



## **BIOLOGY**

### **BOOKS - S DINESH & CO BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)**

## **MOLLUSCA**

**Mcq**

**1. Study mollusca is called**

**A. Malacology**

B. Conchology

C. Mammology

D. Mastology

**Answer: A**



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**2. Elephant's Tusk Shell belongs to**

A. Amphineura

B. Monoplacophora

C. Scaphopoda

D. Gastropoda

**Answer: C**



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**3. Which class shows 8 dorsal plates of shell?**

A. Amphineura

B. Monoplacophora

C. Scaphopoda

D. Cephalopoda

**Answer: A**



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**4. Sellis internal in**

A. Monoplacophora

B. Gastropoda

C. Pelecypoda

D. Cephalpoda

**Answer: D**



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5. Sepia and Octopus swim swiftly by means of

A. Arms

B. Lateral fins

C. Suckers

D. Jet propulsion through siphon

**Answer: D**



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6. Glochidium larva is found in

A. Pola

B. Unio

C. Sepia

D. Asterias

**Answer: B**



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7. Pearl is the secretion of

A. Mouth

B. Mantle

C. Kidney

D. None

**Answer: B**



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8. Sea Mouse is a marine mollusc. Its scientific name is

A. Chiton

B. Teredo

C. Unio

D. Nautilus

**Answer: A**



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9. The method of induction of foreign particles between the mantle and the shell of pearl oyster for the simulation of pearl formation was introduced in Japan by



A. Kato

B. Mikimoto

C. Von Mohl

D. Haeckel.

**Answer: B**



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**10.** Sea-foam which is drifted to the sea shores is a

A. External shell of Cuttle Fish

B. Internal shell of Cuttle Fish

C. Bones of Octopus

D. Calcareous matter excreted by cephalopods.

**Answer: B**



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**11.** A wood boring mollusc well known for causing damage to ships and docks is

A. Doris

B. Loligo

C. Octopus

D. Teredo.

**Answer: D**



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**12. The Largest clam is**

A. Unio

B. Mytilus

C. Teredo

D. Tridacna.

**Answer: D**



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**13. The most primitive mollusc is**

A. Patella

B. Neopilina

C. Chiton

D. Dentalium.

**Answer: B**



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14. The largest invertebrate is

- A. Giant Octopus
- B. Giant Squid
- C. Giant Snail
- D. Giant Clam.

**Answer: B**



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15. Osphradium is a structure in Pila/molluscs. It is a

- A. Sensory organ for smell and chemicals/chemoreceptor
- B. Sensory organ for balancing
- C. Swimming organ
- D. Locomotory organ.

**Answer: A**



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**16.** A triploblastic animal with bilateral symmetry in larval stage but asymmetry in adult is

- A. Arachnid
- B. Echinoderm
- C. Gastropod
- D. Bivalve

**Answer: C**



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**17.** Visceral mass is characteristic of

A. Arthropods

B. Molluscs

C. Echinoderms

D. All the above

**Answer: B**



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**18.** Blood vascular system of molluscs is

A. Reduced

B. Open



C. Closed

D. Absent.

**Answer: B**



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**19.** Respiratory pigment of molluscs is

A. Haemocyanin

B. Haemoglobin

C. Erthrocruorin

D. Chlorocruorin.

**Answer: A**



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**20. Pearl Oyster belongs to**

A. Cephalopoda

B. Scaphopoda

C. Gastropoda

D. Pelecypoda.

**Answer: D**



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21. A gastropod without a shell is

A. Pila

B. Snail

C. Neopilina

D. Slug.

**Answer: D**



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22. Connecting link between annelida and mollusca is

A. Squid

B. Nautilus

C. Neopilina

D. Sepia.

**Answer: C**



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**23. Devil Fish is**

A. Loligo

B. Octopus

C. Sepia

D. Nautilus

**Answer: B**



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24. A rasping organ with transverse teeth and present in the buccal cavity of a mollusc is called

A. Dental plate

B. Radula

C. Tongue

D. Rasper

**Answer: B**



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25. Radula is present in

A. Loligo

B. Mytilus

C. Pila

D. Unio

**Answer: C**



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26. Elephant's Tusk Shell is

A. Nautilus

B. Limax

C. Dentalium

D. Cypraea

**Answer: C**



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**27.** A mollusc previously used as currency is

A. Turbinella

B. Dentalium



C. Pila

D. Cypraea

**Answer: D**



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**28.** Filter feeding is

A. Holding food particles by closely appressed  
teeth

B. Picking food articles from a water current

C. Crushing and chewing of food and allowing only finely divided one to pass further

D. None of the above

**Answer: B**



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**29.** A mollusc discovered in 1950s is

A. Nautilus

B. Chiton

C. Neopilina

D. Pelecypoda.

**Answer: C**



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**30.** The most primitive mollusc is

A. Neopilina

B. Patella

C. Chiton

D. Nautilus

**Answer: A**



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**31. Arms present in Sepia are**

A. 12

B. 10

C. 8

D. 6

**Answer: B**



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32. Hectrocotylished arm of Sepia is

A. Right third

B. left third

C. Right fourth

D. Left Fifth

**Answer: D**



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**33.** In male Octopus, the hectocotylised arm is

- A. Right fifth
- B. Right fourth
- C. Right third
- D. Left Fifth

**Answer: C**



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**34.** An internal shell is absent in

A. Octopus

B. Sepia

C. Loligo

D. Both B and C

**Answer: A**



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**35.** Siphon of cephalopods is connected internally to

A. Mantle cavity

B. Ink gland

C. Haemocoel

D. Both A and B

**Answer: D**



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**36. Number of rams in Devil Fish are**

A. 4

B. 2

C. 10



D. 8

**Answer: D**



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**37. Giant Squid is**

A. Loligo

B. Architeuthis

C. Octopus

D. Tethys

**Answer: B**



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**38.** Squid is also called Sea Arrow because of

- A. Triangular trunk
- B. Pointed head
- C. Lateral fins fused posteriorly
- D. Lateral fins fused anteriorly

**Answer: C**



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**39.** Number of tentacles present in Sepia and Loligo is

A. 10

B. 8

C. 4

D. 2

**Answer: D**



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**40.** Tentacles of *Sepia* possess suckers

- A. All along the inner surface
- B. All along the outer surface
- C. Both A and B
- D. At the tips

**Answer: D**



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**41.** A cephalopod with an external shell is

A. Sepia

B. Nautilus

C. Loligo

D. Octopus

**Answer: B**



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**42.** The shell of Nautilus is

A. Bivaved

B. Spirally coiled

C. Multi-chambered

D. Both B and C

**Answer: D**



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**43.** Nautilus occurs in its shell in

A. First chamber

B. All chambers

C. Last chamber

D. partly in first chamber and partly outside

**Answer: C**



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**44.** A structure peculiar to Nautilus is

- A. Siphuncle/living tube
- B. External shell
- C. Spirally coiled shell
- D. Nacturnal nature

**Answer: A**



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**45.** Siphuncle of nautilus

- A. Connects all chambers with living animal
- B. Fills all chambers with gas
- C. Both A and B
- D. Inflicts injury over intruder

**Answer: C**



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**46.** Cephalopoda is characterised by

- A. Coming together of head and and foot
- B. Enlargement of tentacles
- C. Presence of siphon
- D. All the above

**Answer: D**



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**47.** Siphonopoda is the other name of

A. Pelecypoda

B. Cephalopoda

C. Scaphopoda

D. Gastropoda

**Answer: B**



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**48.** Largest eyes are those of

A. Architeuthes

B. Sepia

C. Octopus

D. Loligo

**Answer: A**



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**49.** Diameter of eye in *Architeuthes* is

A. 7.5 cm

B. 17.5 cm

C. 37.5 cm

D. 57.5 cm

**Answer: C**



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**50.** Class of mollusca in which head, tentacles and eyes are not differentiable is

- A. Gastropoda
- B. Paleycpoda
- C. Cephalopoda
- D. Both A and B

**Answer: B**



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**51.** Tereido is a

A. Bivalve

B. Gastropod

C. Scaphopod

D. Siphonopod

**Answer: A**



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**52.** Teredo is called

A. Elephant's Tusk shell

B. Slug

C. Temple shell

D. Shipworm.

**Answer: D**



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**53.** Teredo is harmful to boats and ships as it can

- A. Digest cellulose
- B. Bore a hole in the hull
- C. Adhere to hull
- D. All the above

**Answer: A**



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**54.** The two valves are unequal in the shell of

- A. Unio
- B. Lamellidens

C. Pinctada

D. All the above

**Answer: C**



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**55. Mother of Pearl is**

A. Nacre

B. Ostracum

C. Periostracum

D. Both A and B



**Answer: A**



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**56.** Pearl is secreted when a foreign particle happens to enter between

- A. Ostracum and hypostracum
- B. Periostracum and hypostracum
- C. Shell and mantle
- D. Inside mantle cavity.

**Answer: C**



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57. Time taken for the pearl to be formed is

- A. One year
- B. Three years
- C. Five years
- D. Seven years

**Answer: D**



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58. Nacre or mother of pearl is secreted by mantle's

- A. Cubical epithelial cells
- B. Columnar epithelial cells
- C. Columnar endothelial cells
- D. Cubical endothelial cells.

**Answer: B**



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59. The two valves of Unio are hinged

A. Dorsally

B. Ventrally

C. Anteriorly

D. Posteriorly.

**Answer: A**



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**60. Unio is**

A. Edible Oyster

B. Marine Shellfish

C. Fresh Water Mussel

D. Sea Mussel.

**Answer: C**



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**61.** Fresh Water Mussel has

A. A radula for feeding

B. Inhalent siphon

C. Exhalent siphon

D. Both B and C

**Answer: D**



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**62. A terrestrial mollusc is**

A. Pila

B. Helix

C. Limax

D. Both B and C

**Answer: D**



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63. Limax is a

- A. Plano-convex mollusc
- B. Naked gastropod with external shell
- C. Gastropod with wexternal shell
- D. Amphibious gastropod.

**Answer: B**



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**64.** Lamax and Helix respire with the help of

- A. Ctenidia
- B. General body surface
- C. Pulmonary sac
- D. Buccal cavity.

**Answer: C**



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**65.** Land Snail is



A. Cypraea

B. Helix

C. Limax

D. Pila

**Answer: B**



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**66.** Pila is

A. Temple Shell

B. Apple Snail

C. Pond Snail

D. Both B and C

**Answer: D**



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**67.** Coiling in the shell of pila is

A. Dextral or sinistral

B. Dextral and sinistral

C. Dextral

D. Sinistral.

**Answer: A**



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**68.** Tentacles are replaced by captacula in

A. pila

B. Dentalium

C. Neopilina

D. Both B and C

**Answer: B**



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69. Shell is curved, tubular and open at both ends  
in

A. Dentalium

B. Chiton

C. Neopilina

D. Turbinella.

**Answer: A**



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70. A mollusc in which the detached body gets coiled like a millipede is

A. Turbinella

B. Neopilina

C. Chiton

D. Helix

**Answer: C**



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**71.** Eyes of cephalopods are

- A. Exactly similar to vertebrate eyes
- B. Functionally similar to vertebrate eyes
- C. Structurally similar to vertebrate eyes
- D. Superficially similar to vertebrate eyes.

**Answer: D**



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**72.** Balancing organ of molluscs is

A. Radula

B. Statocyst

C. Osphradium

D. Tentacles.

**Answer: B**



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**73.** In mollusa, nervous system is represented by

A. A paired nerve cord

B. A paired nerve cord with brain and circumpharyngeal connectives

C. 3-4 paired ganglia

D. Primitive brain and nerve cord.

**Answer: C**



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**74. Molluscs have**

A. 3-4 pairs of hearts

B. A single tubular heart



C. 2-3 chambered heart

D. Multichambered heart.

**Answer: C**



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**75. Molluscs are**

A. Unsegmented

B. Soft bodied

C. Shelled

D. All the above

**Answer: D**



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**76.** Internal segmentation is present in molluscs belonging to class

- A. Monoplacophora
- B. Polyplacophora
- C. Gastropoda
- D. Scaphopoda.

**Answer: A**



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77. Aplysia is

- A. Gastropoda
- B. Bivalve
- C. Scaphopod
- D. Siphonopod

**Answer: A**



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**78.** Edible Oyster is

A. pinctada

B. Ostrea

C. Mytilus

D. Lamellidens.

**Answer: B**



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**79.** In molluscs, head and foot regions have come together in

A. Scaphopodas

B. Pelecypods

C. Siphonopods

D. Both A and B

**Answer: C**



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**80.** Visceral mass is segmented in

A. Neopilina

B. Aplysia

C. Dentalium

D. Xancks.

**Answer: A**



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**81.** A mollusc with parapodia is

A. Aplysia

B. Doris

C. Chiton

D. pila

**Answer: A**



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**82. Giant Land Snail is**

A. Limax

B. Helix

C. Achatina

D. Pila

**Answer: C**



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83. Doris is

A. Fresh water mollusc

B. marine mollusc

C. Terrestrial mollusc

D. Connecting link between molluscs and annelids.

**Answer: B**



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84. Which gastropod emits coloured liquid camouflage

A. Turbinella

B. Cypraea

C. Doris

D. Aplysia

**Answer: D**



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1. Cerata are

- A. Toothed tentacles
- B. Feathery primary gills
- C. Secondary anal gills
- D. Retractable tentacles

**Answer: C**



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2. Anal gills occur in

A. Doris

B. Limax

C. Slug

D. Nautilus

**Answer: A**



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**3. Sea Lemon is**

A. Echinoarachinus

B. Doris

C. Limax

D. Nautilus

**Answer: B**



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**4. Sea Here is**

A. Chiton

B. Nautilus

C. Aplysia

D. Cypraea

**Answer: C**



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**5. In cephalopoda**

- A. Head is fused with foot
- B. Head is fused with thorax
- C. Foot is located on head
- D. Head is located on foot.

**Answer: C**



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6. Filter feeding occurs in

A. Dentalium

B. Unio

C. Pila

D. Amoeba

**Answer: B**



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7. Eye of the molluscan group that resembles vertebrate eye is

- A. Bivalvia
- B. Gastropoda
- C. Pelecypoda
- D. Cephalopoda

**Answer: D**



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8. Pearl producing Indian species is

A. *Pinctoda vulgaris*

B. *Pinctada india*

C. *Ostrea indica*

D. *Ostrea vulgaris*.

**Answer: A**



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9. Which of the following eats its prey ?



A. Leech

B. Sepia

C. Star Fish

D. Both B and C

**Answer: B**



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**10.** Which of the following is not a class of Mollusca ?

A. Decapoda

B. Gastropoda

C. Scaphopoda

D. Cephalopoda

**Answer: A**



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**11. Closed circulatory system occurs in**

A. Snail

B. Cockroach

C. Cuttle Fish

D. All the above

**Answer: C**



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**12.** Animal producing natural pearls belong to

A. Echinodermata

B. Cyclostomata

C. Mollusca

D. Fishes.

**Answer: C**



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**13.** Molluscan blood contain/respiratory pigment of molluscs is

- A. Haemoglobin
- B. Haemozoin
- C. Haemocyanin
- D. All the above

**Answer: C**



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14. Which molluscan group is primarily used in pearl production ?

A. Pelecypods

B. Gastropods

C. Cephalopods

D. Monoplacophorans.

**Answer: A**



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15. Which is associated with pearl formation ?

A. Pecten

B. Ostrea

C. Nautilus

D. Pinctada

**Answer: D**



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16. Trochophore larve occurs in

- A. Annelida and Porifera
- B. Coelentreata and Annelida
- C. Mollusca and Coelenterata
- D. Annelida and Mollusca.

**Answer: D**



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**17. Which one belongs to the class of sea hare**

Or Itbr Which of the following belongs to the class  
gastropoda

A. Sea Cow

B. Snail

C. Sepia

D. Sea Squirt.

**Answer: B**



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**18.** Pila shows summer

A. Hibernation

B. Aestivation



C. Emigration

D. Immigration.

**Answer: B**



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**19. Which is correct ?**

A. Echinodermata-Starfish, Petromyzon, Solen

B. Mollusca-Pila, Dentalium, Octopus

C. Porifera-Spongilla, Teredo, Leucosolenia

D. Arthropoda-Pinworm, Ascaris, Cockroach.

**Answer: B**



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**20.** Foot is displaced to near the mouth and is divided into arms in

A. Neopilina

B. Pila

C. Chiton

D. Sepia.

**Answer: D**



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21. Class bivalvia is characterised vby

- A. Presence of tentacles around mouth
- B. Absence of head
- C. Coiled shell
- D. Absence of gills.

**Answer: B**



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**22. Father of pearl industry is**

A. Harvey

B. Louis Pasteur

C. KoKichi Mikimoto

D. Ivanosky.

**Answer: C**



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**23. Octopus, Squid and Cuttle Fish belong to class.**

A. Cephalopoda

B. Apoda

C. Decapoda

D. Scaphopoda.

**Answer: A**



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**24.** Pigment haemocyanin occurs in

A. Echinodermata

B. Molluscs

C. Chordata

D. Annelida.

**Answer: B**



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**25.** Molluscs is differentiated from others by

A. Bilateral symmetry and external skeloton

B. Mantle and gill

C. Shell and nonsegmented body

D. Mantle and nonsegmented body.

**Answer: D**



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**26. Pick up the properly matched**

A. Arthropoda-Arachnida-Lobster

B. Arthropoda-Myriapoda-Scorpion

C. Mollusca-Cephalopoda-Octopus

D. Mollusca-Gastropoda-Squid.

**Answer: C**



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27. Phylum annelida resembles mollusca in embryonic features because both have

A. Spiral cleavage and mesoderm formation

B. Identical conspicuous segmentation in body, muscles and nervous system

C. Meroblastic cleavage and ectoderm formation

D. Special types of mouth parts.

**Answer: A**





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28. Shell is internal in

A. *Loligo/ Sepia*

B. *Chiton*

C. *Dentalium*

D. *Unio*

**Answer: A**



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29. Osphradium of pila/molluscs is

- A. Chemoreceptor
- B. Photoreceptor
- C. Tangoreceptor
- D. Phonoreceptor.

**Answer: A**



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30. Eyes of pila/molluscs occur over

- A. Pseudopodia
- B. Ommatophores
- C. Cephalic tentacles
- D. Both B and C

**Answer: B**



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**31. Ammonites fossil shell remains of**

- A. Pelecypods
- B. Cephalopods

C. Gastropods

D. Scaphopods

**Answer: B**



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**32.** Which one occurs in mollouscs but not in echinoderms

A. Flame cells

B. Malpighian tubules

C. Kidney

D. None of the above

**Answer: C**



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**33.** To which group does Giant Squid belongs

A. Mollusca

B. Arthropoda

C. Annelida

D. Reptilia

**Answer: A**



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**34.** Pearl is obtained from

- A. Sepia
- B. Starfish
- C. Oyster
- D. Fish

**Answer: C**



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35. Asymmetry develops due to torsion in mollusc

A. Octopus

B. Pila

C. Dentalium

D. Toredo

**Answer: B**



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**36.** Match the columns and choose the correct combination

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (a) Polychaeta | (p) Scorpion    |
| (b) Trematoda  | (q) Pila        |
| (c) Arachnida  | (r) Liver Fluke |
| (d) Gastropoda | (s) Nereis      |
|                | (t) Star Fish   |

A. a-s, b-r, c-p, -d-q

B. a-r, b-s, c-p, d-t

C. a-q, b-s, c-t, d-p

D. a-t, b-q, c-s, d-t

**Answer: A**





37. Which one contain hard shell, muscular body, ommatophores and foot

A. Periplaneta

B. Limulus

C. Pila

D. Tortoise.

**Answer: C**



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**38.** Ink gland occurs in

A. Asterias

B. Sepia

C. Pila

D. Fasciola.

**Answer: B**



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**39.** A loose mantle is present over the body in

A. Echinoderms

B. Mammals

C. Platyhelminthes

D. Molluscs.

**Answer: D**



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**40.** Torsion occurs in the visceral mass of

A. Gastropoda

B. Pelecypoda

C. Cephalopoda

D. Monoplacophora

**Answer: A**



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**41.** Cilia of gills in bivalve help in

A. Reproduction

B. Swimming

C. Feeding

D. All the above

**Answer: C**



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**42. Which is not correctly matched ?**

- A. Mollusca-Pseudocoel
- B. Annelida-Chloragogen cells
- C. Echinodermata-Water vascular system
- D. Cnidaria- Nematocysts.

**Answer: A**



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43. *Lepidopleurus* belongs to

- A. Echinoidea
- B. Cephalopoda
- C. Asteroidea
- D. Polyplacophora.

**Answer: D**



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44. Coelom of animals commonly known as tooth shell originates

A. By enterocoelic method

B. By schizocoelic method and filled with coelomic fluid

C. By splitting of embryonic mesoderm and filled with blood

D. From blastocoel.

**Answer: C**



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45. Osphradium is meant for

A. Excretion

B. Nutrition

C. Grinding of food

D. Selection and rejection of food.

**Answer: D**



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**46.** Which one of the following is matching set of a phylum and its three examples

A. Proifera - Spongilla, Euplctella, Pennatula

B. Cnidaria - Bonellia, Physalia, Aurelia

C. Platyhelminthes - Planaria, Schistostoma,  
Enterobium

D. Mollusca - Loligo, Teredo, Octopus.

**Answer: D**



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47. Which one is mismatched pair

A. *Apis indica* ..... Honey

B. *Kerria loucca* ..... Lac

C. *Bombox mori* ..... Silk

D. *Pila globosa* ..... Pearl.

**Answer: D**



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48. Doris is

A. Sea Lemon

B. Shipworm

C. Sea Hare

D. Pearl Oyster

**Answer: A**



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**49.** Statement (s). In many gastropods, the anum and mentle cavity are placed anteriorly above the head.

Reason (R ). During embryonic development, in many gastropods one side of the visceral mass grows faster rotates the viscetel organs upto  $108^\circ$  in many gastropods

- A. Both S and R are true and R explains S
- B. Both S and R are true but R cannot explain S
- C. Only S is correct Ris wrong
- D. Both S and R are wrong

**Answer: A**



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

A. Echinodermata - Pentamerous radial symmetry, internal fertilisation

B. Mollusca- Normally oviparous, trochophore or veliger larva

C. Arthropoda - Body divisible into head, thorax and abdomen, tracheal respiration

D. Chordata - Notochord, separate anal and urine apertures.

**Answer: B**



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**51.** The devil fish and sea hare are

- A. Coelenterates
- B. Marine fish and mammal
- C. Crustaceans
- D. Molluscs.

**Answer: D**



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52. Correctly matched set of phylum, class and example is

- A. Mollusca - Bivalvia - Pinctada
- B. Protozoa - Mastigophora - Entamoeba
- C. Chordata - Cyclostomata - Phrynosoma
- D. Arthropoda - Diplopoda - Scolopendra

**Answer: A**



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

- A. Bilateral symmetry and exoskeleton
- B. Shell and non-segmented body
- C. Mantle and non-segmented body
- D. Mantle and gills.

**Answer: C**



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**54.** Haemocoel occurs in

A. Hydra

B. Snake

C. Earthworm

D. Pila.

**Answer: D**



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55. Which one of the following is the high quality pearl producing species

- A. *Pinctoda roding*
- B. *Pinctada margaritifera*
- C. *Pinctada maxima*
- D. *placuna blacenta*.

**Answer: B**



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56. In which one of the following the genus name, its two characters and its phylum are not correctly matched. Whereas the remaining three are correct.

A. Pila - Body segmented, mouth with radula -

Mollusca

B. Asterias - Spiny skinned, water vascular

system - Echinodermata

C. Sycon - Pore bearing, canal system - Porifera

D. Periplaneta - Jointed appendages, chitinous

exoskeleton - Arthropoda.

**Answer: A**



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**57. Which one belongs to mollusca**

A. Devil Fish

B. Dog Fish

C. Silver Fish

D. Jelly Fish.

**Answer: A**



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58. Which one belongs to gastropoda

A. Clam

B. Mussel

C. Cuttle Fish

D. Snail.

**Answer: D**



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**59.** Read the following statements and select the incorrect ones.

(i) Circulatory system in arthropods 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 ii alone are wrong

B. I alone is wrong

C. iii alone is wrong

D. ii alone is wrong.

**Answer: B**



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**60.** Which of the following causes parasitic castration of crab

A. Spongilla

B. Adansia

C. Sacculina

D. None of the above

**Answer: C**



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**61.** Keber's organ is found in

A. Sepia

B. Octopus

C. Pila

D. Unio

**Answer: D**



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62. In molluscs, the general body cavity is

- A. Blastocoel
- B. Hydrocoel
- C. Haemocoel
- D. Pseudocoel.

**Answer: C**



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**63.** Torsion is characteristic of

- A. Amphineura
- B. Cephalopoda
- C. Gastropoda
- D. Pelecypoda.

**Answer: C**



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**64.** in Pearl Oyster, pearl is formed by secretion of

A. Shell

B. Mantle

C. Digestive gland

D. None of these

**Answer: B**



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**65.** A molluscan with calcareous spicules is

A. *Lepidopleurus*

B. *Doris*

C. Neopilina

D. Chaetoderma

**Answer: D**



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**66.** Identify a, b, c, d, and e .

Organ	Phylum	Function
Parapodia	Annelida	a
<i>b</i>	Ctenophora	Locomotion
<i>c</i>	Mollusca	Rasping organ
Malpighian tubules	Arthropoda	d
Cnidoblasts	Coelentrata	e

A. a- swimming, b-comb plates, c-radula, d-  
excretion, e- defence

B. a- defence, b-radula, c-comb plates, d-  
excretion, e- swimming

C. a- defence, b-radula, c- comb, d-swimming, e-  
excretion

D. a- protection, b-parapodia, c-visceral mass, d-  
lomotion, e-excretion

**Answer: A**



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67. Which of the following matching pairs is wrong

A. Mollusca - pseudocoel

B. Cnidaria - nematocyst

C. Annelida - Chloragogan cells

D. Echinodermata - water vascular system.

**Answer: A**



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68. Which of the following matching pairs is wrong

- A. Shell fish - Pisces
- B. Silver fish -Arthropoda
- C. Cuttle fish - Mollusca
- D. Star fish - Echinodermata.

**Answer: A**



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69. Shell is spiral in

A. Pelecypoda

B. Gastropoda

C. Cephalopoda

D. Scaphopoda.

**Answer: B**



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70. Which one belongs to class polyplacophora



A. Chiton

B. Patella

C. pila

D. Murex.

**Answer: A**



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**71.** The mollucan without a shell is

A. Sepia

B. Octopus

C. Loligo

D. Nautilus

**Answer: B**



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**72. Pearl Oyster is**

A. Pila

B. Achatina

C. Sepia

D. Pinctada

**Answer: D**



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**73.** The most primitive mollusc is

A. Nautilus

B. Neopilina

C. Chiton

D. Patella.

**Answer: B**



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**74.** Pila has a

- A. Gill
- B. Pulmonary sac
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of these

**Answer: C**



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75. Which pair of mollusca possess captacula

A. Dentalium and Pulsellum

B. Neomenia and Neopilina

C. Unio and Mytilus

D. Sepia and Octopus.

**Answer: A**



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76. Which one shows coorrect combination of organism, its phylum and salient features

A. Hydra - Coelenterata - Bilateral symmetry -  
Cnidoblasts present

B. Planaria - Platyhelminthes - Bilateral  
symmetry - High regeneration capacity

C. Ancylostoma - Annelida - Bilateral symmetry -  
Elongated worm - like

D. Octopus - Mollusca - Radial symmetry -  
External shell present .

**Answer: B**



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