



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - PRADEEP BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

ANIMAL KINGDOM

Notable Questions

1. Which habitat is the richest in marine animal life?

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2. Why the sponges have not evolved into something more elaborate during their long existence (some hundreds of millions of years ?

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3. Is Archaeopteryx considered the ancestor of modern birds ?

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4. Why do the speedy fishes and marine mammals have similar streamlined (fusiform) bodies even though they have different origin and are unrelated?

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Ncert Exercises With Answers

1. What are the difficulties that you would face in classification of animals, if common fundamental features are not taken into account?

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2. If you are given a specimen, what are the steps that you would follow to classify it?

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3. How useful is the study of the nature of body cavity and coelom in the classification of animals ?

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4. Distinguish between intracellular and extracellular digestion?

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5. What is the difference between direct and indirect development?

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6. What are the peculiar features that you find in parasitic platyhelminthes?

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7. What are the reasons that you can think of for the arthropods to constitute the largest group of the animal kingdom?

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8. Water vascular system is the characteristic of which group of the following:

(a) Porifera (b) Ctenophora (c) Echinodermata (d) Chordata

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9. "All vertebrates are chordates but all chordates are not vertebrates".

Justify the statement.

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10. How important is the presence of air bladder in Pisces?

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11. What are the modifications that are observed in birds that help them fly?

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12. Could the number of eggs or young ones produced by an oviparous and viviparous mother be equal ? If so why ? If not how ?

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13. Segmentation in the body is first observed in which of the following:

(a) Platyhelminthes (b) Aschelminthes (c) Annelida (d) Arthropoda



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14. Match the following :

(1) Operculum (a) Ctenophora

(ii) Parapodia (b) Mollusca

(iii) Scales (c) Porifera

(iv) Comb plates (d) Reptilla

(v) Redula (e) Annelida

(vi) Hairs (f) Cyclostomata and Chondrichthyes

(vii) Choanocytes (g) Mammalia

(viii) Gill slits (h) Osteichthyes



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15. Prepare a list of some animals that are found parasitic on human beings.

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Additional Questions Very Short Answer Questions

1. What are sedentary animals?

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2. What is a sagittal section ?

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3. Name the phyla which show metamerism.

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4. What are triploblastic animals ?

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5. Is man a coelomate?

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6. Are the birds homoeothermic or poikilothermic?

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7. What exoskeletal structures are found in man ?

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8. Name three types of body cavity found in animals.

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9. Name three kinds of excretory organs found in invertebrates.

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10. What is protandry?

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11. What are the respiratory organs in pulmonary and branchial respiration?

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12. What is the source of coelomic fluid?



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13. Name two animal groups with incomplete digestive tract.



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14. A chordate may be a vertebrate or an invertebrate. Is it correct ?



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15. What are the secretions of endocrine glands called ?



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16. Fill in the blanks :

- (i) Variability of animals has greatly helped in their classification.
- (ii) Heterotrophic mode of nutrition is an important factor in causing great diversity in the of animal structure.
- (iii) Fertilization results in the formation of zygote.
- (iv) The digestive cavity of Hydra has only opening for both ingestion and egestion.
- (v) Radial symmetry means that the body of the animal may be divided into equal halves.

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17. Name the 2 cellular layers of a sponge body.

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18. Which animal phylum has the lowest structural organization ?



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19. Name the cells which help in maintaining a current of water through a poriferan body.



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20. Mention one important phenomenon shown by coelenterates.



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21. Name the special cells characteristic of coelenterates.



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22. Which cells the flatworms have for excretion?



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23. Name the first phylum including triploblastic animals.

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24. In which animal phylum body cavity appears for the first time ?

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25. Mention a sanguivorous annelid. Give its class also.

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26. Which arthropod has two pairs of appendages per abdominal segment?

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27. Name three parasitic insects.



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28. Mention three harmful (nonparasitic) insects.



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29. Give the names of three useful insects.



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30. Name three social insects.



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31. Give the location of the sting in a centripede and a scorpion.



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32. Mention three wingless insects.



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33. What is radula ?



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34. Name a segmented mollusk.



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35. Mention a mollusk with internal shell.



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36. Name the organ of echinoderms which helps in respiration and locomotion ?

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37. Name two animal phyla with radial symmetry.

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38. After which structure the phylum Echinodermata has been named?

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39. Name three poisonous nonchordates.

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40. The animals of which nonchordate phylum possess the power of flight.

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41. Name an animal which can reorganise itself into a whole when its broken parts are brought together.

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42. Which sponge is used as a marriage gift.

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43. Name the toxin found in the cnidoblasts.

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44. What does a capsule of tapeworm consist of ?

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45. What prevents the blood from clotting while the leech is feeding?

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46. Give two examples of the phylum Hemichordata.

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47. Name 2 characteristics organs of chordates.

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48. List 3 subphyla of the phylum Chordata.



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49. Cite one characteristic of Urochordata.



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50. Give one example of Cephalochordata.



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51. To which phylum does Balanoglossus belongs?



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52. Name a vertebrate that lacks jaws.



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53. What is the function of lateral -line sense organs ?



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54. What are the respiratory organs of fishes and from where these organs get oxygen?



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55. What type of tail fin is found in Osteichthyes?



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56. Name a fish which has lungs in addition to gills.



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57. Which vertebrate group first developed limbs?

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58. Mention the mode of breathing in tadpole of frog?

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59. What is aestivation ?

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60. Name 3 poisonous and 2 nonpoisonous snakes.

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61. Which lizard is well known for changing colours?



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62. What is the sound -producing organ of birds?



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63. Name 2 flightless birds.



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64. Do modern birds have teeth?



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65. What type of RBCs do mammals have ?



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66. Which class of vertebrates includes viviparous forms?

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67. What is a diaphragm?

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68. Two vertebrate classes lack cloaca. Name them.

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69. Which teeth of an elephant are modified into tusks?

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70. How many chambers a camel's stomach has?



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71. A snake bite leaves 2 large and a semiioval row of small punctures. Is the snake poisonous or nonpoisonous?



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72. Name a vertebrate that bears horny teeth on the tongue.



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73. Why do the lampreys and snakes lack girdles?



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74. Why can't a fish survive out of water ?



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75. Of what tissue are the electric organs of Torpedo made?

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76. What is a monocondylic skull? Cite one example.

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77. What is a common feature between amphibians and insects ?

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78. Which vertebrates have two neck vertebrae for moving the head?

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79. Give one example each of ectothermal and endothermal animals.

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80. Name any living fossil among the vertebrates.

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81. Are the snakes sensitive to music?

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82. Identify the phylum in which adults exhibit radial symmetry and larva exhibit bilateral symmetry.

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83. What is the importance of pneumatic bones and air sacs in Aves ?

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84. What is metagenesis ? Mention an example which exhibits this phenomenon.

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Additional Questions Short Answer Questions

1. Which symmetry is most common in animals ? Define it.

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2. Name the 3 primary germ layers formed in gastrula.

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3. What is the advantage of hermaphroditism?



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4. Give the advantage of protogyny and protandry.



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5. What is haemolymph?



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6. Name the respiratory pigments found in the blood. Give their examples also.



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7. What are protostomes ? Cite instances.

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8. Name the 4 types of animals on the basis of their excretory matter.

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9. What is the mesodermal lining of a true coelom called?

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10. Cite examples of true and false metamerism.

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11. What is ovovivipary?



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12. Define homeostasis.



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13. Name the sites where gas exchange occurs in a frog.



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14. What is meant by sexual dimorphism?



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15. What is cephalisation?



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16. What is hypnotoxin?



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17. Name the types of zooids Obelia colony has. Give the role of each.



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18. How is a tapeworm attached to the host's intestine ?



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19. In what ways do the hookworm and filarial worm infect humans?



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20. How do earthworm and leech differ with regard to coelom?



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21. Give the features of endarians that show advancement over the poriferans.



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22. Cite unique features of nematodes.



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23. How is a pearl formed in pearl oyster?



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24. Name 3 wingless insects parasitic on humans.



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25. Mention 3 characters of a spider in which it differs from an insect.

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26. How is scabies caused and spread ?

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27. List the various types of respiratory organs of the echinoderms.

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28. Mention the modification of coelom in echinoderms.

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29. What does the name of the phylum Arthropoda signify ?

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30. What kind of body cavity do the arthropods and nematodes have ?

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31. Why is the phylum of sponges named Porifera ?

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32. How do the terms corallum and corallite differ ?

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33. What is a gynaecophoric canal?



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34. What are setae?



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35. How many legs a scorpion and a spider have ?



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36. What is the fate of notochord in higher chordates?



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37. Name 2 types of vertebrate metamorphosis. Cite one example of each.



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38. How do aratrium and coelom differ?



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39. List the respiratory organs found in various vertebrate.



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40. What is the difference in the epidermis of vertebrates and invertebrates ?



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41. Name the copulatory organs met with in the vertebrates.



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42. Mention the types of snake venom. Cite examples also.

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43. What is a marsupium ?

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44. Give the name and habitat of any egg-laying mammal.

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45. What is the role of swim bladder in fishes.

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46. What is a true tongue?



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47. What are amniotes ?



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48. What are endothermic animals. ?



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49. Name the integumentary glands of mammals.



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50. What is the organ of sound production in Aves. Give its location also.



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51. Why should the birds feed more often than lizards ?

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52. How does copulation occur in the birds ?

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53. What are pneumatic bones ? Where do you find them ?

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54. List the exoskeletal structures of birds.

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55. What is an amniotic egg ? Give example.



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56. For what are light flashes used by luminescent fishes?



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57. What is coprophagy ? Cite one example.



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58. Why is the Ornithorhynchus considered an exceptional mammal ?



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

Column I

A. Protandry

B. Protogyny

C. Metameric segmentation

D. Radial symmetry

E. Book lungs

Column II

(i) Ovaries mature earlier than testes

(ii) Testes mature earlier than ovaries

(iii) Scorpion

(iii) Neresi

(iv) Aurelia



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60. Match the items given in Column I with appropriate items (one or more) of column II

Column I

(i) Hirudin

(ii) Canal system

(iii) Nematocysts

(iv) Feather star

(v) Insects

Column II

(a) *Hydra*

(b) Echinodermata

(c) Leech

(d) Coelenterata

(e) Sponges

(f) Termites

(g) Human louse



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61. Fill in the blanks :

(i) Four characters of Chordates are the presence of dorsal

hollow nervous system, and muscular tail.

(ii) Urochordates are marine, sessile, feeding invertebrate chordates. Common example is

(iii) Agnatha are the most primitive Craniates. They are commonly called vertebrates.

(iv) Electric ray belongs to class while sea horse belongs to class.....

(v) A lizard - like reptile of New Zealand is a living fossil.

(vi) Snakes and lizards belong to class while frogs and toads are included in class.....

(viii) are also defined as feathered bipeds. These have a lone gland on the tail.



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62. Match the items given in the column I with appropriate items (one or more) of column II

Column I

- (i) Ammocoete larva
- (ii) Crocodiles
- (iii) Fish
- (iv) Bird
- (v) Mammal

Column II

- (a) Sea horse
- (b) Penguin
- (c) Bat
- (d) Lamprey
- (e) Reptilia
- (f) Sting ray
- (g) Flying fox

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63. Given one example each of the following :

- (a) Round worm (b) Fish possessing poison sting (c) A limbless reptiles / amphibian (d) An oviparous mammal.

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64. Write one example each of the following : (a) Cold blooded animal (b) Warm blooded animal (c) Animal possessing dry and cornified skin (d) Dioecious animal



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65. What is the role of feathers ?

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66. Match the following

Animals

- (a) *Octopus*
- (b) *Crocodile*
- (c) *Catla*
- (d) *Ctenoplana*

Locomotory organ

- (i) **Limbs**
- (ii) **Comb plates**
- (iii) **Tentacles**
- (iv) **Fins.**

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67. Name the criteria that are commonly used in the description and classification of animals.

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68. Describe the levels of organization in animals.

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69. Name and explain the three basic body planes in animals.

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70. How do protogyny and protandry differ.

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71. What is the advantage of cross-fertilization ?

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72. Name the classes of the phylum Porifera. Give one example of each.

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73. Give the general characters of the class to which Aurelia belongs.

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74. Where is Hydra found ? Give its classification.

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75. How does man get infection of Taenia ? Give classification this these parasite.

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76. Where is Nereis found ? Give its classification.

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77. list the salient features of insects.

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78. Given one distinguishing feature between each of the following :

(a) Anopheles and Culex ,

(b) Butterfly and Moth ,

(c) Insect and Spider

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79. Mention three important characters of the phylum Mollusca.

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80. Give the classification of starfish. List the features of the class to which it belongs.



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81. Make a list of the nonchordate phyla.



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82. What type of body plan do the following animals have :

Hydra, Sponge, Flatworm, Nematode, Jellyfish, Earthworm, Spiders ?



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83. Give a one-word scientific term for the following :

(a) Construction of an animal such as earthworm by repeated segments

(b) Blood-filled cavity in arthropods

(c) Excretory organs of an annelid

(d) Free-floating form of cnideria.

(e) Stinging cells of jellyfishes

(f) Individual animals bearing organs of both sexes

(g) A collection of nerve cells bodies

(h) Mollusks with two valved shells



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84. Are you radially symmetrical or bilaterally symmetrical? Which side of your body is dorsal and which side ventral?



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85. Name at least five invertebrates belonging to different groups which are of economic importance to man.



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86. Give one example for each of the following :

(a) A group of marine animals which release a colouring matter to escape

predators.

(b) An animal which shoots out its tongue to capture insects

(c) An amphibian which carries its young on its back.

(d) An animal which communicates by means of pheromones

(e) A mammal that lays eggs.



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87. Why is the *Balanoglossus* placed in the phylum hemichordata ?



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88. What mechanism does a sea cucumber use for defence ?



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89. A living fossil is



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90. How do the Anopheles and Culex larvae differ ?

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91. Why is ecdysis necessary in the insects ?

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92. What is elephantiasis ? How is it caused ?

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93. Give the general characters of Cephalochordata or Urochordata. Cite one example of the group also.

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94. How do places and tetrapods differ ?

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95. Classify the subphylum Vertebrata.

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96. Write a short note on Petromyzon.

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97. Give classification of electric ray. What are its electric organs made of ?

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98. Mention differences between Chondrichthyes and Osteichthyes regarding external characters.

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99. How do frog and toad differ ?

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100. Explain the grasping mechanism of Chameleon.

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101. Write a short note on ostrich.

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102. Why is Herdmania called sea-squirt ?

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103. How are the hormones distributed in the body ?

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104. What is the role of scaly coat in the bony fishes ?

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105. How does a gecko produce sound ?

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106. Why do the birds have a single ovary and a single oviduct unlike other vertebrates ?

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107. Give advantage of viviparity to the mammalian mother.

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108. In what respects do the crocodiles resemble the mammals ?

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109. Write a note on mammalian coelom.

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110. List the reptilian features in the extinct bird Archaeopteryx.



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111. Why aren't the amphibians regarded fully adapted to land life?



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112. Differentiate between

(a) Open circulatory system and closed circulatory system.

(b) Oviparous and viviparous characteristic.

(c) Direct development and Indirect development.



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113. Fill up the blank spaces appropriately.

Phylum/Class	Excretory organ	Circulatory organ	Respiratory organ
Arthropoda	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	Lungs/Gills/ Tracheal System
<i>c</i>	Nephridia	closed	Skin/Parapodia
<i>d</i>	Metanephridia	open	<i>e</i>
Amphibia	<i>f</i>	closed	Lung



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114. There has been an increase in the number of chambers in heart during evolution of vertebrates. Give the names of the class of vertebrates having two, three or four chambered heart.



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115. Match the following

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



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Additional Questions Long Answer Questions

1. What is body cavity? Describe its various types.



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2. List the major phyla of the animal kingdom.



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3. Briefly discuss the main variations found in the internal organization of the animal body.



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4. Write short notes on : Cephalization, Metamerism , Appendages, Germ Layers, Planes.

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5. Make the proposed phylogenetic tree of animal phyla.

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6. Discuss the variation in the animals regarding the excretory product ?

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7. Describe the various types of respiratory organs found in the animals.

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8. Write a note of animal's environment.



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9. Outline the role of coelom in animals.



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10. Discuss the general characters of the phylum Porifera or Coelenterata.



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11. Name two economically important sponges. Give their classification .
Write a short note on any one of these.



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12. Explain the following terms :

Intracellular digestion, Polymorphism, Radial symmetry, Alternation of generations.



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13. Describe the distinguishing features of the phylum Platyhelminthes or Aschelminthes.



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14. Write a short notes on Taenia and Ascaris.



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15. Give the general characters of the phylum Annelida or Arthropoda



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16. Name a parasitic annelid. Describe its habitat, habits, external characters and economic importance.

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17. Give the classification (up to class) of spider. Name the salient features of the class to which it belongs.

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18. Describe any social insect. Refert it to its class and phylum .

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19. Name the classes of the phylum Annelida or Arthropoda. Mention their salient features and examples.

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20. Discuss the characters of the phylum Mollusca or Echinodermata.

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21. Mention the classes of the phylum Mollusca or Echinodermata. Give their distinguishing features and examples.

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22. Give difference between the following :

(a) Spider and insect (b) Centipede and millipede (c) Butterfly and moth

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23. Write a note on a poisonous arthropod. Also give its classification.

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24. Give the scientific name and class of the following vertebrates —
Lamprey, Electric ray, African lungfish, Toad, Cobra, Wall lizard, Pigeon,
Rabbit , Dolphin and Spotted deer.

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25. Write down the general characters of cartilaginous fishes or bony fishes.

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26. How do the following differ ?

(A) Tortoise and turtle (b) Lizar and salamander

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27. Give the distinguishing features of the class Amphibia or Reptilia.

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28. Discuss the general characters of the class Aves or Mammalia.

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29. Write short notes on the following :

Scoliodon, Labeo

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30. Distinguish between the following : (a) Old world monkeys and new world monkeys (b) Large bat and small bat

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31. Bat and whale are mammals.' Comment on this statement



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32. Write a short note on each of the following : (a) Duck -billed platypus

(b) Kangaroo



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33. How do Prototheria, Metatheria and Eutheria differ ?



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34. Name the following vertebrates and refer them to their respective classes?

(i) A fossil bird (ii) A bird that lays eggs in another bird's nest (iii) An antarctic bird (iv) An Indian ape (v) Tallest mammal (vi) An extinct reptile (vii) A limbless amphibian (viii) A lungfish.



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35. List three important distinguishing characters of arthropods , reptiles , and mammals.



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36. Distinguish between :

- (a) Exoskeleton and endoskeleton
- (b) Bony fishes and cartilaginous fishes
- (c) Roundworms and flatworms
- (d) Marshupials and placental mammals
- (e) Ovipary and vivipary.



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37. Explain how birds have adapted themselves to an aerial mode of life.



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38. Give the general characteristics of the vertebrates and list the distinguishing features of the classes under it.

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39. Discuss the role of skin, pinnae and diaphragm in mammals.

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40. Classify the vertebrates on the basis of their excretory product.

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41. In what respects the birds and mammals resemble?

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42. Fill in the blanks :

- (i) In the group Protostomia, is derived from the blastopore of the embryo and is formed at the opposite end.
- (ii) In the group Deuterostomia, develops from the blastopore of the embryo and the arises at the opposite end.
- (iii) Similarity in the arrangement of parts on the opposite sides of the body is termed as
- (iv) Animals like Hydra and Jellyfish depict symmetry whereas all vertebrates show symmetry.
- (v) The structures projecting from the body of an animal for use in locomotion, feeding and some other purposes are called
- (vi) There is no digestive tract in Mesozoa and On the other hand, most have a digestive tract.
- (vii) In and digestive tract has only single opening (mouth) and is said to be incomplete.
- (viii) Sponges develop from two germ layers and hence are termed animals. They have of organization.

(ix) The digestive tract in coelenterates is and gastrovascular cavity acts as a against which the contractile cells can work.

(x) Jellyfishes and sea anemones belong to phylum

(xi) Phylum Platyhelminthes divided into three classes , Turbellaria, and

(xii) Trichinella (Trichina worm) is a cosmopolitan parasite whereas Fasciola (liver fluke) lives in the bile ducts of the liver of and

(xiii) Arthropods are commonly known as animals

(xiv) Centipede belongs to class while millipede belongs to class

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43. Comment upon the habitats and external features of animals belonging to class-Amphibia and Reptilia.

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44. Mammals are most adapted among the vertebrates. Elaborate.

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Analytical Questions With Answers

1. How would you differentiate between Protostomia and Deuterostomia ?

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2. Many animals are bisexual or hermaphrodites and do not practice self-fertilization. Instead they undergo cross fertilization. Why?

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3. What is Cambrian explosion ? Explain.



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4. (a) How do sponges reproduce asexually ?

(b) Which system helps them in nutrition , respiration and excretion ?

(c) How do sponges maintain their shapes ? Explain.



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5. What is polymorphism ? In which phylum is it seen ?



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6. (i) Which roundworm is responsible for causing elephantiasis or filariasis disease ?

(ii) What is the habitat of this roundworm inside its host ?

(iii) Name at least two other round worms which cause diseases in human beings.





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7. How is it that exchange of gases in the avian lungs occurs both during inspiration and expiration ?



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8. How do the terms hibernation and aestivation differ ?



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9. How do filarial worm, hookworm and Trichina worm infect human beings ?



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10. (a) In which group of animals would you find Aristotle's lantern ?

What is its function ?

(b) Which animal is considered to be a symbol of 'unio till death ' and is presented as a costly married gift in Japan as dried and cleaned skeleton?



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11. To which phylum do the following animals belong :

Sea horse , Cuttle fish , Star fish, Hag fish, Silver fish.



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12. What are amphibians ? How are they adapted for such mode of life ?



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13. Why are birds called 'feathered bipeds' ? How are they adapted for flying ?

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14. Study the given table carefully and fill in the blanks (a), (b) , (c) and (d) :



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15. Study carefully the incomplete flow chart and fill in the blanks (a) , (b) , (c) , (d) and (e)



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16. (a) Name any two useful insects and the products which are of use to man.

(b) List three species of mosquitoes and the disease they spread.



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17. (a) The group of animals, commonly called as 'animals with jointed feet' are bilaterally symmetrical, triploblastic, having an open circulatory system and possess antennary glands or green glands or malpighian tubules as excretory organs. Name the phylum to which they belong.

(b) What are their fossil representation termed?

(c) Name the largest class of this phylum having 3 pairs of legs and usually one or two pairs of wings on the thorax.



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18. (a) Sand dollars, sea cucumbers and sea lilies are representatives of which phylum? What kind of symmetry do the adult representatives of this

phylum have ? Also mention what is specific about their body cavity ?

(b) Name the organs of locomotion in these organisms.



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19. (i) List any three diagnostic feature of chordates.

(ii) Study the given flow chart and fill in the blanks (a), (b), (c) and (d) .



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20. (a) How many million year ago, gigantic reptiles used to dominate on earth ? Give their common name and also mention the period and year in which they were predominant on earth.

(b) Why did these gigantic reptiles disappear from the earth in a short duration ?

(c) Name the most advanced living reptiles. List atleast two characters in which they resemble in mammals.



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Practice Questions | Multiple Choice Questions

1. Class Bivalvia is characterised by

- A. Perioral tentacles
- B. Lack of head
- C. Coiled shell
- D. Absence of gills.

Answer: B



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2. Small quill-like feathers at the base of the wing quills are

- A. Coverts

B. Down feathers

C. Filoplumes

D. Barbules.

Answer: a



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3. Bat can fly with

A. Ears plugged and eyes covered

B. Ears open and eyes covered

C. Ears plugged and eyes open

D. All the above

Answer: b



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4. Which one is a link between chordates and nonchordates?

- A. Tadpole larva
- B. Balanoglossus
- C. Sphenodon
- D. Crocodilus

Answer: b



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5. First vertebrates originated during the period

- A. Devonian
- B. Silurian
- C. Carboniferous
- D. Ordovician.

Answer: D



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6. The extinct bird Dodo belonged to

- A. India
- B. Australia
- C. Mauritius
- D. Indonesia

Answer: c



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7. Gambusia is a

- A. Pest of fishes

B. Parasitic fish

C. Predator of mosquito larvae

D. Yellow fever mosquito

Answer: c



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8. Most primitive living mammals which provide an evidence of organic evolution from geographical distribution are found in

A. India

B. China

C. Australia

D. Africa

Answer: C



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9. Which of the following is the smallest taxonomic group of animals having a cranium, vertebral column, ventral heart, pulmonary respiration and 2 pairs of legs ?

A. Chordata

B. Vertebrata

C. Tetrapoda

D. Gnathostomata

Answer: C



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10. Long hollow bones with interconnected air passages are characteristic of

A. Reptiles , mammals

B. Aves

C. Mammals

D. All land vertebrates

Answer: B



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11. Which of the following is not clearly noticeable in birds?

A. Pectoral girdle

B. Pelvic girdle

C. Hind limb

D. Fore limb.

Answer: D



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12. Sea snakes are

- A. Oviparous
- B. Viviparous
- C. Ovoviviparous
- D. Parthenogenetic

Answer: B



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13. Animals having radial symmetry in the adult and bilateral symmetry in the larva are

- A. Hemichordates
- B. Mollusks
- C. Echinoderms

D. Cephalochordates.

Answer: c

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14. Annelida are advanced over Nematoda in having

- A. Metameric segmentation
- B. True coelom
- C. Closed circulatory system.
- D. All of these

Answer: D

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15. Ambulacral grooves are absent in the class

A. Asteroidea

B. Crinoidea

C. Ophiuroidea

D. None of these

Answer: C



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16. Scientific name of human pinworm is

A. *Trichinella spiralis*

B. *Trichuris trichiura*

C. *Enterobius vermicularis*

D. *Dracunculus medinensis*

Answer: C



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17. Cestodes differ from other flatworms in lacking

- A. Digestive system
- B. Excretory system
- C. Nervous system
- D. Reproductive system

Answer: A



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18. Which of the following is excluded from deuterostomes ?

- A. Chordata
- B. Echinodermata
- C. Annelida

D. Cephalochordata

Answer: c



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19. Lizards deliberately break their tail to protect themselves from predation. The phenomenon is called .

A. Morpholaxis

B. Autotomy

C. Regeneration

D. None of these

Answer: B



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20. An open circulatory system occurs in

- A. Reptiles , mammals
- B. Humans
- C. Aves
- D. Insects.

Answer: D



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21. The vertebrae in the suborder Ophidia (snakes) are

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

Answer: B



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22. Ratitae are flightless birds which have

- A. Weak wing muscles
- B. Flat breast bone
- C. Strong wing muscles
- D. Both a and b

Answer: d



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23. Among the following pairs, the cold-blooded animals are

- A. Bat and rat

B. Frog and snake

C. Snake and bird

D. Bird and mammal

Answer: B



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24. Character exclusively of mammals is

A. Internal fertilization

B. Homeothermy

C. Four-chambered heart

D. Muscular diaphragm

Answer: D



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25. Poison gland of a snake is the modified.

- A. Parotid gland
- B. Sublingual gland
- C. Maxillary gland
- D. Lignual gland

Answer: A



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26. The group Amniota (Amnia) includes

- A. Reptiles and birds
- B. Reptiles and mammals
- C. Birds and mammals
- D. Reptiles, birds and mammals

Answer: D



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27. A mismatch in the following is

- A. Cartilaginous fish -shark ,
- B. Hydra-cnidarian
- C. Pheretima-parapodia
- D. Odd-toed -horse

Answer: C



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28. Ichthyophis is a

- A. Limbless amphibian

B. Limbless reptile

C. Worm

D. Limbless mammal

Answer: A



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29. Fasciola hepatica lives in the sheep's

A. Blood

B. Liver

C. Bile duct

D. Intestine

Answer: C



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30. Ascaris and Anopheles are similar in

- A. Sexual dimorphism
- B. Aquatic nature
- C. Anaerobic respiration
- D. All the above

Answer: A



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31. Which of the following has nerve cells but not brain?

- A. Hydra
- B. Sponges
- C. Protozoan
- D. Cockroach

Answer: A



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32. One of these lacks open circulatory system

- A. Silverfish
- B. Cockroach
- C. Housefly
- D. Earthworm

Answer: D



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33. Haemocoel is found in

- A. Arthropoda.

B. Coelenterata

C. Porifera

D. Annelida

Answer: A



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34. Blood circulation is open in

A. Humans

B. Cow

C. Apes

D. Cockroach

Answer: D



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35. Water vascular system is found in

- A. Porifera
- B. Mollusca
- C. Echinodermata
- D. Coelenterata

Answer: D



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36. Tissue level of organization is found in

- A. Porifera
- B. Coelenterata
- C. Annelida
- D. Vertebrata

Answer: B



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37. Notochord is present in

- A. All chordates
- B. Few chordates
- C. All vertebrates
- D. Few vertebrates

Answer: A



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38. Carapace is associated with

- A. Snake

B. Turtle

C. Flying lizard

D. Crocodile

Answer: B



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39. Which of the following reptiles is with four chambers in the heart?

A. Calotes

B. Crocodile

C. King cobra

D. Turtle

Answer: B



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40. A mammalian trait without any exception is

- A. Vivipary
- B. Presence of hair on the body
- C. Muscular diaphragm between thorax and abdomen
- D. Gill slits

Answer: C



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41. Which of the following is incorrect?

- A. Whale is the largest fish
- B. Insects have 3 pairs of legs
- C. Platyhelminthes have flame cells for excretion
- D. All mammals have mammary glands but may not have hair.

Answer: A



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42. Placenta is a characteristic feature of

- A. Mammals
- B. Amphibians
- C. Reptiles
- D. Fish.

Answer: A



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43. Which of the following class two auricles and an incomplete partitioned ventricle ?

A. Mammals

B. Amphibians

C. Birds and mammals

D. Reptiles

Answer: D



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44. Remora shark exhibits

A. Commensalism

B. Parasitism

C. Symbiosis

D. Predation

Answer: a



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45. Which of the following is true fish ?

- A. Jelly fish
- B. Flying fish
- C. Cuttle fish
- D. Silver fish

Answer: B



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46. Which of the following is viviparous?

- A. Penguin
- B. Ostrich
- C. Albatross

D. None

Answer: D



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47. Which among the following is an Indian monkey ?

A. Gorilla

B. Ramapithecus

C. Macaca

D. Pongidae

Answer: c



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48. Egg laying mammal is

- A. Armedillo
- B. Duck billed platypus
- C. Pangolin
- D. All above

Answer: b

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49. Find the correct match

- A. Silver fish -Osteichthyes
- B. Cuttle fish -Elasmobranch
- C. Jelly fish -Scyphozoa
- D. Cray fish-Echinodermata

Answer: c

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50. During the life-cycle, *Fasciola hepatica* (liver-fluke) infects its intermediate host and primary host at the following larval stages respectively.

- A. Miracidium and metacercaria
- B. Metacercaria and cercaria
- C. Cercaria and redia
- D. Redia and miracidium

Answer: a



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51. Ommatidia serve the purpose of photoreception in

- A. Sunflower
- B. Frog

C. Humans

D. Cockroach

Answer: D



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52. Which one of the following is a matching pair of an animal and a certain phenomenon it exhibits?

A. Pheretima -Sexual dimorphism

B. Musea-Complete metamorphosis

C. Chamaeleon -Micmicry

D. Taenia-Polymorphism

Answer: B



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53. Which of the following organisms have a loose mantle over their body ?

- A. Echinoderms
- B. Molluscs
- C. Platyhelminths
- D. Mammals

Answer: b



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54. Pearl is produced in the bivalve belonging to the genus

- A. Pecten
- B. Mytilus
- C. Ostrea
- D. Pinctada

Answer: D



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55. Scorpion belongs to a class to which one of the following also belongs

A. Cockroach

B. Crab

C. Ticks

D. Barnacles

Answer: C



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56. Which of the phylum has none of fresh water organism ?

A. Chordata

B. Echinodermata

C. Mollusca

D. Protozoa

Answer: B



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57. Which of the following statements is true ?

A. All chordates are vertebrates

B. None chordates have a vertebral column

C. All vertebrates are chordates

D. Invertebrates possess a tubular nerve cord

Answer: C



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58. Vertebrates are characterized by

- (i) presence of true coelom
- (ii) presence of notochord
- (iii) a ventrally placed heart
- (iv) the pharyngeal gill slits at some stage in life cycle
- (v) RBCs.

- A. (i) and (ii) are correct.
- B. (ii) and (iv) are correct.
- C. (i) , (ii) and (iii) are correct
- D. All of these are correct

Answer: D



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59. From the following statements select the wrong one :

- A. Prawn has two pairs of antennae
- B. Nematocysts are characteristic of the phylum cnidaria
- C. Millepedes have two pairs of appendages in each segment of the body.
- D. Animals belonging to phylum Porifera are exclusively marine.

Answer: a



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60. In contrast to Annelids, the Platyhelminths show

- A. Absence of body cavity
- B. bilateral symmetry
- C. radial symmetry
- D. presence of pseudocoel

Answer: A



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61. Spermathecae in earthworm is

- A. for producing sperm
- B. for storage of sperm obtained from male earthworm during copulation and used in future.
- C. both (a) and (b)
- D. none of these

Answer: B



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62. Insects have

- A. 2 pairs of legs

B. 3 pairs of legs

C. 4 pairs of legs

D. 1 pair of legs

Answer: B



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63. Leech secretes which of the following anticoagulants?

A. hirudin

B. heparin

C. serotonin

D. histamine

Answer: A



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64. Canal system in Porifera is not concerned with

- A. respiration
- B. nutrition
- C. sexual reproduction
- D. None of these

Answer: C



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65. The adhesive pads(soft-pads) present in legs of cockroach are

- A. galea
- B. lacinea
- C. glossa
- D. planlulae

Answer: D



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66. Earthworms have how many segments?

- A. 85-400
- B. 100-200
- C. 20-95
- D. 115-120

Answer: D



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67. Tube feet are the locomotory organs in

- A. star fish

B. jelly fish

C. silver fish

D. Scoliodon

Answer: A



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68. Flame cells are the excretory organs in

A. Planaria

B. Hydra-cnidarian

C. Hydrilla

D. Cockroach

Answer: A



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69. Which of the following groups of structures / organs have similar function ?

A. Typhlosole in earthworm, intestinal villi in rat and contractile vacuole in Amoeba

B. Nephridia in earthworm, Malpighian tubules in cockroach and urinary tubules in rat

C. Antennae in cockroach , tympanum of frog and clitellum of earthworm

D. Incisors of rat , gizzard (proventriculus)of cockroach and tube feet of starfish

Answer: B



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

- A. Three pairs of legs and segmented body
- B. Chitinous cuticle and two pairs of antennae
- C. Jointed appendages and chitinous exoskeleton
- D. Cephalothorax and tracheae

Answer: C



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71. 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



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72. Which of the following group of animals maintain high and constant body temperature such as mammals?

A. reptiles

B. Amphibians

C. Birds

D. fishes

Answer: C



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73. Carapace is present on the dorsal surface of

A. elephant

B. tortoise

C. pythan

D. alligator

Answer: B



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74. Ruminants belong to order

A. Proboscidea

B. Artiodactyla

C. Marsupialia

D. Edentata

Answer: B



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75. Which of the following is polygamous?

A. wolf

B. swan

C. deer

D. fox

Answer: C



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76. Sciatic vein of frog opens in

A. heart

B. kidney

C. pelvic region

D. liver

Answer: C



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77. Which of the following have notochord throughout life?

A. birds

B. fish

C. snake

D. Amphioxus

Answer: D



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

- A. porifera -Spongilla,Euplectella, Pennatul
- B. cnidaria-Bonellia, Physalia, Aurelia
- C. platyhelminthes-Planaria, Schistosoma,Enterobius
- D. mollusca-Loligo, Teredo,Octopus

Answer: D



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79. Metameric segmentation is the characteristic of

- A. mollusca and chordata
- B. platyhelminthes and arthropoda
- C. echinodermata and annelids

D. annelida and arthropoda

Answer: D



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80. Which one of the following is not a living fossil?

A. Peripatus

B. King crab

C. Sphenodon

D. Archaeopteryx

Answer: d



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81. In which one of the following sets of animals to all the four give birth to young ones ?

- A. kangaroo, hedgehog, dolphine, Loris
- B. lion, bat , whale, ostrich
- C. Platypus, penguin, bat, hippopotamus
- D. shrew, bat, cat, kiwi

Answer: a



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82. Two common characters found in in centipede, cockroach , and crab are

- A. book lungs and antennae
- B. compound eyes and anal cerci
- C. jointed legs and chitinous exoskeleton

D. green glands and tracheae

Answer: c



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83. Biradial symmetry and lack of cnidoblasts are the characteristics of

A. Hydra and starfish

B. Starfish and sea anemone

C. Ctenoplana and Beroë

D. Aurelia and Paramecium

Answer: c



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84. Which of the of following animal can successfully reproduce without utilizing the process of mitosis?

A. Amoeba

B. Hydra

C. Tapeworm

D. Sycon

Answer: d



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85. Which of the following character is exclusive to mammals ?

A. presence of a four chambered heart

B. homeothermic condition

C. respiration by lungs

D. presence of a diaphragm

Answer: d



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86. Which one of the following animals is correctly matched with its one characteristic and the taxon?

A. Animal Characteristic Taxon

millipede ventral nerve cord arachnida

B. Animal Characteristic Taxon

duckbill platypus oviparous mammalia

C. Animal Characteristic Taxon

silverfish pectoral and pelvic chordata

D. Animal Characteristic Taxon

sea anemone triploblastic cnidaria

Answer: b



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87. All mammals without any exception are characterized by

- A. viviparity and biconcave red blood cells
- B. extra-abdominal test and a four-Chambered heart
- C. heterodont teeth and 12 pairs of cranial nerves
- D. a muscular diaphragm and milk producing glands.

Answer: D



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88. What is true about Nereis, scorpion, cockroach and silver fish ?

- A. they all possess dorsal heart

- B. none of them is aquatic
- C. they all belong to the same phylum
- D. they all have jointed paired appendages

Answer: A

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

- A. toothless jaws
- B. functional post -anal tail
- C. ovoparity
- D. homoiothermy

Answer: D

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

- A. Ventral central nervous system- Leech
- B. Pharyngeal gill-slits absent in embryo-Chamaeleon
- C. Ventral heart-Scorpion
- D. Post-anal trail-Octopus

Answer: a



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91. Which one of the following pairs is mismatched?

- A. *Apis indica*-honey
- B. *Kenia lacca*-lac
- C. *Bombyx mori* -silk

D. Pila globosa -pearl

Answer: d



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92. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched ?

Animals Morphological features

(i) Crocodile - 4-chambered heart

(ii) Sea urchin - Parapodia

(iii) Obelia - Metagenesis

(iv) Lemur - Thecodont

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

B. only (i) and (iv)

C. only (i) and (ii)

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

Answer: d



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93. Order primata contains

- A. Shrew and hedgehog
- B. bats and flying fish
- C. monkeys and man
- D. horses and zebra

Answer: c



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94. Which of the following species of silkworm are found in India ?

- A. Bombyx mori
- B. Antherzea paphia

C. *Antheraea roylei*

D. *Attacus atlasensis*

Answer: B

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95. Caterpillars and maggot are

A. larvae

B. nymphs

C. adults

D. pupa

Answer: a

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96. In which segment in earthworm is the clitellum present ?

- A. 16th segment
- B. 17 the to 19th segment
- C. 14 to 16 th segment
- D. 5th to 6th segement

Answer: c



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97. Osphradium of *Pila globosa* is

- A. photoreceptor
- B. thermoreceptor
- C. chemoreceptor
- D. tangoreceptor

Answer: c



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98. Syncytial epidermis is found in

- A. Hydra
- B. Ascaris
- C. earthworm
- D. starfish

Answer: b



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99. The colour of the body in earthworm is brown due to presence of

- A. porphyrin

B. haemoglobin

C. blood

D. haemocyanin

Answer: a



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100. Hydra punctures the victim by injecting the chemical

A. sarafotoxin

B. toxoplasmin

C. hypnotoxin

D. kaliotoxin

Answer: c



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101. Limbless amphibians belong to the order

- A. anura
- B. urodela
- C. gymnophiona
- D. lissamphibia

Answer: c



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102. The type of canal system found in Leucosolenia

- A. ascon type
- B. sycon type
- C. leucon type
- D. amphodal type

Answer: a



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103. Which of the following snakes is non-poisonous ?

- A. cobra
- B. krait
- C. viper
- D. python

Answer: d



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104. Cestodes are distinguished from other flatworm by the absence of

- A. nervous system

B. digestive system

C. excretory system

D. Reproductive system

Answer: b



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105. In Hydra, nematocysts are found only in

A. epidermis

B. gastrodermis

C. mesodermis

D. endodermis

Answer: a



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106. In which of the following organisms, self-fertilization is seen?

- A. fish
- B. roundworm
- C. earthworm
- D. liverfluke

Answer: d



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107. The post-anal tail is present in

- A. chordates
- B. vertebrates
- C. invertebrates
- D. in all of them

Answer: A

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108. Statement A : All metatherians are placental mammals.

Statement B : All placental mammals have menstrual cycle.

- A. Statement A is true and statement B is false.
- B. Statement B is true and statement A is false.
- C. Both the statement A and B are true.
- D. Both the statements A and B are false.

Answer: b

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109. Find the odd example.

- A. sea fly
- B. sea fan
- C. sea cucumber
- D. sea urchin

Answer: b



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110. In mollusca, eye is present over a stalk called

- A. osphradium
- B. ostracum
- C. ammatophor
- D. operculum

Answer: c



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111. Which of the following has exoskeleton of scales and paired copulatory organ or pents ?

- A. sharks
- B. lizards
- C. urodela
- D. urochordata

Answer: B



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112. Which of the following is not to character of *Taenia solium* ?

- A. apolysis
- B. proglottid

C. metamerism

D. strobila

Answer: c



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113. Daphnia is commonly known as

A. clam shrimp

B. fairy shrimp

C. water fleas

D. tadpole shrimp

Answer: c



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114. Which of the following characters are present in class crustacea?

- A. cephalothorax, gills and appendages
- B. head and thorax, gills and appendages
- C. cephalothorax, book gills and appendages
- D. head and thorax, book gills and appendages

Answer: a



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115. Which of the following are correct for axolotl larva?

- (i) it shows neoteny and paedogenesis
- (ii) absence of thyroxine affects metamorphosis
- (iii) it is the larva of hemichordata

- A. (i) , (ii) and (iii)
- B. (i) and (ii)

C. (ii) and (iii)

D. (iii)

Answer: b



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116. Absence of circulatory system in Hydra is compensated by

A. pseudocoelomic fluid

B. gastrovascular cavity

C. presence of tentacles

D. none of these

Answer: b



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117. Body of earthworm is divided into how many similar segments which are metameres or somites?

A. 60 to 120

B. 100to 120

C. 80 to 120

D. 120 or more

Answer: b



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118. Wuchereria is found in

A. lymph

B. lungs

C. eye

D. gonads

Answer: a



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119. Earthworms have no skeleton but during burrowing, the anterior end becomes turgid and acts as a hydraulic skeleton. It is due to

A. gut peristalsis

B. setae

C. coelomic fluid

D. blood

Answer: c



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120. Which one of the following is true description about an animal concerned ?

- A. rat-left kidney is slightly higher in position than the right one
- B. Cockroach -10pairs of spiracles (2 pairs onthroax and 8 pairs on abdomen)
- C. earthworm-the alimentary canal consists of a sequence of pharynx, oesophagus, stomach, gizzard and intestine.
- D. frog- body divisible into three regiois - head, neck and trunk.

Answer: B



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121. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of phylum Annelids?

- A. pseudocoelom

- B. ventral nerve cord
- C. closed circulatory system
- D. segmentation

Answer: a

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

- A. echinodermata-pentamerous radial symmetry and mostly internal fertilization
- B. mollusca-normally oviparous and development through a trochophore or veliger larva.
- C. arthropoda-body divided into head, thorax and abdomen and respiration by tracheae

D. chordata-notochord at some stage and separate anal and urinary openings to the outside.

Answer: c



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123. Which one of the following pairs of item correctly belong to the category of organs mentioned against it ?

- A. nephridia of earthworm and malpighian tubules of cockroach - excretory organs
- B. wings of honey bee and wings of crow-homologous organs.
- C. thorns of Bougainvillea and tendrils of Cucurbita -analogous organs
- D. nictitating membrane and blind spot in human eye -vestigial organs.

Answer: a



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

- A. scorpion, spider, cockroach "....." ventral solid CNS
- B. cockroach , locust, Taenia" " metameric segmentation
- C. liver fluke, sea anemone, sea cucumber. "....."bilateral symmetry
- D. Centipede, prawn, sea urchin "....." jointed appendages

Answer: a



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125. Which one of the following in birds, indicates their reptilian ancestry?

- A. two special chambers crops and gizzard in their digestive tract

B. eggs with a calcareous shell

C. scales on their hind limbs

D. four-chambered heart

Answer: c



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126. Ascaris is characterized by

A. presence of true coelom but absence of metamerism

B. presence of true coelom and metamerism (metamerisation)

C. absence of true coelom but presence of metamerism

D. presence of neither true coelom nor metamerism

Answer: d



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127. In which of these following phyla, while the adult shows radial symmetry, the larva shows bilateral symmetry ?

- A. Annelids and tapeworms respectively.
- B. arthropods
- C. molluscs
- D. echinoderms

Answer: d



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128. Match List-I with List -II and select the correct options.

List -I List -II

- A. Protozoa 1. Pennatula
- B. Aschelminthes 2. Beroe
- C. Porifera 3. Monocystics

D. Ctenophora 4. Wuchereria

E. Cnidaria 5. Cliona

A. A-3, B-5, C-4, D-1, E-2

B. A-4, B-3, C-5, D-3, E-1

C. A-3, B-4, C-5, D-3, E-1

D. A-3, B-4, C-5, D-1, E-2

Answer: C



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129. The number of gills present in Osteichthyes is

A. 2 pairs

B. 6-15 pairs

C. 5 pairs

D. 4 pairs

Answer: D



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130. The number of abdominal segments in male and female cockroach is

A. 10,10

B. 9,10

C. 10,11

D. 8,10

Answer: a



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131. In earthworm , the characteristic internal median fold of dorsal wall of the intestine called typhlosole is present in

- A. 5 to 9 segments
- B. 9 to 14 segments
- C. 26 to 35 segments
- D. 15 to last segment

Answer: c

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132. Select the correct order of classification of *Rana tigerina* upto genus

- A. chordata, craniata, amphibia, gnathostomata, rana
- B. chordata, craniata, gnathostomata, amphibia
- C. chordata, amphibia, gnathostomata, craniata, tigerina
- D. chordata, craniata, amphibia,gnathostomata, tigerina

Answer: b

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133. The cloaca of frog is a common chamber for the urinary tract , reproductive tract and

- A. alimentary canal
- B. portal system
- C. hepaticportal vessels
- D. notochord

Answer: a



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134. Mesoglia is seen in between

- A. ectoderm and endoderm
- B. ectoderm and mesoderm

C. mesoderm and endoderm

D. just below mesoderm

Answer: a



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135. Green gland is the excretory organ of

A. Prawn

B. butterfly

C. snail

D. earthworm

Answer: a



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136. The parasite which completes its life cycle in a single host is

- A. Fasciolahepatica
- B. Plasmodium vivax
- C. Taenia solium
- D. Ascaris lumbricoides

Answer: D



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137. Water vascular system is present in which of the following phyla ?

- A. porifera
- B. cnidaria
- C. ctenophora
- D. echinodermata

Answer: d



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138. Royal jelly is secreted from

- A. hypopharyngeal gland
- B. salivary gland
- C. milk gland
- D. integumentary gland

Answer: a



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139. In which triploblastic animal coelom is absent ?

- A. platyhelminthes

B. aschelminthes

C. annelida

D. arthropoda

Answer: a



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140. A waxy substance produced by honey bee to repair combs is called

A. propolis

B. honey dew

C. nectar

D. sporopollenin

Answer: a



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141. In which of the following phyla compound eyes are present ?

- A. annelida
- B. arthropoda
- C. mollusca
- D. echinodermata

Answer: b



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142. Which one of the following is not a major carp ?

- A. Cirrhinus mrigala
- B. Puntius ticto
- C. Ctenopharyngodon idella
- D. Labeo rohita

Answer: b



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143. Which one of the following is the infective stage of *Ascaris lumbricoides*?

- A. unsegmented egg
- B. egg with first larva
- C. egg with second stage larva
- D. free third stage larva

Answer: c



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144. Choose the minor carp from the following :

A. *Cyprinus carpio*

B. *Labeo calbasu*

C. *Labeo bata*

D. *Ctenopharyngodon idella*

Answer: c



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145. *Ornithorhynchus* is an example of

A. dinosaur

B. monotreme mammal

C. marsupial mammal

D. eutherian mammal

Answer: b



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146. Scirpophaga incertulus is an example of

- A. monophagus pest
- B. diphagus pest
- C. oligophagus pest
- D. polyphagus pest

Answer: a



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147. The life span of honey bee drone is

- A. 3-4 months
- B. 1-2 months
- C. 6-7 months

D. 10-12 months

Answer: b



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148. The most widespread group of organisms on earth belongs to kingdom

A. monera

B. protista

C. fungi

D. plantae

Answer: d



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149. Deuterostome condition and indeterminate radial cleavage are characteristic of

- A. chordates and arthropods
- B. chordates and echinoderms
- C. arthropods and echinoderms
- D. chordates, arthropods and annelids

Answer: b



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150. Which one of these is referred to as 'venus flower basket' ?

- A. Spongilla
- B. Syocon
- C. Euplectella

D. Cliona

Answer: c



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151. The presence of tube feet is a characteristic feature fo the phylum

A. Arthropoda.

B. annelida

C. nemathelminthes

D. echinodermata

Answer: d



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152. Two-chambered heart is a feature of

A. amphibians

B. fishes

C. reptiles

D. birds

Answer: b



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153. Match list I with list II and choose the correction option

List I(Organism)

List II(Excretory structure)

(A) Cockroach

(1) Nephridia

(B) Clarias

(2) Malpighian tubules

(C) Earthworm

(3) Kidneys

(D) Balanoglossus

(4) Flame cells

(E) Flat worm

(5) Proboscis gland

A. 1-A,2-C,3-B,4-D,5-E

B. 1-C,2-A,3-B,4-E,5-D

C. 1-B,2-A,3-C,4-E,5-D

D. 1-B,2-C,3-A,4-E,5-D

Answer: D



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154. Which of the following is properly matched ?

- A. Arthropoda-Insecta-Spider
- B. Mollusca-Cephalopoda-Unio
- C. Platyhelminthes-Trematoda-Planaria
- D. Echinodermata-Asteroidea-Starfish

Answer: D



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155. Which one of the following mammals is not an odd-toed ungulate

A. rhinoceros

B. camel

C. zebra

D. horse

Answer: B



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156. All flatworms differ from all round worms in having

A. triploblastic body

B. solid mesoderm

C. bilateral symmetry

D. metamorphosis in the life history

Answer: B



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157. Which of the following is most poisonous?

- A. Chamaeleon.
- B. glass snake
- C. Heloderma
- D. horn toad

Answer: c



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158. Venom of cobra attacks

- A. digestive system
- B. immune system
- C. Nervous system

D. circulatory system

Answer: C



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159. Tube feet are locomotary organs of

- A. Spider
- B. Reptiles
- C. Star fish
- D. Cat fish

Answer: c



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160. Primitive nervous system is formed in

A. Sponge.

B. cnidaria (coelenterata)

C. echinodermata and annelids

D. annelida

Answer: B



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161. Tissues are absent in the body of

A. sponge

B. annelida

C. platyhelminthes

D. arthropoda

Answer: A



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162. Which one of the following groups of animals is bilaterally symmetrical and triploblastic ?

- A. sponges
- B. coelenterates (cnidarians)
- C. aschelminthes (round worms)
- D. ctenophores

Answer: c

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163. Which one of the following pairs of animals comprise 'jawless fishes' ?

- A. Guppies and hag fishes
- B. Lampreys and eels

C. Mackerels and Rohu

D. Lampreys and hag fishes

Answer: D



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164. One example of animals having a single opening to the outside that serves both as mouth as well as anus is

A. Fasciola

B. Octopus

C. Asterias

D. Ascidia

Answer: a



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165. In some animal groups, the body is found divided into compartments with at least some organs/organ repeated. This characteristic feature is named

- A. Segmentation
- B. Metamerism
- C. Metagenesis
- D. Metamorphosis

Answer: b



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166. Give below are types of cells present in some animals. Each one is specialized to perform a single specific function except

- A. Choanocytes (collard cells).
- B. Interstitial cells

C. Gastrodermal cells

D. nematocytes

Answer: b



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

A. Amphibians, Reptiles, Birds

B. Crocodiles, Birds, Mammals

C. Crocodiles, Lizards, Turtles

D. Lizards, Mammals, Birds

Answer: b



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168. Which of the following pairs of animals has non glandular skin

- A. Snake and Frog
- B. Chameleon and Turtle
- C. Frog and Pigeon
- D. Crocodile and Tiger

Answer: c



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

- A. Pigmented skin
- B. Alimentary canal with some modification
- C. Viviparity
- D. Warm blooded nature

Answer: d



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

A. Cuttlefish, Jellyfish, Silverfish, Dogfish, Starfish

B. Bat,Pigeon, Butterfly

C. Monkey , Chimpanzee, Man

D. Silkworm, Tapeworm, Earthworm

Answer: c



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171. Which one of the following statements is incorrect?

- A. Mesoglea is present in between ectoderm and endoderm in Obelia.
- B. Radial symmetry is found in Asterias
- C. Fasciola is a pseudocoelomate animal
- D. Taenia is a triploblastic animal

Answer: a



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172. Which one of the following statements is incorrect?

- A. In cockroaches and prawns excretion of waste material occurs through malpighian tubules.
- B. In Ctenophores, locomotion is mediated by comb plates
- C. In Fasciola, flame cells take part in excretion
- D. Earthworms are hermaphrodites and yet cross fertilization takes place among them.

Answer: a



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173. Which one of the following is oviparous ?

- A. Platypus
- B. Flying fox (Bat)
- C. Elephant
- D. Whale

Answer: a



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

- A. Cobra

B. Vipra

C. Python

D. Krait

Answer: c



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: c



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

- A. Acoelomate
- B. Pseudocoelomate
- C. Coelomate
- D. Haemocoelomate

Answer: b



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177. Match the column A with column B and choose the correct option

Column A Column B

A. Porifera i. Canal system

B. Archelminthes ii. Water-vascular system

C. Annelida iii. Muscular Pharynx, Comb plates

D. Arthropoda vi. Jointed appendages

E. Echnodermata v. Metameres

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

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

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

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

Answer: c



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178. Which one of the following statements about all the four of spongilla, leech, dolphin and penguin is correct ?

A. All are bilaterally symmetrical

B. Penguin s homeothermic while the remaining three are poikilothermic.

C. Leech is a fresh water form while all others are marine

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

Answer: d



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179. Which one of the following kinds of animals are triploblastic?

A. Corals

B. Flat worms

C. Sponges

D. Ctenophores

Answer: B



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180. Which one of the following statements about certain given animals is correct?

A. Flat worms (platyhelminthes) are coelomates

B. Round worms (aschelminthes) are pseudocoelomates

C. Molluscs are acoelomates

D. Insects are pseudocoelomates

Answer: b



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181. Crocodile and penguin are similar to whale and dogfish in which one of the following features?

- A. Possess a solid single stranded central nervous system
- B. Lay eggs and guard them till they hatch.
- C. Possess bony skeleton
- D. Have gill slits at some stage

Answer: d



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182. Match the animals listed in column I with their nature of blood listed in column II. Choose the answer which gives the correct combination of alphabets of the two columns.

Column I Column II

- A. Man (p) Plasma and cells are colourless

B. Earthworm (q) Plasma is colourless and nucleated RBCs

C. Cockroach (r) Plasma is colourless and enucleated RBCs

D. Frog (s) Plasma is red and nucleated, colourless RBCs

(t) Plasma and RBCs have haemoglobin

A. A=p, B=s, C=q, D=r

B. A=t, B=r, C=p, D=s

C. A=r, B=s, C=p, D=q

D. A=s, B=t, C=r, D=q

Answer: C



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

A. Moth is diurnal but butterfly is nocturnal

B. Moth has simple eyes but butterfly has compound eyes

C. Moth has feathery antennae but butterfly has club shaped antennae

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

Answer: c

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184. Retrogressive metamorphosis occurs in

A. Hemichordata

B. Cephalochordata

C. Urochordata

D. Vertebrata

Answer: c

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185. Organ of Jacobson helps in

A. touch

B. vision

C. smell

D. hear

Answer: c



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186. Cysticercus stage is formed in

A. Taenia

B. Plasmodium

C. Leishmania

D. Wuchereria

Answer: A



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187. Which of the following is a catadromous fish?

A. Hilsa sp

B. Mystus sp

C. Anguilla sp

D. Channa sp

Answer: c



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188. Which animal of the following belongs to class Crustacea?

A. Cockroach

B. Cyclops

C. Grasshopper

D. Mosquito

Answer: B



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189. Radula is found in

A. Pila sp

B. Chiton sp

C. Lemellidens sp

D. Pinctada sp

Answer: a



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190. The most commonly maintained species of bee by bee-keepers is

- A. *Apis mellifera*
- B. *Apis dorsata*
- C. *Apis indica*
- D. *Apis florea*

Answer: a



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

- A. bilateral symmetry and exoskeleton
- B. a mantle and gills
- C. shell and non-segmented body

D. a mantle and non-segmented body

Answer: D



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192. What will you look for to identify the sex of the following ?

- A. female Ascaris - sharply curved posterior end
- B. male frog-a copulaory pad on the first digit of the hind limb
- C. female cockroach - anal cerci
- D. male shark - claspers borne on pelvic fins

Answer: D



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193. One very special feature in the earthworm Pheretima is that

A. fertilization of eggs occurs inside the body.

B. the typhlosole greatly increases the effective absorption area of the digestive food in the intestine

C. the S-shaped setae embedded in the integument. Are the defensive weapons used against the enemies

D. it has a long dorsal tubular heart.

Answer: B



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194. Which one of the following have the highest number of species in nature?

A. fungi

B. insects

C. birds

D. angiosperms

Answer: B



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

- A. reptilia- possess 3-chambered heart with an incompletely divided ventricle
- B. chordata -possess a mouth with an upper and a lower jaw
- C. chondrichthyes-possess cartilaginous endoskeleton
- D. mammalia -give birth to young ones

Answer: C



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196. Which one of the following is categorized as a parasite in true sense ?

- A. the female Anopheles bites and sucks blood from humans
- B. human foetus developing inside the uterus draws nourishment from the mother
- C. head louse living on the human scalp as well as laying eggs on human hair
- D. the cuckoo (koel) lays its eggs in crow's nest

Answer: C



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197. Which one of the following statements is totally wrong about the occurrence of notochord, while the other three are correct ?

- A. it is present in larval tail of ascidian

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

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

D. it is present throughout life in Amphioxus

Answer: c



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198. The pathogen *Microsporium* responsible for ringworm disease in humans belongs to the same kingdom of organisms as that of

A. *Taenia*, a tapeworm

B. *Wuchereria*, a filarial worm

C. *Rhizopus*, a mould

D. *Ascaris*, a round worm

Answer: c



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199. Consider the following four statements ($A - D$) related to the common frog *Rana tigrina* and select the correct option stating which ones are true (T) and which ones are false (F)

Statements :

- (A) On dry land it would die due to lack of O_2 if its mouth is forcibly kept closed for a few days
- (B) It has four-chambered heart
- (C) ON dry land it turns uricotelic from ureotelic
- (D) Its life-history is carried out in pond water

A. T, F,F,T

B. T,T,F,F,

C. F,F,T,T

D. F,T,T,F

Answer: none



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200. Which one of the following structures in Pheretima is correctly matched with its function ?

- A. clitellum -secretes cocoon
- B. gizzar- absorbs digested food
- C. setae- defence against predators
- D. typhlosole - storage of extra nutrients

Answer: A



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201. Jaw of shark contains

- A. thecodont teeth
- B. acrodont teeth
- C. pleurodont teeth

D. none of these

Answer: B



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202. An aquatic living fossil, with ancient origin and many primitive characters which respire through book gills, is

A. Limulus

B. Cancer

C. Lucifer

D. Dalphnia

Answer: A



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203. In the mouth parts of cockroach the galea and lacinia form parts of the

- A. mandibles
- B. maxillae
- C. labium
- D. labrum

Answer: B



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204. Which of the following animal belongs to the phylum mollusca?

- A. Devil fish
- B. Dog fish
- C. Silver fish

D. Jelly fish

Answer: A



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

- A. Pteropus and Ornithorhyncus -viviparity
- B. Garden lizard and crocodile - three chambered heart
- C. Ascaris and Ancylostoma - metameric segmentation
- D. Sea horse and flying fish - cold blooded (poikilothermal)

Answer: D



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

- A. All reptiles possess scales, have a three chambered heart and are cold blooded (poikilothermal)
- B. All bony fishes have four pairs of gills and an operculum on each side.
- C. All sponges are marine and have collared cells
- D. All mammals are viviparous and possess diaphragm for breathing

Answer: B



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207. Infection of Ascaris usually occurs by

- A. eating imperfectly cooked pork

B. Tse-tse fly.

C. mosquito bite.

D. drinking water containing eggs of Ascaris

Answer: D



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208. Which group of animals belong to the same phylum ?

A. Earthworm , Pinworm, Tapeworm

B. Prawn, Scorpion, Lucusta

C. Sponge, Sea anemone, Starfish

D. Malraial parasite, Amoeba, Mosquito

Answer: B



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209. Match the name of the animal (column I) , with one characteristics (column II) , the phylum / class (column ii) to which it belongs :

Column I	Column II	Column III
(a) <i>Ichthyophis</i>	Terrestrial	Reptilia
(b) <i>Limulus</i>	Body covered by chitinous exoskeleton	Pisces
(c) <i>Adamsia</i>	Radially symmetrical	Porifera
(d) <i>Petromyzon</i>	Ectoparasite	Cyclostomata



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210. Which of the following are correctly matched with respect to their taxonomic classification ?

- A. Centripede, millipede, spider, scorpion-Insecta
- B. House fly, butterfly, tsetsefly, silverfish-Insecta
- C. Spiny anteater, sea urchin, sea cucumber-Echinodermata
- D. Flyish fish, cuttlefish, silverfish-Pisces

Answer: B



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211. One of the representative of phylum -arthropoda is

- A. Silver fish -Osteichthyes
- B. puffer fish
- C. flying fish
- D. cuttle fish

Answer: A



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212. Select the taxon mentioned that represents both marine and fresh water species :

A. Echinoderms

B. Ctenophora

C. Cephalochordata

D. Cnidaria

Answer: D



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213. Which one of the following living organisms completely lacks a cell wall ?

A. Cyanobacteria

B. Sea-yan(Gorgonia)

C. Saccharomyces

D. Blue-green algae

Answer: B



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214. Planaria possess high capacity of :

- A. metamorphosis
- B. regeneration
- C. alternation of generation
- D. bioluminescence

Answer: B



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215. A marine cartilaginous fish that can produce electric current is :

- A. Pristis
- B. Torpedo

C. Trygon

D. Scoliodon

Answer: B



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216. Gelatin, a very important raw material for preparation of photographic emulsion, is a bi-product of

A. chicken

B. forest

C. cattle

D. fish

Answer: C



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217. What is not a common feature in Periplaneta and Scorpions ?

- A. Excretory organs are malpighian tubules
- B. No appendages in abdomen
- C. Respiratory organs are trachea
- D. Both are mostly terrestrial arthropods

Answer: C



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218. Which one of the following animals has two separate circulatory pathways?

- A. Shark
- B. Frog
- C. Lizard
- D. Whale

Answer: D



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219. Metagenesis refers to

- A. Presence of a segmented body and parthenogenetic mode of reproduction
- B. Presence of different morphic forms
- C. Alternation of generation between asexual and sexual phases of an organism
- D. Occurrence of a drastic change in form during post-embryonic development

Answer: C



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220. Body having meshwork of cells, internal cavities lined with food filtering flagellated cells and indirect development are the characteristics of phylum :

A. Protozoa

B. Coelenterata

C. Porifera

D. mollusca

Answer: C



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221. A jawless fish which lays eggs in fresh water and whose ammocoete larve after metamorphosis return to ocean is

A. Petromyzon

B. Epitretus

C. Myxine

D. Neomyxine

Answer: A



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222. The chitinous exoskeleton of arthropods is formed by the polymerisation of :

A. Lipoglycans

B. Keratin sulphate and chondroitin sulphate

C. D-glucosamine

D. N-acetylglucosamine

Answer: D



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223. Schizocoelomates and enterocoelomates are

- A. acoelomates
- B. invertebrates
- C. true coelomates
- D. echinoderms only

Answer: C



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224. Cestoda are distinguished from other flatworms by the absence of

- A. digestive system
- B. nervous system
- C. excretory system
- D. reproductive system

Answer: B



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225. Which one of the following is referred as ' living fossils' ?

A. Sarcoptes

B. Daphnia

C. Limulus

D. Balanus

Answer: C



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226. Match the following columns .

Column I Column II

A. Sea lemon 1. Doris

B. Sea mussel 2. Mytilus

C. Garden snail 3. Helix

D. Grey slug 4. Limax

Codes

A. 1 2 3 4

B. 4 3 2 1

C. 4 2 3 1

D. 3 4 1 2

Answer: A



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227. Which is the National Aquatic Animal of India ?

A. River dolphin

B. Blue whale

C. Sea-horse

D. Gangetic shark

Answer: A



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228. Which of the following characteristic features always holds true for the corresponding group of animals?

a.	Cartilaginous endoskeleton	Chondrichthyes
b.	Viviparous	Mammalia
c.	Possess a mouth with an upper and a lower jaw	Chordata
d.	3-chambered heart with one incompletely divided ventricle	Reptilia



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229. It is much easier for a small animal to run uphill than for a large animal, because:

- A. Smaller animals have a higher metabolic rate
- B. Small animals have a lower O_2 requirement
- C. The efficiency of muscles in large animals is less than in the small animals
- D. It is easier to carry a small body weight

Answer: A



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230. Which one of the following characteristics is not shared by birds and mammals ?

- A. Breathing using lungs
- B. Viviparity
- C. Warm blooded nature
- D. Ossified endoskeleton

Answer: B



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231. Which of the following features is not present in the Phylum Arthropoda?

- A. Metameric segmentation
- B. Parapodia
- C. Jointed appendages
- D. Chitinous exoskeleton

Answer: B



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232. Match Column I with Column II for housefly classification and select the correct option using the codes given below :

Column I Column II

1. Family (i) Diptera
2. Order (ii) Arthropoda
3. Class (ii) Muscidae
4. Phylum (iv) Insecta

Code :

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

Answer: A



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233. Choose the correct statement

- A. All mammals are viviparous

- B. All cyclostomes do not possess jaws and paired fins.
- C. All reptiles have a three-chambered heart
- D. All pisces have gills covered by an operaculum.

Answer: B

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234. Important characteristic that hemichordates share with chordates is

- A. ventral tubular nerve cord
- B. pharynx with gill slits
- C. pharynx without gill slits
- D. absence of notochord

Answer: B

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235. Which among these is the correct combination of aquatic mammals?

A. Dolphins, Seals, Trygon

B. Whales, Dolphins, Seals

C. Trygon, Whale, Seals

D. Seals, Dolphins, Sharks

Answer: B



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236. Which of the following represents order of Horse ?

A. Perissodactyla

B. Caballuss

C. Ferus

D. Equidae

Answer: A



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237. In case of poriferans, the spongocoel is lined with flagellated cells called

- A. oscula
- B. choanocytes
- C. mesenchymal cells
- D. ostia

Answer: B



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238. Which of the following animals does not undergo metamorphosis ?

A. Earthworm

B. Tunicate

C. Moth

D. Starfish

Answer: A



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239. Identify the vertebrate group of animals characterised by crop and gizzard in its digestive system.

A. Amphibia

B. Reptilia

C. Aves

D. Osteichthyes

Answer: C



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240. Which one of these animals is not a homeotherm ?

A. Macropus

B. Chelone

C. Camelus

D. Psittacula

Answer: B



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Assertion Reason Type Questions

1. Assertion : Tube-within-tube body plan is the typical condition in the animals

Reason. This type of body plan occurs in the majority of animal phyla from Nematoda to Chordata.

- A. If both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- C. If A is true but R is false
- D. If both A and R are false

Answer: A



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2. Assertion : Cephalization is advantageous to an animal

Reason : It improves the appearance of the animal

- A. If both A and B are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- C. If A is true but R is false

D. If both A and R are false

Answer: C



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3. Assertion. Pseudometamerism is found in tapeworms.

Reason. Proglottides are budded off from the neck as the worm grows.

A. If both A and B are true and R is the correct explanation of A

B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A

C. If A is true but R is false

D. If both A and R are false

Answer: B



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4. Assertion. Protandry and protogyny ensure cross fertilization.

Reason . Cross fertilization introduces variation in progeny.

- A. If both A and B are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- C. If A is true but R is false
- D. If both A and R are false

Answer: A



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

Statement 1: All triploblastic animals are eucoelomates.

Statement 2: They have a false correct.

- A. If both A and B are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A

C. If A is true but R is false

D. If both A and R are false

Answer: D



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6. Assertion : Blood is colourless in the insects.

Reason : Insect blood has no role in O_2 transport

A. If both A and B are true and R is the correct explanation of A

B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A

C. If A is true but R is false

D. If both A and R are false

Answer: B



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7. Assertion. Hormones are carried to the target organs by blood.

Reason. Endocrine glands lack ducts.

- A. If both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- C. If A is true but R is false
- D. If both A and R are false

Answer: A



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8. Assertion. Homoeothermy provides faster metabolism.

Reason. Enzyme action quickens with rise in temperature.

- A. If both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- C. If A is true but R is false

D. If both A and R are false

Answer: A



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9. Assertion. Water current flowing through the canal system is of prime importance for the sponges.

Reason. It helps sponges in nutrition, respiration, excretion and reproduction.

A. If both A and B are true and R is the correct explanation of A

B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A

C. If A is true but R is false

D. If both A and R are false

Answer: A



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10. Assertion. The cnidarians are a great nuisance to the humans swimming in the sea.

Reason. They inject hypnotoxin which may prove fatal.

- A. If both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- C. If A is true but R is false
- D. If both A and R are false

Answer: A



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11. Assertion. Coral reefs serve as stable marine ecosystems.

Reason. These are formed by accumulation of debris.

- A. If both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A

C. If A is true but R is false

D. If both A and R are false

Answer: C



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12. Assertion. Egg is alecithal (yokless) in the flatworms.

Reason. Yok cells produced by vitelline glands are packed along with an egg in a capsule for embryo's nourishment.

A. If both A and B are true and R is the correct explanation of A

B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A

C. If A is true but R is false

D. If both A and R are false

Answer: A



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13. Assertion. The roundworms are eucoelomates.

Reason. They have a fluid-filled coelom.

- A. If both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- C. If A is true but R is false
- D. If both A and R are false

Answer: D



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14. Assertion. Coelom in the annelids is divided into compartments by transverse septa.

Reason. Annelid coelomic fluid contains cells.

- A. If both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A

C. If A is true but R is false

D. If both A and R are false

Answer: B



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15. Assertion. Blood does not clot as a leech is sucking it.

Reason. An anticoagulant hirudin from the salivary glands checks blood clotting.

A. If both A and B are true and R is the correct explanation of A

B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A

C. If A is true but R is false

D. If both A and R are false

Answer: A



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16. Assertion. Oysters and clams produce pearls.

Reason. They are cultured for this purpose.

- A. If both A and B are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- C. If A is true but R is false
- D. If both A and R are false

Answer: B



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17. Assertion. Sepia emits a dark cloud of ink when pursued by an enemy.

Reason. Sepia can change colour to blend with the background

- A. If both A and B are true and R is the correct explanation of A

B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A

C. If A is true but R is false

D. If both A and R are false

Answer: B



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18. Assertion. Many female insects emit pheromones into the air.

Reason. Pheromones help the downwind malesto locate the females far away from them.

A. If both A and B are true and R is the correct explanation of A

B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A

C. If A is true but R is false

D. If both A and R are false

Answer: A



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19. Assertion. Arthropods undergo periodic ecdysis during their growth.

Reason. Arthropods have compound eyes.

- A. If both A and B are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- C. If A is true but R is false
- D. If both A and R are false

Answer: B



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20. Assertion. Ambulacral system of echinoderms contains water.

Pores in the madreporite let water enter this system.

- A. If both A and B are true and R is the correct explanation of A

B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A

C. If A is true but R is false

D. If both A and R are false

Answer: A

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21. Assertion. Annelids, mollusks and arthropods are protostomous coelomates.

Reason. All these animals have tube-within-tube body plan.

A. If both A and B are true and R is the correct explanation of A

B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A

C. If A is true but R is false

D. If both A and R are false

Answer: B



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22. Assertion. Small Tiedmann's bodies are associated with the ring ambulacral vessel in the echinoderms.

Reason. Tiedmann's bodies contain phagocytes to dispose of the bacteria.

- A. If both A and B are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- C. If A is true but R is false
- D. If both A and R are false

Answer: A



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23. Assertion. Termites and ants are social insects.

Reason. Both establish fungus gardens in their nests to feed on fungus.

- A. If both A and B are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- C. If A is true but R is false
- D. If both A and R are false

Answer: B



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24. Assertion: Tapeworm, roundworm and pinworm are endoparasites of human intestine.

Reason: Improperly cooked food is the source of intestinal infections.

- A. If both A and B are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- C. If A is true but R is false
- D. If both A and R are false

Answer: C



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

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

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

- A. If both A and B are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- C. If A is true but R is false
- D. If both A and R are false

Answer: C



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26. Assertion. Urochordate's tadpole larva is more chordata-like than the adult.

Reason. Tadpole changes into an adult by retrogressive metamorphosis.

- A. If both A and B are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- C. If A is true but R is false
- D. If both A and R are false

Answer: A



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27. Assertion. Petromyzon ascends the rivers to spawn.

Reason. It destroys foodfishes.

- A. If both A and B are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A

C. If A is true but R is false

D. If both A and R are false

Answer: B



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28. Assertion. A fish cannot survive out of water.

Reason. It gets O_2 from water.

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

B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A

C. If A is true but R is false

D. If both A and R are false

Answer: A



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29. Assertion : A shark can stay at a desired level in water without swimming.

Reason : It has a bouyancy-regulating organ called as the swim bladder.

- A. If both A and B are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- C. If A is true but R is false
- D. If both A and R are false

Answer: D



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30. Assertion. Many deep sea fishes are luminscent.

Reason. They use light flashes to attract prey or mate and to startle predators.

- A. If both A and B are true and R is the correct explanation of A

B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A

C. If A is true but R is false

D. If both A and R are false

Answer: A



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

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

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

A. If both A and B are true and R is the correct explanation of A

B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A

C. If A is true but R is false

D. If both A and R are false

Answer: A



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32. Assertion. Poison of cobra is neurotoxic.

Reason. Antivenine is the only remedy for snake bite.

- A. If both A and B are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- C. If A is true but R is false
- D. If both A and R are false

Answer: B



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33. Assertion. Avian bones are pneumatic.

Reason. This makes body light for flight in the air.

- A. If both A and B are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- C. If A is true but R is false
- D. If both A and R are false

Answer: A



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34. Assertion. In birds, syrinx acts as a voice box.

Reason. They lack larynx, the traditional voice box.

- A. If both A and B are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- C. If A is true but R is false
- D. If both A and R are false

Answer: C



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35. Assertion. Birds and mammals are endothermic.

Reason. They generate heat by metabolism to keep warm.

- A. If both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- C. If A is true but R is false
- D. If both A and R are false

Answer: A



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36. Assertion. Most mammals are viviparous.

Reason. They feed their young ones on their own milk.

- A. If both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A

C. If A is true but R is false

D. If both A and R are false

Answer: B

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37. Assertion. Vertebrates have O_2 -carrying pigment in the erythrocytes.

Reason. Nonchordates either lack O_2 - carrying pigment or have it in the plasma . They need less oxygen due to slow metabolism.

A. If both A and B are true and R is the correct explanation of A

B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A

C. If A is true but R is false

D. If both A and R are false

Answer: A



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38. Assertion. Birds are uricotelic.

Reason. Birds lack urinary bladder.

- A. If both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- C. If A is true but R is false
- D. If both A and R are false

Answer: B



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39. Assertion. Latimeria is described as the living fossil.

Reason. It is the oldest living fish and have survived till today without any change in it.

- A. If both A and B are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- C. If A is true but R is false
- D. If both A and R are false

Answer: A



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40. Assertion : Birds have one ovary.

Reason : This reduces the body weight for flight.

- A. If both A and B are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- C. If A is true but R is false
- D. If both A and R are false

Answer: A



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41. Assertion. Cold-blooded animals do not have fat layer.

Reason. They use their fat in metabolism during hibernation.

- A. If both A and B are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- C. If A is true but R is false
- D. If both A and R are false

Answer: B



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42. Assertion : Bats and whales are classified as mammals

Reason : Bats and whales have four-chambered heart

- A. If both A and B are true and R is the correct explanation of A

B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A

C. If A is true but R is false

D. If both A and R are false

Answer: A



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

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

A. If both A and B are true and R is the correct explanation of A

B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A

C. If A is true but R is false

D. If both A and R are false

Answer: B



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44. 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 A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- C. If A is true but R is false
- D. If both A and R are false

Answer: A



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