



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - S DINESH & CO BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

AVES THE - BIRDS

Mcq

1. Which is a missing link between birds and reptiles

A. Struthio

B. Casuarias

C. Apterynx

D. Archaeopteryx

Answer: D



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2. Which is a world champion bird

A. Pelicanus

B. Sterna

C. Capella

D. None of the above

Answer: B



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3. The smallest bird is

A. Cuban bee

B. Sun bird

C. Passer

D. None

Answer: A



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4. The bird that hibernates in winter is

A. Poorwill (Caprimulgus)

B. Arctic Tern (Sterno)

C. Albatross

D. None of the above

Answer: A



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5. The largest bird is

A. Pavo

B. Struthio

C. Pelican

D. None of the above

Answer: B



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6. Which is the flightless bird?

A. parrot

B. albatross

C. penguins

D. sparrow

Answer: C



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7. Teeth are absent in the jaws of

A. Amphibians

B. Fishes

C. Birds

D. Mammals

Answer: C



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8. Thin walled air sacs are connected with lungs in

A. Amphibians

B. Reptiles

C. Birds

D. Mammals

Answer: C



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9. Pneumatic skeleton is found in

A. Amphibians/Rana

B. Reptiles/Wall lizard

C. Birds/Pigeon

D. Mammals/Whale

Answer: C



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10. Peacock is

A. *Passer domesticus*

B. *Pavo cristatus*

C. *Archeopteryx lithographica*

D. *Psittacula eupatica*

Answer: B



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11. Which one of the birds is viviparous

A. Ostrich

B. Penguin

C. Albatross

D. None

Answer: D



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12. Which of the birds has teeth

A. Pelican

B. Ostrich

C. Albatross

D. Archaeopteryx

Answer: D



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13. Birdman of india/Most famous ornithologist of india is

A. Salim Ali

B. Vishwanathan

C. Kashyap

D. Hussain

Answer: A



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14. Which of the following can fly backwards

A. Penguin

B. Albatross

C. Humming bird

D. Elephant bird

Answer: C



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15. Birds do not possess

A. Teeth

B. Urinary Bladder

C. Gall Bladder

D. All the above

Answer: D



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16. The avian/reptilian eyes are peculiar because of the presence of

A. Pecten

B. Large number of cones

C. Large pupil

D. Sensitive retina

Answer: A



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17. The migration of birds is initiated by

A. Shortage of food

B. Purpose of breeding

C. Search of shelter

D. Day length affecting the endocrine gland

Answer: D



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18. Migration of birds is studied under

A. Ornithology

B. Nidology

C. Phenology

D. Ecology

Answer: C



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19. The vertebrae of birds are characteristically

A. Heterocoelous

B. Acoelous

C. Opisthocoelous

D. Amphicoelous

Answer: A



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20. The skull of birds is

A. Monocondylic

B. Dicondylic

C. Amphicondylic

D. None of the above

Answer: A



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21. The power of young birds to return to the original grounds of parents is

A. Intelligence and intuition

B. False conception

C. Instinct only

D. Intuition and instinct

Answer: C



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22. A bird with moveble upper jaw is

A. Vulture

B. Parrot

C. Sparrow

D. Pigeon

Answer: B



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23. A famous bird sanctuary is

A. Gir forest

B. Corbett National Park

C. Keoladeo Ghana Sanctuary

D. Bhandipur National park

Answer: C



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24. The fastest flying bird is

A. Albatross

B. Micropodus

C. Psittacula

D. Falcon

Answer: B



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25. In birds crop is

- A. Modified oesophagus
- B. Modified stomach
- C. Early part of small intestine
- D. Rectum

Answer: A



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26. Gizzard of birds is part of

A. Oesophagus

B. Stomach

C. Small intestine

D. Large intestine

Answer: B



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27. In birds crop is used for

- A. Digesting food
- B. Crushing food
- C. Storing and softening food
- D. All the above

Answer: C



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28. Bird's milk is

A. Product of crop in female

B. Product of crop in male

C. Used for feeding the young ones

D. All the above

Answer: D



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29. Voice box of birds is

A. Larynx

B. Syrinx

C. Pharynx

D. Synaptene

Answer: B



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30. Syrinx is present in the region of

- A. Origin of trachea
- B. Middle of trachea
- C. End of trachea
- D. End of bronchi

Answer: C



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31. Which one is developed in aves

A. Both the aortas

B. Right aorta

C. Left aorta

D. A complex of three aortas

Answer: B



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32. Avian pelvic girdle is

A. Broad

B. Short

C. Elongated

D. Vertical

Answer: C



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33. Wish bone is a bone found in birds

- A. Elongated pelvic girdle
- B. Keeled pectoral girdle
- C. Product of fused clavicles
- D. Knee bone

Answer: C



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34. Flight feathers are

A. Contours

B. Quills

C. Coverts

D. Filoplumes

Answer: B



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35. Remiges are

- A. Flight feathers of wings
- B. Flight feathers of tail
- C. Small feathers similar to quills
- D. Small feathers that cover the body

Answer: A



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36. Bastard wing is

A. Injured wing

B. Wing in which barbules get
disconnected

C. Tuft of small feathers on last digit

D. Tuft of small feathers on first digit

Answer: D



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37. Feathers covering the body of a newly hatched bird are

- A. Coverts
- B. Contours
- C. Down Feathers
- D. Filoplumes

Answer: C



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38. In birds, urinary bladder is present in

A. Parrot

B. Ostrich

C. American Rhea

D. Both B and C

Answer: D



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39. Ovary and oviduct functional in birds is

A. Left

B. Right

C. Right ovary left oviduct

D. Right ovary both oviducts

Answer: A



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40. In birds, the lungs are

- A. Spongy
- B. Spongy and inelastic
- C. Solid
- D. Solid and elastic

Answer: B



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41. Pygostyle is complex formed by fusion of

A. Thoracic and lumbar vertebrae

B. Tail vertebrae

C. Skull bones

D. All the above

Answer: B



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42. Rhamphotheca is

- A. Scaly skin of bird legs
- B. Feathery tail of birds
- C. Horny sheath covering the beak
- D. Naked area covering the beak

Answer: C



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43. Sternum of birds is prolonged to form boat shaped structure called

A. Keel

B. Retrices

C. Xiphioid

D. Dagger

Answer: A



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44. Bones of birds are

- A. Solid and heavy
- B. Solid and light
- C. Spongy and light
- D. Spongy and heavy

Answer: C



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45. Archaeopteryx was discovered by

A. Darwin

B. Wagner

C. Williamson

D. Lyell

Answer: B



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46. Archaeopteryx lived on earth

A. 150 million years ago

B. 250 million years ago

C. 200 million years ago

D. 100 million years ago

Answer: A



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47. A reptilian character present in Archaeopteryx is

A. Beak with teeth

B. Absence of pygostyle

C. Distinct digits in wings and claws on its
fingers

D. All the above

Answer: D



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48. A wingless bird is

A. Ostrich

B. Penguin

C. Oopoe

D. Gallus

Answer: A



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49. Each foot of Ostrich has

A. Four digits

B. Three digits

C. Two unequal digits

D. Two equal digits

Answer: C



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50. Struthio is found in

A. Africa

B. Arabia

C. Both A and B

D. Turkey

Answer: C



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51. Second largest bird is

A. Emu

B. Cassowary

C. Rhea

D. Ostrich

Answer: A



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52. Flightless birds lack

A. Wings

B. Keel in Sternum

C. Both A and B

D. Feathers

Answer: C



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53. Flightless bird Rhea is found in

- A. Australia
- B. South America
- C. North America
- D. Africa

Answer: B



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54. National bird of New Zealand is

A. Kiwi

B. Emu

C. Cassowary

D. Ostrich

Answer: A



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55. *Apteryx australis* is

A. National bird of New Zealand

B. Flightless bird

C. Nocturnal

D. All the above

Answer: D



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56. Penguin is found in

A. Antarctica

B. Arctic

C. Tundra

D. Australia

Answer: A



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57. Penguin is

A. Flightless bird

B. Winged bird

C. Both A and B

D. Wingless bird

Answer: C



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58. Penguins possess

A. Flipper like wings

B. Pouch for holding eggs

C. Two forward and two backwardly
directed toes

D. Long legs

Answer: A



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59. Lungs without air sacs occur in

A. Sparrow

B. Pea Cock

C. Penguin

D. Falcon

Answer: C



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60. Dove is

A. Columba

B. Streptopelia

C. Passer

D. Psittacula

Answer: B



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61. Koel or Cuckoo is

A. Passer

B. Psittacula

C. Eudynamis

D. Hierococcyx

Answer: C



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62. Indian Nightingale is

A. Streptopelia

B. Pavo

C. Columba

D. Eudynamis

Answer: D



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63. National Bird of indian is

A. Pavo cristatus

B. Psittacula eupatoria

C. Streptopelia decaoto

D. Hierococcyx varius

Answer: A



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64. In Eudynamis

A. Male is black while female is white
spotted brown

B. Female is black while male is white
spotted brown

C. Both male and female are black

D. Both the sexes are dark brown with
white spots

Answer: A



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65. Song Ku-oo of Eudynamis is produced by

A. Female only

B. Male only

C. Both the sexes

D. Only young female birds

Answer: A



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66. Koel or Cuckoo lays eggs in the nest of

A. Weaver Bird

B. Cattle Egret

C. Crow

D. Kite

Answer: C



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67. Brood parasite is

A. Crow

B. Pigeon

C. House sparrow

D. Koel

Answer: D



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68. Webbed toes occur in

A. Gallus

B. Anas

C. Ploceus

D. Choriotis

Answer: B



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69. Exclusively scavenger bird is

A. Vulture

B. Owl

C. Kite

D. Duck

Answer: A



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70. A bird with a number of domesticated varieties is

A. Eudynamis

B. Pavo

C. Psittacula

D. Columba

Answer: D



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71. In Bubo the head bears

- A. Large ears
- B. A tuft of feathers
- C. Two tufts of feathers
- D. Comb and Wattle

Answer: C



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72. The legs of Great Horned Owl possess a covering of

A. Scales

B. Feathers

C. Hair

D. None

Answer: B



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73. Owl is

- A. Diurnal bird
- B. Vespertine bird
- C. Crepuscular bird
- D. Nocturnal bird

Answer: D



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74. Which one is wading bird

A. Grey Heron

B. Kingfisher

C. Flamingo

D. All the above

Answer: D



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75. Grey Heron can be differentiated from flamingo by

A. Colour

B. Standing position

C. Beak

D. All the above

Answer: D



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76. Which wading bird is omnivorous

A. Flamingo

B. King Fisher

C. Grey Heron

D. None of the above

Answer: A



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Rq

1. Flight muscles of bird are attached to

A. Clavicle

B. Keel of sternum

C. Scapula

D. Coracoid

Answer: B



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2. Birds have bipedal locomotion as it

A. Increases rate of locomotion

B. Reduces weight

C. Spares fore limbs for flight

D. Provides more support to body

Answer: C



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3. Wish bone of birds is from

A. Pelvic girdle

B. Skull

C. Hind limbs

D. Pectoral girdle/clavicles

Answer: D



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4. The beak in birds is toothed in

A. Pelican

B. Kiwi

C. Ostrich

D. Archaeopteryx

Answer: D



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5. Sound box of birds is called

A. Pygostyle

B. Larynx

C. Syrinx

D. Synsacrum

Answer: C



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6. Branch of biology dealing with the study of birds is

A. Anthropology

B. Herpetology

C. Ornithology

D. Onchology

Answer: C



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7. The vertebrae in birds are mostly

- A. Acoelous
- B. Heterocoelous
- C. Amphicoelous
- D. Procoelous

Answer: B



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8. Penguin is found in

A. Australia

B. Antarctica

C. Africa

D. America

Answer: B



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9. What is common between Ostrich penguin and Kiwi ?

- A. Running birds
- B. Migratory birds
- C. Flightless birds
- D. Four toed birds

Answer: C



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10. The largest eggs belong to

A. Elephant

B. Dinosaur

C. Whale

D. Ostrich

Answer: D



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11. Kiwi/Apteryx occurs in

A. Australia

B. North India

C. New Zealand

D. South Africa

Answer: C



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12. Bone marrow does not occur in

A. Fishes

B. Birds

C. Amphibians

D. Reptiles

Answer: B



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13. Preen gland occurs in

A. Reptilia

B. Aves

C. Pisces

D. Mammalia

Answer: B



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14. Flying animal is

A. Arboreal

B. Fossorial

C. Volant

D. Terrestrial

Answer: C



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15. National bird of India is

A. House sparrow

B. Peacock

C. Hornbill

D. Black Swan

Answer: B



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16. Which one is not a specific trait of birds?

A. Bipedal locomotion

B. Toothless beak

C. Wings

D. Feathers

Answer: A



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17. The sharpest vision is that of

A. Vulture

B. Owl

C. Shark

D. Bat

Answer: A



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18. Cassowary occurs in

A. S.W. Australia

B. New Guinea

C. New Zealand

D. Africa

Answer: B



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19. Quill feathers at the base of quill wings are called

A. Down feathers

B. Filoplumes

C. Coverts

D. Barbules

Answer: C



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20. Four chambered heart occurs in

A. Amphibia

B. Chelonia

C. Birds and Crocodilia

D. Ophidia

Answer: C



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21. Extinct bird Dodo belonged to

A. Australia

B. India

C. Indonesia

D. Mauritius

Answer: D



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22. Long hollow bones connected by passages are characteristics of

A. Aves

B. Mammals

C. Reptiles

D. All land vertebrates

Answer: A



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23. Which is not detectable in birds ?

A. Pectoral girdle

B. Pelvic girdle

C. Fore limbs

D. Hind limbs

Answer: C



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24. Renel portal system is absent in

A. Amphibians

B. Reptiles

C. Birds

D. Both A and B

Answer: C



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25. Archaeopteryx is connecting link between

A. Reptiles and birds

B. Reptiles and mammals

C. Fishes and reptiles

D. Chordates and non- chordates

Answer: A



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26. Flightless aquatic birds belong to

A. Ratitae

B. Impennae

C. Carinatae

D. Odontignathae

Answer: B



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27. Bird eggs are

- A. Alecithal
- B. Isolecithal
- C. Homolecithal
- D. Telolecithal

Answer: D



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28. The skull of a bird is

- A. Dicondylic
- B. Monocondylic
- C. Amphicondylic
- D. Tricondylic

Answer: B



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29. Pneumatic bones occur in

A. Whale

B. Dolphin

C. Peacock/Pigeon

D. Snake

Answer: C



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30. Evidence for the reptilian origin of birds is the occurrence of

A. Scales

B. Hairs

C. Claws

D. Feathers

Answer: A



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31. Birds are able to recognise their home through

A. Memory

B. Smell

C. Orientation of magnetic field

D. Eye sight

Answer: C



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32. All animals having feathers are

A. Birds

B. Bats

C. Butterflies

D. Beetles

Answer: A



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33. Archaeopteryx is

A. Extinct mammal

B. Extinct bird

C. Star fish

D. Marine fish

Answer: B



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34. In which group are animals more alike

A. Mammals

B. Birds

C. Amphibians

D. Reptiles

Answer: B



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35. In which group high regulated body temperature and limited fat reserve make a large requirement of food high in energy value

A. Mammals

B. Fishes

C. Reptiles

D. Birds

Answer: D



View Text Solution

36. Which is a flightless bird ?

A. Albatross

B. Emu

C. Crane

D. Flamingo

Answer: B



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37. Thin walled air sacs are connected with lungs in

A. Birds

B. Ambhíbians

C. Reptiles

D. Mammals

Answer: A



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38. Besides pneumatic bones, another useful flight adaptation in birds is

A. Syrinx

B. Pygostyle

C. Furcula

D. Quill feathers

Answer: D



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39. Toes of Owl are adapted for

A. Perching

B. Cursorial

C. Raptorial

D. Walking

Answer: C



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40. Urinary bladder is absent in

A. Amphibians

B. Mammals

C. Lizards

D. Aves

Answer: D



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41. Feathers present over nestlings are

A. Down

B. Contour

C. Filoplumes

D. Quill

Answer: A



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42. Pneumatic bones, four chambered heart and feathers occur in

A. Cyclotomata

B. Aves

C. mammalia

D. Reptilia

Answer: B



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43. Archaeopteryx lived during

A. Cretaceous

B. Triassic

C. Permian

D. Jurassic

Answer: D



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44. Assertion : All birds, except the ones like koel (cuckoo) build nests for retiring and taking rest during night time (day time for nocturnal)

Reason : Koel lays its eggs in the nests of tailor bird.



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45. Assertion : Owls can move freely during night.

Reason : They have large number of rods on their retina.



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46. Which one is not a bird

A. Himalayan Quail

B. Albatross

C. Bufo

D. Magpie

Answer: C



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47. A distinct feature of birds is

A. Feathers

B. Claws

C. Beak without teeth

D. Wings

Answer: A



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48. Function of amnion in birds is

A. Nutrition

B. Excretion

C. Protection

D. None

Answer: C



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49. Which one is group of warm blooded animals ?

A. Fishes

B. Amphibians

C. Reptiles

D. Birds

Answer: D



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50. Which one has a raft- like keel, a preen gland and a penis ?

A. Dromaius

B. Passer

C. Struthio

D. Tinamus

Answer: D



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51. Match the columns :

Column I

- (a) Limbless reptile
- (b) Jawless vertebrate
- (c) Amphibian
- (d) Cartilaginous fish
- (e) Flightless bird

Column II

- (i) Lamprey
- (ii) Salamander
- (iii) Snake
- (iv) Shark
- (v) Ostrich

A. (a)-(i), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iii), d-(iv), (e)-(v)

B. (a)-(ii),(b)-(i),(c)-(iii),d-(iv), (e)-(v)

C. (a)-(iii), (b)-(i), (c)-(ii), d-(iv), (e)-(v)

D. (a)-(iv), (b)-(iii), (c)-(ii), d-(i), (e)-(v)

Answer: C



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52. Some vertebrae of birds are fused to form

A. Sacrum

B. Synsacrum

C. Coccyx

D. None the above

Answer: B



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53. Sarus is also known as :

A. Flamingo

B. Crane

C. Spoonbill

D. Plover

Answer: B



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54. Largest bird is

A. Kiwi

B. Emu

C. Penguin

D. Ostrich

Answer: D



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55. Scientific name of Peacock is

A. *Psittacula krameri*

B. *Corvus splendens*

C. *Pavo cristatus*

D. *Columba livia*

Answer: C



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56. Which avian feature indicate reptilian ancestry ?

- A. Two special chambers crop and gizzard in digestive tract
- B. Eggs with calcareous shells
- C. Four chambered heart
- D.

Answer: C



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57. Select the odd number from the list

A. Bubo bubo

B. Varanus bengalensis

C. Gallus gallus

D. Pavo cristatus

Answer: B



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58. Which one is not flightless bird:

A. Struthio

B. Emu

C. Psittacula

D. Cassowary

Answer: C



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59. Which one is not a flightless bird

A. Pavo

B. Struthio

C. Columba

D. Testudo

Answer: D



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60. The structures furcula urostyle endostyle are present respectively in

A. Pavo, Rhacophorus, Branchiostoma

B. Causaris, Gefenophis, Amphioxus

C. Aptyryx, Rana, Ascidia

D. Pavo, Proteus, Pyrosoma

Answer: A



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61. In birds foramen triosseum is present at the junction of

A. Clavicle, scapula, corcoid

B. Clavicle, synascrum, furcula

C. Scapula, carina, furcula

D. Scapula, coracoid, synsacrum

Answer: A



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62. Right ovary is rudimentary in

A. Shark

B. Birds

C. Sphenodon

D. Calotes

Answer: B



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63. Which is not correct about circulatory system of aves

A. Heart is four chambered

B. Well developed renal portal system

C. Sinus venosus and truncus arteriosus are
lacking

D. RBCs are nucleated

Answer: B



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64. Number of pairs of cranial nerves in birds
is

A. 6

B. 10

C. 12

D. 14

Answer: C



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65. Adult bird normally possess only one functional

A. Ureter

B. Ovary

C. Kidney

D. Testis

Answer: B



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66. The only true skin gland of the bird is

A. Sweat gland

B. Sebaceous gland

C. Uropygial gland

D. Femoral gland

Answer: C



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67. In term of evolutionary origin, which one of the following is correct

A. Birds are closer to mamals

B. Birds are closer to reptiles

C. Both bats and birds originated from the same ancestral group

D. Birds originated from animals like flying lizards

Answer: B



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1. Urinary bladder is present in

A. Rat snake

B. Ostrich

C. Pigeon

D. King Fisher

Answer:



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2. Largest nest is that of

A. Crow

B. Bald Eagle

C. King Fisher

D. Weaver Bird

Answer:



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3. Height of Struthio is

A. 1.1 m

B. 1.65 m

C. 1.8 m

D. 2.5 m

Answer:



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4. Diameter of Ostrich egg is

A. 7 cm

B. 17 cm

C. 27 cm

D. 37 cm

Answer:



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5. In Penguin the feathers are

A. Well developed and closely placed

B. Large but sparse

C. Small and scale like

D. Small and well differentiated

Answer:



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6. The bird which can imitate human speech is

A. Pisttacula

B. Hierococcyx

C. Upapa

D. Molpaster

Answer:



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7. Ocellated feathers of male Pea Cock are

A. Retrices

B. Remiges

C. Tail coverts

D. Wing coverts

Answer:



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8. In *Gallus domesticus* the male is

A. Larger

B. With larger comb and wattles

C. With a spur

D. All the above

Answer:



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9. Beak of Duck (Anas) has

A. Tubecles for holding fish

B. Transverse ridges for straining water for
small animals

C. Boat shaped curvature for retaining
small animals

D. Sharp edges for cutting fish

Answer:



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