



## BIOLOGY

### NEET & AIIMS

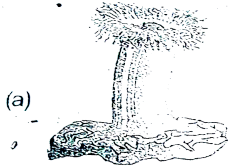
# ANIMAL KINGDOM (GENERAL ACCOUNTS & NON- CHORDATES)

#### Example

1. List any five aquatic animals on the basis of your previous knowledge

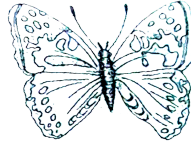


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(a)

(a) Radial symmetry



(b)

(b) Bilateral symmetry

2.

Look at the animals given below and tell which kind of body symmetry do they possess?



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3. In which of the following animals incomplete alimentary canal is present ?

- (1) Aschelminthes
- (2) Echinoderms
- (3) Chordates
- (4) Platyhelminthes



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4. True coelom is the space between wall of alimentary canal and body wall enclosed by the layers of (1) mesoderm on one side and ectoderm on the other

(2) endoderm on one side and ectoderm on the other

(3) Mesoderm on both sides

(4) Ectoderm on both sides



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5. Mesodermally derived rod-like structure present in chordates is

(1) Nerve cord

(2) Notochord

(3) Coelom

(4) metamere



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6. What is spongocoel?



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7. Mention two functions of the canal system in sponges.



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8. Name two free floating cnidarians.



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9. Define metagenesis



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10. Why ctenophores are commonly called comb-jellies?



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11. Which are the triploblastic acoelomate animals?

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12. Which flatworms possess hooks and suckers in the body?

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13. Name the locomotory appendages in aquatic annelids.

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14. What is the function of nerve cord in annelids?

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15. After its old exoskeleton has been shed but before the new one has hardened, an aquatic arthropod absorbs water and swells. How is this behaviour adaptive?

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16. What function is served by the jointed appendages in body of arthropods?

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17. Which type of segmentation is present in body of molluscs?

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18. What is the function of radula?

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19. Which organ-system is lacking in echinoderms?



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20. Which structures are responsible for the spiny appearance of echinoderms?



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21. What is the general body shape of hemichordates?



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22. Name the excretory organ in Balanoglossus.



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1. Which of the following features is common to all animals without any exception?

- A. Locomotion
- B. Specialised nervous system
- C. Multicellularity
- D. Herbivorous mode of nutrition

**Answer: C**



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2. Which of the following is not a basic feature of all animals?

- A. Heterotrophism
- B. Aquatic habitat and neurosensory body control



C. Multicellularity

D. Holozoic mode of nutrition

**Answer: B**



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3. Identify the body symmetry that includes an anterior and posterior end.



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4. Name the phylum which includes radially symmetrical triploblastic animals.



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5. Which of the following cnidarian exhibits metagenesis?

A. Hydra

B. Adamsia

C. Obelia

D. meandrina

**Answer: 3**

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**6. Gorgonia is commonly called**

A. Sea-pea

B. Sea-feather

C. Brain coral

D. Sea-fan

**Answer: 4**

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7. Comb-jellies are \_\_\_\_\_ animals.

- A. Sessile
- B. Free-swimming
- C. Terrestrial
- D. Fresh water

**Answer: B**



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8. Which of the following statements is incorrett about sea walnuts?

- A. They are diploblastic animals
- B. They exhibit tissue-level of organisation
- C. They undergo indirect development

D. Fertilisation is internal

**Answer: D**



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9. Flatworm are

A. Pseudocoelomates

B. Triploblastic, acoelomates

C. Coelomates

D. Diploblastic, acoelomates

**Answer: B**



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10. Platyhelminthes are commonly called flatworms because they possess

A. Dorso-ventrall flattened body

B. Laterally flattened body

C. Flame cells

D. Umbrella-shaped body

**Answer: A**



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**11.** Which among the following does not help in the locomotion of aquatic annelids?

A. Circular muslces

B. Parapodia

C. Nephridia

D. Logitudinal muslces

**Answer: C**

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12. Which of the following annelid is dioecious?

- A. Nereis
- B. Pheretima
- C. Hirudinaria
- D. Both (2) and (3)

**Answer: A**

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13. Which statement is incorrect about the members of annelida?

- A. they are the triploblastic animals
- B. they have an incomplete digestive system
- C. closed circulatory system is found in them

D. Metameric segmentation is an important characteristic of annelids.

**Answer: B**



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14. Aquatic annelids like \_\_\_\_\_, possess lateral appendages, parapodia which help in swimming.

- A. Nereis
- B. Pheretima
- C. Hirudinaria
- D. Both nereis and Hirudinaria

**Answer: A**



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15. Which of the following arthropods are harmful?

(a) Culex

(b) apis

(c) Bombyx

(d) Locusta

A. a and b

B. b and c

C. b and d

D. a and d

**Answer: D**



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16. All of the following are sensory structure of arthropods, except

A. Ocelli



B. Statocysts

C. Antennae

D. Malpighian tubules

**Answer: D**



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17. Bombyx is commonly known as

A. Honey bee

B. silkworm

C. kingcrab

D. lac insect

**Answer: B**



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18. The tracheal system helps in the

- A. digestion
- B. excretion
- C. respiration
- D. reproduction

**Answer: C**



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19. Mollusca is the \_\_\_\_ largest phylum of animal kingdom.

- A. First
- B. Second
- C. Third
- D. fourth

**Answer: B**



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**20. Mollusca includes**

- A. Dorso-ventrally flattened animals
- B. Pseudocoelomate animals
- C. soft-bodies animals
- D. Spiny-bodies animals

**Answer: C**



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**21. Find the incorrect match:**

- A. Dentalium-tusk shell

B. Loligo-cuttlefish

C. Aplysia-sea-hare

D. Pila-apple snail

**Answer: B**



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**22.** Mantle is a/an

A. soft and spongy layer of skin

B. rasping organ

C. calcareous shell

D. another name of visceral hump

**Answer: A**



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23. The larvae of echinoderms are

- A. Bilaterally symmetrical and free-swimming
- B. Radially symmetrical and free-swimming
- C. Bilaterally symmetrical and sessile
- D. Radially symmetrical and sessile

**Answer: A**



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24. All of the following are the functions of water-vascular system, except

- A. Locomotion
- B. Respiration
- C. Reproduction
- D. Capture of food

**Answer: C**



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**25.** According to habitats, all echinoderms are \_\_\_ animals.

- A. Fresh water
- B. Marine
- C. Terrestrial
- D. Fresh water and marine

**Answer: B**



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**26.** Which of the following set of animals belongs to phylum Echinodermata?

- A. Ascaris, nereis, echinus
- B. Cucumaria, adamsia, pinctada
- C. Aplysia, antedon, lumulus
- D. Echinus, asteria, ophiura

**Answer: D**

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**27. The middle part of body of hemichordates is called**

- A. Proboscis
- B. Trunk
- C. Collar
- D. Thorax

**Answer: C**

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28. On the basis of coelom, the hemichordates are

- A. Pseudocoelomates
- B. coelomates
- C. Acoelomates
- D. both (1) and (2)

**Answer: B**



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29. the respiratory structure in tongue worms is

- A. lungs
- B. blood-gills
- C. tube-feet



D. gills

**Answer: D**



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**30.** The circulatory system in Balanoglossus is

A. Absent

B. Open type

C. Closed type

D. Both (2) and (3)

**Answer: B**



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**Exercise**

1. Among the following most complex level of organisation is present in

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

**Answer: A**



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2. The layer absent in the embryos of diploblastic animals is

- A. Ectoderm
- B. Mesoderm
- C. Endoderm
- D. Mesoglea

**Answer: B**



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**3. In the course of evolution, true coelom appeared for the first time in**

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

**Answer: B**



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**4. Which of the following is incorrect match of the phylum, its coelom type, segmentation and presence or absence of notochord?**

A.	Phylum	Coelom	Segmentation	Notochord
	Platyhelminthes	Coelomate	absent	absent
B.	Phylum	Coelom	Segmentation	Notochord
	Annelida	Coelomate	present	absent
C.	Phylum	Coelom	Segmentation	Notochord
	Aschelminthes	pseudocoelomate	absent	absent
D.	Phylum	Coelom	Segmentation	Notochord
	Chordata	Coelomate	present	present

**Answer: A**

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5. On which body side, the notochord is formed during embryonic development?

- A. Lateral
- B. Ventral
- C. Dorsal
- D. Bilateral

**Answer: C**

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6. Which of the following animals has tube- within-tube type of body plan evolved along deuterostomic evolutionary line ?

- A. Annelids
- B. Arthropods
- C. Echinoderms
- D. Molluscs

**Answer: C**

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7. The digestion of food in sponges is

- A. Extracellular
- B. Intracellular

C. Both intracellular & extracellular

D. Absent

**Answer: B**



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8. In poffiferans, the rudimentary division of labour is present between\_\_\_\_\_.

A. cells

B. tissues

C. organs

D. organ-systems

**Answer: A**



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9. The fertilisation is \_\_\_\_\_ and development is \_\_\_\_\_ in sponges.

- A. External, indirect
- B. External, direct
- C. Internal, indirect
- D. Internal, direct

**Answer: C**



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10. Which of the following is not the function of water transport system in sponges?

- A. Circulation of food
- B. respiratory exchange
- C. removal of wastes
- D. nervous control

**Answer: D**



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**11.** The central body cavity of coelenterates is called

- A. Gastro-vascular cavity
- B. Spogocoel
- C. Coelom
- D. Hypostome

**Answer: A**



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**12.** Nematocysts are the

- A. Stinging cells of cnidarians



B. Stinging capsules of cnidoblasts

C. Asexual body forms

D. Sexual body forms

**Answer: B**



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13. How many germ layers are present in the embryonic stage of platyhelminthes?

A. One

B. Two

C. Three

D. four

**Answer: C**



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14. In flatworms, fertilisation occurs in the

- A. Surrounding water
- B. Female genital tract
- C. Male genital tract
- D. Specialised flame cells

**Answer: B**



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15. The free swimming larva of coelenterates is

- A. Planula
- B. Cydippid
- C. Parenchymula
- D. Amphiblastula

**Answer: A**



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**16.** The characteristic cells of coelentrates are

- A. colloblasts present in epidermis only
- B. Cnidoblasts present in epidermis only
- C. Cnidoblasts present in both epidermis and gastrodermis
- D. Flame cells

**Answer: B**



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**17.** Which of the following is incorrect match?

- A. Physalia-portuguese man of war

B. Meandrina- staghorn coral

C. gorgonia-sea fan

D. Pennatula-sea pen

**Answer: B**



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**18.** Tentacles of ctenophores contain

A. Cnidoblasts

B. Colloblasts

C. Comb plates

D. Statocysts

**Answer: B**



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19. Which of the following is incorrect match regarding the phylum and its two examples?

- A. Ctenophora - Pleurobrachia, ctenoplana
- B. Cnidaria - adamsia, obelia
- C. Porifera - Euspongia, hormiphora
- D. Platyhelminthes - Taenia, fasciola

**Answer: C**



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20. Hydra is

- A. Fresh water form, radially symmetrical and diploblastic
- B. Marine, radially symmetrical and diploblastic
- C. Fresh water form, bilaterally symmetrical and diploblastic
- D. Marine, radially symmetrical and triploblastic

**Answer: A**

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21. Which of the following is not a characteristic feature of phylum aschelminthes?

- A. Bilaterally symmetrical, triploblastic animals
- B. Pseudocoelomate animals and unsegmented animals
- C. Incomplete alimentary canal
- D. They are dioecious

**Answer: C**

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22. Syncytial epidermis occurs in

A. Ascaris

B. Hydra

C. Taenia

D. Pheretima

**Answer: A**



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**23.** An intermediate host is present in

A. Ascaris

B. Wuchereria

C. Ancylostoma

D. Enterobius

**Answer: B**



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24. Female ascaris can be differentiated from male by

- A. Presence of cloaca
- B. Presence of penial setae
- C. shorter size
- D. longer than male and straight posterior end

**Answer: D**



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25. The disease filariases transmitted through the secondary host of wuchereria, it is

- A. anopheles
- B. sand fly
- C. Tse tse fly



D. Culex

**Answer: D**



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**26.** Which of the following enters the body through the skin of feet in man if, he walks bare footed in contaminated soil?

A. Ancylostoma

B. Ascaris

C. Schistosoma

D. Enterobius

**Answer: A**



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27. Which of the following statement is incorrect about annelida?

- A. They are triploblastic, metamerically segmented coelomate animals
- B. they possess both longitudinal and circular muscles which help in locomotion
- C. A closed circularotry system is present
- D. All are monoecious and reproduction is sexual

**Answer: D**



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28. Which of the following lacks parapodia or setae?

- A. Pheretima
- B. Hirudinaria
- C. Respiration

D. All of these

**Answer: B**



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**29.** Nereis possesses lateral appendages called parapodia which help in

A. Locomotion

B. Swimming

C. respiration

D. All of these

**Answer: D**



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**30.** Which of the following is incorrect?

A. Oligocheata-Pheretima

B. Hirudinea-Hirudo

C. Polycheata-Lumbricus

D. Nematoda-Ascaris

**Answer: C**



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**31. Which of the following is the largest phylum of kingdom animalia?**

A. Mollusca

B. Annelida

C. Arthropoda

D. Echinodermata

**Answer: C**



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**32.** Which of the following is not an exclusive trait of arthropoda?

- A. Presence of wings
- B. Jointed appendages
- C. Compound eyes
- D. Chitinous exoskeleton

**Answer: A**



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**33.** Arthropoda is characterised by

- A. Triploblastic, bilateral symmetry and abdominal appendages
- B. Bilateral symmetry and pair of wings
- C. Acoelomate and radial symmetry

D. Exoskeleton, metameric segmentation and jointed appendages

**Answer: D**



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**34.** Choose the incorrect match

A. Gregarious pest-Locusta

B. Living fossil-Limulus

C. Vector-Lucifer

D. Economically important insect-Apis

**Answer: C**



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**35.** Body of an insect is divisible into

- A. head, tthorax and abdomen
- B. Head, trunk and abdomen
- C. Cephalothorax, head and abdoman
- D. Trunk, thorax and abdomen

**Answer: A**

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**36.** In insects, respiratory gas exchange occurs through

- A. gills
- B. tracheae
- C. skin
- D. lungs

**Answer: B**

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37. What is common between Earthworm and Cockroach

- A. Nephridia
- B. Solid ventral nerve cord
- C. Closed circulation
- D. Malpighian tubule

**Answer: B**



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38. Open blood circulation is found in

- A. Earthworm
- B. Human
- C. Cockroach



D. Reptiles

**Answer: C**



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**39.** Blood of most artropods is

A. Colourless

B. Red

C. Blue

D. Yellow

**Answer: A**



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**40.** Excretory organs of arthropods are

- A. Green glands
- B. Green gland and malpighian tubules
- C. nephridia
- D. Malpighian tubules

**Answer: B**

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**41.** Which of the following is not a characteristic feature of phylum mollusca?

- A. They are bilaterally symmetrical, triploblastic and coelomate animals
- B. Unsegmented animals
- C. They are usually dioecious and oviparous with indirect development

D. Respiratory organs are feather like gills in all molluscs and are present in the visceral hump, help in respiration and excretion.

**Answer: D**

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42. File-like rasping organ for feeding called as radula is present in all molluscs, except

- A. Pila (apple snail)
- B. Sepia (cuttle fish)
- C. Aplysia (sea hare)
- D. Pinctada (Pearl oyster)

**Answer: D**

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43. Mollusca is differentiated from other by

- A. Bilateral symmetry and external skeleton
- B. Mantle and gills
- C. Shell and unsegmented body
- D. Mantle and unsegmented body

**Answer: D**



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44. Osphradium of Pila is meant for

- A. Excretion
- B. Nutrition
- C. Grinding of food
- D. Selection and rejection of food

**Answer: D**



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**45.** In which of the following class of phylum mollusca, torsion occurs?

A. Gastropoda

B. Pelecypoda

C. Cephalopoda

D. Monoplacophora

**Answer: A**



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**46.** Ink glands for protection and locomotion by jet propulsion mechanism is a characteristic feature of

A. Pila (apple snail)

B. Loliga (Squid)

C. Dertalium (tusk shell)

D. Chaetopleura (chiton)

**Answer: B**



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**47.** Trochophore larva occurs in

A. Annelida and porifera

B. Coelenterata annelida

C. Mollusca and Echinodermata

D. Annelida and Mollusca

**Answer: D**



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48. Pearls are obtained from

- A. Sepia
- B. Pinctada
- C. Dentalium
- D. Octopus

**Answer: B**



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49. Which of the following statement is incorrect about circulatory system of molluscs?

- A. Blood contains a respiratory pigment haemocyanin
- B. Non-cephalopod molluscs have open circulatory system
- C. Cephalopod molluscs have closed circulatory system

D. Respiratory pigment is haemoglobin dissolved in plasma

**Answer: D**



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50. Eye of which molluscan group resembles vertebrate eye?

A. Bivalvia

B. Gastropoda

C. Pelecypoda

D. Cephalopoda

**Answer: D**



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51. In which of the following phylum larvae are bilaterally symmetrical and adult are radially symmetrical?

- A. Mollusca
- B. Echinodermata
- C. Annelida
- D. Arthropoda

**Answer: B**



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52. Which of the following is not a characteristic feature of phylum echinodermata?

- A. Excretory system is absent
- B. Presence of water vascular system which helps in locomotion
- C. Sexes are separate

D. Fertilisation is internal development is indirect with free swimming

larva

**Answer: D**



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53. Aristotle's lantern which helps in mastication is a characteristic feature of

A. Asterian (Star fish)

B. Echinus (Sea urchin)

C. Antedon (sea lily)

D. Ophiura (brittle star)

**Answer: B**



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54. Ambulacral grooves are absent in

- A. Asteroidea
- B. Crinoidea
- C. Ophiuroidea
- D. Starfish

**Answer: C**



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55. In which of the following phylum all the animals are exclusively marine with organ system level of organisation?

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

**Answer: C**



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**56.** Bipinnaria is the larval stage of

- A. Asterians
- B. Echinus (Sea urchin)
- C. Anterdorn
- D. Cucumaria

**Answer: A**



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**57.** Which of the following occurs in molluscs but not in Echinoderms?

- A. Aristotle's lantern

B. Kidneys

C. Organ system level of organisation

D. Dioecious condition

**Answer: B**



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**58.** Which of the following statement is incorrect about the phylum hemichordata?

A. They are bilaterally symmetrical, triploblastic and coelomate animals

B. Circulatory system is closed

C. Excretory organ is proboscis gland

D. Fertilisation is external and development is indirect

**Answer: B**

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59. Which of the following following set of animals belong to phylum hemichordata?

A. Balanoglossus, saccoglossus

B. Salpa, doliolum

C. Petromyzon, Myxine

D. Dentalium, chaetopleura

**Answer: A**

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60. Acorn worms are included in which of the following phylum?

A. Echinodermata

B. Hemichordata

C. Mollusca and Echinodermata

D. Annelida

**Answer: B**



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## Assignment Section A

1. Which of the following statement is not true

- A. All members of the kingdom animalia are multicellular
- B. Nature of coelom is used as one of the basis of animal classification
- C. there is not need of classification now as over a million species of animals have been described till now
- D. the arrangment of cells in the body is one of the classifying feature fo the animals

**Answer: C**



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**2. The only incorrectly matched pair is**

- A. Phylum-Porifera, Level of organisation-Cellular level
- B. Phylum- Cnidaria, Level of organisation-Tissue level
- C. Phylum- Annelida, Level of organisation- Organ level only
- D. Phylum- Mollusca, Level of organisation-Organ-system level

**Answer: C**



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**3. A complete digestive system has**

- A. Single opening that serves as both mouth and anus



- B. Two openings, one as mouth and other as anus
- C. Single opening that acts as mouth only
- D. Two openings, both act as mouth as well as anus

**Answer: B**



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**4. In closed circulatory system**

- A. The cells and tissues are directly bathed in the blood pumped out by heart
- B. Arteries and veins are lacking
- C. The capillaries are largest blood vessels and closed at their ends
- D. blood circulatews through a series of vessels of varying diameters.

**Answer: D**



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5. Mesoglea is

- A. A germinal layer present between ectoderm and endoderm
- B. An undifferentiated layer present between ectoderm and endoderm
- C. Another name of mesoderm
- D. A spongy layer of skin

**Answer: B**



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6. the peculiarity of sponges is

- A. Canal system
- B. Water vascular system
- C. Central gastro vascular cavity

D. Bioluminescence

**Answer: A**



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7. Choanocytes are present in

A. Physalia

B. Sycon

C. Pleurobrachia

D. Echinus

**Answer: B**



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8. In poriferans, the skeleton is made up of

A. Spongin fibres and spicules

B. Calcareous ossicles

C. Chitinous spicules

D. Cartilage

**Answer: A**



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**9. Water enters the body of sponges through**

A. Osculum

B. Hypostome

C. Muscular pharynx

D. Ostia

**Answer: D**



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10. All of the following statements are correct for poriferans, except

- A. Eggs and sperms are produced by the same individual
- B. They are generally marine and mostly
- C. asymmetrical animals
- D. They reproduce sexually as well as asexually

**Answer: D**



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11. Which of the following is not the function of cnidoblasts?

- A. Digestion of food
- B. Anchorage
- C. Defense

D. Capture of prey

**Answer: A**



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**12. Coelenterates are**

- A. Asymmetric animals
- B. Radially symmetric animals
- C. Bilaterally symmetric animals
- D. Spherically symmetric animals

**Answer: B**



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**13. Digestion in coelenterates is**

- A. Only intracellular
- B. Only extracellular
- C. Both extracellular and intracellular
- D. Not required

**Answer: C**

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**14. Metagenesis can be seen in**

- A. Adamsia
- B. Hydra
- C. Physalia
- D. meandrina

**Answer: C**

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15. Which of the following is not a characteristic feature of cnidarians?

- A. They exhibit tissue level of organisation
- B. They may be aquatic or terrestrial
- C. They may be sessile or free-swimming
- D. they are diploblastic animals

**Answer: B**



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16. Comb jellies are \_\_\_\_\_ are jelly fishes are \_\_\_\_\_ respectively.

- A. Echinoderms, ctenophores
- B. Ctenophores, echinoderms
- C. Ctenophores, Cnidarians



## D. Cnidarians, Echinoderms

**Answer: C**



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**17.** The ciliated comb plates in *Oleurobrachia* are meant for

- A. Reproduction
- B. Digestion
- C. Protection
- D. Locomotion

**Answer: D**



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**18.** *Ctenoplana* belongs to a group of animals which are best described as

- A. Unicellular with tissue level of organisation
- B. Multicellular with radially symmetrical body
- C. Multicellular with organ level of organisation
- D. Unicellular with bilaterally symmetrical bodies

**Answer: B**

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**19.** Bioluminescence is well-marked in which of the following phyla?

- A. Ctenophora
- B. Mollusca
- C. Hemichordata
- D. Annelida

**Answer: A**

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20. Which specialised cells are present for excretion in they phylum platyhelminthes?

- A. Collar cells
- B. Cnidoblasts
- C. Flame cells
- D. Nematocytes

**Answer: C**



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21. High regeneration capacity is possessed by

- A. Aurelia
- B. Pheretima
- C. Bombyx

D. Planaria

**Answer: D**



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**22.** The aschelminthes- are commonly called roundworms because

- A. they have a round body
- B. their body is circular in cross-section
- C. They have bilaterally-symmetric body
- D. Their body have a round visceral hump

**Answer: B**



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**23.** All of the following are monoecious, except

A. Fasciola

B. Spongilla

C. Ascaris

D. Ctenoplana

**Answer: C**



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**24.** Hookworm is the common name of

A. Wuchereria

B. Ancylostoma

C. Taenia

D. Fasciola

**Answer: B**



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25. Mesoderm is present as scattered pouches in between the ectoderm and endoderm in

- A. Annelids
- B. Echinoderms
- C. Molluscs
- D. Aschelminthes

**Answer: D**



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26. In aschelminthes the excretory tube removes body wastes from the body cavity through

- A. Exrcetory pore
- B. Malpighian tubules

C. Flame cells

D. Diffusion from body surface

**Answer: A**



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27. The only phylum bearing pseudocoelom is

A. Annelida

B. Porifera

C. Aschelminthes

D. Platyhelminthes

**Answer: C**



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28. Ascaris has all of the following features, except

- A. Complete digestive system
- B. Indirect development
- C. External fertilisation
- D. Parasitic life

**Answer: C**



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29. Metameric segmentation is exhibited by which of the following animal?

- A. Adamsia
- B. Euspongia
- C. Ascaris
- D. Pheretima



**Answer: D**



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30. \_\_\_\_\_ in the earthworm perform the function similar to flame cells in Taenia.

A. Parapodia

B. Nephridia

C. Metameres

D. Ganglia

**Answer: B**



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31. Notochord in earthworm is \_\_\_ and nerve cord is \_\_\_.

A. Dorsal, ventral

B. Absent, ventral

C. ventral, absent

D. absent, dorsal

**Answer: B**



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**32.** The body segments in earthworm are called

A. comb plates

B. spicules

C. Metameres

D. Ganglia

**Answer: C**



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33. The chitinous exoskeleton is possessed by

- A. Annelids
- B. Arthropods
- C. Molluscs
- D. Echinoderms

**Answer: B**



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34. Which function is served by the tracheal system in \_\_\_ insects?

- A. Sensation
- B. Respiration
- C. Both 1 and 2

D. Digestion

**Answer: B**



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**35.** Honey is the commercial product of which of the following animal?

A. Bombyx

B. Laccifer

C. Apis

D. Aedes

**Answer: C**



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**36.** The statement which does not stand true for arthropods is

- A. They have an open circulatory system
- B. Their body is divided into head, thorax and abdomen
- C. They are segmented and coelomate animals
- D. Fertilisation is usually external in them

**Answer: D**

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**37.** The phylum arthropoda is named so because of presence of

- A. Jointed appendages
- B. segmentation
- C. chitinous exoskeleton
- D. Organ-system level of organisation

**Answer: A**

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38. Statocysts are the

- A. lateral locomotory appendages in annelids
- B. Suckers present in parasitic platyhelminthes
- C. Balance organs in arthropods
- D. Stinging capsules in cnidarians

Answer: C



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39. Match column-I with column-II

**Column-I**

**Column-II**

- |                                     |                      |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| a. A vector of disease              | (i) <i>Bombyx</i>    |
| b. A gregarious pest                | (ii) <i>Limulus</i>  |
| c. A living fossil                  | (iii) <i>Locusta</i> |
| d. An economically important insect | (iv) <i>Culex</i>    |

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

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

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

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

**Answer: D**



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**40.** Body of molluscs is

A. Unsegmented

B. Covered by a calcareous shell

C. Divided into distinct head muscular foot and visceral hump

D. All of these

**Answer: D**



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41. Which of the following structure helps in excretion and respiration in molluscs?

- A. Nephridia
- B. Feather-like gills
- C. Flame cells
- D. Tentacles

**Answer: B**



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42. Precious pearls are obtained from which of the following animals?

- A. Pinctada
- B. Dentalium
- C. Sepia



D. Aplysia

**Answer: A**



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**43.** Radula is meant for

A. Sensation

B. Feeding

C. Egg laying

D. Protection from predators

**Answer: B**



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**44.** All of the following are echinoderms, except

- A. Sea lily
- B. Sea cucumber
- C. Sea hare
- D. Sea urchin

**Answer: C**

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**45.** The calcareous ossicles in echinoderms form the

- A. Exoskeleton
- B. Visceral hump
- C. Notochord
- D. Endoskeleton

**Answer: D**

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46. The larval stage in Asterias is ItBrgt (a). Absent

(b). Free-swimming

(c). Bilaterally

(d) Radially symmetrical

A. Only (a)

B. (b) & (c)

C. (b) & (d)

D. Only (c)

**Answer: B**



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47. The water vascular system in phylum echinodermata helps in

A. Locomotion, capture and transport of food

B. Excretion

C. Respiration

D. All of these

**Answer: D**



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**48.** Which organ system is lacking in the animals that bear water vascular system?

A. Nervous system

B. Excretory system

C. Circulatory system

D. Sensory system

**Answer: B**



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49. Cylindrical bodies, worm-like marine animals belong to the phylum:

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

**Answer: D**



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50. The body of hemichordates is divided into

- A. head, muscular foot and visceral hump
- B. Head, thorax and abdomen
- C. Proboscis, collar and trunk
- D. Proboscis and trunk

**Answer: C**



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51. Which of the following fundamental feature is common to Balanoglossus, anopheles and laccifer without any exception?

- A. Marine habitat
- B. Members of largest phylum of animal kingdom
- C. Open circulatory system
- D. External fertilisation

**Answer: C**



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52. The phylum which was earlier considered as a subphylum under chordata but now placed as a separate phylum, in non-chordates is

- A. Protochordata
- B. hemichordata
- C. Cephalochordata
- D. Vertebrate

**Answer: B**

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**53.** Proboscis gland is a/an

- A. Endocrine organ
- B. Excretory organ
- C. Feeding organ
- D. Reproductive organ

**Answer: B**

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54. Match the animals in column-I with their common names in column-II

Column-I	Column-II
a. <i>Limulus</i>	(i) Tusk shell
b. <i>Ophiura</i>	(ii) Tapeworm
c. <i>Taenia</i>	(iii) Brain coral
d. <i>Meandrina</i>	(iv) King crab
e. <i>Dentalium</i>	(v) Brittle star

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

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

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

D. a-iv,b-v,c-iii,d-i,e-ii

Answer: B



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55. Which of the following following set of animals belong to phylum hemichordata?

- A. Balanoglossus, saccoglossus
- B. Salpa, Doliolum
- C. Petromyzon, Myxine
- D. Dentalium, chaetopleura

**Answer: A**



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## Assignment Section B

1. Canal system of porifera is not connected with

- A. Food gathering
- B. Respiratory gas exhcnage

C. removal of wastes

D. Locomotion

**Answer: D**



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2. Cysticercus of Taenia develop in

A. Man

B. Goat

C. Sheep

D. Pig

**Answer: D**



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3. Free swimming ciliated stage of liver fluke is

- A. Redia
- B. Miracidium
- C. Metacercaria
- D. Cercaria

**Answer: B**



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4. The secondary host of Wuchereria, that transmits filariasis is

- A. Anopheles
- B. sand fly
- C. Tse tse fly
- D. Culex

**Answer: D**



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**5. Eye of which molluscan group resembles vertebrate eye?**

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

**Answer: D**



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**6. Which of the following groups of animals have closed circulatory system?**

- A. Cockroach, locust, molluscs
- B. Non-cephalopod molluscs, cockroach
- C. Cephalopod molluscs and earthworm
- D. hemichordates and non-cephalopod molluscs

**Answer: C**

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7. Which of the following groups of animals is having tube in tube body plan?

- A. Sponges
- B. Coelenterates (cnidarians)
- C. Aschelminthes (round worms)
- D. Ctenophores

**Answer: C**

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8. Coelom derived from blastocoel is known as

- A. Pseudocoelom
- B. Schizocoel
- C. Haemocoel
- D. Enterocoelom

**Answer: A**

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9. Schizocoelomates and enterocoelomates are

- A. Acoelomates
- B. True coelomates
- C. Vertebrates

D. Echinoderms only

**Answer: B**

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10. Statement-1: Choanocytes are characteristic cells of porifera.

Statement-2: In sycon type canal system, both radial and incurrent canals are lined by choanocytes

- A. Both statement (1) and (2) are correct
- B. Statement (1) is correct and (2) is incorrect
- C. Statement (1) is incorrect and (2) is correct
- D. Both statements (1) and (2) are incorrect

**Answer: B**

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11. Which of the following statements is correct for sponges without exception?

- A. They all have calcareous spicules
- B. They have high regenerative power
- C. They are found only in marine water
- D. They are all radially symmetric

**Answer: B**



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12. In Hydra, waste materials after digestion and nitrogenous waste materials are removed from

- A. Mouth only
- B. Body wall only
- C. Mouth and body wall respectively



D. Mouth and tentacles respectively

**Answer: C**



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**13.** Biradial symmetry and lack of cnidoblasts are the characteristics of

A. Hydra and aurelia

B. Aurelia and adamsia

C. Ctenoplana and pleurobrachia

D. Aurelia and Paramoecium

**Answer: C**



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

- A. Fasciola
- B. Ancylostoma
- C. Asterias
- D. Ascidia

**Answer: A**



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15. In contrast to Annelids the Platyhelminthes show

- A. Absence of body cavity
- B. Bilateral symmetry
- C. Radial symmetry
- D. Presence of pseudocoel

**Answer: A**



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**16. Tue feet are the characteristic structures of**

- A. Star fish
- B. Jelly fish
- C. Devil fish
- D. Cuttle fish

**Answer: A**



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**17. Which of the following is not a character of phylum hemichordata?**

- A. Presence of notochord which is mesodermal in origin

- B. Excretory organ is proboscis gland
- C. Circulatory system is open
- D. Respiration takes place through gills

**Answer: A**

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**18. Body of an insect is divisible into**

- A. Head, thorax and abdomen
- B. Head, trunk and abdomen
- C. Cephalothorax, head and abdomen
- D. Trunk, thorax and abdomen

**Answer: A**

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19. Excretory organs of arthropods are

- A. green glands
- B. Green gland and malpighian tubules
- C. Nephridia
- D. Malpighian tubules

**Answer: B**



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20. The presence of a special sense organ statocyst at the opposite end of mouth that is (aboral end) is the characteristic of

- A. Cnidarians
- B. Platyhelminthes
- C. Ctenophora
- D. Nematodes

**Answer: C**



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**21.** Johnston's organ present in mosquitoes, are to detect vibration. They are present in

- A. Antenna
- B. Appendages
- C. Anal cerci
- D. Mouth parts

**Answer: A**



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**22.** Redula is

A. Larval form of coelenterates (cnidarians)

B. File like rasping organ of molluscs

C. larval form of annelids

D. Uncovered structure present with echinoderms

**Answer: B**

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**23. Match the following (w.r.t. type of metamorphosis involved)**

**Column I**

**Column II**

a. Paurometabolous "

(i) Silk worm

b. Hemimetabolous

(ii) Grasshopper

c. Holometabolous

(iii) Silver fish

d. Ametabolous

(iv) Dragon fly

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

B. a – i',b-iii,c-iv,d-ii

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

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

**Answer: A**



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**24.** One of the following can't be taken as the character of non-chordates

A. Absence of notochord

B. heart is ventral

C. Gill slits are absent

D. Chitinous exoskeleton present

**Answer: B**



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25. Which of the following is not a digenetic worm?

- A. Fasciola
- B. Wuchereria
- C. Enterobius
- D. Taenia

**Answer: C**



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26. In which group of molluscs torsion is a very important event in the life history?

- A. Gastropods
- B. Bivalves
- C. Cephalopods
- D. Monoplacophora

**Answer: A**



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27. Which of the following type of nephridia of are not found in earthworm?

- A. Septal nephridia
- B. Pharyngeal protonephridia
- C. Intergumentary nephridia
- D. Protonephridia

**Answer: D**



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28. In which of the following arthropods the eggs hatch within the female body and they bring forth the young alive?

A. Araneus

B. Macrobrachium

C. Buthus

D. Lepisma

**Answer: C**



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**29.** In which of the following arthropods the development is paurometabolous? The young hatches from eggs resemble the adult and often occupy the same habitat and they grow by moulting

A. Bombyx

B. Apis

C. Anopheles

D. Periplaneta

**Answer: D**



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**30.** Which one of the following class of phylum mollusca is incorrectly matched with its general characteristics?

- A. Gastropoda- Larvae are bilaterally symmetrical, but in adult, the twisting of viscera makes them lose this symmetry. Some, like land snail and slug (a shell-less form), live on land.
- B. Bivalvia- they are sedentary filter feeders.
- C. Cephalopoda- They are at the apex of invertebrate evolution in terms of learned behaviour they exhibit. The eyes are image forming, same what similar to ours.
- D. Pelecypoda- They have sensory tentacles and their foot is reduced into a tongue-shaped structure which helps them to burrow into sea floor.

**Answer: D**

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**31.** Which of the following is not a characteristic feature of phylum Nematelminthes?

- A. Bilateral symmetry, triploblastic, pseudocoelomate
- B. They are possible most abundant amongst the animals
- C. The false body cavity allows body wall muscles ad digestive tract muscles to act independently of each other
- D. The bodywall has longitudinal muscles, circular muscles and an elastic cuticle.

**Answer: D**

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32. Column II below consists of brief descriptions of organisms in column I. Which of the following is an incorrect match between column I and column II?

Column I	Column II
(1) Millipede	– A terrestrial organism with two pairs of jointed appendages attached to each of its many body segments and respire through trachea.
(2) <i>Nereis</i>	– Numerous setae on lateral appendages called parapodia.
(3) <i>Taenia solium</i>	– Body is covered with cuticle, alimentary canal absent.
(4) Ctenophores	– Radially symmetrical, devoid of cnidoblasts, polyp stage present in their life cycle.



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33. In honeybees and butterflies the gustatory and olfactory receptors are located, respectively on

- A. Mouth parts, antennae
- B. Feet, antennae
- C. Proboscis, legs

D. Mandibles, antennae

**Answer: B**



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34. The appropriate sequence of numbered animals from column II matching with the sequence of larvae in column I is



- A. a-iv,b-*i*,c-ii,d-v
- B. a-ii,b-*i*,c-v,d-iii
- C. a-iii,b-*i*,c-ii,d-v
- D. a-*i*,b-iii,c-ii,d-v

**Answer: C**



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35. Syncytial epidermis occurs in

- A. Aurelia
- B. Ascaris
- C. Asterias
- D. Astreaea

**Answer: B**



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36. A queen Honey Bee lays eggs of :

- A. One type from which all castes develop
- B. Two types, one forming queen and worker and second forming drones
- C. Three types forming queen, drones and workers
- D. Unfertilized eggs die while fertilized ones form all castes



**Answer: B**



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**37. Which of the following statement is incorrect?**

- A. Receptors for taste are located in the feet of insects
- B. The development of echinoderms includes a free-swimming trochophore larva
- C. Flame cells in flatworms are for excretion and osmoregulation
- D. Alternation of asexual and sexual phases in life cycle of Hydra is called metagenesis

**Answer: D**



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38. Which set includes Arthropods of economic importance providing useful products to man?

- A. Anopheles, culex, tse-tse fly
- B. Apis, bombyx, laccifer
- C. Limulus, Peripatus
- D. Locusta, Grasshopper

**Answer: B**



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39. Which of the following is an important distinguishing feature of butterfly and not moth?

- A. Stout body, nocturnal
- B. Wings are not folded in sitting position
- C. Antennae are long with globose end, and diurnal

D. Antennae are short, with tapering ends and feathery and nocturnal

**Answer: C**



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**40.** Which of the following cells are present only in the epidermis of Hydra?

- (A) Interstitial cells
- (B) Cnidoblasts
- (C) Sensory cells
- (D) Germ cells

A. B and C

B. B only

C. B and D

D. A,B,C and D

**Answer: C**



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**41.** The characteristics of a tapeworm are

A- Large, quadrate scolex, without rostellum and hooks

B- Primary host man, and secondary host cattle

C- Length 5 to 10 metres.

Identify the tapeworm:-

A. *Taenia solium*

B. *Taenia saginata*

C. *Echinococcus*

D. *Hymenolepis nana*

**Answer: B**



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42. An individual bathing in an infected pool or coming in contact with contaminated water is liable to be infected with \_\_\_\_\_. The \_\_\_\_\_ larva sticks to the surface of the skin of swimmer or bather, and penetrates the skin.

- A. *Ancylostoma*, *II<sup>nd</sup>* juvenile
- B. *Bilharzia*, Cercaria
- C. *Schistosoma*, metacercariae
- D. *Bilharzia*, redia

**Answer: B**



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43. Which of the following statements are correct about the life cycle of *Ascaris lumbricoides*?

- A. Infective agent- Embryonated egg with II juvenile
- B. Fertilised eggs containing the unsegmented ovum are passed with faeces

C. Four moultings of the larva occur two outside in soil within the egg-shell, one in lungs and one in intestine.

D. Site of location of worm-small intestine.

A. A and B

B. A only

C. A, B & D

D. A,B,C & D

**Answer: C**



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**44.** Obelia is characterised by

A. Ciliated free swimming planula larva

B. Metagenesis ItBrgt C. Acraspedote medusa

D. statocysts present in medusoid stage

A. A & B

B. B only

C. A, B & D

D. A, B, C & D

**Answer: C**



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**45.** Which of the following coral reefs is horse shoe shaped reef that encircles a lagoon but not an island?

A. Atoll reef

B. Fringing reefs

C. Barrier reefs

D. Hawaiian island

**Answer: A**



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## Assignment Section C

1. Match Column-I with Column-II for housefly classification and select the correct option using the codes given below : new question

Column-I		Column-I	
(a) Family	(i) Diptera		
(b) Order	(ii) Arthropoda		
(c) Class	(iii) Muscidae		
(d) Phylum	(iv) Insecta		

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

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

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

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

**Answer: A**



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

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

**Answer: D**



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3. Metagenesis refers to

- A. Presence of a segmented body and parthenogenetic morphic forms
- B. Alternation of generation between asexual and sexual phases 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

**Answer: C**



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4. 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 annelida

C. Porifera

D. Mollusca

**Answer: C**



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5. Which of the following characteristics is mainly responsible for diversification of insects on land?

- A. Eyes
- B. Segmentation
- C. Bilateral symmetry
- D. Exoskeleton

**Answer: D**



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6. Which of the following endoparasites of humans does show viviparity

- A. *Ascaris lumbricoides*
- B. *Ancylostoma duodenale*

C. *Enterobius vermicularis*

D. *Trichinella spiralis*

**Answer: D**



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7. Select the Taxon mentioned that represents both marine and fresh water species

A. Echinoderms, ctenophores

B. Ctenophora

C. Cephalochordata

D. Cnidaria

**Answer: D**



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

- A. Cyanobacteria
- B. Sea-fan (Gorgonia)
- C. Saccharomyces
- D. Blue-green algae

**Answer: B**



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9. Planaria possess high capacity of :

- A. Metamorphosis
- B. Regeneration
- C. Alternation of generation between asexual and sexual phases of an organism
- D. Bioluminescence

**Answer: B**



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**10. Which group of animals belong to the same phylum ?**

- A. Earthworm, pinworm, tapeworm
- B. Prawn, scorpion, locusta
- C. Spnge, sea anemone, starfish
- D. Malarial parasite, amoeba, mosquito

**Answer: B**



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**11. One of the representative of Phylum arthropoda is**

- A. Silverfish

B. Pufferfish

C. Flying fish

D. Cuttle fish

**Answer: A**



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

A. Flying fish, cuttlefish, silverfish- pisces

B. Centipede, millipede, spider, scorpion-insecta

C. House fly- butterfly, tsetsefly, silverfish-insecta

D. Spiny anteater, sea urchin, sea cucumber-Echinodermata

**Answer: C**



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

A. Genus Name Two Characters Phylum  
Sycon (a) pore bearing, (b) canal system Porifera

B.

Genus Name Two Characters  
Periplaneta (a) Jointed Appendages, (b) Chitinous Exoskeleton

C.

Genus Name Two Characters Phylum  
Pila (a) Body segmented, (b) Mouth with Radula Mollusca

D.

Genus Name Two Characters Phylum  
Asterias (a) Spiny skinned (b) Water vascular system Echinodermata

**Answer: C**



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14. The given figures (A – D) show four animals. Select the correct option with respect to a common characteristic of any two of these animals.



A



B



C



D

- A. (a) & (d) have cnidoblasts for self-defence
- B. (c) & (d) have a true coelom
- C. (a) & (d) respire mainly through body wall
- D. (b) & (c) show radial symmetry

**Answer: B**



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15. 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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16. 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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17. 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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18. Which one of the following groups of animals is bilaterally symmetrical and triploblastic

A. Aschelminthes (roundworms)

B. Ctenophores, echinoderms

C. Sponges

D. Coelenterates (Cnidarians)

**Answer: A**



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**19.** If a live earthworm is pricked with a needle on its outer surface without damaging its gut, the fluid that comes out is

A. Coelomic fluid

B. Haemolyph

C. Slimy mucus

D. Excretory fluid

**Answer: A**

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

- A. Animal- Cockroach, locust, Taenia- Morphological feature- Metameric segmentation
- B. Animals- Liver fluke, Sea Anemone, sea cucumber, Morphological feature-Bilateral symmetry.
- C. Animals- Centipede, prawn, Sea urchin, Morphological feature- Jointed appendages
- D. Animals- scorpion, spider, cockroach- Morphological feature- Ventral solid central nervous system.

**Answer: D**

21. Ascaris is characterized by

- A. Presence of true coelom and metamerism (metamerisation)
- B. Absence of true coelom but presence of metamerism
- C. Presence of neither true coelom nor metamerism
- D. Presence of true coelom but absence of metamerism

**Answer: C**



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22. Which one of the following is NOT a characteristic of phylum Annelida

- A. Veritral nerve cord
- B. Closed circulatory system
- C. Segmentation
- D. Pseudocoelom

**Answer: D**



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

- A. They all belong to the same phylum
- B. they all have jointed paired appendages
- C. They all possess dorsal heart
- D. None of them is aquatic

**Answer: C**



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**24.** Which one of the following pairs is mismatched

- A. Bombyx mori-silk

B. Pila globosa -pearl

C. Apis indica-honey

D. Kenia lacca- lac

**Answer: B**



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

A. Cnidaria-Bonellia, physalia, aurelia

B. Platyhelminthes-planaria, schistosoma, enterobius

C. Mollusca -loligo, teredo, octopus

D. Porifera-spongilla, euplectella, pennatula

**Answer: C**



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26. Metameric segmentation is the characteristic of

- A. Platyhelminthes and arthropoda
- B. Echinodermata and annelida
- C. Annelida and arthropoda
- D. Mollusca and chordata

**Answer: B**



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

- A. Starfish and sea anemone
- B. Ctenoplana and Beroe
- C. Aurelia and Paramecium
- D. Hydra and starfish

**Answer: B**



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**28.** Two common characters found in Centipede, Cockroach and Crab are

- A. Compound eyes and anal cerci
- B. Jointed legs and chitinous exoskeleton
- C. Green gland and tracheae
- D. Book lungs and antennae

**Answer: B**



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**29.** From the following statements select the wrong one

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

**Answer: C**



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**30.** In contrast to Annelids the Platyhelminthes show

- A. Radial symmetry
- B. Presence of pseudocoel
- C. Bilateral symmetry
- D. Absence of body cavity

**Answer: D**



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31. Which one of the following groups of animal reproduces only by sexual means?

A. Ctenophora

B. Cnidaria

C. Porifera

D. Protozoa

**Answer: A**



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32. Tube feet are the characteristic structures of

A. Star fish

B. Jelly fish

C. Cray fish

D. Cuttle fish

**Answer: A**



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**33.** Among the following organisms point out a completely non-parasitic form

A. Tape worm

B. Mosquito

C. Sea anemone

D. Leech

**Answer: C**



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34. Which one of the following is an example of platyhelminthes

- A. Plasmodium
- B. Schistosoma
- C. Trypanosoma
- D. Wuchereria

**Answer: B**



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35. Radial symmetry is usually, exhibited in animals which

- A. are attached to the substratum
- B. Have one opening of alimentary canal
- C. Live in water
- D. Have ciliary mode of feeding

**Answer: C**



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**36.** One of the special characters of coelenterata only is the occurrence of

- A. Polymorphism
- B. Flame cells
- C. Hermaphroditism
- D. Nematocysts

**Answer: D**



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**37.** Which of the following does not have an open circulatory system?

- A. Frog's tadpole

B. Prawn

C. Chelifer

D. Cockroach

**Answer: A**



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**38.** The neurogenic heart is the characteristic feature of

A. Human

B. Invertebrates

C. Rabbit

D. Rat

**Answer: B**



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39. In silkworm, silk is the product of,

- A. salivary gland of the larva
- B. salivary gland of the adult
- C. Cuticle of the larva
- D. Cuticle of the adult

**Answer: A**



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40. The organisms attached to the substratum, generally, possess

- A. One single opening of the digestive canal
- B. Cilia on the surface of create water current
- C. Radial symmetry
- D. Asymmetrical body

**Answer: C**



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**41. Benthic animals are those, which**

- A. Are submerged in area
- B. Float on the sea surface
- C. Are deep dweller in sea
- D. Are floating (Free) organisms

**Answer: C**



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**42. The formation of canal system in sponges is due to**

- A. Folding of inner walls

B. Gastro-vascular system

C. Reproduction

D. Non-porous walls

**Answer: A**



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**43.** Nephridia of Earthworm are analogous to

A. Nematoblasts of Hydra

B. Flame cells of Planaria

C. Gills of Prawn

D. Trachea of insects

**Answer: B**



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44. Coelom is found between the cavity of

- A. Body wall and ectoderm
- B. Ectoderm and endoderm
- C. Mesoderm and body wall (endoderm)
- D. Mesoderm and ectoderm

**Answer: B**



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45. Which of the following statements is correct for sponges without exception?

- A. They all have calcareous spicules
- B. They have high regenerative power
- C. They are found only in marine water
- D. They are all radially symmetrical

**Answer: B**



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**46.** Embryonated egg of *Ascaris* is

- A. An egg with blastula
- B. An egg with a juvenile
- C. An egg with an egg
- D. An egg with gastrula

**Answer: B**



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**47.** What is common among silver fish scorpion crab and honey bee

- A. Jointed legs

B. Metamorphosis

C. Compound eyes

D. Poison glands

**Answer: A**



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**48.** Most appropriate term to designate the life cycle of Obelia is

A. Metamorphosis

B. Neoteny

C. Metagenesis

D. All of these

**Answer: C**



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49. Solenocytes// flame cells are excretory structures of

- A. Echinodermates
- B. Platyhelminthes
- C. Annelids
- D. Molluscs

**Answer: B**



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50. Temperature changes in the environment affect most of the animals which are

- A. Poikilothermic
- B. Homoiothermic
- C. Aquatic
- D. Desert living

**Answer: A**



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**51.** The process of series of changes from larva to adult, after embryonic development, is called

- A. Regeneration
- B. Growth
- C. Metamorphosis
- D. Ageing

**Answer: C**



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**52.** Similarity in *Ascaris lumbricoides* and *Anopheles stephensi* is



- A. Sexual dimorphism
- B. Metamerism
- C. Anerobic respiration
- D. Endoparasitism

**Answer: A**



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**53.** Which statement is correct?

- A. A. indica is largest wild honey bee
- B. Wax is waste material of honey bee
- C. karl vono frisch deciphered the communication methods in honey bee
- D. Drone of honey bee is diploid

**Answer: C**



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54. Which of the following animals have scattered cells with cell - tissues grade organization ?

A. Sponge

B. Hydra

C. Liver fluke

D. Ascaris

**Answer: B**



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55. Blastopore is the pore of :-

A. Archenteron

B. Blastocoel

C. Coelom

D. Alimentary canal

**Answer: A**



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**56.** In Hydra, waste material of food digestion and nitrogenous waste material are removed from

A. Mouth and mouth

B. Body wall and body wall

C. Mouth and body wall respectively

D. Mouth and tentacles

**Answer: C**



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57. In which of the following haemocyanin pigment is found?

- A. Annelida
- B. Echinodermata
- C. Insecta
- D. Lower invertebrates

**Answer: D**



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58. In which animal, nerve cell is present but brain is absent ?

- A. Sponge
- B. Earthworm
- C. cockroach
- D. Hydra

**Answer: D**



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

- A. Pheretima- sexual dimorphism
- B. Musca -complete metamorphosis
- C. Chameleon-mimicry
- D. Taenia-polymorphism

**Answer: B**



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**60.** Ommatidia serve the purpose of photoreception in

A. Cockroach, locust, molluscs

B. Frog

C. Fumans

D. Sunflower

**Answer: A**



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

A. Redia and miracidium

B. Cercaria and redia

C. Metacercaria and cercaria

D. Miracidium and metacercaria

**Answer: D**



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**62.** Sycon belongs to a group of animals which are best described as

- A. Unicellular or acellular
- B. Multicellular without any tissue organization
- C. Multicellular with a gastrovascular system
- D. Multicellular having tissue organization, but no body cavity

**Answer: B**



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**63.** Which one of the following is not correctly matched?

- A. Glossina palpalis - sleeping sickness

B. *Culex pipens* - filariasis

C. *Aedes aegypti* -yellow fever

D. *Anopheles culifacies* - Leishmaniasis

**Answer: D**



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64. The animals with bilateral symmetry in young stage, and radial pentamerous symmetry in the adult stage, belong to the phylum

A. Annelida

B. Mollusca

C. Cnidaria

D. Echinodermata

**Answer: D**



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65. In Arthropoda, head and thorax are often fused to form cephalothorax, but one of the following classes is the body divide into head, thorax and abdomen

- A. Insecta
- B. Myriapoda
- C. Crustacea
- D. Arachnida and curstacea

**Answer: A**



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66. Which one of the following has an open circulatory system ?

- A. Octopus
- B. Pheretima

C. Periplaneta

D. Nereis

**Answer: C**



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**67. 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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68. Biological organisation starts with

- A. Cellular level
- B. Organismic level
- C. Atomic level
- D. Submicroscopic molecular level

**Answer: D**



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69. Peripatus is a connecting link between :

- A. Coelenterata and porifera
- B. Ctenophora and Platyhelminthis
- C. Mollusca and Echinodermata
- D. Annelida and Arthropoda

**Answer: D**



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## Assignment Section D

1. A: Cysticercosis is caused by accidental ingestion of onchospheres.

R: Taenia solium is a monogentic parasite.

- A. If both assertion & reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (1).
- B. If both assertion & Reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion, them mark (2).
- C. If assertion is true statement but reason is false, them mark (3).
- D. If both assertion and reason are false statements, them mark (4).

**Answer: C**



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2. Assertion : The mantle of pearl oyster is three - layered.

Reason : Nacre- secreting cells are present just below the nacreous layer .

- A. If both assertion & reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (1).
- B. If both assertion & Reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion, them mark (2).
- C. If assertion is true statement but reason is false, them mark (3).
- D. If both assertion and reason are false statements, them mark (4).

**Answer: B**



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3. Assertion : Annelids, arthropods, and molluscs are protostomial coelomates .

Reason : All the three phyla include members with bilateral symmetry and true coelom.

- A. If both assertion & reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (1).
- B. If both assertion & Reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (2).
- C. If assertion is true statement but reason is false, then mark (3).
- D. If both assertion and reason are false statements, then mark (4).

**Answer: B**



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**4. Assertion :** The honey bee queen copulates only once in her life time.

**Reason :** The honey bee queen can lay fertilized as well as unfertilized eggs.

- A. If both assertion & reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (1).
- B. If both assertion & Reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (2).
- C. If assertion is true statement but reason is false, then mark (3).
- D. If both assertion and reason are false statements, then mark (4).

**Answer: B**



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**5. Assertion :** In Balanoglossus, proboscis is involved in excretion

**Reason :** Glomerulus is present in proboscis.

- A. If both assertion & reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (1).

B. If both assertion & Reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (2).

C. If assertion is true statement but reason is false, then mark (3).

D. If both assertion and reason are false statements, then mark (4).

**Answer: A**

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**6. A:** Echinoderms are the only radially symmetrical animals with true coelom.

**R:** Echinoderms have secondarily adapted to radial symmetry.

A. If both assertion & reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (1).

B. If both assertion & Reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (2).

C. If assertion is true statement but reason is false, then mark (3).



D. If both assertion and reason are false statements, then mark (4).

**Answer: B**

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7. A: Hydra has a nerve net but no brain.

R: All its neurons are apolar and connected.

A. If both assertion & reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (1).

B. If both assertion & Reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (2).

C. If assertion is true statement but reason is false, then mark (3).

D. If both assertion and reason are false statements, then mark (4).

**Answer: A**

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8. A: Radula is rasping organ of all molluscs. ItBrgt R: It is made up of vitrodentine.

A. If both assertion & reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (1).

B. If both assertion & Reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion, them mark (2).

C. If assertion is true statement but reason is false, them mark (3).

D. If both assertion and reason are false statements, them mark (4).

**Answer: D**



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9. A: True coelom originated for the first time in phylum annelida.

R: It allowed the animal to have an alimentary canal longer than the body & space for storing gametes.

A. If both assertion & reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (1).

B. If both assertion & Reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (2).

C. If assertion is true statement but reason is false, then mark (3).

D. If both assertion and reason are false statements, then mark (4).

**Answer: B**



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**10. A:** Chitinous exoskeleton is a characteristic feature of arthropods.

**R:** It allows diffusion of water vapour from atmosphere to the body.

A. If both assertion & reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (1).

B. If both assertion & Reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (2).

C. If assertion is true statement but reason is false, then mark (3).

D. If both assertion and reason are false statements, then mark (4).

**Answer: C**



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