

BIOLOGY

BOOKS - S DINESH & CO BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

MAMMALIA [MAMMA - BREAST]

Multiple Choice

1. Which animal in India has become extinct ?

A. Rhinoceros

B. Cheetah

C. Wolf

D. Giraffe

| Answer: B | | |
|---|--|--|
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| | | |
| | | |
| 2. The respiratory organs is aquatic whale are | | |
| A. Gills | | |
| B. Lungs | | |
| C. Trachea | | |
| D. Skin | | |
| | | |
| Answer: B | | |
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| | | |

3. The tusk of elephant is formed from

A. Skull

B. Canine

C. Incisors

D. Snout

Answer: C



4. The mammals that does not posses 7 cervical vertebrae is

A. Horse

B. Giraffe

C. Elephant

D. Manatee .

| Answer: D |
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| |
| 5. Ultrasonic sound is differentiated by |
| |
| A. Cat |
| B. Dog |
| C. Bat |
| D. Bird |
| D. Bird |
| |
| Answer: C |
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6. Mammals are characterised by

A. Hair on the body

B. Mammary glands

C. External glands

D. All the above.

Answer: D



7. In mammals diaphragm makes a partition between

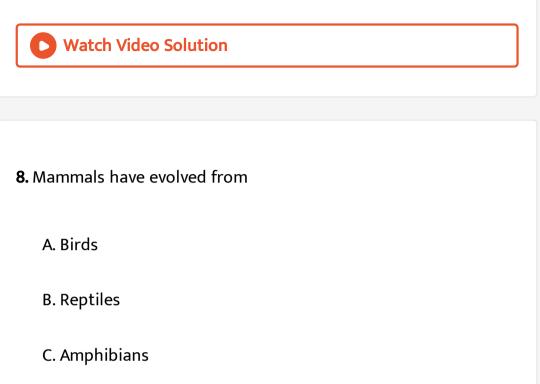
A. Lungs and stomach

B. Stomach and heart

C. Thoracic and abdominal cavities

D. Lungs and heart .

Answer: C



D. None of the above

Answer: B



9. Dental formula of elephant is

| A. | 1.0.3.3 |
|----|---------|
| | 0.0.3.3 |
| B. | 1.0.0.3 |
| | 1.0.0.3 |
| C. | 1.0.2.3 |
| | 1.0.1.3 |
| D. | 2.0.3.3 |
| | 1.0.3.3 |

Answer: A

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10. Mammal which never drinks water is

A. Kangaroo

B. Shrew

C. Kangaroo/Desert Rat

D. Hedgehog.

Answer: C

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11. New world Monkey lacks

A. Tail

B. Cheek pouches

C. Ischial callosities

D. Both B and C .

Answer: D



12. A prehensile tail occurs in

A. Cebus

B. Macaca

C. Nyctecebus

D. Loris .

Answer: A



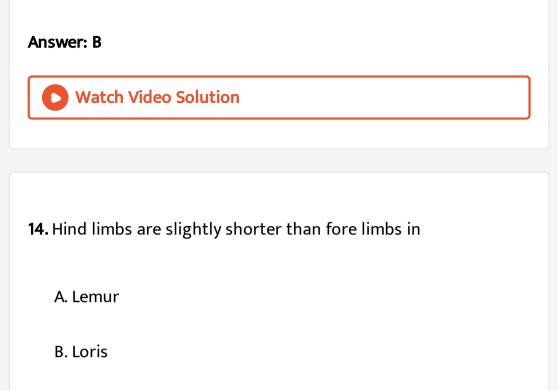
13. Prosimians differ from simians in

A. Having nails instead of claws

B. Having claws in some of the digits

C. Having shorter hind limbs

D. Presence of tail .



C. Rhesus Monkey

D. Tarsier.

Answer: C



15. Broader inter-nasal septum occurs in

A. Rhesus Monkey

B. Baboon

C. Spider Monkey

D. Loris .

Answer: C

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16. Baboon differs from old world monkeys in

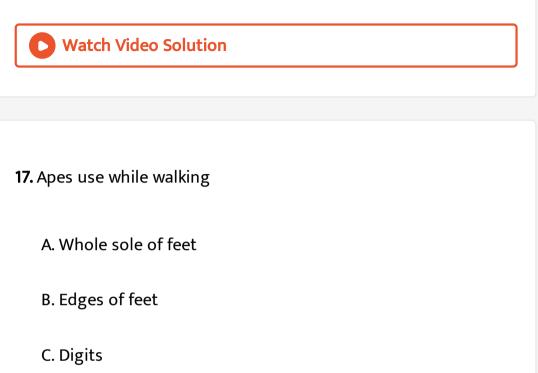
A. Presence of tail

B. Absence of ischial callosities

C. Absence of cheek pouches

D. Both B and C .

Answer: C



D. Ankles .

Answer: B



18. Which one uses knuckles while walking

A. Apes

- B. Old world monkeys
- C. New world monkeys
- D. Prosimians .

Answer: A



19. An ape having ischial callosities is

A. Gibbon

B. Orang Utan

C. Gorilla

D. Chimpanzee.

Answer: A

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| |
| 20 The appendix usually |
| 20. The apes are usually |

A. Insectivorous

B. Carnivorous

C. Herbivorous

D. Omnivorous .

Answer: C



21. Brachiation is

- A. Presence of longer arms
- B. Presence of shorter arms
- C. Occurrence of grasping hands
- D. Jumping with the help of arms .

Answer: D



22. The ape found in India is

A. Orang Utan

B. Gibbon

C. Chimpanzee

D. Gorilla .

Answer: B Watch Video Solution 23. Gorilla and Chimpanzee occur in A. Australia **B.** South America C. Africa D. China .

Answer: C

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24. Orang Utan is found in the forests of

A. Malayasia

B. Indonesia

C. Africa

D. America .

Answer: B

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25. Heavy belly is characteristic of primate

A. Gorilla

B. Orang Utan

C. Baboon

D. Gibbon.

Answer: B Vatch Video Solution 26. Hands and feet are of grasping type in

A. New World Monkey

B. Old World Monkeys

C. Apes

D. All the primates .

Answer: D



27. Ruminants belong to order

A. Artiodactyla

B. Perissodactyla

C. Proboscidea

D. All the above .

Answer: A

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28. A non - ruminant member of artiodactyla is .

A. Camel

B. Pig

C. Hippopotamus

D. Both B and C .

Answer: D

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29. The stomach of Camel is

A. Five chambered

B. Four chambered

C. Three chambered

D. Two chambered .

Answer: C



30. Pouches are found over the first two chambers of stomach in

A. Deer

B. Camel

C. Buffalo

D. Giraffe.

Answer: B



31. Riverine Horse is

A. Rhino

B. Hippopotamus

C. Tapir

D. Zebra.

Answer: B

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|----------------------------------|--|
| 32. Hollow horns occur in | |
| A. Deer | |
| B. Giraffe | |
| C. Buffalo | |
| D. All the above . | |

Answer: C



33. Horns are deciduous in

A. Goat

B. Sheep

C. Cow

D. Deer .

Answer: D



34. Even-toed unguligrade mammal which has nails instead of

hoofs is

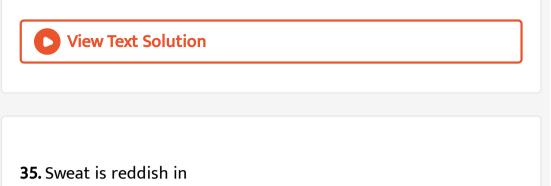
A. Giraffe

B. Camel

C. Cow

D. Sheep.

Answer: B



A. Hippopotamus

B. Elephant

C. Rhino

D. Musk Deer.

Answer: A



36. Moschus moschiferus is

A. Hog Deer

B. Swamp Deer

C. Musk Deer

D. Barking Deer.

Answer: C



37. Upper lip is cleft in

A. Hare

B. Rabbit

C. Camel

D. All the above .

Answer: D

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38. Fore limbs and neck are elongated in

A. Arabian Camel

B. Turkish Camel

C. Giraffe

D. African Elephant .

Answer: C

D Watch Video Solution

39. The animal hunted for its horns is

A. Cervus axis

B. Rhinoceros

C. Giraffa

D. Wild Boar .

Answer: B

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40. Horn of Rhino is

A. Keratinised bundle of hair

B. Bony

C. Cartilaginous

D. Partially bony and partially cartilaginous .

Answer: A

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41. Horse is

A. Digitigrade

B. Unguligrade

C. Plantigrade

D. None of the above

Answer: B



42. Zebra has stripes

A. Reddish

B. Whitish

C. Greenish

D. Yellowish .

Answer: D

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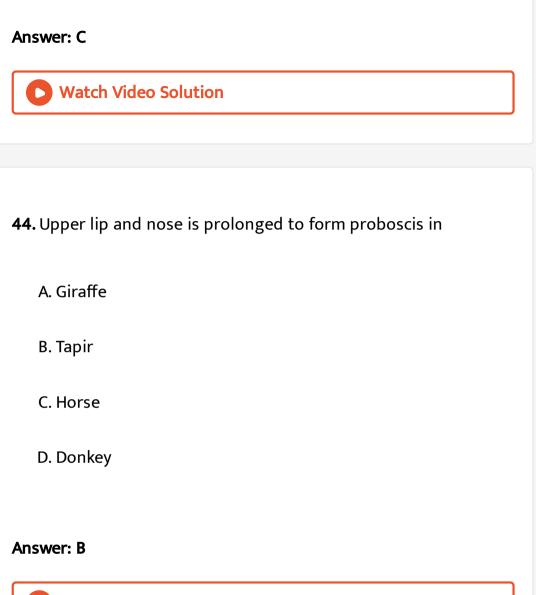
43. What is characteristic of Zebra stripes

A. Longitudinal

B. Transverse

C. Specific for every animal

D. Oblique.



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45. Perissodactyla consists of

A. Even toed hoofed unguligrade mammals

B. Odd toed hoofed unguligrade mammals .

C. Even toed non-hoofed digitgrade mammals.

D. Odd toed non-hoofed digitigrade mammals .

Answer: B



46. Human beings are

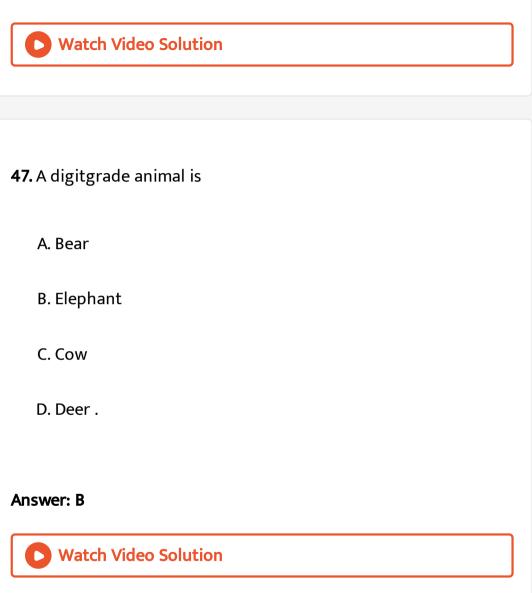
A. Plantigrade

B. Digitigrade

C. Unguligrade

D. None of the above

Answer: A



48. Horse does not posses

A. Gall bladder

B. Urinary bladder

C. Molars

D. Premolars .

Answer: A

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49. Animals in which premolars and molars are similar

A. Elephant

B. Otters

C. Jackals

D. Ass and Horse .

Answer: D

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50. Proboscis of Elephant is formed of

A. Prolongation of nose

B. Enlargement of upper lip

C. Both A and B

D. Prolongation of lower lip.

Answer: C



51. Tusks of female Elephant are

A. Long

B. Small

C. Rudimentary

D. Absent .

Answer: C

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52. In male Elephant , the testes are

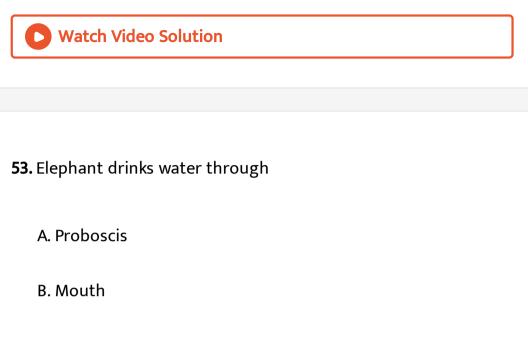
A. Abdominal

B. Scrotal

C. Change position with season

D. Change position with breeding .

Answer: A



C. First sucks water in proboscis and then pours the same in

mouth

D. Elephant does not drink water .

Answer: C

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54. Gait of Elephant is different from others

A. The statement is wrong

B. There is no bending of limbs

C. There is bending of limbs in the region of ankles

D. Limbs bend both at knees and ankles .

Answer: B

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55. Tusks of Elephant are made of

A. Ivory

B. Hard bone

C. Fortified cartilage

D. Mixture of calcium and silica .

Answer: A



56. In Elephant , external nares occur.

A. Adjacent to mouth

B. Sides of trunk

C. Tip of proboscis

D. Base of trunk .

Answer: C

57. Number of cervical vertebrae in Manatee is

B. 8 C. 9 D. 6

A. 7

Answer: D

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58. Cervical vertebrae in Bradypus are

A. 5

B. 6

C. 8

Answer: D



59. In Sea Cow / Manatee

A. Hind limbs are absent

B. Fore limbs are modified into paddles

C. Tail has fin

D. All the above .

Answer: D

60. Seal (Phoca) is

A. Marine mammal

B. Carnivore

C. Both A and B

D. Swimmer as well as fast runner.

Answer: C

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61. A marine mammal of order Carnivora is

A. Otter

B. Walrus

C. Porpoise

D. Both B and C .

Answer: D



62. Walrus has tusks which develop from

A. Upper incisors

B. Lower incisors

C. Upper canines

D. Lower canines .

Answer: C

63. Big Cat which can climb a tree is

A. Panthera leo

B. Panthera pardus

C. Panthera tigris

D. Both B and C .

Answer: B

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64. Claws are retractile in

A. Cats

B. Dogs

C. Fox

D. Hyaena.

Answer: A



65. National mammal of India is

A. Panther

B. Tiger

C. Lion

D. Bear.

Answer: B

66. Sea Lion is

A. Otter

B. Walrus

C. Seal

D. None of the above

Answer: D

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67. Fastest land animal is

A. Cheetah

B. Lion

C. Tiger

D. Panther .

Answer: A

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68. Carnivorous teeth adapted for cutting are

A. Molars

B. Carnassial

C. Premolars

D. Canines .

Answer: B

69. Carnassial teeth are

A. Last premolar and first molar of each jaw

B. Last premolar of lower jaw and first molar of upper jaw

C. Last premolar of upper jaw and first molar of lower jaw

D. Canines and first premolars .

Answer: C

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70. A mammal which can imitate human laughter is

A. Dolphin

B. Seal

C. Walrus

D. Whale.

Answer: A



71. A mammal with a voice similar to crackling human laughter is

A. Jackal

B. Hyaena

C. Fox

D. Panda.

Answer: B

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72. Whale bone is is related to

A. Sternum

B. Pectoral girdle

C. Upper jaw

D. Lower jaw .

Answer: C

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73. In Whale and Dolphin the tail bears

A. Dorsal fin

B. Caudal fin

C. Two vertical fluke

D. Two horizontal flukes .

Answer: D



74. Gnawing teeth occur in

A. Rodentia

B. Lagomorpha

C. Both A and B

D. Pholidota .

Answer: C

75. Diastema is

A. Toothless part of jaw

B. Teeth bearing part of jaw

C. Hard palate

D. Soft palate .

Answer: A

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76. Diastema occurs in place of

A. Incisors

B. Canines

C. Premolars

D. Molars .

Answer: B



77. Canines are reduced or absent in

A. Lagomorpha

B. Rodentia

C. Perissodactyla

D. All the above.

Answer: D

78. A nocturnal rodent producing pig like grunts is

A. Porcopine

B. Guinea Pig

C. Rat

D. Beaver.

Answer: A

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79. In Porcupine , hair of the back are modified into

A. Scales

B. Horns

C. Spines

D. Plates .

Answer: C



80. Beaver is hunted for

A. Fur

B. Meat

C. Castoreum

D. All the above .

Answer: D

81. Beaver is harmful to vegetation as it feeds over

A. Leaves

B. Tender shoots

C. Fruits

D. Bark.

Answer: D

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82. An arboreal rodent with longitudinal stripes is

A. Beaver

B. Squirrel

C. Guinea Pig

D. Shrew.

Answer: B



83. Digits present on fore and hing limbs of Guinea Pig are

A. 5 and 5

B. 4 and 5

C. 5 and 4

D. 4 and 3

Answer: D

84. Which one leads a solitary life

A. Rabbit

B. Guinea Pig

C. Hare

D. Hystrix.

Answer: C

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85. Rabbit has a peculiar mode of nutrition

A. Herbivory

B. Carnivory

C. Coprophagy

D. All the above.

Answer: C



86. In Rabbit and Hare , the incisors of upper and lower jaw halves

are

A. 1/1 B. 2/1 C. 2/2

D. 2/0

Answer: B

87. Indian Pangolin is

A. Scaly Ant Eater

B. Manis crassicaudata

C. Dasypus novemcinctus

D. Both A and B.

Answer: D

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88. Indian Pangolin is characterised by

A. Absence of teeth

B. Long protrusible tongue

C. Stones in its stomach

D. All the above .

Answer: D



89. The animal which hangs upside down from tree branches is

A. Sloth

B. Baboon

C. Rhesus Monkey

D. Gibbon.

Answer: A

90. 9-banded Armadillo has

A. Elongated snout and only molar teeth

B. Bony plates

C. Cleavage polyembryony

D. All the above .

Answer: D

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91. Vampire bats are found in

A. India

B. America

C. Africa

D. Australia .

Answer: B



92. Vampire bats are

A. Large sized

B. Small sized

C. Sanguivorous

D. Both B and C .

Answer: D

93. Remote ancestor of apes is

A. Water shrew

B. Musk shrew

C. Tree shrew

D. Mole.

Answer: C

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94. Hedge Hog resembles Porcupine in being

A. Rodentia

B. Dermoptera

C. Insectivora

D. Pholidota .

Answer: C



95. Hedge Hog resembles Porcupine in being

A. Herbivorous

B. Covered on back by spines

C. Insectivorous

D. Both B and C .

Answer: B

96. Spiny Ant Eater belongs to

A. Prototheria

B. Metatheria

C. Eutheria - Pholidota

D. Eutheria- Insectivora .

Answer: A

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97. Scaly Ant Eater is

A. Eutherian

B. Metatherian

C. Prototherian

D. None of the above

Answer: A



98. Opossum belongs to

A. Prototheria

B. Metatherian

C. Edentata

D. Pholidota .

Answer: B

99. Scrotum developed in metatheria occurs

A. On sides of penis

B. Behind penis

C. In front of penis

D. The statement is incorrect as scrotum is absent .

Answer: C

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100. A mammal in which both the sexes produce milk is

A. Ornithorhyncus

B. Tachyglossus (= Echidna)

C. Macropus

D. Didelphis .

Answer: B

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Revision Questions From Competitive Exams

1. An egg lying mammal is

A. Kangaroo

B. Platypus

C. Koala

D. Whale .

Answer: B



2. Mammary glands are modified

A. Salivary glands

B. Lacrimal glands

C. Sweat glands

D. Sebaceous glands.

Answer: C



3. An exclusive mammalian trait is

A. Diaphragm

B. 4-chambered heart

C. Thecodont dentition

D. Vivipary.

Answer: A

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4. The smallest eggs belong to

A. Mammals

B. Fishes

C. Amphibians

D. Reptilies .

Answer: A

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5. Ornithorhyncus is a

A. Duck

B. Dinosaur

C. Monotreme mammal

D. A fossil bird .

Answer: C

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6. Kangaroo is inhabitant of

A. Austria

B. Australia

C. Mexico

D. Africa.

Answer: B



7. Whale Fish is a member of

A. Reptilia

B. Arthopoda

C. Coelenterata

D. Mammalia .

Answer: D

8. Locomotion in kangaroo is

A. Volant

B. Saltatorial

C. Cursorial

D. Graviportal .

Answer: B

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9. Kidney of adult Rabbit is

A. Pronephros

B. Metanephros

C. Mesonephros

D. Opisthonephros

Answer: B



10. Homoiothermal animals are

A. Frog, Lion and Fish

B. Bat , Pigeon and Rabbit

C. Pigeon, Lizard and Tortoise

D. Rat , Snake and Crocodile .

Answer: B

11. The cervical vertebrae in humans is

A. Same as in Whale

B. More than that is Rabbit

C. Double that that of Horse

D. Less than that in Giraffe.

Answer: A

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12. What is common in Whale, Bat and Rat?

A. Absence of neck

B. Muscular diaphargm between thorax and abdomen

C. Extra-abdominal testes to avoid high temperature of body

D. Presence of external ears .

Answer: B



13. Gorilla , Chimpanzee , Monkeys and Humans belong to the same

A. Species

B. Genus

C. Family

D. Order.

Answer: D

14. Pinna/external ear is found in

A. Insects

B. Aves

C. Reptiles

D. Mammals .

Answer: D

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15. A mammal in which milk is squirted down to throat of baby by

muscular contration of mother is

A. Bear

B. Camel

C. Whale

D. Rhinoceros .

Answer: C

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16. Kangaroo belongs to

A. Monotremata

B. Marsupilia

C. Prototheria

D. Insectivora .

Answer: B



17. Which of the following has become extinct in India

A. Lion

B. Dodo

C. Two-horned Rhino

D. Tiger .

Answer: C

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18. Which one has a poisonous gland .

A. Frog

B. Female Wall Lizard

C. Trygon

D. Male Platypus .

Answer: D



19. In most mammals, the testes are located in scrotal sac for

A. More space to visceral organs

B. Sex differentiation

C. Independent functioning of kidney

D. Sperm development .

Answer: D

20. Heart of mammal is

A. Two chambered

B. Three chambered

C. Four chambered

D. One chambered .

Answer: C

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21. Marsupial Kangaroo is

A. Viviparous

B. Oviparous

C. Ovoviviparous

D. A distinct category.

Answer: A



22. Which monkey has prehensile tail

A. Bonnet Monkey

B. Rhesus Monkey

C. Spider Monkey

D. Semnopithecous.

Answer: C

23. A group of animals having marsupium

A. Prototheria

B. Metatheria

C. Eutheria

D. Theria.

Answer: B

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24. Without teats, mammary glands are found in

A. Prototheria

B. Metatheri

C. Eutheria

D. Theria.

Answer: A



25. Which one is not exclusively marine

A. Seal

B. Walrus

C. Whale

D. Dolphin .

Answer: D

26. Mammals giving rise to immature young ones and nursing them in a pouch are

A. Monotremes

B. Marsupials

C. Primates

D. Carnivores.

Answer: B

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27. Arboreal mammals have

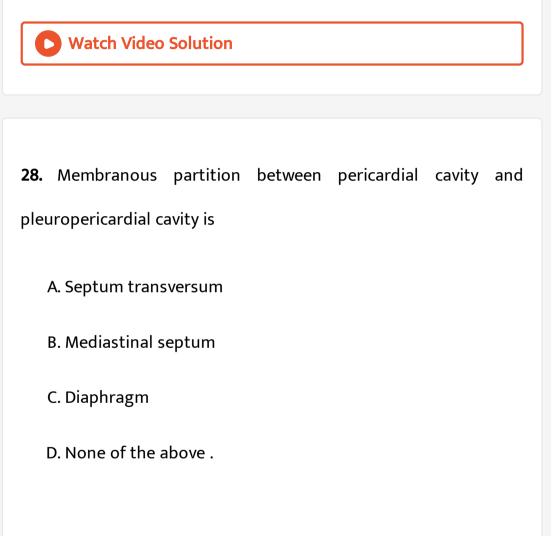
A. Jumping

B. Flying

C. Burrowing

D. Climbing .

Answer: D



Answer: B



29. Which is common trait of mammals

A. Carnivores

B. Ventral nerve cord

C. Seven cranial nerves .

D. Seven cervical vertebrae.

Answer: D

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30. Blubber is

A. Subcutaneous fat of whale

B. Irregular heart beats

C. Artifical rubber

D. None of the above.

Answer: A



31. Testes in Whale are

A. Extra-abdominal

B. Half external , half internal

C. Internal

D. None of the above.

Answer: C

32. State Animal of Rajastan is

A. Horse

B. Camel

C. Cow

D. Ox.

Answer: B

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33. One of the following is not a trait of prototherians

A. Egg laying

B. Absence of teats over mammary glands

C. Absence of corpus callosum

D. Presence of testes outside the abdominal cavity .

Answer: D

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34. Cavity lodging lungs is

A. Thorax

B. Abdomen

C. Chest

D. Stomach .

Answer: A

35. Largest and heaviest mammal of the world is

A. Elephant

B. Tiger

C. Lion

D. Blue whale

Answer: D

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36. Ruminants belong to order

A. Proboscidea

B. Artiodactyla

C. Sirenia

D. Cetacea.

Answer: B



37. Bat can travel with

A. Ears plugged and eyes covered

B. Eyes covered and ears open

C. Ears plugged and eyes open

D. All the above.

Answer: B

38. Closest relative of modern day man is

A. Prosimians

B. Orang-Utan

C. Monkey

D. Chimpanzee.

Answer: D

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39. Long snout and backwardly directed claws occur in

A. Arboreal animals

B. Fossorial animals

C. Cursorial animals

D. Aquatic animals.

Answer: B



40. Which is a mammal ?

A. Psittacula

B. Manis

C. Planorbis

D. Hydrophis .

Answer: B

41. Which is not an odd digitate pentadactylous ?

A. Rhinoceros

B. Zebra

C. Camel

D. Donkey.

Answer: C

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42. Marsupials occur in

A. Africa

B. North America

C. Asia

D. Australia .

Answer: D



43. Prototheria or subclass of egg lying mammals is connected

with

A. Kangaroo

B. Echidna

C. Ornithorhyncus

D. Both B and C .

Answer: D

44. Mammalian brain differs from an amphibian brain in possessing

A. Olfactory lobes

B. Corpus callosum

C. Cerebellum

D. Hypothalamus .

Answer: B

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45. Harversian system is characteristic of

A. All bones

B. Reptilian bones

C. Mammalian bones

D. Avian bones .

Answer: C

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46. Which one is a burrowing marsupial ?

A. Notoryctus

B. Thylacinus

C. Myrmecobius

D. Phascolarcitus.

Answer: A



47. Which of the following exist in maximum number of terms of genera and species

A. Aquatic mammals

B. Herbivore mammals

C. Terrestrial mammals

D. Carnivore mammals .

Answer: C



48. Which of the following shows the smallest cranial capacity?

A. Orang Utan

B. Gorilla

C. Chimpanzee

D. Rhesus Monkey.

Answer: D

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49. Long neck of camel is due to

A. Increase in number of cervical vertebrae

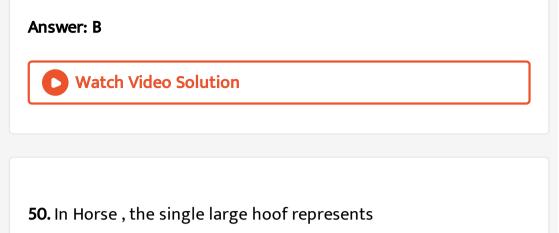
B. Increase in length of cervical vertebrae

C. Development of muscular pads between successive

vertebrae

D. Developing of extra bony plates between successive cervical

vertebrae.



A. Third digit

B. First digit

C. Fourth digit

D. All the above.

Answer: A



51. Corpus callosum is found in the brain of

A. Pigeon

B. Frog

C. Crocodile

D. Elephant.

Answer: D



52. The zoological name of lion is

A. Panthera tigris

B. Panthera leo- persica

C. Panthera pardus

D. Felis leo.

Answer: B

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|---|
| |
| |
| 53. An example of marsupialia is |
| A. Elephant |
| B. Horse |
| C. Macropus |
| D. Rabbit . |
| |
| Answer: C |

54. Sonar system is found only in

A. Otter

B. Bat

C. Whale

D. Both B and C .

Answer: B

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55. Which of the following mammals lacks corpus callosum

A. Ornithorhyncus

B. Balaenoptera

C. Macropus

D. Macaca.

Answer: A

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56. Which is correct ?

A. Platypus lays eggs

B. Camel has biconcave RBCs

C. Rat has cloaca

D. Bat has feathers.

Answer: A



57. Closest primate relative of human being is

A. Rhesus Monkey

B. Gorilla

C. Gibbon

D. Orang Utan.

Answer: B

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58. Dissection of Rat is done from the side

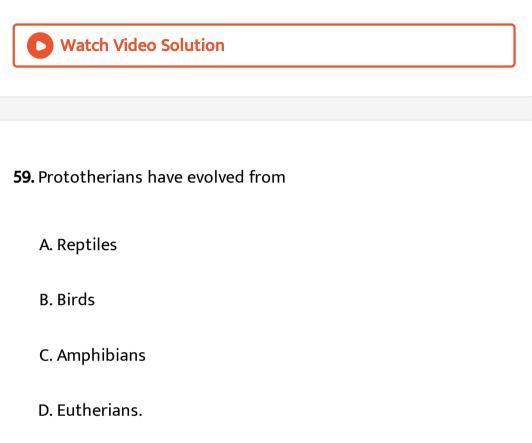
A. Dorsal

B. Ventral

C. Anterior

D. Lateral .

Answer: B



Answer: A



60. Vestigeal pelvic girdle and bones of hind limbs are the characteristic of

A. Whale

B. Dolphin

C. Shark

D. Seal.

Answer: A

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61. Number of cervical vertebrae in Camel/Whale/Giraffe si

A. 9

B. 7

C. 6

D. 8

Answer: B

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62. Orang- utan belongs to family

A. Hominidae

B. Ponginae

C. Hyalobatidae

D. Bradipodidae

Answer: B



63. In which animal , there is post-anal tail as well as heterodont teeth

A. Scorpion

B. Krait

C. Elephant

D. Cobra.

Answer: C

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64. Whale is mammal because it has

A. Diaphragm

B. Protruded scrotum

C. Vivipary

D. Mammary glands.

Answer: D

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65. Eggs of egg laying mammals are

A. Macrolecithal

B. Alecithal

C. Mesolecithal

D. Telolecithal .

Answer: A



66. Which one of the following is not a member of eutheria

A. Gorilla

B. Pangolin

C. Mole

D. Platypus

Answer: D

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67. The order insectivora comes under

A. Class mammalia

B. Class insecta

C. Phylum arthropoda

D. Phylum echinodermata.

Answer: A

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68. Testes descend into scrotum in mammals for

A. Spermatogenesis

B. Fertilization

C. Development of sex organs

D. Development of visceral organs .

Answer: A

69. A reptilean character of protherian is presence of

A. Left aortic arch

B. T-shaped clavicle

C. Diaphragm

D. Seven cervical vertebrae.

Answer: B

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70. Sea Cows belong to

A. Sirenia

B. Cetacea

C. Lagomorpha

D. Proboscidia.

Answer: A



71. Which one of the following is egg-laying mammal

A. Porcupine

B. Bat

C. Pangolin

D. Tachyglossus.

Answer: D

72. Besides mammals , placenta like structure also occurs in

A. Platyhelminthes

B. Amphibians

C. Bony fishes

D. Cartilaginous fishes

Answer: D

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73. Bat , Whale and Human share the following trait

A. Hair

B. Placenta

C. Nocturnal

D. Position of mammary glands .

Answer: B



74. Match the column is

- a Cow (i) Perissodactyla
- b Horse (ii) Proboscidea
- c Whale (iii) Artiodactyla
- d Elephant (iv) Cetacea

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

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

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

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

Answer: A



75. Which is incorrect ?

A. Insects have three pairs of legs

B. Flame cells occur in platyhelminthes

C. Whale is the largest fish

D. All mammals have mammary glands , Hairs may be present.

Answer: C

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76. Which is not true ?

A. Molluscans are shelled animals

B. Mammals have 4 chambered heart due no hair

C. Intestinal parasite, Common Roundworm, has three lips

D. External ears are absent in snakes but fangs may occur.

Answer: B

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77. Select the correct set of animals of class-mammalia

A. Lion , Bat , Whale , Ostrich

B. Lion, Penguin, Bat and Hippopotamus

C. Kangaroo, Hippopotamus , Penguin and Whale

D. Kangaroo, Bat, Whale and Hippopotamus.

Answer: D

78. Which of the following prosimian is found only in Madagascar

A. Loris

B. Lemur

C. Galago

D. Bush baby.

Answer: B



79. All mammals

A. Possess uterus

B. Give birth to live young

C. Nourish their young ones with milk.

D. Contain thick coat over their young.

Answer: C

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80. In which mammals do the testes remain in the abdomen

A. Humans

B. Rabbit

C. Ox

D. Elephant .

Answer: D

81. The character which differentiates mammals from birds is

A. Seven cervical vertebrae

B. Parental care

C. One aortic arch

D. Metanephric kidney.

Answer: A

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82. Which of the following is not a mammalian character

A. Enucleated RBCs

B. Three chambered heart

C. Muscular diaphargm

D. Hairy skin .

Answer: B



83. Ecolocation through high frequency sound is trait of

A. Bats

B. Birds

C. Insects

D. Monkeys.

Answer: A

84. Animals giving birth to young ones are

A. Viviparous

B. Oviparous

C. Triploblastic

D. Coelomate .

Answer: A

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85. Most animals domesticated by man belong to the order

A. Carnivora

B. Rodentia

C. Logomorpha

D. Ungulata

Answer: D



86. Assertion : Bats and whales are classified as mammals Reason : Bats and whales have four-chambered heart

A. if both are true with reason being correct explanation

B. both true but reason not correct explanation

C. assertion true but reason wrong

D. and both are wrong

Answer: B



87. Indian Monkey is

A. Macaca

B. Gorilla

C. Ramapithecus

D. Simia.

Answer: A

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88. In Rhinoceros, horn is formed from

A. Adipose tissue

B. Stratum germinativum

C. Stratum lucidum

D. Stratum corneum

Answer: D



89. A specific system found in Bat is

A. Echoflight

B. Echobalance

C. Echolocation

D. Echoposition

Answer: C

90. One of the followings is a very unique feature of the mammalian body

A. Four chambered heart

B. Presence of diaphragm

C. Homothermy

D. Rib cage.

Answer: B

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91. Very larger animal with a single nostril is

A. Shark

B. Whale

C. Python

D. Tortoise.

Answer: B



92. The recent ancestors of modern man were

A. Therapsida

B. Ornithischia

C. Silusoidea

D. Chelonia.

Answer: A

93. Animals which have well developed echolocation system like that of bats

A. Primates

B. Wild cat

C. Whales and Dolphins

D. Beavers.

Answer: C

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94. Two toed hoofed feet occur in

A. Horse

B. Elephant

C. Zebra

D. Sheep.

Answer: D



95. Bat is a member of order

A. Chiroptera

B. Urodela

C. Hymenoptera

D. Lagomorpha.

Answer: A

96. Zoological name of North Indian Hare is

A. Lepus nigricollis

B. Sorex araneus

C. Lepus ruficaudatus

D. Orynctologus cuniculus.

Answer: A

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97. Which one is egg laying mammal?

A. Macropus

B. Didephis

C. Echidnal/Ornithorhynchus

D. Sorex.

Answer: C



98. Sweat glands and external ears are characters of group

A. Birds

B. Amphibians

C. Reptiles

D. Mammals.

Answer: D

99. Which of the following is not viviparous

A. Mole

B. Platypus

C. Kangaroo

D. Shrew.

Answer: B

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100. Which one of the following has nuclei in its mature red blood

corpuscles ?

A. Cow

B. Horse

C. Camel

D. None of the above .

Answer: D

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101. Match the columns

| | Column I | | Column II |
|-----|--------------|-------|-----------------|
| (a) | Echidna | (i) | Ophidia |
| (b) | Echinus | (ii) | Teleostei |
| (c) | Echeneis | (iii) | Platyhelminthes |
| (d) | Echis | (iv) | Echinoidea |
| (e) | Echinococcus | (iv) | Prototheria. |

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

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

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

Answer: D



102. Match the following column I with column II and choose the

correct combination.

| ColumnI | Column II |
|----------------------|----------------|
| (a)Earthworm | (i)Gizzard |
| $(b) { m Cockroach}$ | (ii)Caecum |
| $(c)\mathrm{Frog}$ | (iii)Clitellum |
| (d)Rat | (iv)Cloaca |

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

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

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

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

Answer: B





103. Hoolock Gibbon (India's only ape) is found in

A. Simplipal National Park

B. Desert National Park

C. Kaziranga National Park

D. Rajaji National Park

Answer: C

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104. A muscular transverse partition in mammals that separates

thorax from abdomen is

A. Diaphragm

B. Pharynx

C. Stomach

D. Duodenum .

Answer: A



105. Assertion : The duck-billed Platypus and the spiny anteater, both are egg-laying animals yet they are grouped under mammals.

Reason : Both of them have seven cervical vertebrae and 12 pairs of cranial nerves.

A. if both are true with reason being correct explanation

B. both true but reason not correct explanation

C. assertion true but reason wrong

D. and both are wrong

Answer: A

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106. Which one of the following characters is not typical of the

class Mammalia

A. Thecodont dentition

B. Alveolar lungs

C. Ten pairs of cranial nerves

D. Seven cervical vertebrae.

Answer: C

107. They give birth to young ones.

A. Kangaroo, Hedgehog, Dolphin , Loris

B. Lion , Bat , Whale , Ostrich

C. Platypus, Penguin, Bat, Hippopotamus

D. Shrew , Bat , Cat , Kiwi.

Answer: A

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108. Which is vivipary

A. Frog , Kangaroo

B. Whale , Rabbit

C. Snake , Lizard

D. Cockroach , Aves.

Answer: B

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109. Which one is correctly matched?

| | Animal | Characteristic | Taxon |
|-----|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| (A) | Millipede | Ventral nerve cord | Arachnida |
| (B) | Silver fish | Pectoral and pelvic fins | Chordata |
| (C) | Duck - billed Platypus | Oviparous | Mammalia |
| (D) | Sea Anemous | Triploblastic | Cnidaria |



110. All mammals , without any exception , are characterised by

A. Viviparity and biconcave red blood cells

B. Extra - abdominal testes and a four chambered heart

C. Heterodont teeth and 12 pairs of cranial nerves

D. A muscular diaphragm and milk producing glands .

Answer: D



111. Which of the following statements are true// false

A. In Torpedo the electric organs are capable of generating strong

strong electric shock to paralyze the prey

B. Bony fishes use pectoral, pelvic, dorsal, anal and caudal fins in

swimming

- C. Amphibians skin is moist and has thick scales
- D. Birds are poikilothermous animals
- E. The most unique mammalian characteristic is the presence of

milk producing mammary glands by which the young ones are nourished

A. a , b and c are true , d and e are false

B. a, b and e are true , c and d are false

C. a ,d and e are true , b and c are false

D. a , b and d are false , c and e are true

Answer: B

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112. Order primata contains

A. Shrew and Hedge Hog

B. Bats and Vampires

C. Monkey and Man

D. Horse and Zebra.

Answer: C



113. Tusk of an elephant is an enormously enlarged

A. Upper canines

B. Upper incisors

C. Lower incisors

D. Lower canines.

Answer: B

114. Duck-billed Platypus is connecting link between

A. Retiles and mammals

B. Reptiles and birds

C. Echinoderms and chordates

D. Living and non-living .

Answer: A

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115. A tail-less primate is

A. Lemur

B. Spider Monkey

C. Loris

D. African Babbon.

Answer: C



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

A. Toothless jaw

B. Functional post anal tail

C. Oviparity

D. Homoiothermy.

Answer: D

117. Number of teeth in New World Monkey is

A. 12

B. 16

C. 32

D. 36

Answer: D

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118. Arboreal adaptation occurs in:

A. Duck

B. Squirrel

C. Horse

D. Parrot.

Answer: B



119. Animals with cursorial adaptation is:

A. Tree Frog

B. Monkey

C. Chamaeleon

D. Horse.

Answer: D

120. Members of hominidae are

A. Man, Lemur , Ape

B. Man , Chimpanzes , Gorilla

C. Monkey , Ape , Lemur

D. Chimpanzee , Lemur , Ape.

Answer: B

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121. Which one has a copulatory organ?

A. Squirrel

B. goldfish

C. Toad

D. frog

Answer: A



122. Which is correct set belonging to single group?

A. Bat , Pigeon , Crow

B. Man, Monkey, Chimpanzee

C. Oyster, Octopus, Otter

D. Cattle Fish , Jelly Fish , Silver Fish .

Answer: B

123. Right systemic arch is absent in

A. Mammals

B. Reptiles

C. Amphibians

D. Birds.

Answer: A

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124. Which is not a cat ?

A. Lion

B. Tiger

C. Cheetah

D. Jackal.

Answer: D



125. Instead of tooth, baleen (hanging horny plates in mouth) are

found in

A. Dolphin

B. Archaeopteryx

C. Blue whale

D. Shark.

Answer: C



126. Which is not characteristic of all chordates ?

A. Presence of coelom

B. Pharyngeal gill clefts in early embryonic stages

C. Diaphragm separating thorax from abdomen

D. Dorsal nerve cord .

Answer: C

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127. A common scent producing gland among mammel is

A. Prostate gland

B. Adrenal gland

C. Bartholin's gland

D. Anal gland .

Answer: D



- 128. In prototherians what are true
- (a) Pectoral girdle associated with T shaped interclavicle
- (b) Mammary glands are modified sebaceous glands
- (c) Pelvic girdle possesses epipubic bones
- (d) Vertebrae are with epiphyses.

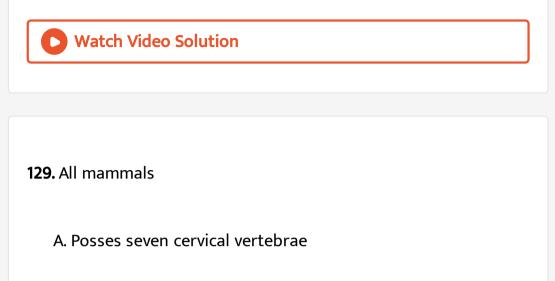
A. a and c

B. a and b

C. c and b

D. b and c .

Answer: A



B. Are viviparous

C. Are homodont

D. Nourish young ones with milk

Answer: D



130. Dolphin found in Chilka lake is

A. Ganges Dolphin

B. Irrawaddy Dolphin

C. Narwhal Dolphin

D. Porpoise

Answer: B

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131. Which of the following is not a mammalian character

A. Homodont of dentition

B. Presence of milk producing glands They have two pairs of

limbs

C. They have two pairs of limbs

D. Skin is unique in possessing hair

| Answer: A | | | |
|--------------|----------------|--|--|
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| | | | |
| | | | |

- 132. Identify the aquatic mammals from following
- (i) Balaenoptera (ii) Equus (iii) Delphinus
- (iv) Pteropus (v) Felis
 - A. (i) and (iii) only
 - B. (v) only
 - C. (ii) and (iii) only
 - D. (iv) and (v) only

Answer: A



133. Humans belong to family

A. Hominidae

B. Pongidae

C. Hylobatidae

D. Ramapithecus.

Answer: A

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134. Pouch is seen in

A. Platypus

B. Bat

C. Lemur

D. Marsupial

Answer: D



135. Pick the mammal with true placenta

A. Platypus

B. Echidna

C. Kangaroo

D. Mongoose.

Answer: D

136. Which one does not come under the same order as the other

three

A. Rat

B. Squirrel

C. Porcupine

D. Rabbit .

Answer: D

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137. Identify, typical dental formula of a metatherian

A. i5/4 , c 1/1 , pm 3/3 , m 4/4

B. i3/3 , 1/1 , pm 4/4 , m 3/3

C. i4/3, c 1/1, pm 3/3, m 4/4

D. i4/5 , c 1/1 , pm 3/3 , m4/4.

Answer: A



138. Both hepatic and renal portal systems are found in

A. Fishes , amphibians , reptiles

B. Amphibians, reptiles, mammals

C. Reptiles , aves , mammals

D. Cyclostomes , fishes , amphibians .

Answer: A

139. Only left aorta/systemic arch is present in

A. Aves

B. Mammals

C. Both aves and mammals

D. Reptiles.

Answer: B

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140. Which is correctly matched .

A. Sea Anemone- Triploblastic - Cnidaria

B. Silver Fish - Pectoral and pelvic fins - Chordata

C. Duck-billed Platypus - Oviparous - Mammalia

D. Milipede- Ventral nerve cord - Arachinida.

Answer: C

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141. Read the following statements and choose the correct options I. Pelvic fins of female sharks bear claspers. II . In Obelia polyps produce medusae sexually and medusae form the polyps produce medusae sexually and medusae form the polyps a sexually . III . Flame cells in platyheliminthes help in osmoregulation and excretion . IV. In nonchordates , central nervous system is ventral , solid and double . V . Pinnae are present in mammals .

A. II, IV and V only are correct

B. I, III and V only correct

C. III, IV and V only are correct .

D. I, II and III only are correct.

Answer: C

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142. Intra-abdominal testes are found in

A. Panthera and Equus

B. Macaca and Macropus

C. Balaenoptera and Delphinus

D. Canis and Felis .

Answer: C



143. The success of mammals on earth is largely because

A. They can conform to the changes in the environment .

B. They can reduce metabolic activity and go into state of

dormancy during unfavourable conditions in the

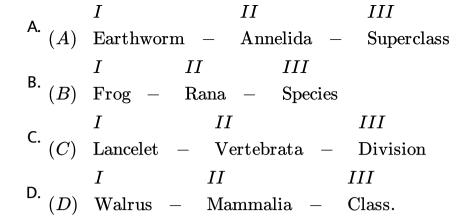
C. They have the ability to maintain consant body temperature

D. They can take care of their young ones as they have mammary glands to suckle them.

Answer: C



144. Identify and select the correct match of columns I, II and III



Answer: D



145. Which is not a characteristic feature of mammals

A. Diphyodont teeth

B. Ten pairs of cranical nerves

C. Seven cervical vertebrae

D. Left acortic arch in the circulatory system .

Answer: B

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146. Study the statements about chordates and identify correct ones

(a) Columella auris present in middle year of amphians is modified hyomandibula of fishes(b) Reptiles lay cleidoic eggs

(c) Sphenodon is connecting link between amphibians and reptiles

(d) Panthera tigris is an extinct animal of India .

A. (a) , (c)

B. (b) , (d)

C. (a) , (b)

D. (b) , (c)

Answer: C



147. Who has opposable thumb

A. Platypus

B. Kangaroo

C. Mole

D. Lemur.

Answer: D

148. Pick up the odd one out

A. Chelone , Calotes , Naja

B. Pavo , Psittacula , Ornithorhyncus

C. Canis , Felis , Rattus

D. Bufo, Rana, Hyla.

Answer: B

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149. The marsupial mammal amongst the following animals is

A. Gibbon

B. Kangaroo

C. Lemur

D. Spiny Ant Eater .

Answer: B



150. Read the following statements and choose the correct option

- (i) Aves are homothermous
- (ii) Pinnae are present in mammals
- (iii) Operculum is present in chondrichthyes
- (iv) Skin of amphibians is dry and horny.
- (v) Open type of circulation is found in cyclostomes
 - A. *i* and ii are wrong
 - B. ii , iii and iv are wrong
 - C. i , ii and iv are wrong
 - D. iii, iv and v are wrong .

Answer: D

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151. Which is not a trait of prototherians

A. Ovipary

B. Lack of teeth

C. Absence of corpus callosum

D. Extra-abdominal testes .

Answer: D



152. Sudorific glands are characteristic feature of

A. Birds

B. Mammals

C. Poisonous snakes

D. Toads.

Answer: B



153. Which of the following characteristics is not shared by birds

and mammals

A. Warm blooded nature

B. Ossified endoskeleton

C. Breathing using lungs

D. Viviparity.

Answer: D

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154. Which of the following is not a mammalian character

A. Presence of milk porducing glands

B. Skin is unique in possessing hair

C. Presence of external ears called pinnae

D. Homodont type of dentition.

Answer: D



155. Which of the following represents order of Horse?

A. Equidae

B. Perissodactyla

C. Caballus

D. Ferus.

Answer: B



156. Which among these is correct combination of aquatic mammals

A. Seals , Dolphins , Sharks

B. Dolphins , Seals , Trygon

C. Whales , Dolphin , Seals

D. Trygon , Whales , Seals .

Answer: C

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Check Your Grasp

- 1. Dicondylic skull occurs in
 - A. Pisces and Amphibia
 - B. Amphibia and Aves
 - C. Reptilia and Mammalia
 - D. Amphibia and Mammalia.

Answer:



2. Shortest gestation period of a mammal is in

A. Kangaroo

B. Echidna

C. Otter

D. human

Answer:



3. Tallest land animal is

A. Elephant

B. Ostrich

C. Giraffe

D. Cheetah.

Answer:



4. Sea Cow is a

A. Fish

B. Reptile

C. Bird

D. Mammal.

Answer: D

5. What is the peculiarity in Zebra stripes .

A. Absent on legs

B. Oblique spirals

C. Vertical

D. Dissimilar in all animals.

Answer: C

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6. Antlers are

A. Solid and shed every year

B. Hollow and shed every year

C. Hollow and permanent .

D. Solid and permanent.

Answer: A



7. Platypus has

A. Webbed feet

B. Flattened tail

C. Toothless beak

D. All the above.

Answer: D

8. An incubatorium is found in the female of

A. Echidna

B. Platypus

C. Water Shrew

D. Tree Shrew.

Answer: A

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9. In Flying Fox , claws are present on the digits of free limbs

A. First

B. Second

C. Both first and second

D. The first three .

Answer: C



10. Mangoose is

A. Insectivore

B. Carnivore

C. Herbivore

D. Scanvenger.

Answer: B

- 1. Wheel Animalcules are
 - A. Coelenterates
 - B. Echinoderms
 - C. Rotifers
 - D. Protozoans.

Answer: C



2. Rotifers are

A. Unicellular animals

- B. Multicellular animals
- C. Smallest metazoans
- D. Both B and C .

Answer: D



3. Characteristic of rotifers is

A. Small size

B. Ring of cilia

C. Multicellular nature

D. All the above.

Answer: B



4. Naked Ape is

A. Homo sapiens

B. Simia pygmaeous

C. Gorilla

D. Pan satyrus.

Answer: A

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5. Largest fish is

A. Whale

B. Whale Shark

C. Basking Shark

D. White Shark.

Answer: B



6. Smell is most acute in

A. Shark

B. Whale

C. Vulture

D. Cat.

Answer: A



7. Part of the brain connected with sense of small in Shark is

A. 5/6

B. 1/2

C. 2/3

D. 1/4

Answer: C

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8. A shark can detect blood in sea from a distance of

A. 100 m

B. 1000 m

C. 2.5 km

D. 5 km

Answer: B

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9. Size of Rhincodon typus or Whale Shark is

A. 5 m

B. 10 m

C. 18 m

D. 30 m

Answer: C



10. Remigration is

A. Migration outside the home range

B. One time migration with no return

C. Return migration

D. Return by next generation.

Answer: D

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11. Remigration is shown by

A. Stork

B. Swallow

C. Golden Plover

D. Locust.

Answer: D

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12. Rearing of shell fishes was first carried out by

A. Japanese

B. Romans

C. Britishers

D. Swedes

Answer: B



13. Cultivation of pearls was undertaken first by

A. Japanese in 17th century

B. Japanese towards the end of 19th century

C. Britishers in 18th century

D. Americans in the beginning of twentieth century.

Answer: B

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14. Cultivation of pearls was pioneered by

A. Mikimoto

B. Hoshimoto

C. Yabuta

D. Kurosawa.

Answer: A

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15. Number of verebrate species is

A. 210, 000

B. 41,000

C. 141,000

D. 181, 000.

Answer: B



16. Number of viruses per ml of sea/lake water is

A. Nil

B. 10, 000 - 100, 000

C. 5 - 10 million

D. 500, 000 - 5, 000, 000

Answer: C

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17. Largest egg is that of

A. Ostrich

B. Whale

C. Whale Shark

D. Cycas

Answer: C



18. Zoidiogamy is found in

A. Algae

B. Bryophytes and Pteridophytes

C. A few gymnosperms

D. All the above .

Answer: D



19. Egg of Rhinodon typus is

A. 17 cm

B. 30 cm

C. 23 cm

D. 21 cm .

Answer: B

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20. Hydrostatic skeleton is found in

A. Earthworm

B. Pigeon

C. Shark

D. Whale.

Answer: A



21. A specific brought from outside which does not require human

support is

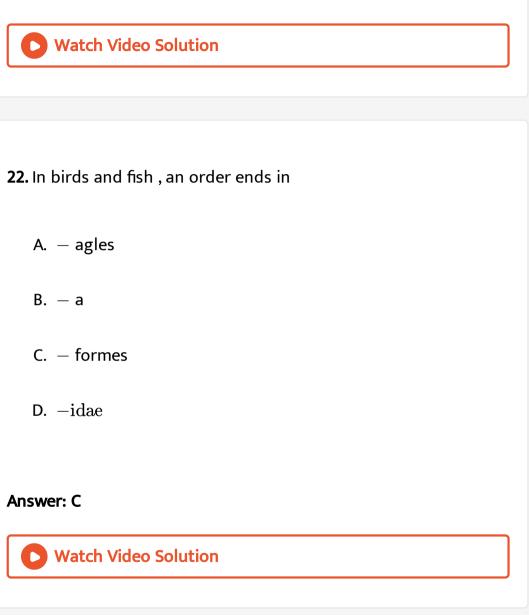
A. Exotic species

B. Introduced species

C. Naturalised species

D. Native species .

Answer: C



23. Agar is used as culture medium because it

- A. Provides nourishment
- B. Remains as solid jelly
- C. Resistant to microorganic breakdown
- D. Both B and C .

Answer: D



24. The least dense solid material is

A. Foam

B. Sea Gel

C. Agar- agar

D. Bacterial plastic

Answer: B

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25. Sea gel is

A. Lighter than water

B. Lighter than air

C. Heavier than air but lighter than water

D. Lighter than air but made heavier by entrapping air in it .

Answer: D



26. Great Barrier Reef of Australia is

A. Fossil remains of ancient coral

B. Coral reef that is under erosion and reduction

C. Growing coral reef

D. Coral reef without any living content .

Answer: C



27. Coelacanth (Latimeria chalumnae) is hunted for

A. Meat

B. habitat destruction

C. Liver oil

D. Scales .

Answer: B Vatch Video Solution 28. Spinal fluid of Latimeria is believed to be A. Antibiotic B. Antiseptic

I

C. Aphrodisiac

D. Life extending .

Answer: D



29. A bird which can fly backwards is

A. Humming bird

B. Swift

C. Albatross

D. Weaver Bird.

Answer: A

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30. Chemosynthetic bacteria are important producers of

A. Areas around hydrothermal vents

B. Ocean bed

C. Lake bed

D. Deltas.

Answer: A

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31. A bacterium which can check growth of Listeria and botulism

bacteria is

- A. Hay bacterium
- B. Methane bacterium
- C. Nitrifying bacterium
- D. Lactic acid bacterium.

Answer: D

32. Largest organism is a

A. Tree

B. Fungus

C. Vine

D. Animal .

Answer: B



33. The fungus which occupies the maximum area is

A. Bracket fungus Ganoderma

B. Giant puffball Clavatia

C. Sacred Mushroom

D. Honey Fungus.

Answer: D



34. Honey Fungus (Armillaria ostoyae) has been found to occupy

an area of

A. 600 hectares

B. 200 hectares

C. 20 hectares

D. 2 hectares.

Answer: A



35. DNA polymerase required for synthesising copies of DNA at

high temperature is obtained from

A. Thermus aquaticus

B. Cephalosporium minimum

C. Bacillius megatherium

D. Thermoproteus species.

Answer: A



36. Clubroot is a

A. Moss

B. Disease

C. Medicinal plant

D. Coral.

Answer: B

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37. Finger and Toe disease is a disease of

A. Humans

B. Birds

C. Roots of crucifers

D. Cattle .

Answer: C

38. A mammal with social life having different castes is

A. Naked Mole Rat

B. Deer

C. Elephant

D. Monkey.

Answer: A

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39. A fish with transparent blood is

A. Pleuronectes

B. Sardinella

C. Neoceratodus

D. Chaenocephalus.

Answer: D

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40. Hydra reproduces sexually during

A. Spring

B. Summer

C. Autumn

D. Winter.

Answer: D

41. Asexual reproduction occurs in Hydra during

A. Summer

B. Winter - spring period

C. Autumn - winter

D. Throughout the year.

Answer: A

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42. Insect population is estimated to be

A. 10^{12}

 $B.\,10^{15}$

 $C. 10^{18}$

 $D. 10^{21}$

Answer: C



43. The smallest mammal is

A. Pigmy Mole

B. Etruscan Shrew

C. Hog Nose Bat

D. Both B and C .

Answer: D

44. Double uterus and double vagina are charateristic of

A. Prototheria

B. Metatheria

C. Chiroptera

D. Cetacea.

Answer: B

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45. Red sweat is characteristic of

A. Kangaroo

B. Camel

C. Hippopotamus

D. Bat.

Answer: C



46. Ruminants produce methane due to presence of

A. Rumenococus

B. Methanomonas

C. Methanobacterium

D. All the above.

Answer: A

47. Water of river Ganges remains 'pure' due to presence of

A. Bacteriophages

B. Zooplankton

C. Bdellovibrios

D. Dinoflagellates.

Answer: C

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48. Bdellovibrios is

A. Virus

B. Viroid

C. Prion

D. Bacterium.

Answer: D



49. Dinoflagellates are

A. Fire Alage

B. Whorling Whips

C. autotrophs

D. All the above.

Answer: D

50. Excessive growth of dinoflagellates produces

A. Hydrothermal vents

B. Red tides

C. Coloured snow

D. Small hills.

Answer: B

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51. Dinoflagellates undergo binary fission

A. Longitudinal

B. Transverse

C. Oblique

D. Irregular

Answer: C



52. Chlamydomonas nivalis is a

A. Cryophyte

B. Thermophile

C. Halophile

D. Oxyphile.

Answer: A

53. Chlamydomonas nivalis colours the snow

A. Red

B. Yellow

C. Green

D. Purple brown.

Answer: A

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54. A metatherian without a marsupium is

A. Didelphis

B. Myrmecobius

C. Bandicoot

D. Koala .

Answer: B



55. Stridulation is

A. Gate of crickets

B. Respiratory movement of grasshoppers

C. Harsh shrill sound of crickets and grasshoppers

D. Copulatory dance .

Answer: C

56. Stridulation is produced by crickets to

A. Mark territory

B. Attract mate

C. Invite prey

D. Both A and B.

Answer: D

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57. Stridulatory organs of grasshopper are

A. Wings

B. Legs

C. Hing-legs and wings

D. Fore-legs and fore-wings.

Answer: C

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58. Prisons were studied by

A. Raymer

B. Diener

C. Prusiner

D. Jacob.

Answer: C

59. The smallest pathogens are

A. Bdellovibrios

B. Virus

C. Viroids

D. Prions .

Answer: D

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60. Prison is made of

A. DNA only

B. RNA only

C. Protein only

D. All the above.

Answer: C



61. Scrapie of sheep and Cruetzfeldt - Jacob nervous disease of

humans are caused by

A. Prions

B. Viroids

C. RNA-viruses

D. DNA-viruses.

Answer: A



62. Largest eye is that of

A. Deer

B. Whale

C. Giant Squid

D. Struthio.

Answer: C

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63. The diameter of eye in Giant Squid (Architeuthis) is

A. 37.5 cm

 $\mathrm{B.}\,27.5~\mathrm{cm}$

C. 20 cm

D. 15 cm

Answer: A



64. Homonomous metamerism is found in

A. Arthropods

B. Annelids

C. Molluscs and vertebrates

D. All the above.

Answer: B

65. In vertebrates, metamerism is

A. Both external and internal

B. External only

C. Internal only

D. External in certain regions and internal in others.

Answer: C

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66. Radiata includes

A. Nematodes

B. Nemerteans

C. Cnidaria

D. All the above.

Answer: C



67. Animals included under radiata are

A. Triploblastic

B. Diploblastic

C. Unicellular and colonial

D. All the above.

Answer: B

68. Trophoblasts of Plasmodium feed on

A. Haemoglobin molecules

B. Cytoplasm of erythrocytes

C. Globin part of haemoglobin.

D. Haematin part of haemoglobin.

Answer: C

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69. Toxic melanin/haemozoin that causes malarial fever is formed

from host

A. DNA

B. RNA

C. Protein

D. Haematin.

Answer: D



70. Eosinophilic Schuffner's granules observed in trophozoite stage of Plasmodium are absent in

A. Plasmodium vivax

B. P. malariae

C. P. ovale

D. Both B and C .

Answer: B



71. Small white stone -like Charcot- Leydon crystals are found in

the faeces of a person suffering from

A. Amoebiasis

B. Malaria

C. Giardiasis

D. Chagas' fever.

Answer: A

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72. Aestivo-autumnal fever is malaria caused by

A. Plasmodium ovale

B. P. malariae

C. P.vivax

D. P. falciparum.

Answer: D

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73. Moonga is obtained from

A. Corallium

B. Helipora

C. Euplectella

D. Chalina.

Answer: A

74. Solenocytes differ from flame cells in

A. Absence of cilia

B. Absence of connection with excretory canals

C. Presence of blood vessels

D. All the above .

Answer: C

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75. Which one is an incidental parasite

A. Taenia solium

B. Echinococcus granulosus

C. Schistosoma haematobium

D. Ancylostoma duodenale .

Answer: B

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76. Coelom is reduced to haemocoelic channels in

A. Polychaeta

B. Oligochaeta

C. Hirudinea

D. Arachiannelida.

Answer: C

77. The viviparous arthropod is

A. Lac Insect

B. Spanish Fly

C. Cockroach

D. Scorpion.

Answer: D

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78. Ecdysone , the hormone controlling moulting in insects , is secreated by

A. Corpora allata

B. Prothoracic glands

C. Corpora cardiaca

D. Both A and B.

Answer: B



79. Fastest insect, Cephenemyia grandis, can fly at a speed of

A. 1360 km/hr

B. 1060 km/hr

C. 860 km/hr

D. 360 km/hr/

Answer: A

80. Torsion occurs in group

A. Hirudinea

B. Gastropoda

C. Pelecypoda

D. Scaphopoda.

Answer: B

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81. In Cockroach , the organs sensitive to ground vibrations are

A. Elytra

B. Anal styles

C. Anal cerci

D. Tarsus.

Answer: C



82. Johnston's organs are meant for perceiving

A. Mechanical and sound vibrations

B. Smell

C. Taste

D. Temperature.

Answer: A

83. Johnston's organ occurs in

A. Spiders

B. Centipedes

C. Crabs

D. Insects.

Answer: D

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84. Devil's Fish expels an ink for

A. Paralysing prey

B. Camouflage

C. Insensitising smelling power of predator

D. Both B and C.

Answer: D



85. Ambergris , a source of perfume , is intestinal excretion of

A. Sperm Whale

B. Blue Whale

C. Musk Deer

D. Seal.

Answer: A

86. Antlers are

A. Hollow

B. Solid

C. Permanent

D. Both B and C.

Answer: B

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87. Amphioxus is devoid of

A. Head

B. Blood vessels

C. Kidney

D. All the above

Answer: D



88. In Cycas, fertilisation occurs through

A. Isogamy

B. Siphonogamy

C. Zoidiogamy

D. Both B and C.

Answer: D

89. Gymnosperms with vessels are

A. Cycadales

B. Coniferales

C. Gnetales

D. Ginkgoales.

Answer: C

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90. Besides normal roots, Cycas possesses another type of roots

near the soil surface and called

A. Surface feeders

B. Coralloid

C. Mycorrhiza

D. Adventitious

Answer: B



91. Maiden Hair Tree is

A. Bottle Brush

B. Araucaria

C. Ginkgo

D. Juniperus.

Answer: C

92. Maiden Hair Fern is

A. Adiantum

B. Dryopteris

C. Cyathaea

D. Pteris.

Answer: A

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93. Which one is a Water Fern

A. Azolla

B. Salvinia

C. Marsilea

D. All the above.

Answer: D



94. Telome theory (Zimmermann , 1930) is related to origin of

A. Pollen tube

B. Vascular plants

C. Seed

D. Fruit.

Answer: B

95. Transfusion tissue occurs in

A. All embryophytes

B. Angiosperms

C. Gymnosperms

D. Ferns.

Answer: C

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96. Sago Palm is

A. Borassus

B. Cocos

C. Elaeis

D. Cycas.

Answer: D



97. Hydrostereom or transfusion tissue is found in

A. Gymnosperm roofs

B. Gymnosperm leaves

C. Gymnosperm stems

D. All the above.

Answer: B

98. Cryptogams refer to

A. Algae and Fungi

B. Bryophytes

C. Pteridophytes

D. All the above.

Answer: D

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99. Phenomenon of halotism or controlled parasitism is shown by

A. Leguminous roots

B. Lichens

C. Mycorrhiza

D. All the above.

Answer: B



100. Lichens growing on rocks are called

A. Saxicolous

B. Corticolous

C. Lignocolous

D. Terricolous.

Answer: A

101. Roots of Trifolium alexandrinum contains nitrogen fixing

A. Rhizobium

B. Nostoc

C. Aerorhizobium

D. Anabaena.

Answer: B