



BIOLOGY

NEET & AIIMS

ANIMAL KINGDOM (CHORDATES)

Example

1. Chordates have single or paired gill slits

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2. How are chordates different from non-chordates on the basis of heart?

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3. State the difference between agnatha and Gnathostomata.

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4. Name the superclasses in which Gnathostomata is divided

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5. In chondrichthyes endoskeleton is made up of which tissue?

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6. Which type of migration is shown by the cyclostomes?

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7. Which types of scales are found in chondrichthyes and osteichthyes?



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8. What is the characteristic of amphibian skin?



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9. Name the excretory organs present in the class amphibia



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10. Name the respiratory organs present in the class amphibia



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11. What is the significance of cloaca?



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12. How many chamber are present in heart of class Amphibia members?

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13. Give an example of amphibian which is limbless

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14. Which among the following has three-chambered heart - Crocodile, Aligator, Naja, chelone?

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15. State one characteristic features of class Reptilia

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16. In reptiles, tympanum represent _____

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17. Define Ecdysis

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18. What do you mean by scutes ?

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19. Name two flightless birds

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20. How many chambered heart is present in the aves?



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21. What is the function of syrinx in the birds?



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22. Define homeotherms and give one example



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23. Where are scales located on the body of birds?



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24. State two features of class mammalia



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25. Comment on the statement 'All mammals are viviparous

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26. Give two examples of aquatic mammals

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27. To which class does pteropus belong?

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28. Give two common characteristics of class Aves and Mammals

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29. What type of RBCs are present in mammals?



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Try Yourself

1. Which type of circulatory system is shown by Urochordates?

- A. Open
- B. Closed
- C. Heart is absent
- D. Alternates with every generation

Answer: A



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2. Urochordata or tunicata is

- A. Phylum

B. Sub-group

C. Sub-phylum

D. Class

Answer: C



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3. Chondrichthyes commonly show _____

A. Viviparity

B. Oviparity

C. Hermaphroditism

D. Show asexual mode of reproduction

Answer: A



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4. Type of fertilisation in Chondrichthyes and osteichthyes is ___

- A. External and internal respectively
- B. Internal and extranal respectively
- C. Internal only
- D. External only

Answer: B



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5. Amphibians show _____ fertilisation and are _____

- A. Internal oviparous
- B. Internal and viviparous
- C. External and oviparous
- D. External and viviparous

Answer: C



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6. Which of the following statements are true about amphibians?

- a. they are cold-blooded
- b. Respiration occurs through gills, skin and lungs.
- c. they are poikilotherms
- d. Respiration occurs only through gills and skin.

A. a & d

B. c & d

C. a,b & c

D. a & c

Answer: C



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7. Connecting link between Amphibia and Reptilia is

- A. Seymouria
- B. Ophiosaurus
- C. Testudo
- D. Chelone

Answer: A



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8. Which among them is not the characteristic of furtle?

- A. They are oviparous
- B. They are terrestrial
- C. Sexes are separate
- D. Heart is three-chambered

Answer: B

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9. Which of the following is not a character of Aves?

- A. The forelimbs are modified into wings
- B. The hindlimbs generally have scales and the long bones are pneumatic
- C. Skin is dry without glands except the oil gland at the base of the tail
- D. They are oviparous and have external fertilisation

Answer: D

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10. Digestive tract with additional chamber crop and gizzard is a feature of

- A. Columba
- B. Hemidactylus
- C. Calotes
- D. Exocoetus

Answer: A



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11. Name the order to which man belongs

- A. Primata
- B. Chiroptera
- C. Cetacea
- D. Carnivora

Answer: A



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12. All of these are exclusive characteristic of mammals, except

- A. They are homiothermous
- B. Skin has scales and hairs
- C. Respiration is by lungs
- D. Fertilisation is internal

Answer: B



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Exercise

1. Which of the following is not a character of chordates?

- A. Notochord present
- B. A post-anal matamerically segmented tail
- C. Pharynx perforated by gill slits
- D. Heart is dorsal in position

Answer: D

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2. In which of the following animal the notochord is replaced by bony vertebral column in the adult ?

- A. Ascidia
- B. Branchiostoma
- C. Petromyzon
- D. Labeo

Answer: D

3. In the sub-phylum (i) notochord is present only in the larval tail, while in (ii), it extends from head to tail region and is persistent throughout their life. In (iii) class of vertebrate notochord is replaced by cartilaginous vertebral column and (iv) class of vertebrate the notochord is replaced by bony vertebral column. select the option which is correct for all (i)-(iv) blanks.

- A. (i) cephalochordate, (ii)-urochordata, (iii)- Agnatha, (iv)- osteichthyes
- B. (i)-Protochordata, (ii)- Urochordata, (iii)-Agnatha, (iv)-osteichthyes.
- C. (i)-urochordata, (ii)- cephalochordata, (iii)-chondrichthyes, (iv)- osteichthyes
- D. (i)-urochordata, (ii)-cephalochordata, (iii)-agnatha, (iv)- gnathostomata.

Answer: C

4. Pancreas is absent in

- A. Cyclostomata
- B. Chondrichthyes
- C. Osteichthyes
- D. Gnathostomata

Answer: A



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5. Ammocoete larva is of

- A. Myxine
- B. Petromyzon
- C. Agnatha

D. Cephalochochordata

Answer: B



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6. Which of the following statement is incorrect w.r.t. class cyclostomata?

- A. The members are ectoparasites on some fishes
- B. Their body is devoid of scales and paired fins
- C. Circulation is of open type
- D. They are marine but migrate for spawning of fresh water

Answer: C



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7. Acraniata includes

- A. Urochordata
- B. Protochordata
- C. Cephalochordata
- D. All of these

Answer: D

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8. Retrogressive metamorphosis is found in

- A. Amphioxus
- B. Rana
- C. Ascidia
- D. Protochordata

Answer: C

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9. In which the following notochord is absent?

- A. Adult tunicate
- B. Myxine
- C. Amphioxus
- D. Larval tunicates

Answer: A



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10. Which of the following is a common feature of Amphioxus, frog, fish and crocodile?

- A. Skeleton made up of cartilage and bone
- B. Pharyngeal gill slits at least in developmental stages
- C. Dorsal solid nerve cord

D. Three chambered heart

Answer: B



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11. In which the following fish the skin is tough containing minute placoid scales?

A. Exocoetus

B. Hippocampus

C. Scoliodon

D. Labeo

Answer: C



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12. Which of the following is not a characteristic features of cartilaginous fish?

- A. Internal fertilisation
- B. Viviparous
- C. Pelvic fins of males bear claspers
- D. Gills are covered by an operculum on each side

Answer: D



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13. Teleost fish is differentiated externally from elasmobranch fish by

- A. Endoskeleton
- B. Exoskeleton
- C. Operculum
- D. Stream line body

Answer: C



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14. Bony fishes can stay at a particular depth in water without beating their pectoral and pelvic fins due to the presence of

- A. Pneumatic bones
- B. Lateral line sense organs (Neuromast organs)
- C. Air bladder
- D. Streamlined body

Answer: C



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15. Which of the following is mismatched?

- A. Torpedo : Electric organs, modified muscles supplied with nerves
- B. Trygon :Dorsal fin is modifield into a poison sting
- C. Exocoetus : Pectoral fin becomes large by which it can leap into air
- D. Hippocampus : Female bears a brood pouch

Answer: D

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16. Ampulla of Lorenzini in Scoliodon acts as

- A. Neuromast organs
- B. Thermoreceptors
- C. Electric organs
- D. Rheoreceptors

Answer: B

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17. Which of the following is incorret statement about frog?

A. Body is divisible into head and trunk

B. The skin is moist without scales

C. A tympanum represents the ear

D. Fore limbs have four digits with webs and hind limbs have five digits without webs

Answer: D



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18. Which of the following is a limbless amphibian?

A. Hyla

B. Salamandar

C. Ichthyophis

D. Bufo

Answer: C



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19. Dicondylic skull with 10 pairs of cranial nerves occur in

A. Pisces

B. Amphibia

C. Reptilia

D. Mammalia

Answer: B



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20. Suriman toad is

A. Pipa

B. Alytes

C. Bufo

D. Bombinator

Answer: A



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21. Which of the following set of animals are amniotes?

A. Pisces and amphibia

B. Ambhibian and reptiles

C. Reptiles, birds and mammals

D. Amphibian, reptiles and birds

Answer: C



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22. Which of the following is not a character of reptiles?

- A. Body covered by dry and cornified skin
- B. They are poikilotherms
- C. Fertilisation is external
- D. Heart is three chambered but four chambered in crocodiles

Answer: C



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23. Which of the following lizard shows camouflaging and has prehensile tail?

A. Hemidactylus

B. Calotes

C. Chameleon

D. Heloderma

Answer: C

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24. Which of the following is non-poisonous snake?

A. Naja

B. Bungarus

C. Vipera

D. Python

Answer: D

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25. Carapace is present in

- A. Toad
- B. Birds
- C. Testudo (tortoise)
- D. Aligator

Answer: C



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26. Snakes and lizards shed their scales as skin cast it is

- A. Dermis
- B. Epidermis
- C. Cornified cells

D. Stratum germinativum

Answer: C

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27. Which of the following is not a character of Aves?

A. The forelimbs are modified into wings

B. The hind limbs generally have scales and the long bones are pneumatic

C. Skin is dry without glands except the oil gland at the base of the tail

D. Air sacs are connected to the lungs which help in exchange of gases

Answer: D

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28. Aptenodytes (penguin) is found in

- A. Australia
- B. Antarctica
- C. Africa
- D. America

Answer: B



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29. Which of the following is a flightless bird?

- A. Neophron
- B. Struthio
- C. Psittacula
- D. Pavo

Answer: B



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30. All the following statement are correct about Aves but one is wrong which one is wrong ?

- A. Fertilisation is internal
- B. They are oviparous and development is direct, without exception
- C. They are homeothermal animals with twelve pairs of cranial nerves
- D. All the flightless birds have sternum with keel

Answer: D



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31. Which of the following is most unique character of mammals and is without any exception?

- A. They are viviparous
- B. Presence of external ears or pinnae
- C. Presence of mammary glands
- D. Presence of seven cervical vertebrae

Answer: C

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32. Which of the following mammal is oviparous?

- A. Macropus
- B. Pteropus
- C. Ornithorhynchus
- D. Delphinus

Answer: C

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

- A. Biconcave red blood cells
- B. Extra-abdominal testes and four chambered heart
- C. Heterodont teeth and twelve pairs of cranial nerves
- D. A muscular diaphragm

Answer: D



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34. Besides bats, echolocation sonar mechanism also occurs in

- A. Primates
- B. Felis (cat)
- C. Whales and dolphins

D. Macropus (Kangaroo)

Answer: C



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35. Pteropus (flying fox),belongs to the order

A. Chiroptera

B. Lagomorpha

C. Cetacea

D. Rodentia

Answer: A



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36. The character which differentiates mammals from birds is

A. Seven cervical vertebrae in neck

B. Parental care

C. One aortic arch

D. Metanephric kidney

Answer: A



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37. Which of the following mammals intra-abdominal testes?

A. *Panthera tigris*, *canis*, *macaca*

B. *Elephas*, *Delphinus*, *Ornithorhynchus*

C. *Equus*, *Rattus*, *Felis*

D. *Pteropus*, *Camelus*, *Felis*

Answer: B



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38. A mammal in which milk is squirted down to the throat of body by muscular contraction of thorax of mother is

- A. Balaenoptera (Blue whale)
- B. Elephas (Elephant)
- C. Pteropus (flying fox)
- D. Macropus (Kangaroo)

Answer: A



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39. The most primitive mammals are found in

- A. Africa
- B. Asia
- C. Australia and Tasmania

D. America

Answer: C



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40. Duck billed platypus is a connecting link between

- A. Reptiles and mammals
- B. Reptiles and birds
- C. Fishes and amphibians
- D. Amphibians and reptiles

Answer: A



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1. One of the primary characters of chordates is

- A. Ganglionated nerve cord
- B. Paired nerve cord
- C. Solid ventral nerve cord
- D. Dorsal hollow nerve cord

Answer: D



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2. Which one of the following is not a characteristic feature of all the chordates?

- A. Presence of coelom
- B. A diaphragm separating thorax from abdomen
- C. Dorsal nerve cord
- D. Pharyngeal gill slits in the early embryonic stages

Answer: B



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3. Vertebral column is derived from

- A. Notochord
- B. Dorsal nerve cord
- C. Ventral nerve cord
- D. Outgrowth of cranium

Answer: A



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4. Which one of the following structure is present in all adult vertebrates?

- A. Notochord
- B. Dorsal tubular nerve cord
- C. Pharyngeal gill slits
- D. Renal portal system

Answer: B

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5. Which of the following is a chordate feature, not shared by the non-chordates?

- A. Triploblastic body
- B. True coelom
- C. Bilateral symmetry
- D. Notochord

Answer: D

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6. Which among them is a characteristic of chordata?

- A. Dorsal heart
- B. Gut is dorsal to nerve cord
- C. Central nervous system is solid
- D. Post anal part (tail) is present

Answer: D

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7. The correct classification of Ascidia

- A. Chordata - Protochordata - Vertebrata
- B. Chordata - Protochordata - Cephalochordata
- C. Chordata - Cephalochordata - Vertebrata

D. Chordata - Protochordata - Urochordata

Answer: D



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8. Body of the urochordata is enclosed in a

A. Mantle

B. Test or tunic

C. Shell

D. Shield

Answer: B



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9. All of them are characteristics of urochordates, except

A. Neural gland as excretory organ

B. Open type of circulatory system

C. Cranium is absent

D. Development is direct

Answer: D



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10. Respiration in cephalochordates occurs through

A. General body surface

B. Gills

C. Tracheole

D. Lungs

Answer: A



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11. Excretion by protonephridia with solenocyte is a characteristic of

- A. Branchiostoma
- B. Amphioxus
- C. Lancelet
- D. All of these

Answer: D



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12. Statement-1 : Cephalochordata bears notochord all along the body throughout life

Statement-2 Urochordate bears vertebral column only in tail region throughout the life

Then which is correct?

- A. Both statement -1 and Statement -2 are correct
- B. Statement -1 is correct, statement -2 is wrong
- C. Statement -1 is wrong, statement -2 is correct
- D. Both statement -1 and statement -2 are wrong

Answer: B

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13. Cyclostomata belongs to which division?

- A. Pisces
- B. Agnatha
- C. Acraniata
- D. Tetrapoda

Answer: B

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14. The correct classification of myxine is

- A. Chordata - Craniata - Agnatha - Cyclostomata
- B. Chordata - Acraniata - Protochordata - Cephalochordata
- C. Chordata - Cephalochordata - Cyclostomata
- D. Chordata - Craniata - Vertebrata - Ostracodermi

Answer: A



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15. The lamprey (Petromyzon) is included in the same taxonomic class as the

- A. Cephalaspis
- B. Ambystoma
- C. Neoceratodus

D. Hag fish (Myxine)

Answer: D



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16. Which of the following statements is not true for Agnatha members?

- A. They include hag fishes and lampreys
- B. They have notochord throughout their lives
- C. They are known as cyclostomes
- D. They have bony skeletons

Answer: D



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17. The larva of Petromyzon is known as

A. Ammocoete

B. Tornaria

C. Axolotl

D. Bipinnaria

Answer: A



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18. Lamprey is

A. Catadromous

B. Anadromous

C. Both (1) & (2)

D. None of these

Answer: B



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19. Catadromous fish migrates from

- A. Sea to river
- B. River to sea
- C. River to lakes
- D. Deep sea to surface water

Answer: B



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20. Teeth in chondrichthyes are modified

- A. Placoid scales
- B. Cycloid scales
- C. Ctenoid scales

D. Ganoid scales

Answer: A



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21. Which fish has an electric organ?

A. Torpedo

B. Pristis

C. Trygon

D. Carcharodon

Answer: A



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22. Which type of scales are found on the skin of cartilaginous fishes ?

A. Ganoid

B. Placoid

C. Ctenoid

D. Cycloid

Answer: B



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23. Bony fishes are

A. Marine

B. Fresh water dwelling

C. Estuary dweller

D. Both (1) &(2)

Answer: D



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24. Which of the following belong to class osteichthyes?

a. sea urchin, b. sea horse, c. flying fish, d. ray fish, e. dog fish

A. b and c

B. a, b and e

C. b and e

D. a, d and e

Answer: A



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25. Air bladder is

A. Hydrostatic organ of bony fishes

B. Excretory organs of mammals

C. Respiratory organs of birds

D. Respiratory organ of reptiles

Answer: A



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26. Air bladder in a fish helps in

A. Hydrostasis

B. Respiration

C. Sound production

D. All of these

Answer: D



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27. Branch of biology dealing with study of fishes is

- A. Piscology
- B. Ornithology
- C. Ichthyology
- D. Torpedology

Answer: C

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28. Read the following statements and find out the correct statement.

- a. urinary bladder is absent in fishes.
- b. gambusia fish eradicates mosquito larva
- c. ampulla of lorenzini present in dog fish act as thermoreceptors.
- d. electric organs are modified muscles.

- A. b and d
- B. a and c
- C. b only

D. a,b,c and d

Answer: D



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29. The fish which shows parental care is

A. Hippocamus

B. Gambusia

C. Labeo

D. Scoliodon

Answer: A



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30. Heart in amphibians is

- A. Two-chambered with one auricle and one ventricle
- B. Three-chambered with two auricles and one ventricle
- C. Three-chambered with one auricles and two ventricles
- D. Four-chambered with two auricles and two ventricles

Answer: B

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31. Which of the features is not present in amphibia?

- A. Scales are present
- B. Most of them have two pairs of limbs for locomotion
- C. Eye have eyelids
- D. Organisms are cold-blooded

Answer: A

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32. Which of the following is true for all amphibians ?

A. All have tail

B. Excretion by kidneys

C. Alimentary canal and urinary and reproductive tracts open into different chambers to the exterior

D. Heart is three -chambered with two ventricles

Answer: B



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33. Warty, rough and dry skin is characteristic of

A. Toad

B. Frog

C. Ichthyophis

D. Both (1) &(2)

Answer: A



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34. Poison secreting parotoid gland occurs in

A. Ichthyophis

B. Rana

C. Bufo

D. salamandra

Answer: C



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35. Axoloti is the larva of

- A. Silkworm
- B. Ambystoma
- C. Amphioxus
- D. Round worm

Answer: B



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36. Amphibian with no teeth in jaw is

- A. Salamandara
- B. Bufo
- C. Rana
- D. Ichthyophis

Answer: B



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37. Ambystoma shows

- A. Paedogenesis
- B. Neoteny
- C. Both (1) & (2)
- D. None of these

Answer: C



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38. All of them are characters of reptiles except

- A. Lizards shed their scales as skin cast

- B. Scutes are present on their body
- C. Heart is three-chambered in all reptiles
- D. They are poikilotherms

Answer: C



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39. Which among the following has four chambered heart?

- A. Vipera
- B. Crocodilus
- C. Testudo
- D. Hermidactylus

Answer: B



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40. Which among the following is an exception of possessing three-chambered heart?

- A. Aligator
- B. Testudo
- C. Chelone
- D. Bungarus

Answer: A



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41. Which among them has moderately long and pointed snout and is very aggressive and dangerous for man?

- A. Crocodile
- B. Alligator
- C. Gavialis

D. Salamandra

Answer: A



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42. Which among them is a living fossil?

A. Hydrophis

B. Archaeopteryx

C. Sphenodon

D. Vipera

Answer: C



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43. Study the lizards is known as

- A. Saurology
- B. Serpentology
- C. Ophiology
- D. Ornithology

Answer: A

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44. Choose the correct statement

- A. Lizards show autotomy
- B. Most lizards are oviparous
- C. Poison gland in snakes are modified parotid gland
- D. All of these

Answer: D

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45. Which of the following is a viviparous lizard?

- A. Uromastix
- B. Chameleon
- C. Hydrophis
- D. All of these

Answer: B



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46. The sound producing organ of bird is

- A. Larynx
- B. Syrinx
- C. Oropharynx

D. Nasopharynx

Answer: B



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47. Read the following statement and choose the correct characteristic features of Aves

- A. Skin of birds have glands
- B. Air sacs help in excretion
- C. Heart is having three auricle and one ventricle
- D. Preen gland is present at the base of tail

Answer: D



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48. Choose the option which comprise of oviparous animals

- A. Ostrich, eagle, whale
- B. Bat, pigeon, crow
- C. Parrot, vulture, sparrow
- D. Kite, platypus, kangaroo

Answer: C



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49. Largest living flightless bird is

- A. Eagle
- B. Rhea
- C. Humming bird
- D. Ostrich

Answer: D

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50. All the following Avian characters are correct, except

- A. Bones do not have bone marrow
- B. Scales are present only in the hindlimbs region
- C. In females, right ovary is atrophied
- D. Beak possesses homodont teeth

Answer: D

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51. Tail vertebrae of birds are fused to form

- A. Pygostyle

B. Coccyx

C. Urostyle

D. Synsacrum

Answer: A



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52. Aves are

A. Ammonotelic

B. Uricotelic

C. Ureotelic

D. Both (1) & (3)

Answer: B



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53. A mammal which lays eggs instead of giving birth to offspring is

- A. Rabbit
- B. Macropus
- C. Duck-billed platypus
- D. Whale

Answer: C



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54. Point out the mammalian characters

- A. Diaphragm, four-chambered heart , lungs
- B. Hairy skin, viviparity, feathers
- C. Fins, gills, viviparity
- D. Neural gland, gills, four-chambered heart

Answer: A



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55. The following statements regarding mammals are correct except

- A. Cloaca is present
- B. External ear pinna present
- C. Non-nucleated RBC
- D. Excrete urea

Answer: A



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Assignment Section B

1. In torpedo (electric ray), electric organs are present as modified musculature between

- A. Nostrils and mouth
- B. Pectoral and caudal fin
- C. Gills and eyes
- D. Eyes and nostrils

Answer: B



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2. Poikilothermous animals having single occipital condyle will belong to

- A. Amphibia
- B. Reptiles
- C. Aves
- D. Mammals

Answer: B



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3. Which of the following statement are not true about shark?

- a. The skin is tough and covered with placoid scales.
- b. They possess a swim bladder which regulates buoyancy.
- c. the tail of shark is heterocercal.
- d. Ampulla of lorenzini present in the snout of shark is thermoreceptor.
- e. it has five pairs of gill slits covered by operculum.

A. a,c,d,e

B. b,c,d,e

C. b and e only

D. c and e only

Answer: C



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4. All the following statements are correct about Petromyzon (Lamprey), except

- A. Lampreys are marine and migrate for spawning into rivers
(Anadromous)
- B. Their characteristic ammocoete larvae after metamorphosis migrates back to the ocean
- C. After spawning the adult lamprey stops feeding and migrates back to ocean where it lives
- D. It is a sanguivorous ectoparasite on other fishes

Answer: C



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5. What are not true?

- a. Dermal scales of fishes form the exoskeleton

- b. cycloid and ctenoid scales have distinct lines of growth which aid in determining the age of the fish.
- c. Fish scales are never shed.
- d. The skin in elasmobranchs is covered with placoid scales.
- e. The development of a placoid scale is not like the development of a tooth

A. a,b,c and e

B. b,c and e

C. c,d and e

D. only e

Answer: D



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6. Which of the following are referred as non-vertebrate chordate?

A. Ciona, Ascidia, Amphioxus

B. Lamprey, Myxine, Shark

C. Scoliodon, Torpedo, Trygon

D. Pteris, branchiostoma, Scyllium

Answer: A



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7. Lateral line sense organs are absent in

A. Tadpole larva of frog

B. Fishes

C. Reptiles

D. Cartilaginous fishes

Answer: C



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8. Members of which group are not deuterostomes?

- A. Chordates
- B. Echinoderms
- C. Arthropods
- D. None of these : all are deuterostomes

Answer: C



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9. Amongst the following mammals which of the following is a monotreme?

- A. Macropus (Kangaroo)
- B. Ornithorhynchus (Platypus)
- C. Balaenoptera (Blue whale)
- D. Elephas (Elephant)

Answer: B



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10. Teeth are modified _____ scales which are backwardly directed

- A. Ctenoid
- B. Cycloid
- C. Placoid
- D. Ganoid

Answer: C



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11. Which of the following is the correct matching of an animal, its characteristics and taxon?

- A. Animal-Chameleon, Characteristics-prehensile tail, dicondylic skull, camouflaging, Taxon-Reptilia
- B. Animal-Monotremes, Characteristics-Viviparous, hair, external ears of pinnae, Taxon-Mammalia
- C. Animal-Rana tigrina, Characteristics- No exoskeletal elements, dicondylic skull, eyes have eyelids, Taxon-Amphibia
- D. Animal-Scoliodon, Characteristics-Placoid scales, viviparous, external fertilization, Taxon-chondrichthyes

Answer: C

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Assignment Section C

1. 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 operculum

Answer: B

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2. 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 Reptalia

- A. 3-chambered heart with one incompletely divided ventricle-reptalia
- B. Cartilaginous endoskeleton-chondrichthyes
- C. Viviparous-mammalia

D. possess a mouth with an upper and a lower jaw-chordata

Answer: B



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

A. Warm blooded nature

B. Ossified endoskeleton

C. Breathing using lungs

D. Viviparity

Answer: D



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

- A. Petromyzon
- B. Eptatretus
- C. Myxine
- D. Neomyxine

Answer: A



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5. Which of the following represents the correct combination without any exception

Characteristics

- (a) Mouth ventral, gills without operculum, skin with placoid scales, per
- (b) Sucking and circular mouth, jaws absent, integument without scales,
- (c) Body covered with feather, skin moist and glandular, fore-limbs form
- (d) Mammary gland, hair on body, pinnae, two pair of limbs

- A. Characteristics- Body covered with feathers, skin moist and glandular, fore-limbs form wings, lungs with air sacs, Class-Aves
- B. Characteristics-Mammary gland, hair on body, pinnae, two pairs of limbs, Class-Mammalia
- C. Characteristics-mouth ventral, gills without operculum, skin with placoid scales, persistent notochord, class-chondrichthyes
- D. Characteristics-Sucking and circular mouth, jaws absent, integument without scales, paired appendages, Class- Cyclostomata

Answer: C



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6. Which of the following animals is not viviparous?

- A. Whale
- B. Flying fox (Bat)

C. Elephant

D. Platypus

Answer: D



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7. A marine cartilaginous fish that can produce electric current is

A. Pristis

B. Torpedo

C. Trygon

D. Scoliodon

Answer: B



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8. match the name of the animal (column I) with one characteristics (column II) , and the phylum / class (column III) to which it belongs

Column I	Column II	Column III
(1) Limulus	body covered by chitinous exoskeleton	Pisces
(2) Adamsia	radially symmetrical	Porifera
(3) Petromyzon	ectoparasite	Cyclostomata
(4) Ichthyophis	terrestrial	Reptilia

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

- A. Sea horse and flying fish - Cold blooded (Poikilothermal)
- B. Pteropus and ornithorhyncus - Viviparity
- C. Garden lizard and crocodile - Three chambered heart

D. Ascaris and Ancylostoma - Metameric segmentation

Answer: A



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

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

Answer: C



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11. Which one of the following organisms is scientifically correctly named.

Correctly printed according to the International Rules, of Nomenclature, and correctly described

A. E.coli- full name Entamoeba coli, a commonly occurring bacterium in human intestine

B. Musca domestica - The common house lizard, a reptile

C. Plasmodium falciparum - A protozoan pathogen causing the most serious type of malaria

D. Felis tigris - The Indian tiger, well protected in gir forests

Answer: C



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12. Which one of the following animals is correctly matched with its particular named taxonomic category

- A. Housefly - Musca, an order
- B. Tiger - tigris, the species
- C. Cuttlefish - Mollusca, a class
- D. Humans - Primata, the family

Answer: B

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13. In which one of the following the genus name, its two characters and its class/phylum are correctly matched?

- A. Genus name-Aurella, Two characters-(a) cnidoblasts, (b) organization, Class/phylum-coelenterata
- B. Genus-Ascaris, Two characters-(a) Body segmented, (b) Females distinct, Class/phylum-Amphibia

C. Genus name-Pteropus, Two characters-(a) Skin possesses hair, (b)

Oviparous, Class/phylum-Mammalia

D.

Answer: C



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14. Which one of the following groups of animals is correctly matched with its one characteristic feature without even a single exception

A. Mammalia - Give birth to young ones

B. Reptilia - Possess 3-chambered heart with one incompletely divided ventricle

C. Chordata - Possess a mouth provided with an upper and a lower jaw

D. Chondrichthyes - Possess cartilaginous endoskeleton

Answer: D

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

- A. Male shark - Claspers borne on pelvic fins
- B. Female Ascaris - Sharply curved posterior end
- C. Male frog - A copulatory pad on the first digit of the hind limb
- D. Female cockroach - Anal cerci

Answer: A

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16. which one of the following statements is totally wrong about the occurrence of notochord , while the other three are correct

- A. It is absent throughout life in humans from the very beginning
- B. It is present throughout life in Amphioxus

C. It is present only in larval tail in Ascidians

D. It is replaced by a vertebral column in adult frog

Answer: A



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17. 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 is homoiothermic 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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18. 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 stages

Answer: D

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19. Which one of the following pairs of animals comprises 'Jawless fishes' ?

- A. Mackerals and Rohu
- B. Lampreys and hag fishes

C. Guppies and hag fishes

D. Lampreys and eels

Answer: B



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

A. Mollusca - Normally oviparous and development through a trochophore or veliger larva

B. Arthropoda - Body divided into head, thorax and abdomen and respiration by tracheae

C. Chordata - Notochord at some stage and separate anal and urinary openings to the outside

D. Echinodermata - Pentamerous radial symmetry and mostly internal

fertilization

Answer: A



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21. 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. Only A and B

B. A,C and D

C. B,C and D

D. Only A and D

Answer: B



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

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

Answer: C

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

- A. Ovoparity
- B. Homoiothermy

C. Toothless jaws

D. Functional post- anal tail

Answer: B



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

A. Lion, bat, whale, ostrich

B. Platypus, penguin, bat, hippopotamus

C. Shrew, bat, cat, kiwi

D. Kangaroo, hedgehog, dolphin, loris

Answer: D



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25. Which one of the following characters is not typical of the class Mammalia

- A. Seven cervical vertebrae
- B. Thecodont dentition
- C. Ten pairs of cranial nerves
- D. Alveolar lungs

Answer: C



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

- A. Centipede, millipede, spider, scorpion - insecta
- B. House fly, butterfly, tsetsefly, silverfish - insecta
- C. Spiny anteater, sea urchin, sea cucumber - Echinodermata

D. Flying fish, cuttlefish, silverfish - pisces

Answer: B



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27. One of the representative of Phylum arthropoda is

A. Silverfish

B. Pufferfish

C. Flying fish

D. Cuttlefish

Answer: A



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28. Correct characteristic of class reptilia are

- A. Body covered with dry and cornified skin scales over the body are epidermal, they do not have external ears
- B. Body covered with moist skin which is devoid of scales, the ear is represented by a tympanum, alimentary canal , urinary and reproductive tracts open into a common cloaca
- C. Fresh water animals with bony endoskeleton, air-bladder to regulate buoyancy
- D. Marine animals with cartilaginous endoskeleton, body covered with placoid scales

Answer: A



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

- A. Animal-Duckbilled platypus, Characteristic-Oviparous, Taxon-Mammalian
- B. Animal-Milipede, Characteristics-Ventral nerve cord, Taxon-Arachnida
- C. Animal-Sea anemone, Characteristic- Triploblastic, Taxon-Cnidaria
- D. Animal-Silverfish, Characteristic-Pectoral and pelvic fins, Taxon-chordata

Answer: A



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30. Sharks and dogfishes differ from skates and rays by

- A. Their pectoral fins distinctly marked off from cylindrical bodies
- B. Gill slits are ventrally placed
- C. Head and trunk are widened considerably

D. Distinct demarcation between body and tail

Answer: A



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31. A common characteristic of all vertebrates without exception is

- A. The division of body into head, neck, trunk and tail
- B. Their body covered with an exoskeleton
- C. The possession of two pairs of functional appendages
- D. The presence of well-developed skull

Answer: D



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32. Besides Annelida and Arthropoda, metamerism is found in

- A. Mollusca
- B. Acanthocephala
- C. Cestoda
- D. Chordata

Answer: D



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33. Which of the following is common among mammals?

- A. They undergo no moulting
- B. They have seven cervical vertebrae
- C. They are carnivores
- D. They have ventral nerve cord

Answer: B



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34. Pneumatic bones are found in

- A. Shark
- B. Rana
- C. Pigeon
- D. Whale

Answer: C



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35. Fish introduced in india by foreigners is

- A. *Mystus singhala*

B. Clarius batracus

C. Labeo rohita

D. Pomphret

Answer: D



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36. Long hollow bones connected by passages are characteristics of

A. Reptilla

B. Land vertebrates

C. Aves

D. Mammals

Answer: C



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37. Fish, which eradicates the mosquito larva is

- A. Gambusia
- B. Cuttle fish
- C. Anabas
- D. Rohu

Answer: A



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38. Which of the following is not found in birds

- A. Pelvic girdle
- B. Pectoral girdle
- C. Hind limb
- D. Fore limb

Answer: D



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39. What is true for mammalia:

- A. Platypus is oviparous
- B. Bats have feathers
- C. Elephant is ovoviviparous
- D. Diaphragm is absent in them

Answer: A



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40. Which of the following character is not found in all the chordates:

- A. Diaphragm

B. Vertebral column

C. Pharyngeal gill clefts

D. Dorsal solid nerve cord

Answer: C



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41. A post -anal tail is found in

A. Earthworm

B. Lower invertebrate

C. Scorpion

D. Snake

Answer: D



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42. in which of the following the notochord is present in embryonic stage

- A. All chordates
- B. Some chordates
- C. Vertebrates
- D. Non chordates

Answer: A



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43. Given below are four matchings of an animal and its kind of respiratory organ.

- A. Silver fish - Trachea
- B. Scorpion - Book lung
- C. Sea squirt - Pharyngeal gill slits
- D. Dolphin - Skin

The correct matchings are

- A. A and B

B. A, B and C

C. B and D

D. C and D

Answer: B



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

A. Homeothermy

B. Presence of diaphragm

C. Four chambered heart

D. Rib cage

Answer: B



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45. Animals have the innate ability to escape from predation. Examples for the same are given below. Select the incorrect example.

- A. Colour change in chameleon
- B. Enlargement of body size by swallowing air in puffer fish
- C. Poison fangs in snakes
- D. Melanism in moths

Answer: C



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46. Annual migration does not occur in the case of

- A. Arctic tern
- B. Salmon
- C. Siberian crane
- D. Salamander

Answer: D



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47. 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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Assignment Section D

1. Assertion: In cockroach, inspiration is an active process.

Reason: It is due to the contraction of tergosternal muscle.

A. If both assertion & Reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion

B. If both assertion & reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark

C. If assertion is true statement but reason is false, then mark

D. If both assertion and reason are false statement

Answer: C



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2. A: In frog, sinus-venosus is present.

R: In mammals and birds are remnant of sinus venosus has taken part in the formation of SA node.

- A. IF both assertion & Reason are true and the rason is the correct explanation of the assertion
- B. If both assertion & reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark
- C. If assertion is true statement but reason is false, then mark
- D. if both assertion and reason are false statement

Answer: B



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3. Assertion: Septal nephridia take part in osmoregulation.

Reason: They are enteronephric.

- A. IF both assertion & Reason are true and the rason is the correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both assertion & reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark
- C. If assertion is true statement but reason is false, then mark
- D. if both assertion and reason are false statement

Answer: C

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4. Assertion: In Periplaneta, only superposition or overlapping images are formed.

Reason: Retinal pigment sheath remains contracted throughout the life.

- A. IF both assertion & Reason are true and the rason is the correct explanation of the assertion
- B. If both assertion & reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark
- C. If assertion is true statement but reason is false, then mark

D. if both assertion and reason are false statement

Answer: A



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5. Assertion: The pharyngeal gland of earthworm includes chromophil cells, which secrete saliva.

Reason: Salivary amylase of earthworm is essential to digest carbohydrates.

A. IF both assertion & Reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion

B. If both assertion & reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark

C. If assertion is true statement but reason is false, then mark

D. if both assertion and reason are false statement

Answer: B



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6. A: In cockroach, each segment is covered by three hardened plates called sclerites.

R: These sclerites are dorsal tergite, ventral sternite and lateral pleurite.

- A. IF both assertion & Reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion
- B. If both assertion & reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark
- C. If assertion is true statement but reason is false, then mark
- D. if both assertion and reason are false statement

Answer: D



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7. A: During copulation, two earthworms mutually exchange sperms.

R: the sperms are stored temporarily in the spermathecae.

A. If both assertion & Reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion

B. If both assertion & reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark

C. If assertion is true statement but reason is false, then mark

D. if both assertion and reason are false statement

Answer: B



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8. A: Typhlosole is the characteristic dorsal median fold in the intestine of earthworm.

R: Typhlosole secretes intestinal juice containing digestive enzymes.

- A. IF both assertion & Reason are true and the rason is the correct explanation of the assertion
- B. If both assertion & reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark
- C. If assertion is true statement but reason is false, then mark
- D. if both assertion and reason are false statement

Answer: C



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9. A: Make frogs have copulatory/nuptial pad on the pollex of forelimbs.

R: it helps in amplexus.

- A. IF both assertion & Reason are true and the rason is the correct explanation of the assertion

B. If both assertion & reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark

C. If assertion is true statement but reason is false, then mark

D. if both assertion and reason are false statement

Answer: D

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10. A: Urine, faeces and gametes pass through a common passage in frog.

R: Frog have cloaca I which alimentary canal and urinogenital ducts open.

A. IF both assertion & Reason are true and the rason is the correct explanation of the assertion

B. If both assertion & reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark

C. If assertion is true statement but reason is false, then mark

D. if both assertion and reason are false statement

Answer: B



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