



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - TRUEMAN BOOK COMPANY

BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

**STRUCTURAL ORGANISATION IN
ANIMALS**

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which Indian scientist gave extensive information about Pheretima by printing a memoir ?

A. Birbal Sahni

B. Beni Prasad

C. Karam Narain Bahl

D. Har Gobind Khorana

Answer: C



View Text Solution

2. Segment of earthworm bearing mouth is

A. clitellar

B. peristomium

C. prostomium

D. deuterostomium.

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

3. Prostomium is

- A. first anterior most segment
- B. outgrowth from the peristomium
- C. the second anterior most segment
- D. third anterior most segment.

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

4. Clitellar segments in earthworm are

A. 13 – 17

B. 14 – 16

C. 15 – 19

D. 14 – 18

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

5. In earthworm the buccal cavity extends upto

A. 4th segment

B. 3rd segment

C. 8th segment

D. 9th segment.

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

6. The function of typhlosole (between 26-35 segment) in earthworm is to

A. secrete digestive juice

B. slow down rate of passage of food

C. increase absorptive area of intestinal epithelium

D. have no function

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

7. Gizzard in Pheretima is an organ

A. that secretes slime

B. for absorption fo digested food

C. for excretion

D. for crushing food

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

8. In earthworm, the stomach is situated in

A. 8-10 segments

B. 9-14 segments

C. 14-25 segments

D. 10-14 segments

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

9. Chromophil cells in earthworm takes part in secretion of mucus and are found in

- A. Lymph gland
- B. Pharyngeal gland
- C. Blood gland
- D. All

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

10. The flow of blood in the dorsal blood vessel of earthworm is

A. backwards

B. forwards

C. backwards in half & forward in other half

D. none of the above

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

11. Which statement is true about earthworm ?

A. Blood is blue

B. Blood is red but haemoglobin is dissolved in plasma

C. Blood pigment is haemocyanin

D. Blood is red but haemoglobin is dissolved in RBC's

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

12. In a copulating pair of earthworm, which two processes take place ?

A. External fertilization and cross fertilization

B. Cross fertilization and reciprocal fertilization

C. Internal fertilization and cross fertilization

D. Reciprocal fertilization and internal fertilization

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

13. In earthworm, the anterior loops are situated in

A. 4th and 5th segments

B. 6th and 8th segments

C. 10th and 11th segments

D. 12th and 13th segments.

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

14. Blood vascular system of earthworm is of

A. open type

B. closed type

C. portal type

D. none of the these.

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

15. The smallest longitudinal blood vessel in Earthworm is

A. dorsal blood vessel

B. ventral blood vessel

C. sub-neural blood vessel

D. supra-oesophageal blood vessel.

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

16. Which of the blood vessel may be considered as true heart in earthworm ?

A. dorsal blood vessel

B. ventral blood vessel

C. supra-oesophageal blood vessel.

D. Anterior loop.

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

17. Four pairs of hearts in earthworm occur in segments

A. 6, 7 and 9, 10

B. 9, 10 and 14, 15

C. 7, 9 and 12, 13

D. none of these.

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

18. In earthworm, the "forest of nephridia" is in

A. Pharyngeal region

B. clitellar region

C. intestinal region

D. typhlosolar region

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

19. Septal nephridia of earthworm pour excretory matter into

A. coelom

B. intestine

C. buccal cavity

D. body surface

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

20. Chloragogen cells found in coelomic fluid of earthworms are analogous to vertebrate

A. kidney

B. gut

C. liver

D. lungs

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

21. Origin of nephridia in earthworm is

- A. ectodermal
- B. endodermal
- C. mesodermal
- D. (2) and (3)

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

22. Which organ in earthworm is analogous to kidney of man ?

A. Nephridium

B. Testis

C. Clitellum

D. Intestine

Answer: A



23. Which of the following is exonephric nephridia ?

A. Pharyngeal nephridia

B. Septal nephridia

C. Integumentary nephridia

D. Integumentary and pharyngeal nephridia

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

24. Pharyngeal nephridia of Pheretima are found in segments

A. 6, 7, 8

B. 5, 6, 7

C. 3, 4, 5

D. 4, 5, 6

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

25. Similarly between septal nephridia and Malpighian tubule is that

A. both excrete urea

B. both open in body cavity

C. both leave excretory products in alimentary canal

D. none

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

26. The septal and pharyngeal nephridia open into alimentary canal and are of enteronephric type. It is an adaptation for

- A. conservation of water
- B. conservation of heat
- C. regulation of temperature
- D. regulation of amino acids

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

27. Earthworm is

A. ammonotelic

B. ureotelic

C. uricotelic

D. both (1) & (2)

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

28. Which is correct about earthworm ?

A. It can crawl on smooth surface easily

B. It secretes cocoon around unfertilized
eggs

C. It has brain but not head

D. It has no locomotory organs.

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

29. Brain in earthworm is formed of

- A. subpharyngeal ganglia
- B. infrapharyngeal ganglia
- C. suprapharyngeal ganglia
- D. all of the above

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

30. Nerve cord in earthworm is

- A. single, ventral, solid
- B. single, dorsal, hollow
- C. double, ventral, solid
- D. double, dorsal, hollow

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

31. Earthworm has

A. no eyes

B. one eyes

C. many eyes

D. two eyes

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

32. Spermathecae in earthworm are found in segments

A. 6, 7, 8, 9

B. 4, 5, 6, 7

C. 5, 6, 7, 8

D. 3, 4, 5, 6

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

33. Which one of the following correctly describes the location of some body parts in the earthworm *Pheretima*

A. four pairs of spermathecae in 4-7 segments

B. one pair of ovaries attached at intersegmental septum of 14th and 15th segments

C. two pairs of testes in 10th and 11th segments

D. two pairs of accessory glands in 16-18 segments

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

34. Accessory glands in earthworm are found in segments

A. 17, 18

B. 17, 19

C. 19, 20

D. 18, 19

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

35. In earthworm, the prostate glands are

A. one pair

B. two pairs

C. three pairs

D. four pairs

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

36. Fertilization in *Pheretima posthuma* occurs
in

A. spermathecae

B. cocoon

C. coelom

D. seminal vesicles.

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

37. Cocoon of earthworm can produce an average of worms.

A. 16

B. 10

C. 8

D. 4

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

38. Coelom in earthworm is

A. schizocoelom

B. enterocoelom

C. both (1) and (2)

D. pseudocoelom

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

39. Life span of Earthworm is

A. 1-3 years

B. 2-8 years

C. 3.5-10.5 years

D. 6-8 years

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

40. In *Pheretima*, nephridia occurs in

A. all segments except 1-4 and 10-14

B. all segments except first two segments

C. metanephridia in pre-clitellar and
micronephridia in post-clitellar
segments

D. micronephridia in all segments,
metanephridia from clitellar region to

end

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

41. Nephridia of Earthworm are analogous to

A. nematoblasts of Hydra

B. tracheae of insects

C. flame cells of Planaria

D. gills of prawn

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

42. Photoreceptors are unicellular in Earthworm and are most abundant in the skin of

- A. Prostomium
- B. peristomium
- C. Clitellum
- D. both (1) & (2)

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

43. Skeleton in Pheretima is

A. bony

B. cartilaginous

C. hydrostatic

D. dermal

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

44. Which one of the following correctly matched regarding earthworm ?

A. Buccal cavity - 1st to 5th segment

B. Stomach - 11th to 12th segment

C. Typhlosole - between 26th to 35th
segment

D. Testes - 10th to 14th segment

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

45. Salivary gland in earthworm is found in

- A. dorsal wall of buccal cavity
- B. ventral wall of buccal cavity
- C. Pharyngeal wall
- D. none of the above

Answer: C



[Watch Video Solution](#)

46. Calciferous glands secrete

A. Potassium

B. Phosphates

C. Magnesium

D. Calcium

Answer: D



[Watch Video Solution](#)

47. Blood of Earthworm is red because its haemoglobin is

A. reduced

B. oxidised

C. intracellular

D. intercellular

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

48. Earthworm possesses hearts

- A. one pair
- B. 12 (six pairs)
- C. 8 (four pairs)
- D. 6 (three pairs)

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

49. The location of lymph glands in Pheretima is

A. 4, 5 and 6

B. 7, 8 and 9

C. 14, 15 and 16

D. 26th and behind

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

50. Brown colour of Earthworm is due to

A. Melanin

B. Porphynin

C. Haemoglobin

D. both (1) and (2)

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

51. Type of feeding in Earthworm is

A. fluid feeding

B. filter feeding

C. detritus feeding

D. tentacle

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

52. Earthworm are

A. ureotellic when plenty of water is available

B. uricotelic when plenty of water is available

C. uricotelic under conditions of water scarcity

D. ammonotelic when plenty of water is available

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

53. The highly degraded organic matter rich in nitrogen and potassium in particular, resulting from the activity of earthworms is called

- A. humus
- B. vermicompost
- C. worm castings
- D. compost bedding

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

54. Spermathecae of Earthworm take part in

A. fertilization

B. sperm maturation

C. collection of sperms from other animals

D. collection of sperms from same animals

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

55. Gas exchange surface of Earthworm is

A. tracheae

B. gills

C. skin

D. ctenidia

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

56. A pair of male genital pores in earthworm are present on the ventro-lateral sides of the

A. 14th segment

B. 18th segment

C. 10th segment

D. 15th segment

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

57. Which are the two common indian cockroaches ?

A. *Periplaneta americana* & *Blatta indica*

B. *Periplaneta indica* and *Blatta orientalis*

C. *Periplaneta orientalis* and *Blatta americana*

D. *Periplaneta americana* and *Blatta orientalis*.

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

58. *Periplaneta americana* differs from *Blatta orientalis* in having

- A. well developed wings
- B. wings absent
- C. only first pair of wings developed
- D. second pair of wings developed

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

59. The wings are used for flying in cockroach are

A. both pairs of wings

B. fore wings

C. hind wings

D. none of these

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

60. The correct sequence of arrangements of segments in the leg of cockroach is

- A. coxa, femur, trochanter, tibia and claws
- B. coxa, trochanter, femur, tibia, tarsus and claws
- C. coxa, tibia, femur, plantulae and claws
- D. none

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

61. Plantulae, the adhesive pads, are found in

A. coxa

B. trochanter

C. femur

D. tarsus

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

62. Most swollen segment in leg cockroach is :

A. tarsus

B. coxa

C. femur

D. trochanter

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

63. Trichogen cell in the body wall secretes

A. epicuticle

B. exocuticle

C. endocuticle

D. cuticular seta

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

64. The flagellum of antenna of cockroach is

A. 11 jointed

B. 13 jointed

C. unjointed

D. many jointed

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

65. Arolium of Cockroach helps in

A. digestion

B. locomotion

C. respiration

D. reproduction

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

66. The dorsal plate of skelton found on the abdomen of cockroach is called

A. Pleuron

B. sternum

C. tergum

D. vertex

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

67. Secretion of stink glands helps in

A. attracting the preys

B. repelling enemies

C. killing the preys

D. none of the above

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

68. Mouth part of cockroach are suited for :

A. piercing

B. absorbing

C. biting and chewing

D. drinking

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

69. The labium in cockroach is formed by

A. first maxillae

B. second maxillae

C. mentum

D. submentum

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

70. Mandibles of cockroach are :

A. short with grinding teeth

B. long and pointed

C. short without teeth

D. long and coiled

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

71. Cells of cockroach that secrete wax are

A. trichogen

B. trophocytes

C. myocytes

D. oenocytes

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

72. Peritrophic membrane is secreted by

A. crop

B. gizzard

C. mid gut

D. ileum

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

73. Function of rectal papillae of cockroach is

- A. absorption of amino acids
- B. absorption of fats
- C. absorption of glucose
- D. absorption of water

Answer: D



[Watch Video Solution](#)

74. Salivary glands of cockroach open on :

A. maxilla

B. hypopharynx

C. labium

D. labrum

Answer: B



[Watch Video Solution](#)

75. The body cavity of cockroach is called :

A. pseudocoel

B. coelom

C. hydrocoel

D. haemocoel

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

76. Haemoglobin is not found in

A. duck

B. lizzard

C. earthworm

D. mosquito and cockroach

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

77. Tergosternal muscles help in

A. circulation

B. respiration

C. flight

D. all of these

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

78. Number of chambers in the heart of cockroach :

A. 5

B. 9

C. 13

D. 16

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

79. Alary muscles in cockroach are connected with

A. trrrachea

B. dorsal diaphragm

C. legs

D. alimentary canal

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

80. One common feature of the trachea of cockroach and the trachea of mammals is that

- A. both are paired
- B. both have ciliated inner lining
- C. both originate from the head
- D. both have non-collapse

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

81. Tracheoles of cockroach are

A. with cuticular rings

B. without cuticular rings

C. without cuticular rings and tissue fluid

D. without cuticular rings and with tissue
fluid

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

82. A common character between septal nephridia of earthworm and Malpighian tubules of cockroach is that both

- A. have ciliated funnels
- B. discharge into alimentary canal
- C. are segmental structures
- D. discharge directly outside body

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

83. Maphighian tubules are found on the

A. distal region of mesenteron

B. proximal region of mesenteron

C. proximal region of proctodaeum

D. junction of mesenteron & proctodaeum

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

84. Number of thoracic and abdominal ganglia in cockroach respectively is

A. six, three

B. six, six

C. three , six

D. three, three

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

85. Structural and functional unit of compound eye of cockroach used in forming image are called

A. ocelli

B. rhabdomes

C. ommatidia

D. retinulae

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

86. Which type of vision is found in cockroach ?

- A. Binocular
- B. Monocular
- C. Panaromic
- D. Mosaic

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

87. Number of ommatidia in each eye of cockroach is

A. 1000

B. 2000

C. 3000

D. 4000

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

88. An ommatidium consists of

A. dioptrical region

B. receptive region

C. both (1) and (2)

D. none of these

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

89. Phallic gland (conglobate gland) of cockroach mainly helps in

A. formation of spermatophores

B. reproduction

C. growth

D. excretion

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

90. Left phallomere consists of

A. accutolobus

B. titillator

C. pseudopenis and asperate lobe

D. all of the above

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

91. How many ovarioles are found in each ovary of cockroach ?

A. 3

B. 2

C. 8

D. 16

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

92. Collateral glands of cockroach help in :

A. fertilization

B. formation of ootheca

C. copulation

D. formation of oothecal chamber

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

93. Ecdyson is secreted by

A. prothoracic glands

B. corpora allata

C. corpora cardiaca

D. cerebral-neuro-secretory cells.

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

94. Utricular glands is found in

A. Female cockroach

B. Male cockroach

C. Scorpion

D. Spider

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

95. Nymph, the young cockroach, differs from adult cockroach in

A. being smaller in size

B. devoid of wings

C. having gonads

D. all of these

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

96. The interval between two ecdyses is called

A. stadium

B. instar

C. imago

D. none of these

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

97. In cockroach fertilization occurs in the

A. oothecal chamber

B. genital chamber

C. oviducts

D. spermathecae

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

98. Eggs which have yolk in the centre surrounded by cytoplasm are called :

A. centrolecithal

B. homolecithal

C. microlecithal

D. alecithal

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

99. The wall of spermathophore consists of

A. one layer

B. two layers

C. three layers

D. four layers

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

100. Ootheca of cockroach has fertilized eggs,
their number is

A. 6

B. 8

C. 16

D. 24

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

101. Metamorphosis in cockroach is regulated mainly by

- A. corpora cardiaca
- B. prothoracic glands
- C. corpora allata
- D. brain

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

102. Life history of cockroach represents :

- A. ametaboly
- B. holometaboly
- C. paurometaboly
- D. none of these

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

103. Which part of Cockroach has both exoskeleton and endoskeleton

A. Head

B. Thorax

C. Abdomen

D. all of these

Answer: A



104. In Cockroach the longest podomere is

A. coxa

B. trochanter or Femur

C. tibia

D. tarsus

Answer: D



105. Eggs of cockroach are

A. homoelecithal

B. telolecithal

C. centrolecithal

D. meiolecithal

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

106. Which of the following is absent in the segment of cockroach's leg

A. Coxa

B. Tibia

C. Femur

D. fibula

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

107. The largest part of the alimentary canal of cockroach is

A. crop

B. ileum

C. rectum

D. mesenteron

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

108. Hepatic caecae in cockroach are derived from :

A. crop

B. ileum

C. mid gut

D. oesophagus

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

109. In cockroach, the cuticular lining of trachea is called

A. intima

B. serosa

C. articular membrane

D. peritoneum

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

110. Atrium of Periplaneta is a

- A. tracheal ring
- B. tube of trachea
- C. cavity below spiracle
- D. fluid filled in trachea

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

111. Peritreme in cockroach is

A. tracheal network

B. stigmatal opening

C. one of the abdominal segments

D. annular sclerite surrounding spiracle

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

112. Phallomeres are

A. structures present in the head of house fly

B. external genitalia in cockroach

C. vestigial wings in female cockroach

D. parts of mouth parts of house fly

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

113. Heart of Cockroach is

A. myogenic

B. photogenic

C. neurogenic

D. morphogenic

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

114. Pericardial space in Cockroach is regularly altered by muscles

A. Allary

B. Circular

C. Ciliary

D. Longitudinal

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

115. The taste receptors of cockroach are

A. tactile hairs

B. compound eyes

C. campaniform sensillae

D. palps of maxillary and labium

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

116. Blood of cockroach does not contain haemoglobin because :

A. it does not respire

B. it respire through book lungs

C. it respire through atmosphere

D. it has some other means to carry oxygen

direct into the tissue

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

117. Abdominal ganglion in cockroach is not found in this segment (s).

A. 2 and 3

B. 4

C. 5

D. 6

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

118. Phallomeres in male *Periplaneta* rise from

A. 7th sternum

B. 8th sternum

C. 9th sternum

D. 8 and 9th sterna

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

119. Antennae of cockroach function as

- A. auditory receptor
- B. gustatory receptor
- C. olfactory receptor
- D. tactile sensory receptor

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

120. Fat body of cockroach has

A. Trophocytes

B. Mycetocytes

C. Oenocytes

D. all of these

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

121. In cockroach the corpora allata secrete

A. brain hormone

B. growth hormone

C. juvenile hormone

D. ecdyson

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

122. In Cockroach, the anterior wings are called

A. Elytra

B. Pedipalps

C. Antenna

D. Chelicera

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

123. Ingluvial ganglion in cockroach is present on the surface of

A. crop

B. gizzard

C. brain

D. none of these

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

124. Periplaneta americana has thermoreceptor sensillae on

- A. 1st, 2nd 3rd segments of tarsus of legs
- B. 3rd, 4th and 5th segments of tarsus of legs
- C. 15th segment of anal cerci
- D. Pedicel of antenna

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

125. Cockroach has a stomadaeal valve between

- A. ileum and colon
- B. crop and gizzard
- C. mesenteron and ileum
- D. gizzard and mesenteron

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

126. What is the main difference between male and female cockroach ?

A. jointed appendages

B. paired antennae

C. anal cerci

D. conglobate gland

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

127. Stink gland is found in

A. 4th and 5th terga of cockroach

B. 5th and 6th terga of cockroach

C. 5th and 6th sterna of cockroach

D. 4th and 5th sterna of cockroach

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

128. Which of the following hormones regulates growth and metamorphosis in insects

- A. Juvenile hormone
- B. Brain hormone
- C. Ecdyson
- D. Prothoracicotropic hormone

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

129. Malpighian tubules are analogous to

A. trachea of cockroach

B. gills

C. flame cells

D. none of these

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

130. In the larva of frog the respiration is carried out by

A. gills

B. lungs

C. skin

D. skin and gills.

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

131. In frog which are the typical vertebrae, numbering

A. 1st

B. 2nd to 7th

C. 8th and 9th

D. All of these

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

132. In frog the type of teeth are

A. acrodont

B. heterodont

C. pleurodont

D. thecodont

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

133. If the mouth of frog is kept open for some time, it dies because it is unable to

A. breathe

B. drink water

C. feed

D. utilize excess of air

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

134. In frog the typical vertebrae are

- A. procoelous
- B. acoelous
- C. amphicoelous
- D. amphiplatyan.

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

135. In frog the skin colour is due to

A. upper layer of yellow lipophores

B. middle layer of guanophores

C. lowest layer of melanophores

D. all of these

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

136. The kidney of frog are

A. holonephros

B. mesonephros

C. metanephros

D. pronephros

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

137. Metamorphosis in frog can be accelerated

by

A. l_2

B. P

C. K

D. Ca

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

138. Frog is dissected from posterior side because

A. it is convenient

B. that side possess ventral cord

C. due to abdominal vein

D. posterior side is soft to cut

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

139. The integument of the frog is always kept moist because

A. it cannot move with dry skin

B. it performs cutaneous respiration

C. it cannot catch food with dry skin

D. it cannot jump better with moist skin.

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

140. Bone of the shank in frog is called

A. femur

B. tibio-fibula

C. humerus

D. radio-ulna

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

141. Oval and nucleated RBC is found in

A. man

B. rat

C. rabbit

D. frog

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

142. Male frogs can croak louder than females because of

A. larger in size

B. larger sound box

C. stronger

D. vocal sacs

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

143. In frog the phalangeal formula for hand is

A. 0, 2, 2, 3, 3

B. 2, 2, 3, 3, 4

C. 2, 2, 3, 4, 3

D. 2, 3, 3, 3, 3.

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

144. The phalangeal formula for frog's foot is

A. 0, 2, 3, 3, 3

B. 2, 2, 3, 3, 4

C. 2, 2, 3, 4, 3

D. 2, 3, 3, 3, 3.

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

145. In frog, the biggest bone of vertebral column is

- A. pygostyle
- B. uropyge
- C. urostyle
- D. none of these

Answer: C



146. Lower jaw is toothless in

A. Cockroach

B. Frog

C. rabbit

D. None of these

Answer: B



147. The functional kidney of frog tadpole is

A. archinephros

B. pronephros

C. mesonephros

D. metanephros

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

148. Croaking of Frog is

A. hunger call

B. sex call for female

C. danger call

D. musical note

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

149. Absence of thumbs is characteristic of

A. rabbit

B. man

C. frog

D. monkey

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

150. How many vertebrae a frog has including urostyle ?

A. 10

B. 9

C. 8

D. 33

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

151. Astragalus and calcaneum are found in

- A. fore limb of frog
- B. hind limb of frog
- C. wing of bird
- D. skull of rabbit.

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

152. Longest bone of frog is

A. humerus

B. femur

C. radio-ulna

D. tibio-fibula

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

153. In frog, the jaw suspensorium is

A. craniostylic

B. autostylic

C. hyostylic

D. amphistylic

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

154. Humerus differs from femur in having a

A. sigmoid notch

B. glenoid cavity

C. deltoid ridge

D. spine

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

155. Which embryonic structure is replaced by vertebral column in frog ?

A. Neural canal

B. Archenteron

C. Notochord

D. Blastocoel

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

156. When a frog is in hibernation or completely submerged in water it can respire only through

A. lungs

B. skin

C. branchial chamber

D. buccopharyngeal cavity

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

157. In the heart of frog, which of the following is considered as pacemaker ?

A. Pylangium

B. Synangium

C. Sinuauricular node

D. Truncus arteriosus

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

158. Frog differs from man in

A. having both renal and hepatic portal systems

B. not having renal portal system

C. having hepatic portal system.

D. not having hepatic portal system.

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

159. In frog each cardiac cycle begin with the contraction of

A. right auricle

B. left auricle

C. interauricular septum

D. sinus venosus

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

160. Bidder's canal occurs in

A. kidney of male frog

B. testis of frog

C. liver of frog

D. ovaries of frog

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

161. Funnel-shaped ciliated pits on the ventral side of kidney of Frog

A. nephridiopores

B. nephrostomes

C. neurotomes

D. coelomostomes

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

162. Glands of Swammerdam are related with

A. cranial nerves

B. spinal nerves

C. sympathetic nerves

D. parasympathetic nerves

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

163. Total number of cranial nerves in frog is

A. 10

B. 20

C. 24

D. 12

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

164. Harderian glands are found in

A. Rabbit

B. Frog

C. Man

D. Pheretima

Answer: B



[Watch Video Solution](#)

165. In frog, sclerotic is

A. fibrous

B. cartilaginous

C. bony

D. membranous

Answer: B



[Watch Video Solution](#)

166. Frog has

- A. tear glands
- B. oil glands
- C. columella auris
- D. sweat glands

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

167. Which gland initiates, regulates and play a key role in metamorphosis of frog's tadpole ?

A. Adrenal

B. Pancreas

C. Thyroid

D. Thymus

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

168. Epiphysis cerebri is another name for

- A. pituitary
- B. pineal gland
- C. optic lobes
- D. diencephalon

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

169. In Frog, jelly around the eggs is deposited

- A. in water after fertilization
- B. in water during fertilization
- C. in the oviduct
- D. in the ovary

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

170. Opening of rectum in Frog is called

- A. coccyx

B. cloaca

C. anus

D. none of these

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

171. Fenestra ovalis in frog is the

A. the opening in the auditory capsule

which separates the middle ear from the

inner ear

B. the air filled cavity of the middle ear

C. the communication between the pharynx and the tympanic cavity

D. the external opening of the tympanic cavity which is covered by the tympanic membrane

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

172. which artery is absent in frog ?

A. Right system arch

B. phrenic artery

C. carotid artery

D. renal artery

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

173. The structure present in man but absent in frog is

A. salivary gland

B. pancreas

C. adrenal glands thyroid gland

D.

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

174. Adrenaline and non-adrenaline are hormones and also act as

- A. energy-producing agents
- B. neurotransmitters
- C. food-storage materials
- D. energy-storing substances

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

175. in frog oviduct is formed

A. Wolffian duct

B. Bidder's canal

C. Matenepheric

D. Mullerian duct

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

176. In frog, the surface of attachment of tongue is

A. palatine

B. sphenoid

C. pterygoid

D. hyoid apparatus

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

177. Which of the following structures are absent in forelimb of frog ?

(a) Brachium (b) Web

(c) Antebrachium (d) Tarsal

A. (a) and (b) are correct

B. (b) and (d) are correct

C. (a) and (c) are correct

D. (a), (b) and (c) are correct

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

178. Nitrogenous waste products are eliminated mainly as

A. urea in tadpole and uric acid in adult frog

B. urea in adult frog and ammonia in tadpole

C. urea in tadpole as well as in adult frog

D. urea in tadpole and ammonia in adult frog

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

179. The epithelial lining of the alveoli of frog's lungs facing lung cavity is

- A. columnae, non-ciliated
- B. columnar, ciliated
- C. squamous, ciliated
- D. squamous, non-ciliated

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

180. Caudal vertabrae of Frog fuse to form

A. coccyx

B. urostyle

C. pygostyle

D. prehensile tail

Answer: B



[Watch Video Solution](#)

181. What is not found in skin of frog ?

A. scales

B. epidermis

C. poison glands

D. mucus glands

Answer: A



[Watch Video Solution](#)

182. Which of the following part is not a part of the small intestine of frog

A. Ileum

B. Jejunum

C. Duodenum

D. none of these

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

183. In frog , smallest bone in the skull is

A. septomaxillary

B. vomer

C. parasphenoid

D. exoccipital

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

184. Which of these is an ear ossicle in frog

A. Incus

B. Auricle

C. Malleus

D. Columella auris

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

185. Select the correct order of classification of *Rana tigrina* upto genus

A. Gnathostomata, Craniata, Chordata,

Rana, Tigrina

B. Chordata, Craniata, Amphibia,

Gnathostomata, Rana

C. Chordata, Craniata, Gnathostomata,

Amphibia, Rana,

D. Chordata, Amphibia, Gnathostomata,
Craniata, Tigrina

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

186. The cloaca in frog is a common chamber for the urinary tract, reproductive tract and

A. alimentary canal

B. notochord

C. portal system

D. lymphatic system

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

187. In frog, two phalanges occur in

A. pollex

B. hallex

C. third finger

D. third toe

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

188. Part of the stomach which opens into the duodenum

A. cardiac

B. pyloric

C. fundus

D. body

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

189. Which one of the following is not a characteristic feature of frog

A. The skin is moist and slimy

B. Each of the fore limbs and hind limbs end in five digits

C. Hepatic portal and renal portal systems

are present

D. Skin, buccal cavity and lungs are

respiratory organs

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

190. Innominate is

A. a nerve

B. an artery

C. a vein

D. a part of skeleton and an artery

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

191. In Frog anterior abdominal vein is formed by union of

A. femoral vein

B. sciatic vein

C. renal vein

D. pelvic vein

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

192. Skin is an accessory organ of respiration

in

A. human

B. frogs

C. rabbit

D. lizard

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

193. The respiratory rhythm centre is present in the

A. cerebrum

B. cerebellum

C. hypothalamus

D. medulla oblongata

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

194. V cranial nerve of frog is

A. facial

B. olfactory

C. trigeminal

D. vagus

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

195. How many ova are laid at a time by a mature female frogs ?

A. 500 to 1000

B. 1000 to 1500

C. 2500 to 3000

D. 3500 to 4500

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

196. Male and female cockroaches can be distinguished externally by

A. Anal styles in male

B. Anal cerci in female

C. Anal style and antennae in female

D. Both 2 and 3

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

197. Which one of the following species of earthworm is not recommended for vermicomposting

A. *Eudrilus eugeniae*

B. Eisenia fetidae

C. Pyronyx excavatus

D. Pheretima posthuma

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

198. Cockroaches can climb smooth or steep surfaces due to the adhesive pads found on the torses of their legs. They are called

A. plantulae

B. tibia

C. pretarsus

D. arolium

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

199. The abdomen of adult cockroaches has segments.

A. 4

B. 6

C. 8

D. 10

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

200. In earthworm setae are present in all segments except

A. first and the last segments

B. first and the clitellum

C. first segment

D. first clitellum and last segments

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

201. About how many times does the nymph of *Periplaneta americana* undergo moulting before becoming an adult ?

A. 4

B. 2

C. 17

D. 13

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

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

A. Typhlosle - storage of extra nutrients

B. Clitellum - secretes cocoon

C. Gizzard - absorbs digested food

D. Setae - defence against predators

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

203. The breakdown of detritus into smaller particles by earthworm is a process called

A. humification

B. fragmentation

C. mineralisation

D. catabolism

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

204. Ureters act as urinogenital ducts in

A. frog's males

B. human males

C. human females

D. frog's both males and females

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

205. Read the statements with regard to frog.

Which of the statement(s) is/are correct and incorrect

1. The medulla oblongata passes out through

foramen of Monro and continues into spinal cord

2. Vasa efferentia are 10 -12 in number that arise from testes

3. Ovaries have no functional connection with kidneys

4. Frogs are uricotellic

A. A, B and C are correct but D is incorrect

B. A and B are correct while C and D are incorrect

C. B and C are correct while A and D are incorrect

D. B, C and D are correct while A is incorrect

C and D are correct while A and B are incorrect

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

206. The tympanic cavity, in frog communicates with pharynx ventrally through

- A. bidder's canal
- B. horizontal canal
- C. semicircular canal
- D. eustachian tube

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

207. Fertilization in frog is

- A. external
- B. internal
- C. both
- D. none of these

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

208. Compound eyes are found in

A. frog

B. earthworm

C. cockroach

D. roundworm

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

209. How do you differentiate a frog from a toad

A. frog has no exoskeleton but toad has scales

B. frog respire through lungs but toad respire through skin

C. frog has a tail but toad has no tail

D. frog has no parotid glands but toad has a pair of parotid glands

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

210. The open circulatory system is found in

A. earthworm

B. cockroach

C. snail

D. both (2) and (3)

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

211. Which of the following is correct for the common cockroach ?

A. Malpighian tubules are excretory organs projecting out from the colon

B. Oxygen is transported by haemoglobin in blood

C. Nitrogenous excretory product is urea

D. The food is ground by mandibles and gizzard

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

212. In Cockroach, gizzard contains

A. fourth teeth

B. Six teeth

C. Five teeth

D. Eight teeth

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

213. What is common between humans and adult Frog

- A. Four chambered heart
- B. Internal fertilization
- C. Nucleated RBCs
- D. Ureotelic mode of excretion

Answer: D



214. In mouthparts of Cockroach, galea and lacinia form part of

A. mandibles

B. maxillae

C. labium

D. labrum

Answer: B



215. The ovaries in frog open into cloaca through

- A. Bidder's canal
- B. Urinogenital duct
- C. Single oviduct
- D. A pair of oviducts

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

216. Special venous connection between the heart and the liver in frogs is the

- A. Renal portal system
- B. Lymphatic system
- C. Hepatic portal system
- D. Pulmonary system

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

217. Seminal vesicles in *Pheretima* are located in the segments

A. 4 & 5

B. 3 & 4

C. 14 & 15

D. 11 & 12

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

218. Blood glands in Pheretima are present in the segments

A. 3rd & 4th only

B. 14th & 15th

C. 4th, 5th & 6th

D. 12th & 13th

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

219. Mushroom gland in cockroach is located in

A. 2nd – 5th segments

B. 3rd – 5th segments

C. 6th – 7th segments

D. 7th – 8th segments

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

220. Cockroaches is

A. Ureotellic

B. Ammonotelic

C. Uricotelic

D. proteinotelic

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

221. The body cells in cockroach discharge their nitrogenous waste in the haemolymph mainly in the form of

- A. Ammonia
- B. Potassium urate
- C. Urea
- D. Calcium carbonate

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

222. What external changes are visible after the last moult of a cockroach nymph

- A. Both fore wings & hind wings develop
- B. Labium develops
- C. Mandibles become harder
- D. Anal cerci develops

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

223. The targa, sterna and pleura of cockroach body are joined by

- A. muscular tissue
- B. arthrodial membrane
- C. cartilage
- D. cementing glue

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

224. In male cockroaches, sperms are stored in which part of the reproductive system

- A. Seminal vesicles
- B. Mushroom glands
- C. Testes
- D. Vas deferens

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

225. Which of the following features is used to identify a male cockroach from a female cockroach

A. Presence of anal cerci

B. Forewings with darker tegmina

C. Presence of caudal styles

D. Presence of a boat shaped sternum on the 9th abdominal segment

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

