bony fishes have four pairs of gills and an operculum on each side

C. All sponges are marine and have collared cells

D. All mammals are viviparous and possess diaphragm for breathing.

Answer: B

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53. Match column I with column II and select the correct option from the given codes.

	Column I		Column II
A.	Labeo rohita	(i)	Red junglefowl
B.	Gallus gallus	(ii)	Rohu
C.	Bos indicus	(iii)	Tussar silkmoth
D.	Anteraea mylitta	(iv)	Cattle

A. a) A-(ii),B-(iii),C-(i),D-(iv)

B. b) A-(iii),B-(i),C-(iv),D-(ii)

C. c) A-(ii),B-(i),C-(iv),D-(iii)

D. d) A-(ii),B-(i),C-(iii),D-(iv)

Answer: C

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54. Match column I with column II and select the correct option from the given codes.

	Column I		Column II	
A.	Ammocoete larva	(i)	Sea horse	
B.	Crocodiles	(ii)	Penguin	("E.","Mammal","(iv)","Bat"):}`
C.	Fish	(iii)	Lamprey	
D.	Bird	(iv)	Reptilia	

A. a) A-(iii),B-(iv),C-(i),D-(ii),E-(v)

B. b) A-(i),B-(iv),C-(v),D-(ii),E-(iii)

C. c) A-(v),B-(iii),C-(ii),D-(iv),E-(i)

D. d) A-(iv),B-(ii),C-(i),D-(iii),E-(v)

Answer: A

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55. Select the correct option that represents examples of the following types of animals.

(i) Roundworm

(ii) Fish possessing poison string

(iii) A limbless amphibian

(iv) An oviparous mammal

A.

(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
Palaemon	Labeo rohita	Salamander	Kangaroo

B.

(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
Nereis	Torpedo	Hyla	Pteropus

C.

(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
Hirudinaria	Pristis	Bufo	Delphinus

D.

(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
Ascaris lumbricoides	Sting ray	Ichthyophis	Duck-billed platypus

Answer: D

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56. Which one of the following pairs of animals are similar to each other for the feature stated against them ?

A. Pteropus and Ornithorhyncus - viviparity

B. Garden lizard and crocodile - three chambered heart

C. Ascaris and Ancylostoma - metameric segmentation

D. Sea horse and flying fish- cold blooded (poikilothermal)

Answer: D

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57. What is common between parrot, platypus and kangaroo ?

A. Toothless jaws

B. Functional postanal tail

C. Oviparity

D. Homoiothermy

Answer: D

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58. In which one of the following the geneus name , its two characters and its class / phylum are correctly matched ?

	Genus name	Two characters	Class/Phylum
(1)	*Aurelia*	(a) Cnidoblasts (b) Organ level of organization	Coelenterata
(2)	*Ascaris*	(a) Body segmented (b) Males and females distinct	Annelida
(3)	*Salamandra*	(a) A tympanum *represents ear* (b) Fertilization is external	Amphibia
(4)	*Pteropus*	(a) Skin possesses *hair* (b) Oviparous	Mammalia

A. a) (1)

B. b) (2)

C. c) (3)

D. d) (4)

Answer: B

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59. Match column I with column II and select the correct option from the given codes.

	Column I		Column II
$A.$	Protochordata	(i)	Delphinus
$B.$	Limbless amphibia	(ii)	Myxine
$C.$	Oviparous mammal	(iii)	Ornithorhynchus
$D.$	Aquatic mammal	(iv)	Doliolum
$E.$	Jawless vertebrate	(v)	Ichthyophis

A. A-(v), B-(iv), C-(iii), D-(i), E-(ii)

B. A-(iv), B-(v), C-(iii), D-(i), E-(ii)

C. A-(iv), B-(v), C-(iii), D-(i), E-(ii)

D. A-(v), B-(iii), C-(i), D-(ii), E-(iv)

Answer: B

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60. Which one of the following statements about all the four of Spongilla, leech, dophin and penguin is correct ?

A. Penguin is homoiothermic while the remaining three are poikilothermic.

B. Leech is freshwater from while all others are marine.

C. Spongilla has special collared cells called choanocytes, not found in the remaining three.

D. All are bilaterally symmetrical.

Answer: C

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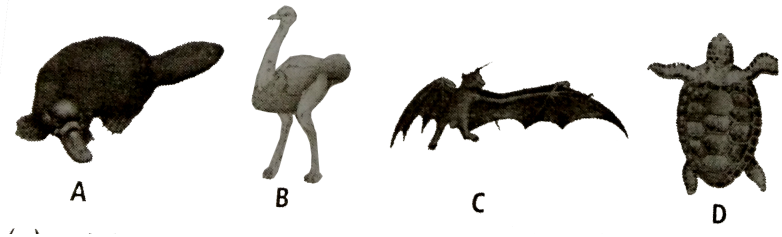
61. Refer to the given figures A-D and select the incorrect statement regarding them.



A. A is a homoiotherm in which pinnae are absent.

B. B is a poikilotherm in which preen glands are present at the base of tail.

C. C is a mammal having 12 pairs of cranial nerves.

D. D si cold blooded having a monocondylic skull.

Answer: B

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62. Which of the following are correct ?

(i) Sponges : Cellular level of organisation

(ii) Cnidaria : Tissue level of organisation

(iii) Platyheminthes : Organ level of organisation

(iv) Annelids, Arthropods, Molluscs, Echinoderms and Chordates : Organ system level of organisation

A. (i) and (ii) only

B. (ii) and (iv) only

C. (ii) and (iii) only

D. (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

Answer: D

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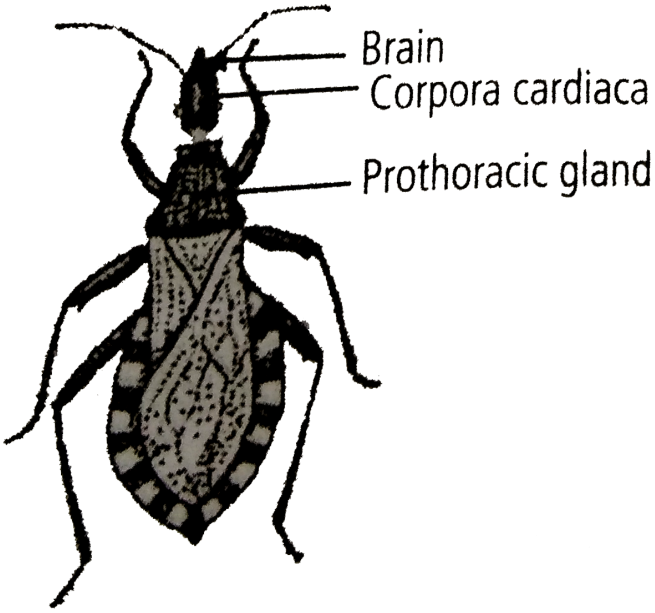
Hots

1. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follows: Rhodinus, a blood-sucking bug, shows five instars before it metamorphoses into an adult. It ahs a very long head with the brain located at tip and an organ called Corpora Cardiaca (C C) behind it. The hormone that ensures the continuum of the juvenile stages is called a juvenile hormone. Behind the head is a pro - thoracic gland, which gets triggered by the Pro - Thoracico - Tropic Hormone (PTTH) to release ecdysone required for molting into an adult.



The following observations were made when the juveniles of this insect were subjected to various conditions :

1. Starved juveniles (any instar) when decapitated $\rightarrow$ remained juveniles and did not molt into adults.

2. Well-fed juveniles (any instar) when decapitated $\rightarrow$ molted into adults.

3. Starved juveniles (any instar) when partially decapitated to remove the brain cells $\rightarrow$ remained juveniles and did not molt into adults.

4. Well - fed juveniles (any instar) when partially deitated to remove the brain cells $\rightarrow$ did not molt into adults.

Which of the following conclusions can be drawn from this data ?

(i) Ecdysone hormone is produced irrespective of the level of feeding.

(ii) C C is the site of production of juvenile hormone.

(iii) PTTH is produced irrespective of the level of feeding.

(iv) Increase in juvenile hormone is an important trigger for production of PTTH.

(v) Absence of C C alone is a trigger for molting into adult form.

(vi) Well-fed larvae in absence of juvenile hotmone can molt into adults.

A. (i), (iii) (iv) and (v)

B. (ii), (iv) and (v)

C. (ii) and (vi)

D. (i) and (iv)

Answer: C

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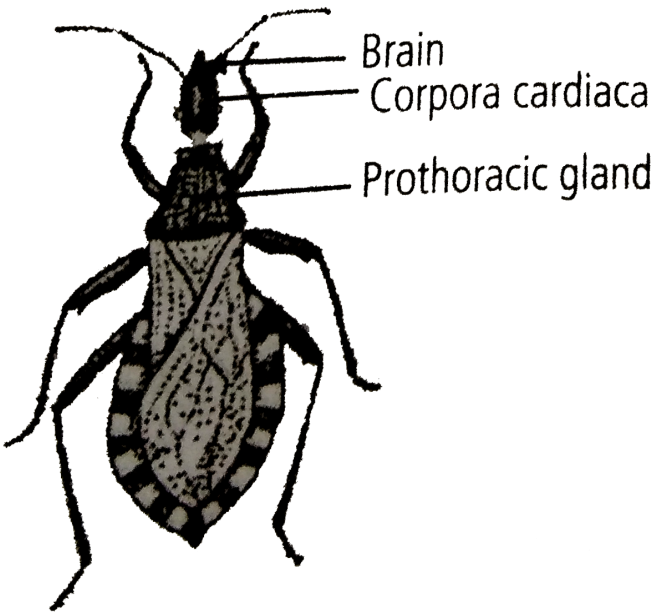

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4. Well - fed juveniles (any instar) when partially deitated to remove the brain cells $\rightarrow$ did not molt into adults.

If an unfed, completely decapitated, fth (final) instar juvenile is connected to a well-fed, decapitated fourth instar juvenile by a glass tube so that fluids can be exchanged, what whill be the expected result ?

A. Both bugs will continue to remain juveniles.

B. Both bugs will molt into adult forms.

C. The bug in the fourth instar will remain as a juvenile while the one in the fifth instar will molt into an adult.

D. The bug in the fourth instar will molt into an adult and the one in the fifth instar will remain as a juvenile.

Answer: B

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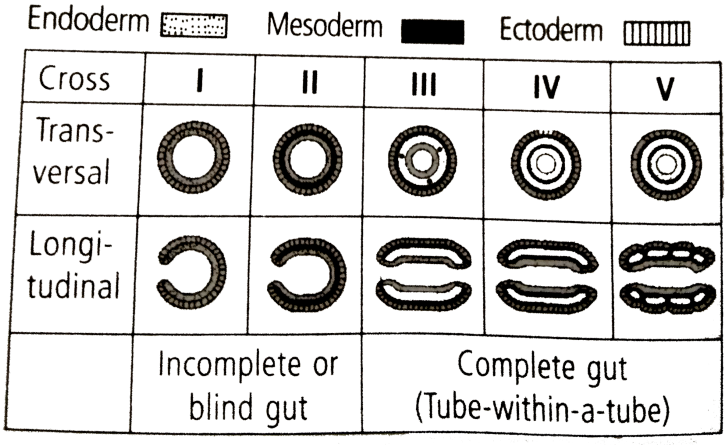
3. Observe the following diagrams of invertebrates embryos illustrating the characteristics of the body plan.

Reference



Select the correct sequence which corresponds to the phyla represented with I, II, III, IV and V.

A.

I	II	III	IV	V
Cnidaria	Platyhelminthes	Annelida	Nematoda	Arthropoda

B.

I	II	III	IV	V
Cnidaria	Platyhelminthes	Nematoda	Arthropoda	Annelida

C.

I	II	III	IV	V
Nematoda	Arthropoda	Platyhrlminthes	Cnidaria	Annelida

D.

I	II	III	IV	V
Annelida	Cnidaria	Arthropoda	Platyhrlminthes	Nematoda

Answer: B

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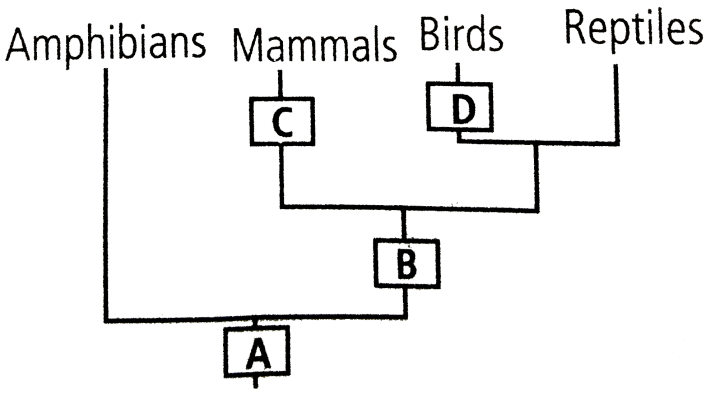
4. Animal classification is depicted below. Mark the correct option.



A. A-Limbs

B-Egg with amnion membrane

C-Milk, hair

D-Feathers

B. A-Egg with amnion membrane

B-Limbs

C-Milk, hair

D-Feathers

C. A-Swin bladder

B-Limbs

C-Milk,hair

D-Feathers

D. A-Milk, hair

B-Limbs

C-Egg with amnion membrane

D-Feathers

Answer: B

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5. Match animals give in column B with their respective mode of locomotion from column A and select the correct option.

$ColumnA$	$ColumnB$
w. Ciliary locomotion	I. Earthworm
x. Looping movement	II. Nereis
y. Alternate movements of multiple limbs	II. Crab
z. Circular and longitudinal muscles in the body	IV. Planaria
	V. Amoeba
	VI. Leech

A. w-I, x-II, y -II, z-IV

B. w-IV, x-VI, y -IV, z-III

C. w-IV, x-II, y-II, z-I

D. w-IV, x-VI, y-II, z-I

Answer: D

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Ncert Examples Problems

1. In some animal groups, the body is found divided into compartments with serial repetition of at least some organs.This characteristic feature is called

A. segmentation

B. metamerism

C. metagenesis

D. metamorphosis

Answer: B

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2. Given below are types of cells present in some animals. Which of the following cells can differentiate to perform different functions ?

A. Choanocytes

B. Interstitial cells

C. Gastrodermal cells

D. Nematocytes

Answer: B

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3. Which one of the following sets of animals share a four chambered heart ?

A. Amphibian, Reptiles, Birds

B. Crocodiles, Birds, Mammals

C. Crocodiles, Lizards, Turtles

D. Lizards, Mammals, Birds

Answer: B

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4. Which of the following pairs of animals has non-glandular skin ?

A. Snake and Frog

B. Chameleon and Turtle

C. Frog and Pigeon

D. Crocodile and Tiger

Answer: B

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5. Birds and mammals share one of the following characteristics as a common feature.

A. Pigmented skin

B. Pneumatic bones

C. Viviparity

D. Warm blooded

Answer: D

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6. Which one of the following sets of animals belong to a single taxonomic group ?

A. Cuttlefish, Jellyfish, Silverfish, Dogfish, Starfish

B. Bat, Pigeon, Butterfly

C. Monkey, Chimpanzee, Man

D. Silkworm, Tapeworm, Earthworm

Answer: C

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7. Which one of the following statements is incorrect ?

A. Mesoglea is present in between ectoderm and endoderm in Obelia.

B. Asterias exhibits radial symmetry.

C. Fasciola is a pseudocoelomate animal.

D. Taenia is a triploblastic animal.

Answer: C

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8. Which one of the following statements is incorrect ?

A. a) In cockroaches and prawns, excretion of waste material occurs through Malpighian tubules.

B. b) In ctenophores, locomotion is mediated by comb plates.

C. c) In Fasciola flame cells take part in excretion

D. d) Earthworm are hermaphrodites and yet cross fertilisation take place among them.

Answer: A

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9. Which one of the following is oviparous ?

A. Platypus

B. Flying fox (Bat)

C. Elephant

D. Whale

Answer: A

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10. Which one of the following is not a poisonous snake ?

A. Cobra

B. Viper

C. Python

D. Krait

Answer: c

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11. Match the following list of animals with their level of organisation.

Division of Labour	Animal
A. Organ level	i. Pheretima
B. Cellular aggregate level	ii. Fasciola
C. Tissue level	iii. Spongilla
D. Organ system level	iv. Obelia

Choose the correct match showing division of labour with animal example.

A. i-B,ii-C, iii-D and iv-A

B. i-B,ii-D, iii-C and iv-A

C. i-D,ii-A, iii-B and iv-C

D. i-A,ii-D, iii-C and iv-B

Answer: c

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12. Body cavity is the cavity present between body wall and gut wall. In some animals the body cavity is not lined by mesoderm.Such animals are called

A. acoelomate

B. pseudocoelomate

C. coelomate

D. haemocoelomate

Answer: b

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13. Match of column A with column B and choose the correct option.

Column A	Column B
A. Porifere	i. Canal system
B. Aschelminthes	ii. Water-vascular system
C. Annelida	iii. Muscular pharynx
D. Arthropoda	iv. Jointed appendages
E. Echinodermata	v. Metameres

A. A-ii, B-iii, C-v, D-iv, E-i

B. A-ii, B-v, C-iii, D-iv, E-i

C. A-i, B-iii, C-v, D-iv, E-ii

D. A-i, B-v, C-iii, D-iv, E-ii

Answer: c

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Assertion Reason Corner

1. Assertion : Sponges exhibit cellular level of organisation.

Reason: In sponges, cells are arranged as loose cell aggregates.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: a

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2. Assertion : Cnidoblasts are present on the tentacles and the body in cnidarians.

Reason : Cnidoblasts are used for anchorage, defence and capture of the prey.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: b

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3. Assertion: Digestion is chiefly extracellular in Ctenophores.

Reason:In Ctenophores, digestive tract is incomplete.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: d

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4. Assertion: Platyhelminthes are generally hermaphrodites.

Reason: In Platyhelminthes, fertilisation is internal.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: b

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5. Assertion :Digested and semi-digested food is absorbed by body surface in tapeworms.

Reason: Digestive organs are absent in tapeworms.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: a

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6. Assertion:Aschelminthes are called as pseudo-coelomates.

Reason : In Aschelminthes, mesoderm is present as scattered pouches in between ectoderm and endoderm.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: a

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7. Assertion:In molluscs, feather-like gills are present in mantle cavity.

Reason: These gills have respiratory and excretory functions.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: b

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8. Assertion:The body of hemichordates is divisible into proboscis, collar and trunk.

Reason: Proboscis gland helps in digestion.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: c

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9. Assertion:Claspers are a distinguishing feature of males in Class Chondricthyes.

Reason: Claspers help in copulation.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: b

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10. Assertion: Osteichthyes fishes swim constantly to avoid sinking .

Reason: Air bladder is absent in fishes of Class Osteichthyes.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: d

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11. Assertion: Amphibian males and females produce lot of gamates.

Reason: Males lack copulatory organ in amphibians.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: b

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12. Assertion:Calotes, Crocodilus and Chelone are members of Class Reptilia.

Reason: Heart is three chambered in Calotes, Crocodilus , and Chelone.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: c

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13. Assertion: In birds , the skin is moist.

Reason: Moist skin of birds reduces effects of friction due to flying in air.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: d

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14. Assertion:Air sacs are connected to lungs in Class Aves.

Reason: Air sacs supplement respiration in birds.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: a

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15. Assertion:Mammalian teeth are heterodont.

Reason: Mammalian teeth are embedded in a socket of jaw.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: b

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Animal Kingdom

1. Which of the following statements is incorrect with regard to bilateral symmetry?

A. Body can be divided into two equal halves by a single plane only.

B. The organisms that show bilateral symmetry have paired body organs that occur on the two sides of a central axis.

C. It is found in all invertebrates and few vertebrates.

D. Spider and crab show bilateral symmetery.

Answer: C

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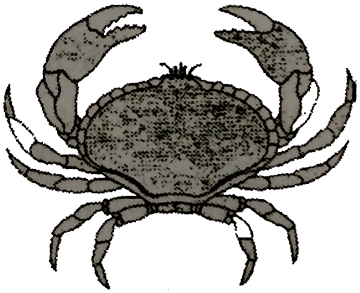
2. Identify type of symmetery in the given animals A and B.

A



B

A. $\begin{matrix} A & B \\ Bilateral & Asymmeterical \end{matrix}$

B. $\begin{matrix} A & B \\ Bilateral & Bilateral \end{matrix}$

C. $\begin{matrix} A & B \\ Radial & Bilateral \end{matrix}$

D. $\begin{matrix} A & B \\ Radial & Radial \end{matrix}$

Answer: C

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3. Diploblastic and triploblastic are terms that describe

A. the number of invaginations during embroyonic development

B. the number of germinal layers during embryonic development

C. the number of germinal layers during embryonic development

D. the number of cell types during development.

Answer: C

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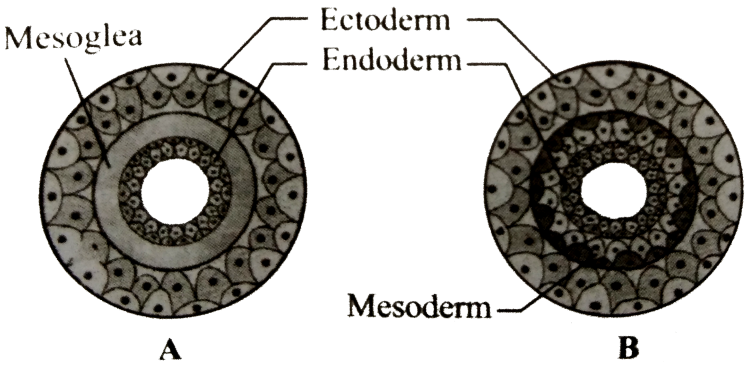
4. The animals posseing the following type of germ layers (A and B) are called _____and____respectively.



A. diploblastic, triploblastic

B. triploblastic,diploblastic

C. diploblastic, diploblastic

D. triploblastic, triploblastic

Answer: A

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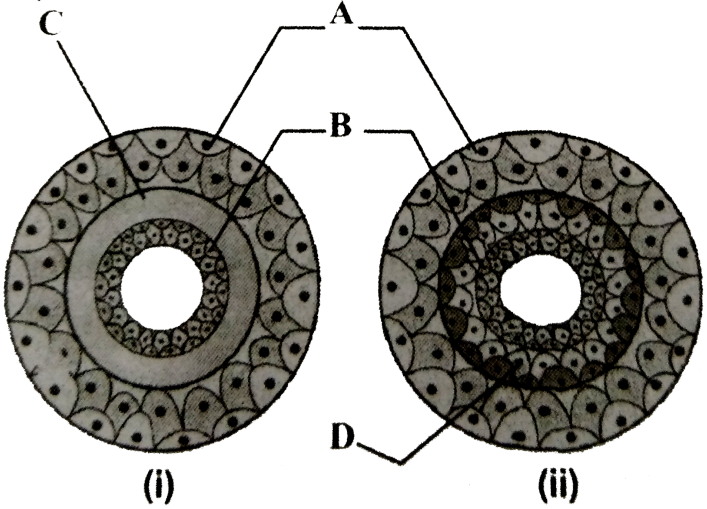
5. Examine the figures of diploblastic (i) and triploblastic (ii) organisation in animals given below and identify the labelled parts A to D.



A. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ \text{Mesoglea} & \text{Ectoderm} & \text{Endoderm} & \text{Mesoderm} \end{matrix}$

B. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ \text{Endoderm} & \text{Mesoderm} & \text{Mesoglea} & \text{Ectoderm} \end{matrix}$

C. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ \text{Mesoderm} & \text{Mesoglea} & \text{Ectoderm} & \text{Endoderm} \end{matrix}$

D. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ \text{Ectoderm} & \text{Endoderm} & \text{Mesoglea} & \text{Mesoderm} \end{matrix}$

Answer: D

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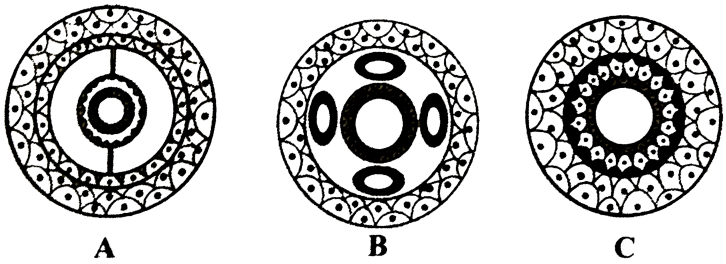
6. The figures give below show the types of coelom. Identify them and select the correct group of organisms which possess tham.



A. A Annelids B Aschelminthes C Platyhelimthes

B. A Molluscs B Arthropods C Platyhelimthes

C. A Echinoderms B Aschelminthes C Annelids

D. A Echinoderms B Arthropods C Platyhelminthes

Answer: A

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7. Which of the following are correct?

(i)Diploblastic : Poriferans, Coelenterates

(ii)Triploblastic : Platyheliminthes to Chorodates

(iii)Acoelomate : Poriferans,Coelenterates,Platyhelminthes

(iv)Pseudocoelomate : Aschelminthes /Roundworms

(v)Eucoelomate : Annelids to Chordates

A. (ii),(iii),(iv) and (v)

B. (ii) and (v)

C. (i),(ii) and (v)

D. (i),(ii),(iv) and (v)

Answer: D

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8. Select the correct matching of animals, their symmetry, organisation and coelom type.

A.

Animals	Symmetry	Organisation	Coelom type
Ctenophores	Radial	Diploblastic	Pseudocoelomates

B.

Animals	Symmetry	Organisation	Coelom type
Echinoderms	Bilateral	Triploblastic	Coelomates

C.

Animals	Symmetry	Organisation	Coelom type
Platyhelminthes	Bilateral	Triploblastic	Acoelomates

D.

Animals	Symmetry	Organisation	Coelom type
Annelids	Biradial	Diploblastic	Coelomates

Answer: C

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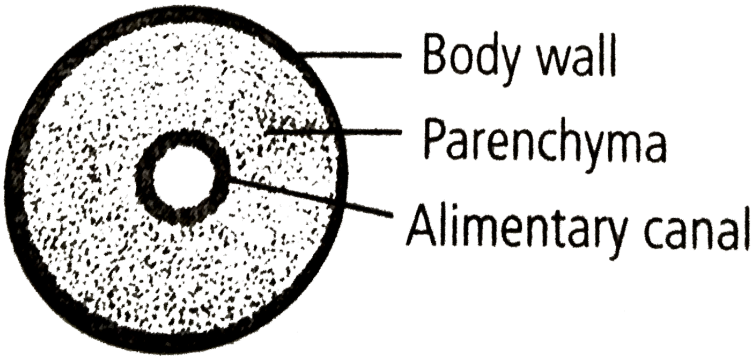
9. The given figures shown a cross section of the body of an invertebrate.

Identify the animal which has such body plan.



A. Cockroach (Arthropoda)

B. Poundworm (Aschelminthes)

C. Planaria (Platyhelminthes)

D. Earthworm (Annelida)

Answer: C

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10. Select the correct statement

A. Both statements 1 and 2 are correct.

B. Statement 1 is correct but statements 2 is incorrect.

C. Statement 1 is incorrect but statement 2 is correct

D. Both statements 1 and 2 are incorrect

Answer: D

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11. Which of the following is correctly matched?

A. Radial symmetry - Coelenterates

B. Coelomates - Aschelminthes

C. Metamerism - Molluscs

D. Triploblastic - Spongs

Answer: A

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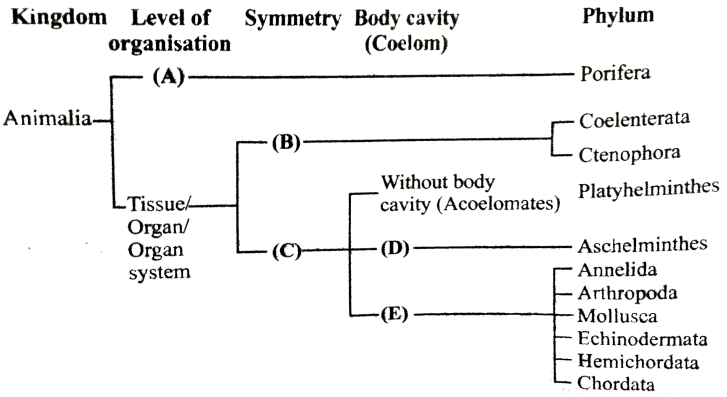
12. Study carefully the given flow chart and fill in the blanks (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E).



A.

A	B	C	D
Cellular level	Bilateral symmetry	Radial symmetry	Pseudo-colo

B.

A	B	C	D
Cellular level	Radial symmetry	Bilateral symmetry	Coelomates

C.

A	B	C	D
Cellular level	Bilateral symmetry	Radial symmetry	Coelomates

D.

A	B	C	D
Cellular level	Radial symmetry	Bilateral symmetry	Pseudocoelo

Answer: D

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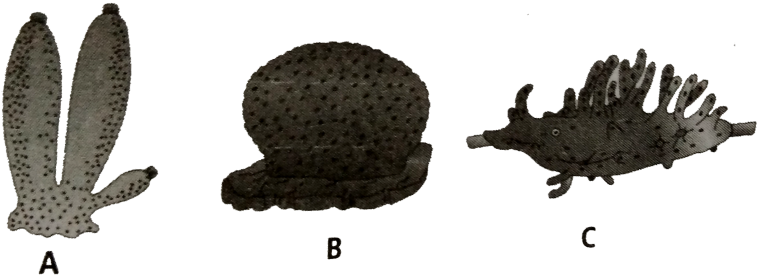
13. Identify the given figures A, B and C and select the correct option.



A.

A	B	C
Sycon	Euspongia	Spongilla

B.

A	B	C
Euspongia	Spongilla	Sycon

C.

A	B	C
Spongilla	Sycon	Euspongia

D.

A	B	C
Euspongia	Sycon	Spongilla

Answer: A

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14. In the most simple type of canal system of Porifera, which of the following ways exhibit water flow?

A. Ostia $\rightarrow$ Spongocoel $\rightarrow$ Osculum $\rightarrow$ Exterior

B. Spongocoel $\rightarrow$ Ostia $\rightarrow$ Osculum $\rightarrow$ Exterior

C. Osculum $\rightarrow$ Spongocoel $\rightarrow$ Ostia $\rightarrow$ Exterior

D. Osculum $\rightarrow$ Ostia $\rightarrow$ Spongocoel $\rightarrow$ Exterior

Answer: A

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15. Which of the following is not a characteristic feature of sponges?

A. Cellular level of organisation

B. Presence of ostia

C. Intracellular digestion

D. Body supported by chitin

Answer: D

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16. Which is not correct for sponges?

A. Internal fertilisation

B. External fertilisation

C. Gemmule formation

D. Gametes are formed from epidermal cells

Answer: B

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17. The statements given below shows some characteristics of a phylum. Identify it.

(i) Tissue absent (ii) Internal fertilisation

(iii) Developments is indirect

(iv) Spongocelate with ostia (many) and single osculum and cancal system

(v) Sexes are hermaphrodite.

A. Cnidaria

B. Porifera

C. Platyhelminthes

D. Ctenophora

Answer: B

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18. Which of the following statements is correct for sponges without exception?

A. They all have calcareous spicules.

B. They have high regenerative power.

C. They are found only in marine water.

D. They are all radially symmetrical.

Answer: B

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19. Which of the following is not a correct match of animal and its habitat?

A. Hydra vulgaris - Sea water

B. Hydra gangetica - Freshwater

C. Obelia - Sea water

D. Physalia - Sea water

Answer: A

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20. Stinging capsules (nematocysts) are found in

A. Scypha and brian coral

B. Cliona and Chalina

C. Sea pen and sea fan

D. Grantia and Velella

Answer: C

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21. Match the following plant products to respective plant from which they are obtained

	Column I		Column II
(a)	Commerical rubber	(i)	Manihot
(b)	Chicle gum	(ii)	Carica
(c)	Papain	(iii)	Achras
(d)	Opium	(iv)	Papaver

A. A-(iii), B-(ii), C-(i), D-(iv)

B. A-(iv), B-(iii), C-(ii), D - (i)

C. A-(iv)B-(ii), C-(iii), D -(i)

D. A-(ii), B-(iii), C-(i), D -(iv)

Answer: C

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22. Which of the following have porous body and are diploblastic?

A. Aurelia and Obelia

B. Adamsia and Euplectella

C. Leucosolenia and Spongilla

D. Sycon and Hydra

Answer: C

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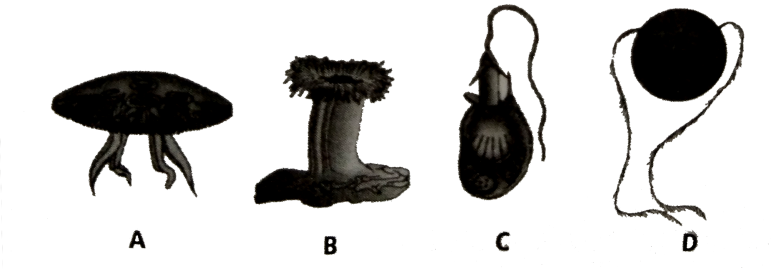
23. Identify the figures A, B, C and D and select the correct option.



A. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ \text{Pleurobrachia} & \text{Cnidoblast} & \text{Aurelia} & \text{Adamsia} \end{matrix}$

B. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ \text{Aurelia} & \text{Adamsia} & \text{Cnidoblast} & \text{Pleurobrachia} \end{matrix}$

C. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ \text{Cnidoblast} & \text{Pleurobrachia} & \text{Adamsia} & \text{Aurelia} \end{matrix}$

D. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ \text{Adamsia} & \text{Aurelia} & \text{Pleurobrachia} & \text{Cnidoblast} \end{matrix}$

Answer: B

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24. The characters given below are shown by

(i) Extracellular and intracellular digestion

(ii) Exclusively marine, radially symmetrical, diploblastic, tissue level of organisation

(iii) Bisexual, fertilisation external and indirect development

(iv) No asexual reproduction

(v) Presence of comb plates

A. Cnidaria

B. Porifera

C. Ctenophora

D. none of these

Answer: C

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25. Given below are three statements regarding Aschelminthes.

(i) They are bilaterally symmetrical and triploblastic.

(ii) They are dioecious.

(iii) All are plant or animal parasites.

Select the option that has both the correct statemets.

A. (i) and (iii)

B. (i) and (iii)

C. (ii) and (iii)

D. None of these

Answer: A

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26. In which of the following entropy increases?

A. Aschelminthes

B. Arthropoda

C. Annelida

D. Platyhelminthes

Answer: C

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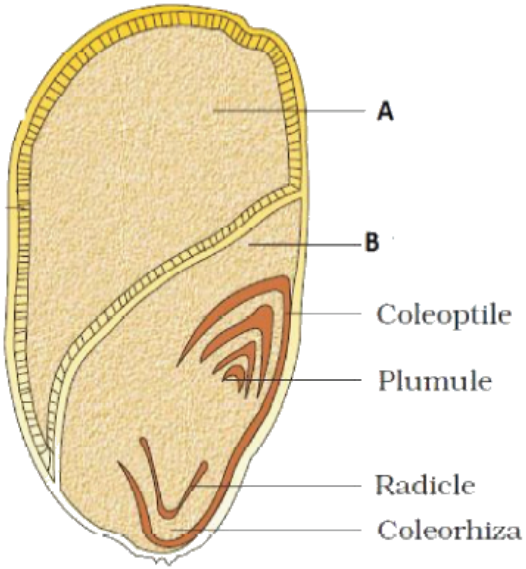
27. In the following diagram label A and B



A. A-Liver fluke, B-Male roundworm, C-Hirudinaria, D-Nereis

B. A-Liver fluke, B-Female roundworm, C-Hirundinaria, D-Nereis

C. A-Liver fluke, B-Male roundworm, C-Nereis, D-Hirundinaria

D. A-Liver fluke, B-Female roundworm, C-Nereis, D-Hirundineria

Answer: D

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28. Match the following Columns

	Column I		Column II
$A.$	Bulliform cells	(i)	Stomata
$B.$	Guard cells	(ii)	Aerating pore
$C.$	Lenticel	(iii)	Accessory cells
$D.$	Subsidiary cell	(iv)	Isobilateral leaf

A. A-(ii), B-(i), C-(iv),D-(v),E-(iii)

B. A-(ii),B-(iv),C-(i),D-(v),E-(iii)

C. A-(v),B-(i),C-(ii),D-(ii),E-(iv)

D. A-(iii),B-(iv),C-(i),D-(v),E-(ii)

Answer: D

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29. Consider the following statements $(A - C)$ each with two blanks.

A. Animals like Hydra and jelly fis depict $\underline{(i)}$ symmetry whereas earthworm and leech show $\underline{(ii)}$ symmetry.

B. In $\underline{(iii)}$ and $\underline{(iv)}$ digestive tract has only single opening (mouth) and is said to be incomplete.

C. Trichinella (Trichina worm) is a cosmopolitan $\underline{(v)}$ parasite whereas Fasciola (live fluke) lives in the bile ducts of the liver of $\underline{(vi)}$

Which one of the following options, correctly fills any two statements?

A. (i)-bilateral, (ii)-radial

(v)-snail, (vi)-human

B. (iii)-Porifera, (iv)-Pisces

(v)-human, (vi)-sheep

C. (i)-radial, (vi)-bilateral

(iii)-Coelenterata, (iv)-Platyhelminthes

D. (iii)-Amphibia, (iv)-Annelida

(v)-mosquito, (vi)-human

Answer: C

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30. With reference to magnetic dipole, match the tems of Column I with the tems of Column Ii and Choose the correct option from the codes given below.

Column I		Column II
(A) Dipole moment	(p)	$-M \cdot B$
(B) Equatiorial field for a short dipole	(q)	$M \times B$
(C) Axial field for a short dipole	(r)	$-\mu_0 m / 4\pi r^3$
(D) External field : Torque	(s)	$\mathbf{m}$
(E) External field : Energy	(t)	$\mu_0 2m / 4\pi r^3$

A. A-(ii),B-(i),C-(v),D-(iv),E-(iii)

B. A-(i),B-(ii),C-(iii),D-(v),E-(iv)

C. A-(i),B-(ii),C-(iv),D-(iii),E-(v)

D. A-(ii),B-(i),C-(iv),D-(v),E-(iii)

Answer: D

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31. Thalassemia and sickle cell anemia are caued due to problem in globin molecule synthesis . Select the correct statement.

A. Both statements 1 and 2 are correct.

B. Statement 1 is correct but statements 2 is incorrect.

C. Statement 1 is incorrect but statement 2 is correct

D. Both statements 1 and 2 are incorrect

Answer: A

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32. What is common between earthworm and Periplaneta?

A. Both have red coloured blood.

B. Both posses anal styles

C. Both have Malpighian tubules

D. Both have segmented body

Answer: D

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33. Which of the following are examples of Arthropoda?

A. Silver fish, star fish, prawn

B. Clam worm, apple snail, honey bee

C. Sea star, tongue worm, scorpion

D. Cockroach, scorpion, prawn

Answer: D

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34. Among the following organisms which is a completely non-parasitic form?

A. Sea anemone

B. Tapeworm

C. Leech

D. Mosquito

Answer: A

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35. Which one of the following features is common in silver fish,scorpion, dragonfly and prawn?

A. Three pairs of legs and segmented body

B. Chitinous cuticle and two pairs of antennae

C. Jointed appendages and chitinous exoskeleton

D. Cephalothorax and tracheae

Answer: C

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36. What is common among crab and honeybee?

A. Jointed legs

B. Metamorphosis

C. Compound eyes

D. Poison glands

Answer: A

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37. How do you differentiate a butterfly from a moth?

A. Moth has feathery antennae but bufferfly has club shaped antennae.

B. Moth has one pair of wings but butterfly has two pairs of wings.

C. Moth is diurnal but butterfly is nocturnal.

D. Moth has simple eyes but bufferfly has compound eyes.

Answer: A

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38. What is true about Nereis, scorpion, cockroah and silver fish?

A. They all possess dorsal heart.

B. None of them is aquatic

C. They all belong to the same phylum.

D. They all have jointed paired appendages.

Answer: A

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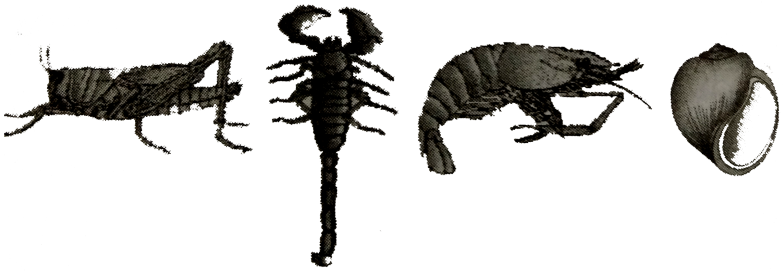
39. Identify the figures A, B ,C and D given below and select the correct option.



A. A-Locust,B-Scorpion, C-Prawn, D-Pila

B. A-Locust, B-Prawn, C-Scorpion, D-Pila

C. A-Locust, B-Scorpion, C-Prawn, D-Snail

D. A-Bufferfly, B-Scorpion, C-Prawn, D-Pila

Answer: A

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40. Read the following statements and select the incorrect ones.

(i) Circulatory system in arthorpods is of closed type.

(ii) Parapodia in annelids help in swimming.

(iii) Phylum Mollusca is the second largest animal phylum.

(iv) Aschelminthes are dioecious.

A. (i) and (iii) only

B. (i) only

C. (iii) only

D. (iii) and (iv) only

Answer: B

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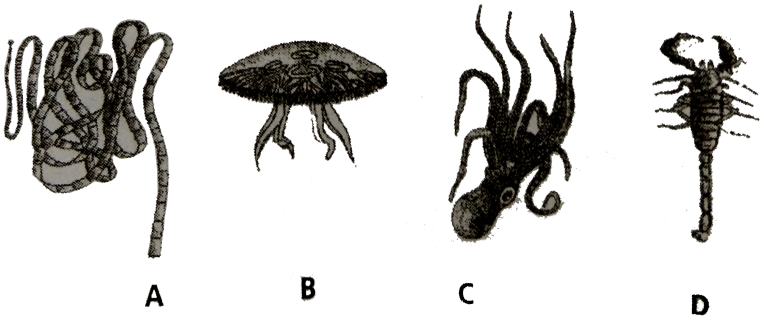
41. The given figures $(A - D)$ show four animals. Select the correct option with respect to a common characteristic of any two of these animals.



A. A and D respire mainly through body wall

B. B and C show radial symmetry.

C. A and B have cnidoblasts for self-defence.

D. C and D have a true coelom.

Answer: D

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42. Which one of the following statements about certain given animals is corret?

A. Roundworms are pseudocoelomates.

B. Mollucus are acoelomates.

C. Annelids are pseudocoelomates.

D. Flatworms are coelomates.

Answer: A

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43. Phylum Mollusca can be distinguished from other invertebrates by the presence of

A. bilateral symmetry and exoskeleton

B. a mantle and gills

C. shell and non-segmented body

D. a mantle and non-segmented body

Answer: D

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44. Fill up the blank spaces in the tabe below by selecting the correct option.

Phylum/Class	Excretory organ	Circulatory system	Respiratory organ
Arthropoda	A	B	Lungs/Gills/Trac
C	Nephridia	Closed	Skin
D	Methanephridia	Open	E

A.

A	B	C	D	E
Green gland	Closed	Mollusca	Annelida	Tracheal system

B.

A	B	C	D	E
Malpighian tubule	Open	Annelida	Mollusca	Feather-like gills

C.

A	B	C	D	E
Antennary gland	Open	Porifera	Amphibia	Lungs

D.

A	B	C	D	E
Nephridia	Closed	Mollusca	Annelida	Lungs

Answer: B

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45. Which one of the following is a matching set of a phylum and its three examples?

A. Porifera- Spongilla, Euplectella, Pennatula

B. Cnidaria-Dentallium, Physalia, Aurelia

C. Plathyhelminthes-Planaria, Schistosoma, Enterobius

D. Mollusca-Loligo,Teredo, Octopus

Answer: D

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46. Which of the following is commonly called "pearl oyster" ?

A. Limulus

B. Dentalium

C. Pinctada

D. Aurelia

Answer: C

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47. Bilateral symmetry, segmentation, coelom and open circulatory system characterises which of the following phyla?

A. Annelida

B. Mollusca

C. Arthropoda

D. Echinodermata

Answer: C

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48. You have discovered an animal having characters like, triploblastic, bilateral symmetry, coelomate, chitinous exoskeleton, head, thorax and abdomen as bidy parts, and jointed appendages.

You should place the animal under

A. mollusca

B. arthropoda

C. annelida

D. achinodermata

Answer: B

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49. Which of the following statements are incorrec?

(i) Parapodia are lateral appendages in arthropods used for swimming.

(ii) Radula in molluscs are structures involved in excretion.

(iii) Aschelminthes are dioecious.

(iv) Echinoderm adults show radial symmetry.

(v) Ctenophorans are diploblastic

A. (i) and (ii)

B. (i) and (iii)

C. (i),(iv) and (v)

D. (iii) and (v)

Answer: A

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50. In which one of the following, the genus name, its two characters and its phylum are not correctly matched?

Genus name	Characters	Phylum
(d)Periplaneta	(i)Jointed appendages (ii)Chitinous exoskeleton	Arthropoda

	Genus name	Characters	Phylum
A.	Pila	(i)Body segmented (ii)Mouth with radula	Mollusca

	Genus name	Characters	Phylum
B.	Asterias	(i)Spiny skinned (ii)Water vascular	Echinodermate
	Genus name	Characters	Phylum
C.	Sycon	(i)Pore bearing (ii)Cancal system	Porifera
	Genus name	Characters	Phylum
D.	Periplaneta	(i)Jointed appendages (ii)Chitinous exoskeleton	Arthropoda

Answer: A

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51. Match the animal names listed under column I with the zoological names gives under column II and select the correct option from the gives codes.

$ColumnI$	$ColumnII$
(Common name)	(Zoological name)
A. Starfish	(i)Sepia
B. Jellyfish	(ii)Asterias
C. Devilfish	(iii)Aurelia
D. Cuttlefish	(iv)Octopus
	(v)Hippocampus

A. A-(ii),B-(iii),C-(iv),D-(i)`

B. A-(iii),B-(iv),C-(i),D-(v)`

C. A-(ii),B-(i),C-(iv),D-(iii)

D. A-(iv),B-(i),C-(iv),D-(ii)

Answer: A

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52. Which one of the following groups of three animals is correctly matched with their one characteristic morphological feature?

A.

Animals	Morphological features
Scorpion, spider cockroach	−Ventral solid central nervous system

B.

Animals	Morphological features
Cockroach,locust,Taenia	−Metameric segmentation

C.

Animals	Morphological features
Liver fluke, sea anemone, sea cucumber	−Bilateral symmetry

D.

Animals	Morphological features
Centipede,prawn,sea urchin	−Jointed appendages

Answer: A

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53. Match column I with column II and select the correct option from the codes gives below.

$Column I$	$Column II$
A. Hirudin	(i) Hydra
B. Canal system	(ii) Echinodermata
C. Nematocysts	(iii) Leech
D. Feather star	(iv) Sponges
E. Insects	(v) Termites

A. A-(iv),B-(iii),C-(ii),D-(i),E-(v)

B. A-(v),B-(iv),C-(i),D-(iii),E-(ii)

C. A-(iii),B-(iv),C-(i),D-(ii),E-(v)

D. A-(ii),B-(i),C-(iv),D-(v),E-(iii)

Answer: C

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54. Identify the animal (A) and name the phylum to which its belongs (B).

A

A. A-Balanoglossus, B-Hemichordata

B. A-Balanoglossus,B-Cephalochordata

C. A-Nereis, B-Urochordata

D. A-Nereis,B-Annelida

Answer: A

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55. Which one of the following is a matching pair of a body feature and the animal possessing it?

A. Ventral central nervous system - Leech

B. Pharyngeal gill slits absent in embryo- Chameleon

C. Ventral heart - Scorpion

D. Post-anal tail - Octopus

Answer: A

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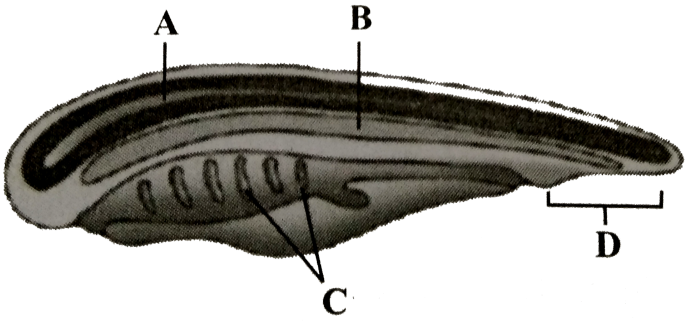
56. Animals belonging to Phylum Chordata are fundamentally characterised by the presence of structures noted as A, B C and D. Identify them and select the correct option.



A. A-Notochord, B-Nerve cord,

C-Gill slits, D-Post-anal part

B. A-Nerve cord, B-Notochord,

C-Gill slits, D-Post-anal part

C. A-Nerve cord, B-Notochord,

C-Post-anal part, D-Gill slits

D. A-Nerve cord, B-Gill slits,

C-Notochord, D-Post-anal part

Answer: B

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57. Which one of the following phyla is correctly matched with its two general characteristics?

A. Echinodermata- pentamerous radial symmetry and mostly internal fertilisation

B. Mollusca- normally oviparous and development through a trochophore or veliger larva

C. Arthropoda- body divided into head, thorax and abdomen and respiration by mouth

D. Chordata - notochord persists throughout and separate anal and urinary openings to the outside

Answer: B

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58. The echinoderms, hemichordates and chordates had which of the following larve as a common ancestral form?

A. Tornaria

B. Trochophore

C. Dipelurula

D. Bipinnaria

Answer: C

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59. Crocodile and penguin are similar to whale and dog fish in which one of the following features?

A. Posses a solid single stranded central nervous system

B. Lay eggs and guard them till they hatch

C. Posses bony skeleton

D. Have gill slits at some stage

Answer: D

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60. Read the given statements and select the correct option.

Statement 1 : Urochordates and cephalochordates are often called invertebrate chordates.

Statement 2: They are a connecting link between the invertebrates and the chordates.

A. Both statements 1 and 2 are correct.

B. Statement 1 is correct but statements 2 is incorrect.

C. Statement 1 is incorrect but statement 2 is correct

D. Both statements 1 and 2 are incorrect

Answer: B

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61. Read the given statements and select the correct option.

Statement 1 : Cephalochordate bears notochord throughout their life.

Statement 2: In cephalochordates, notochord extends from head to tail.

A. Both statements 1 and 2 are correct.

B. Statement 1 is correct but statements 2 is incorrect.

C. Statement 1 is incorrect but statement 2 is correct

D. Both statements 1 and 2 are incorrect

Answer: A

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62. Match column I with column II and select the correct option from the given codes.

$Column I$	$Column II$
A. Cyclostomers	(i)Hemichordata
B. Aves	(ii)Urochordata
C. Tunicates	(iii)Agnatha
D. Balanoglossus	(iv)Pisces
E. Osteichthyes	(v)Tetrapod

A. A-(i), B-(ii), C-(iii), D-(iv), E-(v)

B. A-(ii), B-(iii), C-(iv), D-(i), E-(v)

C. A-(iii), B-(v), C-(ii), D-(i), E-(iv)

D. A-(iii), B-(i), C-(v), D-(ii), E-(iv)

Answer: C

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63. Which one of the following statements is incorrect about the occurrence of notochord ?

A. It is present only in larval tail in ascidian

B. It is replaced by a vertebral column in adult frog.

C. It is absent throughout life in humans from the very beginning.

D. It is present throughout life in Amphixus.

Answer: C

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64. In some chordates, the notochord is modified as the vertebral column. Such animals are called vertebrates. Which one of the following statements makes sense?

A. It is present only in larval tail in ascidian

B. All vertebrates are chordates but all chordates are all chordates are vertebrates.

C. All vertebrates are chordates but all chordates are not vertebrates.

D. Chordates are not vertebrates and vertebrates are not chordates.

Answer: C

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65. A common characteristic of all vertebrates without exception is

A. the division of body into head, neck, trunk and tial

B. their body covered with an exoskeleton

C. the possession of two pairs of functional appendages

D. the presence of well-developed skull.

Answer: D

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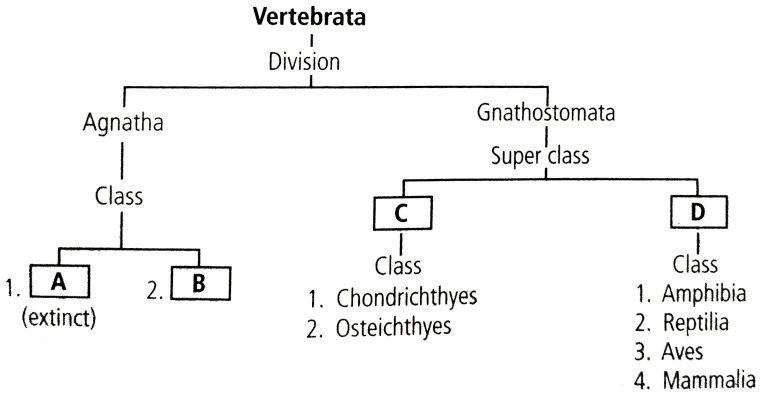
66. Go through the following flow chart for division of subphylum vertebrate. Fill the graph A, B, C and D and select the correct option.



A. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ \text{Ostracodermi} & \text{Cyclostomata} & \text{Pisces} & \text{Tetrapoda} \end{matrix}$

B. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ \text{Cyclostomata} & \text{Ostracodermi} & \text{Pisces} & \text{Tetrapoda} \end{matrix}$

C. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ \text{Ostracodermi} & \text{Tetrapoda} & \text{Cyclostomata} & \text{Pisces} \end{matrix}$

D. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ \text{Pisces} & \text{Ostracodermi} & \text{Tetrapoda} & \text{Cyclostomata} \end{matrix}$

Answer: A

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67. Match column I with column II and select the correct option from the gives codes.

$Column I$	$Column II$
A. Wings	(i) Reptiles
B. Operculum	(ii) Chondrichthyes
C. Scutes	(iii) Birds
D. Cartilaginous endoskeletion	(iv) Osteichthyes

A. A-(iii),B-(i), C-(iv), D-(ii)

B. A-(i), B-(iii), C-(iv),D-(ii)

C. A-(iv), B-(iii), C-(ii), D-(i)

D. A-(iii), B-(iv), C-(i), D-(ii)

Answer: D

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68. Match the excretory organs listed under column I with the animals given under column II and select the correct option.

$Column I$ (Excretory organs)	$Column II$ (Animals)
A. Nephridia	(i)Hydra
B. Malpighian tubules	(ii)Leech
C. Protonephridia	(iii)Shark
D. Kidneys	(iv)Roundworms
	(v)Cockroach

A. A-(ii), B-(v), C-(iv), D-(iii)

B. A-(iv), B-(iii), C-(i), D-(v)

C. A-(v), B-(ii), C-(iv), D-(iii)

D. A-(ii), B-(iv), C-(v), D-(i)

Answer: A

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69. To which classes do the following animals belong? A-Petromyzon, B-Scoliodon, C-Pristis

A. A-Cyclostomate, B-Chondrichthyes, C-Chondrichthyes

B. A-Osteichthyes, B-Chondrichthyes, C-Chondrichthyes

C. A-Oseichthyes, B-Chondrichthyes, C-Osteichthyes

D. A-Osteichthyes, B-Chondrichthyes, C-Cyclostomata

Answer: A

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70. Which of the following is/are not the characteristics of the Class Osteichthyes?

(i) Body is streamlined and mouth is terminal.

(ii) Gills are convered by operculum.

(iii) Skin convered with cycloid and placoid scales.

(iv) Many of them are viviparous.

A. (iv) only

B. (iii) and (iv)

C. (i), (iii) and (iv)

D. (i) and (ii)

Answer: B

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71. Select the correct option in respect of characteristics of each group.

Cyclostomes	Chondrichthyes	Osteichthy
(i)Suking mouth	Ventral mouth	Terminal r
(ii)Scales absent	Placoid scales	Cycloid/C
(iii)Marine	Marine	Marine adr
$(iv)6-15$pairs of gills	$5-7$pairs of gills without operculum	4pairs of gi

A. (i) and (ii) are correct

B. (i) and (iv) are correct

C. Only (iii) is correct

D. All are correct.

Answer: D

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72. Match column I with column II and select the correct option from the gives codes.

A. Cartilaginous fishes	(i)Usually external fertilisation
B. Bony fishes	(ii)Internal fertilisation
	(iii)Mostly oviparous
	(iv)Mostly viviparous
	(v)Direct development

A. A-(i), (iii),(v), B-(ii), (iv)

B. A-(ii), (iv), B-(i), (iii), (v)

C. A-(iii), (v), B-(i), (ii), (iv)

D. A-(i), (ii), (iv), B-(iii), (v)

Answer: B

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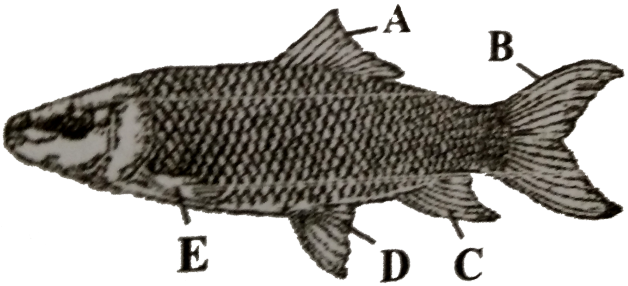
73. The figure of Labeo rohita is given below. Identify the parts labelled as A, B,C, D and E.



A. A Anal fin B Dorsal fin C Caudal fin D Pectroal fin E Pelvic fin

B. A Anal fin B Caudal fin C Dorsal fin D Pectroal fin E Pelvic fin

C. A Dorsal fin B Caudal fin C Anal fin D Pelvic fin E Pectroal fin

D. A Dorsal fin B Caudal fin C Pectoral fin D Anal fin E Pelvic fin

Answer: C

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74. Which of the following is a correct match?

A. Lamprey - Chondrichthyes

B. Saw fish - Cyclostomata

C. Sea horse - Osteichthyes

D. Hagfish - Osteichthyes

Answer: C

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75. Which of the following group is formed of only the hermaphordite organisms?

A. Earthworm, tapeworm, housefly, frog

B. Earthworm, tapeworm, sea horse, housefly

C. Earthworm, leech, sponge, roundworn

D. Earthworm, tapeworm, leech, sponge

Answer: D

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76. Which of the following statements is/are correct or incorrect regarding Class Amphibia?

(i) Body is divisible into head and trunk. Tail is present in some amphibians.

(ii) Show respiration by gills, lungs and through skin.

(iii) Has scales in all its members.

(iv) Can lead dual life (aquatic and terrestrial)

(v) Has eyelids.

A. All are correct

B. (i) and (iv) are correct

C. Only (iii) is incorrect

D. Only (ii) is incorrect.

Answer: C

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77. Read the give statements and select the correct option.

Statement 1 : Amphibians often hibernate in winter and aestivate in summer.

Statement 2 : They are poikilothermic animals and cannot regulate body temperature.

A. Both statements 1 and 2 are correct.

B. Statement 1 is correct but statements 2 is incorrect.

C. Statement 1 is incorrect but statement 2 is correct

D. Both statements 1 and 2 are incorrect

Answer: A

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78. The limbless amphibian is

A. Ichthyophis

B. Hyla

C. Rana

D. Salamandra

Answer: A

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79. Identify the given animal.

A. Naja

B. Ornithorhynchus

C. Struthio

D. Chameleon

Answer: D

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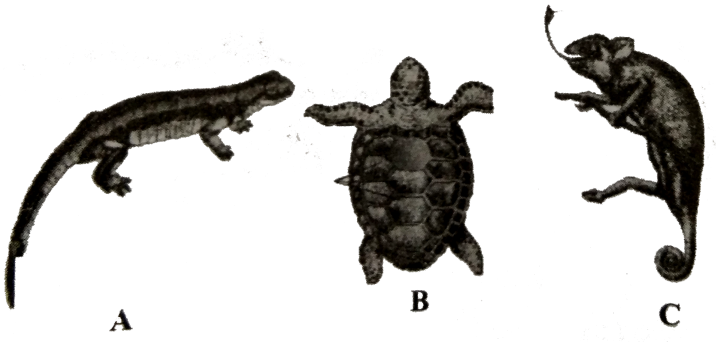
80. Identify the following animals and the classes to which they belong.



A. A-Salamandra, Amphibia, B-Chelone, Reptilia, C-Chameleon, Reptilia

B. A-Salamandra, Reptilia, B-Chelone, Reptilia, C-Chameleon, Reptilia

C. A-Salamandra, Amphibia, B-Chelone, Amphibia, C-Chameleon, Amphibia

D. A-Salamandra, Urochordata, B-Chelone, Cephalochordata, C-Chameleon, Hemichorodata

Answer: A

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81. Match the columns and select the correct option.

$ColumnI$	$ColumnII$
$A.$ Octopus	(i)Limbs
$B.$ Crocodile	(ii)Comb plates
$C.$ Catla	(iii)Arms
$D.$ Ctenoplane	(iv)Fins

A. A-(ii),B-(i),C-(iii),D-(iv)

B. A-(iv),B-(ii),c-(i),D-(iii)

C. A-(i),B-(iii),C-(ii),D-(iv)

D. A-(iii),B-(i),C-(iv),D-(ii)

Answer: D

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82. Amphibians share with reptiles all of the following characters except

A. ventral heart

B. external fertilisation and indirect development

C. dioecious, oviparous

D. cold blooded or poikilotherms

Answer: B

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83. Which of the following is a true nut?

A. Pheretima - Sexual dimorphism

B. Musca - Complete metamorphosis

C. Chameleon - Minicry

D. Taenia - Polymorphism

Answer: B

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84. Match column I with column II and select the correct option from the codes given below.

$Column I$	$Column II$
(Scientific name)	(Common name)
A. Testudo	(i) Tortoise
B. Calotes	(ii) Garden lizard
C. hydrophis	(iii) Wall lizard
D. Hemidactylus	(iv) Sea snake

A. A-(i),B-(ii),C-(iii), D-(iv)

B. A-(i),B-(ii),C-(iv),D-(iii)

C. A-(ii),B-(i),C-(iii),D-(iv)

D. A-(iv),B-(iii),C-(ii),D-(i)

Answer: B

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85. The characteristics given below are associated with

(i) Body is covered by dry and cornified skin, epidermal scales or scutes

(ii) They have no external ear

(iii) Crawling, creeping habit

(iv) 2 chambered heart.

A. reptile

B. bird

C. amphibian

D. Osteichthyes

Answer: A

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86. Which of the following is incorrectly matched ?

A. Spiny tailed lizard - Uromastix hardwickii

B. Garden lizard - Hemidactylus flaviviridis

C. Gila monster - Heloderma

D. Moniter lizard - Varanus

Answer: B

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87. The flightless bird among the following is

A. Columba

B. Neophron

C. Struthio

D. Corvus

Answer: C

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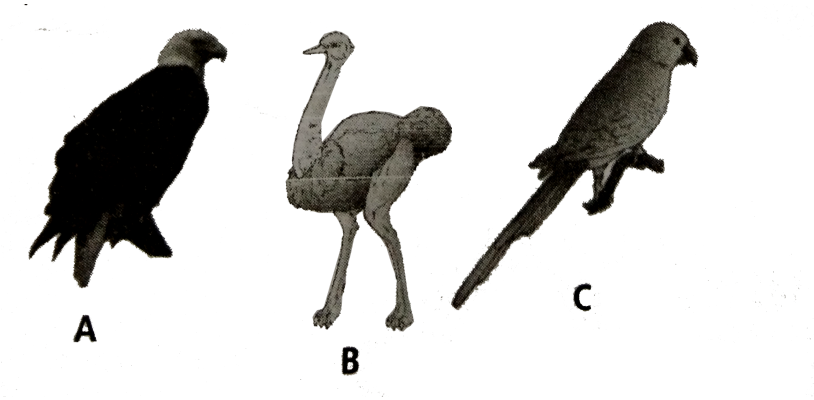
88. Identify the following animals and select the correct option



A. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C \\ \text{Corvus} & \text{Columba} & \text{Psittacula} \end{matrix}$

B. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C \\ \text{Neophron} & \text{Struthio} & \text{Psittacula} \end{matrix}$

C. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C \\ \text{Struthio} & \text{Pavo} & \text{Aptendodytes} \end{matrix}$

D. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C \\ \text{Neophron} & \text{Corvus} & \text{Columba} \end{matrix}$

Answer: B

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89. Consider the following statements (A-D) each with one or two blanks.

(A) Four characters of chordates are the presence of __(i)__ dorsal hollow nervous system, __(ii)__ and muscular tail

(B) Agnatha are the most primitive craniates. They are commonly called __(iii)__ vertebrates

(C) Electric ray belongs to class __(iv)__ while sea horse belongs to class __(v)__

(D) __(vi)__ are also defined as feathered bipeds. These have a __(vii)__ gland on the tail

Which one of the following options, correctly fills any two of the given statements ?

A. (iii)-jawless, (iv)-Osteichthyes, (v)-Chondrichthyes

B. (i)-notochord, (ii)-pharyngeal gill slits, (iv)-Chondrichthyes, (v)-Osteichthyes

C. (iii)-jawed, (vi)-Reptiles, (vii)-uropygial

D. (i)-four-chambered heart, (ii)-pharyngeal gill slits, (vi)-Birds, (vii)-uropygial

Answer: B

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90. Which of the following characters does not fit for Aves ?

A. Skin is dry, without glands except oil/preen glands at the base of tail

B. Alimentary canal has 2 additional chambers, crop and gizzard

C. Hind limbs are modified for walking, swimming or clasping. Forelimbs are modified into wings.

D. Beak has teeth

Answer: D

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91. Which of the following classes is incorrectly matched with its general characters ?

A. Cyclostomata : Lack jaws and paired fins and body is covered with placoid scales.

B. Osteichthyes : Four pair of gills are covered with an operculum and skin is covered with cycloid scales

C. Reptilla : Tympanum represents ear and fertilisation is internal

D. Aves : Endoskeleton is fully ossified and long bones are hollow with air cavities called as pneumatic bones.

Answer: A

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92. Select the correct option that represents examples of the following types of animals.

(i) Cold blooded animal

(ii) Warm blooded animal

(iii) Animal possessing dry and cornified skin

(iv) Hermaphrodite animal.

A.

(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
Forg	Pigeon	Wall lizard	Earthworm

B.

(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
Pigeon	Frog	Crocodile	Hydra

C.

(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
Rabbit	Fish	Frog	Earthworm

D.

(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
Fish	Frog	wall lizard	Starfish

Answer: A

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93. Which among the following has highest boiling point ?

A. Aptenodytes

B. Testudo

C. Columba

D. Neophron

Answer: B

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94. Which of the following groups of animals are uricotelic ?

A. Reptiles, birds, land snails, insects

B. Reptiles, birds, land snails

C. Aquatic amphibians, birds,land snails, insects

D. Amphibians, reptiles, birds, insects

Answer: A

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95. Which of the following is a correct sequence of decreasing order of number of species ?

A. Aves,pisces,reptiles,amphibians,mammals

B. Pisces,aves,reptiles,mammals,amphibians

C. Pisces,mammals,reptiles,amphibians,aves

D. Amphibians,aves, pisces, mammals,reptiles

Answer: B

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96. Identify the aquatic mammal(s) from the following

(i) Balaenoptera

(ii) Equus

(iii) Delphinus

(iv) Pteropus

(v) Felis

A. (i) and (iii)

B. (ii) and (iv)

C. (v) only

D. (iv) and (v)

Answer: A

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97. Match column I with column II and select the correct option form the given codes.

	Column I		Column II
A.	Amphibia	(i)	Air bladder
B.	Mammals	(ii)	Cartilaginous notochord
C.	Chondrichthyes	(iii)	Mammary glands
D.	Osteichthyes	(iv)	Pneumatic bones
E.	Cyclostomata	(v)	Dual habitat
F.	Aves	(vi)	Sucking and circular mouth without jaws

A. A-(i),B-(iii),C-(iv),D-(v),E-(ii),F-(vi)

B. A-(ii),B-(v),C-(iv),D-(vi),E-(iii),F-(i)

C. A-(v),B-(iii),C-(ii),D-(i),E-(vi),F-(iv)

D. A-(vi),B-(ii),C-(iii),D-(i),E-(iv),F-(v)

Answer: C

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98. Which of the following characters is absent in all chordates except mammals ?

A. Sternum

B. Coelom

C. Mammary glands

D. Dorsal nerve cord

Answer: C

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99. Examine the figures given below and identify the option which represents correct grouping of the labelled figures A,B,C and D

A. A Balano-glossus B Pristis C Orbitho-rhynchus D Pila

B. A Pila B Balano-glossus C Pristis D Orbitho-rhynchus

C. A Pila B Orbitho-rhynchus C Pristis D Balano-glossus

D. A Balano-glossus B pila C Orbitho-rhynchus D Pristis

Answer: B

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100. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched ?

	Animals		Morphological features
(i)	Crocodile	–	4-chambered heart
(ii)	Sea urchin	–	Parapodia
(iii)	Obelia	–	Metagenesis
(iv)	Lemur	–	Thecodont

A. (ii),(iii) and (iv)

B. (i) and (iv)

C. (i) and (ii)

D. (i),(iii) and (iv)

Answer: D

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101. Which of the following is wrongly matched ?

A. Harmoglobin in RBC-mammals

B. Haemozoin - Plasmodium cytoplasm

C. Haemocyanin - prawn

D. Haemoglobin dissolved in blood - Pheretima

Answer: C

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102. Which of the following is wheat fruit?

A. Internal fertilisation

B. Presence of a completely 4-chambered heart

C. Homoiothermy

D. Presence of a muscular diaphram

Answer: D

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103. Given below are four matchings of an animal and its kind of respiratory organ.

A.	Silver fish	-	Trachea
B.	Scorpion	-	Book lung
C.	Sea squirt	-	Pharyngeal gill slits
D.	Dolphin	-	Skin

The correct matchings are

A. A and B

B. A,B and C

C. B and D

D. C and D

Answer: B

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104. Which one of the following groups of animals is correctly matched with its characteristic feature without any exception ?

A. Reptilla : possess 3-chambered heart with an incompletely divided ventricle

B. Chordata : possess a mouth with an upper and a lower jaw

C. Chondrichthyes : possess cartilaginous endoskeleton,

D. Mammalia : give birth to young ones.

Answer: C

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105. Which one of the following categories of animals, is correctly described with no single exception in it ?

A. All reptiles possess scales, have a three chambered heart and are cold blooded (poikilothermal)

B. All bony fishes have four pairs of gills and an operculum on each side

C. All sponges are marine and have collared cells

D. All mammals are viviparous and possess diaphragm for breathing.

Answer: B

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106. Match column I with column II and select the correct option from the given codes.

	Column I		Column II
A.	Labeo rohita	(i)	Red junglefowl
B.	Gallus gallus	(ii)	Rohu
C.	Bos indicus	(iii)	Tussar silkmoth
D.	Anteraea mylitta	(iv)	Cattle

A. A-(ii),B-(iii),C-(i),D-(iv)

B. A-(iii),B-(i),C-(iv),D-(ii)

C. A-(ii),B-(i),C-(iv),D-(iii)

D. A-(ii),B-(i),C-(iii),D-(iv)

Answer: C

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107. Match column I with column II and select the correct option from the given codes.

	Column I		Column II	
A.	Ammocoete larva	(i)	Sea horse	
B.	Crocodiles	(ii)	Penguin	("E.","Mammal","(iv)","Bat"):}`
C.	Fish	(iii)	Lamprey	
D.	Bird	(iv)	Reptilia	

A. A-(iii),B-(iv),C-(i),D-(ii),E-(v)

B. A-(i),B-(iv),C-(v),D-(ii),E-(iii)

C. A-(v),B-(iii),C-(ii),D-(iv),E-(i)

D. A-(iv),B-(ii),C-(i),D-(iii),E-(v)

Answer: A

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108. Select the correct option that represents examples of the following types of animals.

(i) Roundworm

(ii) Fish possessing poison string

(iii) A limbless amphibian

(iv) An oviparous mammal

A.

(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
Palaemon	Labeo rohita	Salamander	Kangaroo

B.

(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
Nereis	Torpedo	Hyla	Pteropus

C.

(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
Hirudinaria	Pristis	Bufo	Delphinus

D.

(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
Ascaris lumbricoides	Sting ray	Ichthyophis	Duck-billed platypus

Answer: D

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109. Which one of the following pairs of animals are similar to each other for the feature stated against them ?

A. Pteropus and Ornithorhyncus - viviparity

B. Garden lizard and crocodile - three chambered heart

C. Ascaris and Ancylostoma - metameric segmentation

D. Sea horse and flying fish- cold blooded (poikilothermal)

Answer: D

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110. What is common between parrot, platypus and kangaroo ?

A. Toothless jaws

B. Functional postanal tail

C. Oviparity

D. Homoiothermy

Answer: D

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111. In which one of the following the geneus name , its two characters and its class / phylum are correctly matched ?

	Genus name	Two characters	Class/Phylum
(1)	*Aurelia*	(a) Cnidoblasts (b) Organ level of organization	Coelenterata
(2)	*Ascaris*	(a) Body segmented (b) Males and females distinct	Annelida
(3)	*Salamandra*	(a) A tympanum *represents ear* (b) Fertilization is external	Amphibia
(4)	*Pteropus*	(a) Skin possesses *hair* (b) Oviparous	Mammalia

	Genus name	Two characters	Class/Phylum
A.	Ascaris	(i) Body segmented (ii) Males and females distinct	Annelida

B.

Genus name	Two characters	Class/Phylum
Salamandra	(i) A tympanum cover middle ear, (ii) Fertilisation is internal	Amphibia

	Genus name	Two characters	Class/Phylum
C.	Pteropus	(i) Skin possesses hair (ii) Oviparous	Mammalia

	Genus name	Two characters	Class/Phylum
D.	Aurelia	(i) Cnidoblast (ii) Organ level of organisation	Coelenterata

Answer: B

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112. Match column I with column II and select the correct option from the given codes.

	Column I		Column II
$A.$	Protochordata	(i)	Delphinus
$B.$	Limbless amphibia	(ii)	Myxine
$C.$	Oviparous mammal	(iii)	Ornithorhynchus
$D.$	Aquatic mammal	(iv)	Doliolum
$E.$	Jawless vertebrate	(v)	Ichthyophis

A. A-(v), B-(iv), C-(iii), D-(i), E-(ii)

B. A-(iv), B-(v), C-(iii), D-(i), E-(ii)

C. A-(iv), B-(v), C-(iii), D-(i), E-(ii)

D. A-(v), B-(iii), C-(i), D-(ii), E-(iv)

Answer: B

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113. Which one of the following statements about all the four of Spongilla, leech, dophin and penguin is correct ?

A. Penguin is homoiothermic while the remaining three are poikilothermic.

B. Leech is freshwater from while all others are marine.

C. Spongilla has special collared cells called choanocytes, not found in the remaining three.

D. All are bilaterally symmetrical.

Answer: C

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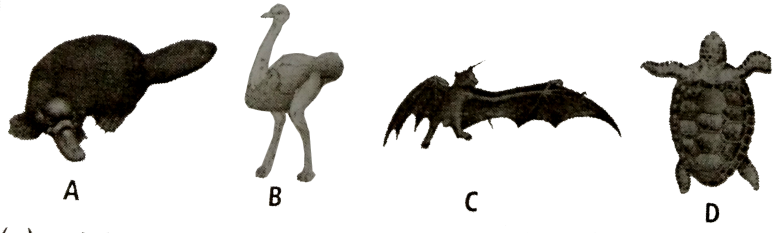
114. Refer to the given figures A-D and select the incorrect statement regarding them.



A. A is a homoiotherm in which pinnae are absent.

B. B is a poikilotherm in which preen glands are present at the base of tail.

C. C is a mammal having 12 pairs of cranial nerves.

D. D si cold blooded having a monocondylic skull.

Answer: B

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115. Which of the following are correct ?

(i) Sponges : Cellular level of organisation

(ii) Cnidaria : Tissue level of organisation

(iii) Platyheminthes : Organ level of organisation

(iv) Annelids, Arthropods, Molluscs, Echinoderms and Chordates : Organ system level of organisation

A. (i) and (ii) only

B. (ii) and (iv) only

C. (ii) and (iii) only

D. (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

Answer: D

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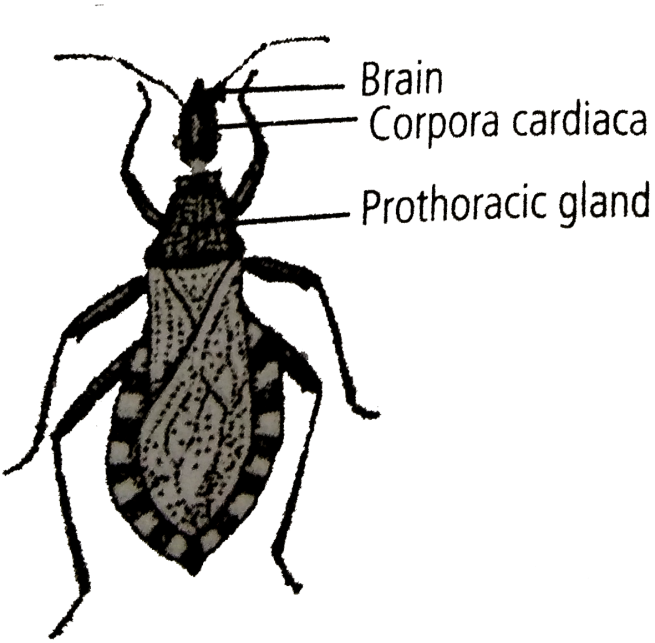
116. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follows: Rhodinus, a blood-sucking bug, shows five instars before it metamorphoses into an adult. It ahs a very long head with the brain located at tip and an organ called Corpora Cardiaca (C C) behind it. The hormone that ensures the continuum of the juvenile stages is called a juvenile hormone. Behind the head is a pro - thoracic gland, which gets triggered by the Pro - Thoracico - Tropic Hormone (PTTH) to release

ecdysone required for molting into an adult.



The following observations were made when the juveniles of this insect were subjected to various conditions :

1. Starved juveniles (any instar) when decapitated $\rightarrow$ remained juveniles and did not molt into adults.

2. Well-fed juveniles (any instar) when decapitated $\rightarrow$ molted into adults.

3. Starved juveniles (any instar) when partially decapitated to remove the brain cells $\rightarrow$ remained juveniles and did not molt into adults.

4. Well - fed juveniles (any instar) when partially deitated to remove the brain cells $\rightarrow$ did not molt into adults.

Which of the following conclusions can be drawn from this data ?

(i) Ecdysone hormone is produced irrespective of the level of feeding.

(ii) C C is the site of production of juvenile hormone.

(iii) PTTH is produced irrespective of the level of feeding.

(iv) Increase in juvenile hormone is an important trigger for production of PTTH.

(v) Absence of C C alone is a trigger for molting into adult form.

(vi) Well-fed larvae in absence of juvenile hotmone can molt into adults.

A. (i), (iii) (iv) and (v)

B. (ii), (iv) and (v)

C. (ii) and (vi)

D. (i) and (iv)

Answer: C

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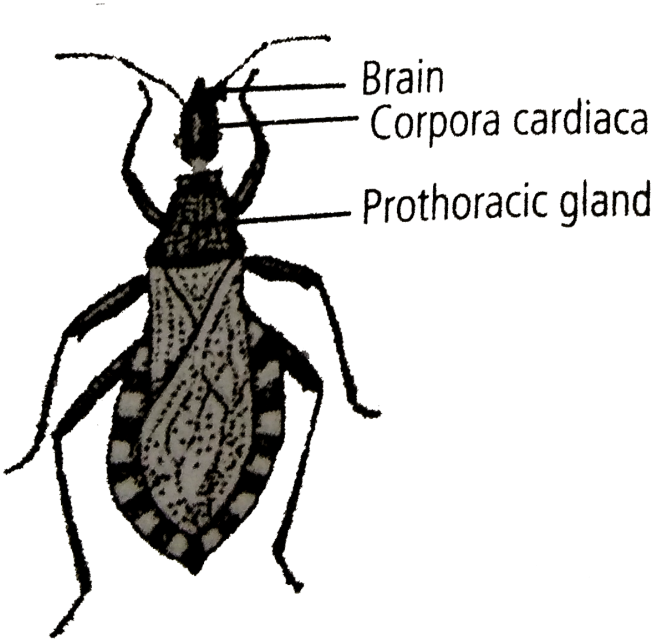
117. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follows: Rhodinus, a blood-sucking bug, shows five instars before it metamorphoses into an adult. It ahs a very long head with the brain located at tip and an organ called Corpora Cardiaca (C C) behind it. The hormone that ensures the continuum of the juvenile stages is called a juvenile hormone. Behind the head is a pro - thoracic gland, which gets triggered by the Pro - Thoracico - Tropic Hormone (PTTH) to release ecdysone required for molting into an adult.



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4. Well - fed juveniles (any instar) when partially deitated to remove the brain cells $\rightarrow$ did not molt into adults.

If an unfed, completely decapitated, fth (final) instar juvenile is connected to a well-fed, decapitated fourth instar juvenile by a glass tube so that fluids can be exchanged, what whill be the expected result ?

A. Both bugs will continue to remain juveniles.

B. Both bugs will molt into adult forms.

C. The bug in the fourth instar will remain as a juvenile while the one in the fifth instar will molt into an adult.

D. The bug in the fourth instar will molt into an adult and the one in the fifth instar will remain as a juvenile.

Answer: B

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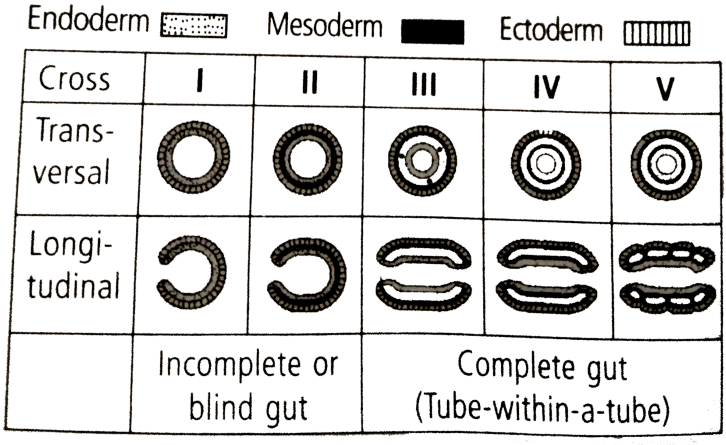
118. Observe the following diagrams of invertebrates embryos illustrating the characteristics of the body plan.

Reference



Select the correct sequence which corresponds to the phyla represented with I, II, III, IV and V.

A.

I	II	III	IV	V
Cnidaria	Platyhelminthes	Annelida	Nematoda	Arthropoda

B.

I	II	III	IV	V
Cnidaria	Platyhelminthes	Nematoda	Arthropoda	Annelida

C.

I	II	III	IV	V
Nematoda	Arthropoda	Platyhrlminthes	Cnidaria	Annelida

D.

I	II	III	IV	V
Annelida	Cnidaria	Arthropoda	Platyhrlminthes	Nematoda

Answer: B

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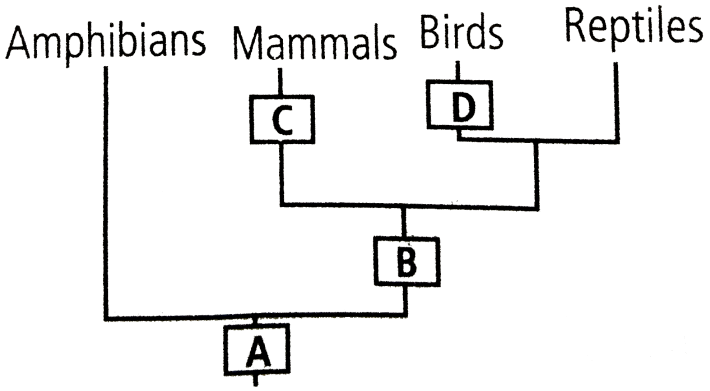
119. Animal classification is depicted below. Mark the correct option.



A. A-Limbs

B-Egg with amnion membrane

C-Milk, hair

D-Feathers

B. A-Egg with amnion membrane

B-Limbs

C-Milk, hair

D-Feathers

C. A-Swin bladder

B-Limbs

C-Milk,hair

D-Feathers

D. A-Milk, hair

B-Limbs

C-Egg with amnion membrane

D-Feathers

Answer: B

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120. Match animals give in column B with their respective mode of locomotion from column A and select the correct option.

$ColumnA$	$ColumnB$
w. Ciliary locomotion	I. Earthworm
x. Looping movement	II. Nereis
y. Alternate movements of multiple limbs	II. Crab
z. Circular and longitudinal muscles in the body	IV. Planaria
	V. Amoeba
	VI. Leech

A. w-I, x-II, y -II, z-IV

B. w-IV, x-VI, y -IV, z-III

C. w-IV, x-II, y-II, z-I

D. w-IV, x-VI, y-II, z-I

Answer: D

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121. In some animal groups, the body is found divided into compartments with serial repetition of at least some organs.This characteristic feature is called

A. segmentation

B. metamerism

C. metagenesis

D. metamorphosis

Answer: B

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122. Given below are types of cells present in some animals. Which of the following cells can differentiate to perform different functions ?

A. Choanocytes

B. Interstitial cells

C. Gastrodermal cells

D. Nematocytes

Answer: B

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123. Which one of the following sets of animals share a four chambered heart ?

A. Amphibian, Reptiles, Birds

B. Crocodiles, Birds, Mammals

C. Crocodiles, Lizards, Turtles

D. Lizards, Mammals, Birds

Answer: B

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124. Which of the following pairs of animals has non-glandular skin ?

A. Snake and Frog

B. Chameleon and Turtle

C. Frog and Pigeon

D. Crocodile and Tiger

Answer: B

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125. Birds and mammals share one of the following characteristics as a common feature.

A. Pigmented skin

B. Pneumatic bones

C. Viviparity

D. Warm blooded

Answer: D

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126. Which one of the following sets of animals belong to a single taxonomic group ?

A. Cuttlefish, Jellyfish, Silverfish, Dogfish, Starfish

B. Bat, Pigeon, Butterfly

C. Monkey, Chimpanzee, Man

D. Silkworm, Tapeworm, Earthworm

Answer: C

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127. Which one of the following statements is incorrect ?

A. Mesoglea is present in between ectoderm and endoderm in Obelia.

B. Asterias exhibits radial symmetry.

C. Fasciola is a pseudocoelomate animal.

D. Taenia is a triploblastic animal.

Answer: C

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128. Which one of the following statements is incorrect ?

A. In cockroaches and prawns, excretion of waste material occurs through Malpighian tubules.

B. In ctenophores, locomotion is mediated by comb plates.

C. In Fasciola flame cells take part in excretion

D. Earthworm are hermaphrodites and yet cross fertilisation take place among them.

Answer: A

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129. Which one of the following is oviparous ?

A. Platypus

B. Flying fox (Bat)

C. Elephant

D. Whale

Answer: A

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130. Which one of the following is not a poisonous snake ?

A. Cobra

B. Viper

C. Python

D. Krait

Answer: c

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131. Match the following list of animals with their level of organisation.

Division of Labour	Animal
A. Organ level	i. Pheretima
B. Cellular aggregate level	ii. Fasciola
C. Tissue level	iii. Spongilla
D. Organ system level	iv. Obelia

Choose the correct match showing division of labour with animal example.

A. i-B,ii-C, iii-D and iv-A

B. i-B,ii-D, iii-C and iv-A

C. i-D,ii-A, iii-B and iv-C

D. i-A,ii-D, iii-C and iv-B

Answer: c

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132. Body cavity is the cavity present between body wall and gut wall. In some animals the body cavity is not lined by mesoderm.Such animals are

called

A. acoelomate

B. pseudocoelomate

C. coelomate

D. haemocoelomate

Answer: b

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133. Match of column A with column B and choose the correct option.

Column A	Column B
A. Porifere	i. Canal system
B. Aschelminthes	ii. Water-vascular system
C. Annelida	iii. Muscular pharynx
D. Arthropoda	iv. Jointed appendages
E. Echinodermata	v. Metameres

A. A-ii, B-iii, C-v, D-iv, E-i

B. A-ii, B-v, C-iii, D-iv, E-i

C. A-i, B-iii, C-v, D-iv, E-ii

D. A-i, B-v, C-iii, D-iv, E-ii

Answer: c

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134. Assertion : Sponges exhibit cellular level of organisation.

Reason: In sponges, cells are arranged as loose cell aggregates.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: a

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135. Assertion : Cnidoblasts are present on the tentacles and the body in cnidarians.

Reason : Cnidoblasts are used for anchorage, defence and capture of the prey.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: b

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136. Assertion: Digestion is chiefly extracellular in Ctenophores.

Reason:In Ctenophores, digestive tract is incomplete.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: d

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137. Assertion: Platyhelminthes are generally hermaphrodites.

Reason: In Platyhelminthes, fertilisation is internal.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: b

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138. Assertion :Digested and semi-digested food is absorbed by body surface in tapeworms.

Reason: Digestive organs are absent in tapeworms.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: a

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139. Assertion:Aschelminthes are called as pseudo-coelomates.

Reason : In Aschelminthes, mesoderm is present as scattered pouches in between ectoderm and endoderm.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: a

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140. Assertion:In molluscs, feather-like gills are present in mantle cavity.

Reason: These gills have respiratory and excretory functions.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: b

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141. Assertion:The body of hemichordates is divisible into proboscis, collar and trunk.

Reason: Proboscis gland helps in digestion.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: c

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142. Assertion:Claspers are a distinguishing feature of males in Class Chondricthyes.

Reason: Claspers help in copulation.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: b

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143. Assertion: Osteichthyes fishes swim constantly to avoid sinking .

Reason: Air bladder is absent in fishes of Class Osteichthyes.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: d

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144. Assertion: Amphibian males and females produce lot of gamates.

Reason: Males lack copulatory organ in amphibians.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: b

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145. Assertion:Calotes, Crocodilus and Chelone are members of Class Reptilia.

Reason: Heart is three chambered in Calotes, Crocodilus , and Chelone.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: c

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146. Assertion: In birds , the skin is moist.

Reason: Moist skin of birds reduces effects of friction due to flying in air.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: d

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147. Assertion:Air sacs are connected to lungs in Class Aves.

Reason: Air sacs supplement respiration in birds.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: a

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148. Assertion:Mammalian teeth are heterodont.

Reason: Mammalian teeth are embedded in a socket of jaw.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: b

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