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India's Number 1 Education App

BIOLOGY

BOOKS - ARIHANT NEET BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

ANIMALIA -I (LOWER INVERTEBRATES)

Check Point 8 1

1. The grade of organisation in sponges is

A. cellular grade

B. cell-tissue grade

C. Protoplasmic grade

D. organ-system grade

Answer: A

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2. Tissue grade of organisation originated from

A. Protozoa

B. Porifera

C. Coelenterata

D. Platyhelminthes

Answer: C

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3. Which of the following is rare in animals ?

A. Radial symmetry

B. Spherical symmetry

C. Bilateral symmetry

D. All of the above

Answer: B

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4. Which of the following may exhibit biradial symmetry ?

A. Ctenophora

B. Man

C. Radiolarian

D. Sponge

Answer: A

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5. Which of the following is strongly associated with cephalisation ?

A. Asymmetry

B. Radial symmetry

C. Bilateral symmetry

D. Biradial symmetry

Answer: C

6. How many germ layer (s) is/are found in a sponge ?

A. one

B. Two

C. Three

D. Absent

Answer: B

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7. The blind sac body plan is shown by

A. Sponges

B. cnidarians and flatworms

C. Flatworms and roundworms

D. roundworms and earthworms

Answer: B

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8. Coelom derived from blastocoel is known as

A. Schizocoel

B. enterocoel

C. hawmocoel

D. pseudocoelom

Answer: D

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9. Entercoelom appeared first in the course of evoluton in

A. Echinodermata

B. Annelida

C. Chordata

D. Aschelminthes

Answer: A

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10. Schizocoelomates and enterocoelomates are

A. acoelomates

B. invertebrates

C. true coelomates

D. echinoderms

Answer: C

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11. Deuterostomia' are the animals in which blastopore of gastrula becomes

A. mouth

B. anus

C. mouth or anus

D. None of these

Answer: B

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12. Body is segmented in

A. Arthropoda

B. Cnidaria

C. Annelida

D. Both (a) and (c)

Answer: D

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13. Warm-blooded animals are

A. amphibians and lizards

B. mammals and birds

C. amphibians and birds

D. lizards and mammals

Answer: B

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14. During hibernation, lizards

A. hide themselves

B. store fat and other reserve food

C. become inactive

D. All of the above

Answer: D

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15. Animals with notochordes are

A. hemichordates

B. urochordates

C. cephalochordates

D. Both (b) and (c)

Answer: D

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Check Point 8 2

1. The scientist who gave the name 'Poritera' to the sponges was

A. John Ellis

B. Robert E Grant

C. Lederberg

D. John Griffith

Answer: B

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2. The middle layer in body wall of porifera is or The non-cellular layer present between pinacoderm and choanoderm in body wall of poriferans is known as

A. mesenchyme

B. mesoderm

C. mesoglea

D. mesentery

Answer: A

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3. Totipotent cells of sponges are

A. Chromocytes

B. myocytes

C. Thesocytes

D. archeaocytes

Answer: D

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4. Which types of cells are absent in sponges

A. Trophocytes

B. myocytes

C. Archaeocytes

D. Cnidocytes

Answer: D

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5. The skeleton manufacturing cells in sponges are

A. scleroblasts

B. collencytes

C. thesocytes

D. archaeocytes

Answer: A

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6. Among the options given below find out the one which is an incorrect match.

A. Chromocytes-Excretory substance

B. Thesocytes-Food reserves

C. Mycocytes-Adhesive substance

D. Archaeocytes-Regeneration

Answer: C

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7. Which among the following is not a characteristic feature of sponges ?

A. They are bilaterally symmetrical

B. They are the first multicellular diploblastic organisms

C. The body wall of sponges consists of pinacoderm and choanoderm

D. They show the presence of trophocytes which provide food to the developing

cells

Answer: A

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8. The simplest type of canal system in the phylum-Porifera is

A. Sycan type

B. Ascon type

C. radial type

D. leucon type

Answer: B

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9. Which is the inhalent aperture iin Leucosolania ?

A. Prosopyle

B. Apopyle

C. Osculum

D. Ostia

Answer: D

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10. An leucon canal system in characteristic of

A. Sycon

B. Leucosolenia

C. Spongilla

D. None of the above

Answer: C

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11. Depending on the degree of complexity, the Leucon type of canal system is further divided into

A. diplodal type and aphodal type

B. euryplours type and diplodal type

C. aphodal and euryplours type

D. euryplours type, aphodal and diplodal type

Answer: D

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12. In sponges digestion takes place in

A. paragastric cavity

B. stomach

C. food vacuoles

D. osculum

Answer: C

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13. The chief excretory product of Leucosolenia is

A. ammonia

B. urea

C. uric acid

D. None of these

Answer: A

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14. Which of the following is not true for reproduction in sponges ?

A. Asexual reproduction by gemmules only

B. Trapping of sperms by choanocytes

C. Gametes production by archaeocytes

D. Internal fertilisation

Answer: A

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15. A ciliated and freely swimming larval form called parenchymula is seen in

A. Sycon and Clanthrina

B. Leucosolenia and Clanthrina

C. Leucosolenia and Clathrina

D. Leucosolenia , Clathrina and Sycon

Answer: C

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Check Point 8 3

1. Point out the statement which is not a salient feature of the class-Calcarea

A. The skeleton consists of calcarous spicules

B. Body is radially summetrical cylindrical or vase-like

C. They are bright coloured and freshwater or marine organisms

D. The choanocytes are large

Answer: C

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2. The zygote of Leucosolenia develops into a hollow blastula called

A. stereogastrula

B. coeloblastula

C. amphiblastula

D. holoblastula

Answer: A

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3. Sycon is also called as

A. urn sponge

B. bath sponge

C. crown sponge

D. Both (a) and (c)

Answer: D

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4. The crown sponge measures

A. 5-6 cm in height and 1-3 cm in diameter

B. 1-3 cm in height and 5-6 mm in diameter

C. 1-3 mm in height and 5-6 cm in diamter

D. 2-4 mm in heigth and 8-10 mm in diamter

Answer: B

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5. Choose the statement which is not a characteristic feature of class-Hexactinellida

A. The spicules are monoaxon or 3-4 branched

B. Choanocytes are present in radial chambers

C. A lot of forms of this class are seen in deep sea

D. Spicules are siliceous

Answer: A

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6. The type of canal system exhibited by Spongilla is

A. Ascon

B. Sycon

C. rhagon

D. Leucon

Answer: C

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7. Find out the mismatched pair.

A. Euspongia-Connules

B. Spongilla-Symbiotic green alga

C. Euplectella -Spherical body

D. Leucosolenia -Internal fertilisation

Answer: C

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8. Which sponge is given as a gift in Japan

A. Pheronema

B. Leucosolenia

C. Euspongia

D. Euplectella

Answer: D

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9. The marine sponges which are used for bathing , washing , mopping and ceramic work is

A. Euplectella

B. Euspongia

C. Chalina

D. Cliona

Answer: B

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10. Choose the parts of the world where sponge fishing is practised on a large scale.

A. South America and Atlantic sea

B. Central Amercia and Mediterranean sea

C. Mediterranean Florida and West Indies

D. South Africa and Mediterranean Sea

Answer: C

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Check Point 8 4

1. Mesogloea of Cnidaria is

A. Cellular and gives rise to germ cells

B. cellular and contains mesencyme cells

C. proteinaceous matrix devoid of cellular elements

D. acellular and cannot be crossed by interstitial cells

Answer: C

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2. Cnidoblasts are used for

A. anchorage

B. locomotiion and defence

C. capture of prey

D. Both (b) and (c)

Answer: D

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3. Medusa of coelenterates is

A. sexually reproducing

B. free-swimming

C. umbrella-shaped

D. All of these

Answer: D

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4. In metagenesis

A. polyps produce medusae asexually

B. medusae produce polyps sexually

C. one diploid generation alternates with other diploid generation

D. All of the above

Answer: D

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5. The two larval forms seen in phylum-Cnidaria are

A. planula and trochophore

B. ephyra and trochophore

C. planula and ephyra

D. trochophore and cysticercus

Answer: C

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6. Coelenterata can be classified into

A. Hydrozoa, Actinzoa, Polychaeta

B. Scyphozoa, Hirudinaria, Hydrozoa

C. Scyphozoa, Actinozoa, Trematoda

D. Hydrozoa, Actinozoa, Scyphozoa

Answer: D

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7. In Hydrozoa, mouth in seen at the tip of a conical elevation called

A. pedal disc

B. basal disc

C. hypostome

D. tentacles

Answer: C

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8. Which is a fresh water cnidarian ?

A. Hydra

B. Spongilla

C. Dugesia

D. None of these

Answer: A

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9. Gland cells for secreting adhesive material in Hydra are present in

A. pedal disc

B. Stomach region

C. growth region

D. hypostome

Answer: A

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10. The number of tentacles in Hydra is called

A. $6 - 10$

B. $10 - 16$

C. 16-20

D. 20-26

Answer: A

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11. The smallest cnidoblast in the body of Hydra is

A. penetant

B. volvent

C. astrichous isorhiza

D. holotrichous isorhiza

Answer: B

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12. Hydra moves by

A. gliding

B. climbing

C. walking

D. All of these

Answer: D

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13. The digestion of food within the gastrovascular cavity of Hydra is called

A. intercellular digestion

B. intracellular digestion

C. extreacellular digestion

D. extracorporeal digestion

Answer: C

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14. Excretion of nitrogenous wastes in Hydra takes place through the

A. flame cells

B. nephridia

C. nematocysts

D. diffusion across the general body surfaces

Answer: D

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15. The name Hydra was given by

A. Ellis

B. Aristotle

C. Linneaus

D. Reaumur

Answer: C

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Check Point 8 5

1. Most appropriate term for the life cycle of Obelia is

A. metagenesis

B. neoteny

C. metamorphosis

D. alternation of generation

Answer: A

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2. The zooid having mouth and tentacles for feeding is

A. dactylozooids

B. gonozoolds

C. blastostyle

D. gastrozooids

Answer: D

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3. Ephyra is

A. a poriferan

B. cnidarian

C. young Hydra

D. young Aurelia

Answer: D

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4. The Aurelia aurita have nine sence organs called as

A. lappets

B. rhopalia

C. velarium

D. None of these

Answer: B

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5. Commensalism is found in which coelenterates ?

A. Adamsia

B. Heliopora

C. Tubipora

D. Astraea

Answer: A

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6. Fringing reef is usually located

A. very near the shore

B. away from the shore

C. in the deep sea

D. in the island

Answer: A

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7. A coral island with a central shollow lake is known as

A. atoll

B. corallite

C. coral reef

D. diatomaceous sheath

Answer: A

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8. Which of the following is related to a coral reef ?

A. planulae

B. cydippid

C. coral rubble

D. All of these

Answer: D

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9. The larval form present in ctenophorans is

A. planula

B. cydippid

C. amphiblastula

D. parenchymula

Answer: B

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10. Ctenophorans have/show

A. colloblasts

B. comb plates

C. paedogensis

D. all of these

Answer: D

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Check Point 8 6

1. The characteristic feature of the members of phylum-Platyhelminthes is

A. all are free-living

B. all are found in damp terrestrial habitats

C. most of the species are endoparasites

D. both (a) and (b)

Answer: C

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2. Platyhelminthes represent an examples of

A. Cellular grade of organisation

B. tissue grade of organisation

C. organ system grade of organisation

D. tissue organ grade of organisation

Answer: D

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3. Choose the statement, which is incorrect about flatworms

A. They have a dorsoventrally flattened and often elongated body

B. They are bilaterally symmetrical

C. They body plan is blind sac type

D. They are pseudocoelomates

Answer: D

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4. The nervous system in plathyheiminthes consists of

A. a brain , a pair of dorsal ganglia and four longitudinal nerve cords

B. a brain, a pair of anterior ganglia and two longitudinal nerve cords

C. a brain, two pairs of anterior ganglla and two longitudinal nerve cords

D. a brain , two pairs of dorsal ganglia and four longitudinal nerve cords

Answer: B

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5. The sensory organs in free-living forms include

A. eyes, which are image forming

B. only eyes, which can detect the changes in the intensity of light

C. eyes, auricles , papillae

D. compound eyes and antennae

Answer: C

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6. Which of the following is not a hermaphrodite flatworm ?

A. Schistosoma

B. Fasciola

C. Planaria

D. Bipalium

Answer: A

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7. Choose the false statement about multiplication in flatworms.

A. parasitic species show polyembryony

B. larval forms may show paedogenesis

C. Some forms like Planaria reproduce asexually by longitudinal binary fission

D. Some flatworms have the capacity to regenerate

Answer: C

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8. Select the statement which is incorrect about the class-Turbellaria.

A. Body wall has rod-shaped bodies called rhabdites

B. Incomplete alimentary canal

C. Animals are free-living or parasitic

D. They reproduce asexually by budding

Answer: D

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9. Select the statement which is incorrect about Dugesia

A. It is a common inhabitant of freshwater ponds, lakes , streams and shallow rivers

B. head bears a pair of medial projections called auricles

C. A common genital aperture is present in sexually mature individuals

D. A gonopore is present just below the mouth on the ventral side

Answer: B

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10. The cells , which help in regeneration of lost body part in Planaria are

A. neoblast cells

B. flame cells

C. spongiocytes

D. mesodermal cells

Answer: A

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Check Point 8 7

1. Fasciola hepatica was discovered by

A. Gegenbauer

B. Jehan de Brie

C. John Davenport

D. Theodore Biharz

Answer: B

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2. The liver fluke feeds on

A. blood and lymph of host

B. lymph and cell debris of host

C. bile , blood , lymph and cell debris of host

D. hepatocytes of host

Answer: C

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3. In liver fluke , the male as female genital ducts open into a common chamber called the

A. yolk reservoir

B. genital atrium

C. ejaculatory duct

D. genital pore

Answer: B

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4. The metacercaria's cyst of liver fluke survives the actions of gastric juices of host because

A. it produces multiple larval forms

B. cyst wall is multiple larval forms

C. it secretes an additional tough coat around it

D. it undergoes segmentation

Answer: B

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5. Each sporocyst larva in Fasciola hepatica produces

A. 20 cercaria

B. 5-8 miracidium

C. 2-3 cercaria

D. 5-8 rediae

Answer: D

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6. During the life-cycle, Fasciola hepatica (liver-fluke) infects its intermediate host and

primary host at the following larval stages respectively.

A. Radiae and miracidium

B. Cercaria and rediae

C. Metacercaria and cercaria

D. Miracidium and metacercaria

Answer: D

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7. Chinese liver fluke is seen in countries like

A. Malaysia and Vietnam

B. Vietnam, Sri-lanka and Burma

C. Europe and Korea

D. Japan , Vietnam, Korea and South-East China

Answer: D

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8. The cercarian larvae of Schistosoma Cause clinical

A. itching and rashes

B. allergy and rashes

C. allergy itching , rashes, aches , fever and eosinophillia

D. vomitting and loss of appetite

Answer: C

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9. Among the Platyhelminthes, body segmentation, is found in

A. Turbellaria

B. Cestoda

C. Nematoda

D. Trematoda

Answer: B

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10. Cestodes are distinguished from other flatworms by the absence of

A. nervous system

B. digestive system

C. excretory system

D. reproductive system

Answer: B

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11. Intestinal tapeworms obtain their nutriction by

A. Ingesting food through their suckers

B. scrapping the intestinal wall with their hooks

C. preparing food in their own body

D. absorbing liquid food through general body surface

Answer: D

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12. In Taenia solium the scolex top has a conical projection called

A. rostellum which bears chitinous hooks in two rows

B. acetabulum which has radial muscles

C. gonopore with a wide canal

D. strobilus with proglottids

Answer: A

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13. Tapeworms are hermaphorodites and show self-fertilisation between

A. same proglottids

B. two proglottids of different species

C. two proglottids of same individual

D. Both (a) and (c)

Answer: D

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14. The primary hosts of Moniezia expansa are

A. sheep and orbated mites

B. goats and orbated mites

C. orbated mites

D. sheep and goats

Answer: D

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15. In hydatid worm, the scolex has

A. two suckers, a rostellum and a double row of hooks

B. four suckers , a rostellum and a double row of hooks

C. six suckers, a rostellum and four rows and hooks

D. two suckers, a rostellum and four rows of hooks

Answer: B

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Check Point 8 8

1. Identify the true statement about members of phlyum-Aschelminthes.

A. Free-living forms are found in sea water, freshwater and soil

B. They show an organ system level of organisation

C. They are triploblastic

D. All of the above

Answer: D

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2. The pseudocelom of roundworms is/may

A. fluid-filled

B. packed with chitin

C. contain a gelatinous substance with mesenchyme cells

D. Both (a) and (c)

Answer: D

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3. select the statement which is incorrect about digestive system in Aschelminthes.

A. The digestive system is complete

B. The alimentary canal is strainght

C. A specialised pharynx is present

D. Intestine is muscular

Answer: D

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4. Amphids in Aschelminthes are

A. Chemoreceptors

B. Glandulosensory in nature

C. Tactile in function

D. Organs of locomotion

Answer: A

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5. The larva found in Achylostoma is

A. microfilaria

B. bipinnaria

C. filariform

D. rhabditiform

Answer: C

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6. Ascaris lumbricoides is found in small intestine of

A. man, cattle and sheep

B. man, pigs , cattle , sheep , and squirrels

C. pigs and squirrels

D. cattle , pigs and squirrels

Answer: B

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7. Number of streaks present in Ascaris lumbricoides is

A. one

B. two

C. three

D. four

Answer: D

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8. The correct statement for Ascaris is that, it has

A. diploblastic body

B. segmented body

C. radial symmetry

D. triradiate lips

Answer: D

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9. Ascaris have

A. phasmids

B. amphids

C. respiratory system

D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: D

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10. The cells which form excretory system in Ascaris are called

A. Flame cells

B. Renette cells

C. cnidoblast cells

D. nephridial cells

Answer: B

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11. Pineal setae in male Ascaris are found in

A. cloaca

B. rectum

C. anus

D. mouth

Answer: A

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12. During development , Ascaris needs

A. one intermediate host

B. two definitive hosts

C. no intermediate host

D. no difinitive host

Answer: C

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13. The last moults of Ascaris from lungs to brain ?

A. heart

B. kidney

C. liver

D. intestine

Answer: D

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14. What is the name of the journey undertaken by the larvae of Ascaris from lungs to brain ?

A. Primary migration

B. Secondary migration

C. Aberrant migration

D. None of these

Answer: C

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15. The adult Wuchereria bencrofti lives in or attacks

A. human subdermal spaces

B. muscles of Culex

C. salivary glands of Culex

D. human lymph glands

Answer: D

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16. Wuchereria bancrofti is carried by

A. tse-tse fly

B. male Anopheles

C. Culex mosquito

D. female Anopheles

Answer: C

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17. Loa loa is

A. parasitic

B. digenetic

C. causative organism of loiasis

D. All of the above

Answer: D

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18. Dracunculus medinensis at transmitted to man by

A. mosquito

B. fly

C. crustacean

D. infected Cyclops

Answer: D

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19. Pinworm is

A. Ancyclostoma

B. Wuchereria bancrofti

C. Dracunculus medinensis

D. Enterobius vermicularis

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

20. Development of Enterobius needs

A. one intermediate host

B. two definitive hosts

C. no intermediate host

D. no difinitive host

Answer: C

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Chapter Exercises Taking It Together Assorted Questions Of The Chapter For Advanced Level Practise

1. Which level of organisation is found in majority of animals ?

A. Cellular grade

B. cell-tissue grade

C. Tissue-organ grade

D. organ-system grade

Answer: D

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2. In which of the following symmetry , the response to external stimulus is quicker and more precise ?

A. Radial symmetry

B. Bilateral

C. Spherical

D. Biradial

Answer: B

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3. Which of the body plan is found in nematodes ?

A. Blind sac

B. Cell aggregate

C. Tube within a tube

D. None of these

Answer: C

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4. During which stage in embryonic development , primary germ layers appear for the first time ?

A. Zygote

B. Morula

C. Blastula

D. Gastrula

Answer: D

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5. Subcellular physiological division of labour occurs in

A. Protozoa

B. Porifera

C. Cnidaria

D. All of these

Answer: A

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6. Coelom is cavity found between

A. splitted mesoderm

B. mesoderm and ectoderm

C. ectoderm and endoderm

D. mesoderm and body wall

Answer: C

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7. The coelom not lined by mesoderm and directly connected to the archenteron is found in

A. platyhelminthes

B. nematodes

C. earthworm

D. echinoderms

Answer: B

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8. The evolution of an internal body cavity was in important improvement in animals body design in which area ?

A. Circulation

B. Movement

C. Organ function

D. All of these

Answer: A

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

A. acoelomates

B. pseudocoelomate

C. coelomate

D. haemocoelomate

Answer: B

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10. Development of mesoderm in the form of muscles in body wall, leaving alimentary canal non-muscular is the feature of

A. acoelomates

B. pseudocoelomate

C. enterocoelomates

D. schizocoelomates

Answer: B

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11. The animals in which coelom originates as a space in the mesoderm are termed as

A. acoelomates

B. pseudocoelomate

C. enteorcoelic

D. schizocoelic

Answer: B

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12. Protostomes are

A. enterocoelus

B. schizocoelus

C. pseudocoelus

D. acoelus

Answer: B

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13. A large cavity with blood called hoemocoel is found in

A. Echinodermata

B. Platyhelminthes

C. Arthropoda

D. Arthropoda and Mollusca

Answer: D

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14. Platyhelminthes , annelids , arthropods and molluscans are

A. protostomes

B. protozoans

C. chordates

D. vertebrates

Answer: A

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15. In some animal groups,t he body is found divided into compartments with seriesl repetition of at least some organs. This characteristic feature is named as

A. segmentation

B. metamerism

C. metagenesis

D. metamorphosis

Answer: B

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

A. poikilothermic

B. homothermic

C. aquatic

D. desert living

Answer: A

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17. Modern representatives of an anicient link between the echinoderms and chordates are represented by

A. Hemichordata

B. Urochordata

C. Cephalochordata

D. vertebrates

Answer: A

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18. Animals which have well marked digestive cavity are put under

A. Metazoa

B. Bryozoa

C. Parazoa

D. Enterzoa

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

19. Who described the animals nature of Porifera ?

A. Ellis

B. Ross

C. Robert Grant

D. None of these

Answer: A

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20. Sponges form a sideline of evolution hence called

A. Mesozoa

B. Porifera

C. Parazoa

D. Eumetazoa

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

21. Sponges are porifers because their bodies have

A. canal system

B. several pores

C. spicules in skeleton

D. All of these

Answer: D

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22. Which cell of Leucosolenia sponge is self-replicating and capable of giving rise to other cells ?

A. Archaeocyte

B. Choanocyte

C. Collenocyte

D. Chromocyte

Answer: A

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23. Which one of the following cells take part in reproduction of sponges ?

A. Archaeoctyes

B. Thesocytes

C. Myocytes

D. Choanocytes

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

24. Gametes in Leucosolenia are derived from

A. archaeocytes

B. Choanocytes

C. porocytes

D. amoebocytes

Answer: D

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25. The cells surrounding the osculum in sponges are

A. archaeocytes

B. myocytes

C. choanocytes

D. gland cells

Answer: B

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26. The cells which line the spongocoel and the canals are called

A. choanocytes

B. collar cells

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. None of these

Answer: C

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27. Which of the following feature is universally present in all sponges

A. Marine habitat

B. Presence of spicules

C. Presence of spongocoel

D. Presence of spongin fibres

Answer: C

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28. The inter-communicating cavities in the body of a sponge constitue

A. water vascular system

B. canal system

C. circulating system

D. None of these

Answer: B

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29. Canal system in sponges helps in

A. excretion

B. respiration

C. circulation

D. All of these

Answer: D

View Text Solution

30. Rhagon type canal system in present in

A. Echinodermata

B. All sponges

C. adult sponge

D. larval stage of some sponges

Answer: D

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31. The sponge body is supported by a skeleton made up of

A. calcareous spicules

B. siliceous spicules

C. spongin fibres

D. All of these

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

32. In sponges, first food is ingested by the choanocytes and digestion is completed in

A. amoebocytes

B. chromocytes

C. thesocytes

D. archaeocytes

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Amoeba

B. Hydra

C. Sycon

D. Tapeworm

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

34. During unfavourable conditions, the sponges form

A. cysts

B. encyst

C. gemmules

D. spicules

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

35. Which is not a larva of sponge ?

A. Tornaria

B. Parenchymula

C. Stereogastrula

D. Amphiblastula

Answer: A

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36. Which is not known to occur in Leucosolenia ?

A. Respiration

B. Egestion

C. Asexual reproduction

D. Locomotion

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

37. The digestion food in Leucosolenia is stored in

A. amoebocytes

B. Choanocytes are present in radial chambers

C. thesocytes

D. collenocytes

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

38. The animals in which sexes can be differentiated from external morphology is

A. Sea anemone

B. Ascaris

C. Sycon

D. Beroe

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

39. Eggs of Ascaris that pass out of host body are

A. unfertilised

B. fertilised

C. unfertilised and unsegmented

D. fertlised and segmented

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

40. Glass sponges belong to the class

A. Demosphongia

B. Tetractinellida

C. Hexactinellida

D. Calcarea

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

41. The sponge showing commensalism with shrimps is

A. Adamsia

B. Eupagurus

C. Euplectella

D. Euspongia

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

42. A sponge harmful to oyster industry is

A. Cliona

B. Euspongia

C. Hyaloenma

D. Spongilla

Answer: D

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43. Cnidarians exhibit

A. tissue level of organisation

B. diploblastic body

C. central gastrovascular cavity with a single opening

D. All of the above

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

44. The intermediate strcutureless layer found in coelenterates is known as

A. mesogloea

B. muscli-endothelial

C. mycepithelial layer

D. endoderm

Answer: A

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45. Cnidoblasts present on the tentacles, contain

A. nematocytes

B. spines

C. stinges

D. None of these

Answer: A

View Text Solution

46. In Physalia, nematoblasts paralyse the prey by

A. haemotoxin

B. neurotoxin

C. myotoxin

D. Both (b) and (c)

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

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

A. choanocytes

B. interstitial cells

C. gastrodermal cells

D. nematocytes

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

48. Which of the following inhabit freshwater bodies

A. Scyphozoans

B. Anthozoans

C. Hydrozoans

D. Ctenophores

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

49. The largest nematoblast in Hydra is

A. Stenotele

B. desmoneme

C. small glutinant

D. large glutinant

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

50. What structure in Hydra functionally corresponds to the pseudopodia of Amoeba ?

A. Tentacles

B. Mouth

C. Hypostome

D. Nematocysts

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

51. A chemical substance hypnotoxin is found in

A. Entamoeba

B. ectoderm of olynthus

C. nematocyst of Hydra

D. venom of snake

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

52. Medusa of Obelia differs from Aurelia in having

A. gonads

B. a tentacle

C. a rhopalium

D. tentaculocysts

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

53. Modification of polyps are

A. gastrozooid

B. dactylozooid

C. gonozooid

D. All of these

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

54. Feeding zooids of Physalia are called

A. gastrozooids

B. dactylozooids

C. gonodendra

D. gonopalpons

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

55. In Pysalia, zooids occur in groups called

A. canulae

B. palpons

C. cormidia

D. dactyloids

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

56. The function of a dactylozooid in polymorphic colony is

A. offence

B. reproduction

C. locomotion

D. feeding and defence

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

57. The larva of Physalia is called

A. a planula

B. an ephyra

C. a cydippid larva

D. a scyphistoma

Answer: A

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58. A member of scyphozoa is

A. catfish

B. jellyfish

C. silverfish

D. cuttlefish

Answer: B

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59. Jellyfish , sea anemones and their relatives have ..... symmetry and their cells form ..... .

A. radial, tissues

B. bilateral , tissues

C. radial, mesoderm

D. bilateral , mesoderm

Answer: A

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60. Which of these is bioluminescent ?

A. Cuttlefish

B. Physalia

C. Jellyfish

D. All of these

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

61. The sense organ in Aurelia is called as

A. nematocyst

B. tentaculocyst

C. taster

D. tentilla

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

62. Aurelia is generally known as

A. jellyfish

B. marine fish

C. true fish

D. None of these

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

63. The polyp stage in the life cycle of Aurelia is represented by a reduced stage called

A. Siphonoa

B. Acontia

C. Scyphistoma

D. Euplectella

Answer: C

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64. Tentaculocyst in a jellyfish helps in

A. balancing

B. photoreception

C. chemoreception

D. All of these

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

65. Scientific name of Sea Pen/Sea Feather is

A. Pennatula

B. Gorgonia

C. Porpita

D. Velella

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

66. Pennatula and Gorgonia are

A. hydrozoans

B. scyphozoans

C. anthozoans

D. ctenophores

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

67. Gastrovascular cavity or coelenteron partitioned in

A. Hydrozoa

B. Acyphozoa

C. Anthozoa

D. None of these

Answer: C

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68. Corals have a skeleton composed of

A. chitin

B. silica

C. calcium carbonate

D. calcium oxalate

Answer: C

View Text Solution

69. Which of the following is connected with coral formation ?

A. Halistemma

B. Millepora

C. Adamsia

D. Rhizostoma

Answer: B

View Text Solution

70. Corals are mostly found in the warm parts of

A. Atlantic ocean

B. Pacific ocean

C. Mediterranean sea

D. Arabian sea

Answer: B

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71. Platyhelminthes members are generally parasites. Which of the following class in exempted ?

A. Trematoda

B. Cestoda

C. Turbellaria

D. None of the above

Answer: D

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72. Intermediate between diploblastic and triploblastic body structure is found in

A. Porifers

B. Coelenterates

C. Ctenophores

D. Platyhelminthes

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

73. Which is a absent in ctenophores?

A. Epidermis

B. Intercellular and intercellular digestion

C. Cnidoblast

D. Medusa phase

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

74. Which one is absent in Beroe?

A. Statocyst

B. Stomodaeium

C. Tentacles

D. Anal pores

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

75. The generic name of 'Venus girdle' is

A. Velamen

B. Coeloplana

C. Ctenoplana

D. Hormiphora

Answer: A

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76. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched ?

A. Beroe-Nuda

B. Jellyfish-Scyphozoa

C. Sea anemone -Anthozoa

D. Hydra-Tentaculata

Answer: D

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77. Platyhelminthes include organisms that are

A. all parasites

B. free-living forms

C. both free-living and parasites

D. digenetic forms

Answer: C

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78. Flatworms are

A. acoelomates

B. pseudocoelomate

C. haemocoelomates

D. coelomates

Answer: A

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79. The coelom not lined by mesoderm and directly connected to the archenteron is found in

A. platyhelminthes

B. nematodes

C. earthworm

D. echinoderms

Answer: A

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80. Dugesia shows

A. transverse binary fission

B. longitudinal binary fission

C. oblique binary fission

D. no binary fission

Answer: A

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81. Phylum-Platyhelminthes does not include

A. Turbellaria

B. Chilopoda

C. Trematoda

D. Cestoda

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

82. Liver Fluke belongs to class

A. Trematoda

B. Nematoda

C. Turbellaria

D. Cestroda

Answer: A

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83. Which of the following is not a larval stage of Fasciola ?

A. Rediae

B. Sporocyst

C. Cysticercus

D. Cercaria

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

84. Metacercria of liver fluke is

A. Free-swimming

B. encysted stage

C. non-encysted and non-motile stage

D. free-floating stage

Answer: B

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85. Cercaria stage of Fasciola heptica leads to

A. sporocyst

B. rediae

C. miracidium

D. metacercaria

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

86. which one of the following is an actively swmming free - living and nonfeeding stage of liverfluke

A. Sporocyst

B. Rediae

C. Cercaria

D. Metacercaria

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

87. Which is free swimming stage in the life history of Fasciola?

A. Miracidium

B. Sporocyst

C. Rediae

D. None of these

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

88. Which of the following is not present in snail in the life cycle of Fasciola ?

A. Cercaria

B. rediae

C. Miracidium

D. metacercaria

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

89. The disease caused by Fasciola is

A. liver not

B. cysticercosis

C. taeniasia

D. None of these

Answer: A

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90. Fasciola hepatica lives in

A. Liver of sheep

B. blood of sheep

C. intestine of sheep

D. spleen of sheep

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

91. Larva of Schistosoma is

A. cercaria

B. planula

C. cysticercus

D. Muller's larva

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

92. Which of the larval stage is absent in Schistosoma ?

A. Rediae

B. Cercaria

C. miracidium

D. Sporocyst

Answer: A

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93. Area for proliferation in body of Taenia is

A. Scolex

B. neck

C. strobila

D. gravid proglottid

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

94. Proglottids of tapeworm are present in

A. scolex

B. strobila

C. neck

D. area of proliferation

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

95. Which of the following ootype of Taenia ?

A. Follicle glands

B. Testes

C. Vitelline glands

D. Mehlis' glands

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

96. Pig acquires infection of Taenia by ingestion of

A. onchosphere

B. hexacanth

C. cysticercus

D. None of these

Answer: A

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97. Taenia sagniata is commonly known as

A. pork tapeworm

B. beef tapeworm

C. human tapeworm

D. None of these

Answer: B

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98. Taenia saginata differs from Taenia solium as it lacks

A. rostellum

B. Suckers

C. Scolex

D. None of these

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

99. Hymenolepis nana is

A. dog tapeworm

B. dwarf tapeworm

C. pork tapeworm

D. dead man's finger

Answer: B

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100. Absence of the alimentary canal is the characteristic feature of

A. Taenia and Schistosoma

B. Ascaris and Fasciola

C. Taenia and Echinococcus

D. Tricuris and fasciola

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

101. Regeneration is absent in which of the following flatworm ?

A. Planaria

B. Fasciola

C. Schistosoma

D. Both (b) and (c)

Answer: D

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102. The word 'Aschelminthes' was proposed by

A. Gagenbaur

B. Grobben

C. Rudolphi

D. Lamarck

Answer: B

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103. In Nemathelminthes, the coelom is not lined by perotoneum. Such coelum is called

A. acoelom

B. pseudocoelom

C. enterocoelom

D. haemocoel

Answer: B

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104. All Aschiminths are

A. triploblastic

B. segmented

C. endoparasites

D. free-living

Answer: A

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105. Which of the following is a free-living microscopic nematode living in soil ?

A. Dracunculus

B. Rhabditis

C. Trichinella

D. Enterobius

Answer: B

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106. A thick layer of cuticle on the surface of Ascaris indicates

A. reproduction

B. growth

C. parasitism

D. evolution

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

107. Epidermis in body wall of Ascaris is

A. Cellular

B. syncytial

C. with antienzymes

D. None of these

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

108. Sexual dimorphism is found in

A. Porifers

B. Coelenterates

C. Platyhelminthes

D. Achelminthes

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

109. Which is not a typical character of phylum-Nematoda ?

A. Syncytial epidermis

B. Non-living cuticle

C. Pseudocoel

D. All are parasite animals

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

110. Which one of the following is not a nematode parasite ?

A. Trichinella

B. Ascaris

C. Dracunculus

D. Schistosoma

Answer: D

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111. Number of lips of Ascaris are

A. four

B. three

C. two

D. one

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

112. The mouth of Ascaris is guarded by

A. labia

B. labrum

C. rostellum

D. periostomium

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

113. Amphids for olfacto-reception are present in Ascaris on

A. pre-anal papilla

B. post-anal papilla

C. dorsal lip

D. ventrolateral lips

Answer: D

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114. Aerobic respiration may occur in Ascaris lumbricoides which is supported by the presence of

A. cytochrome

B. haemoglobin

C. haemocyanin

D. vanadium

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

115. The female Ascaris is distinguished from the male by the absence of

A. tail

B. separate genital aperture

C. pre-anal papilla

D. Dioecious

Answer: D

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116. Which of the following isnot a characteristic feature of Ascaris ?

A. Endoparasite

B. Monogenic

C. Free-living

D. pre and post-anal papilla

Answer: D

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117. Embryonated egg of Ascaris is

A. an egg with gastrula

B. an egg with blastula

C. an egg with juvenile

D. an egg within an egg

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

118. Rhabditis form larva of Ascaris is

A. first stage juvenile

B. second stage juvenile

C. formed inside capsule

D. Both (a) and (c)

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

119. In the development of Ascaris, the second stage juvenile is formed

A. within the eggs itself

B. in the intestine of man

C. in the lung of man

D. in the liver of man

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

120. In life cycle of Ascaris, the second stage juvenile hatches out of egg in

A. lung

B. liver

C. intestine

D. None of these

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

121. Ascaris lumbricoides feeds upon

A. blood of host

B. intestinal cells of host

C. partially digested food of host

D. Both (a) and (c)

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

122. In Ascaris 3rd moulting takes place in

A. intestine

B. lung

C. liver

D. egg

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

123. Number of juvenile stages found during development of Ascaris

A. one

B. two

C. three

D. four

Answer: D

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124. Treatment of human ascariasis is fairly successful through

A. oral administration of drugs

B. vaccine

C. injecting the medicine into muscles

D. None of above

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

125. Which one is used in treatment of ascariasis

A. Chenopodium oil

B. Paludrin

C. Terramycin

D. None of these

Answer: A

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126. The study of worms which cause parasitic infestations in man is called

A. helminthology

B. lchthyology

C. malacology

D. herpetolgy

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

127. Secondary host is not present in the life history of

A. Fasciola

B. Taenia

C. Ancylostoma

D. Wuchereria

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

128. Characteristic symptoms of ancylostomiasis is/are

A. gastrointinal disturbance

B. anaemia

C. nervous disorders

D. All of the above

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

129. Which is a parasite of man ?

A. Hookworm

B. Pinworm

C. Whipworm

D. All of these

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

130. Radial symmetry occurs in

A. Porifera and Coelenterata

B. Arthropoda and Mollusca

C. Coelenterata and Echinodermata

D. Coelenterata and Platyhelminthes

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Radial symmetry

B. asymmetrical body

C. one single opening of digestive canal

D. cilia on the surface to create water current

Answer: A

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132. Protostomes and deuterostomes differ in

A. type of cleavage

B. origin of mouth and anus

C. mode of coelom formation

D. All of the above

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

133. Metameric segmentation is the characteristic of

A. Mollusca and Chordata

B. Annelida and Arthropoda

C. Echinodermata and Annelida

D. Platyhelminthes and Arthropoda

Answer: B

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134. Choose the incorrect pair.

A. Echinococcus-Hydatid worm

B. Trichuris -Whipworm

C. Sycon-crown sponge

D. Pleurobranchia-swimming eye of cat

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

135. Metamerically segmented body exhibits

A. repeated segments

B. linear repetition of body parts

C. repetition of nephridia

D. repetition of reproductive organs

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

136. Sponges are primitive multicellular animals and have

A. cellular level of organisation

B. tissue level of organisation

C. organ level of organisation

D. organ system level of organisation

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

137. Which one of the following is the most distinctive character of sponges ?

A. They are acellular

B. They possess special cells called choanocytes

C. They reproduce asexually

D. They are all marine

Answer: B

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138. Evolutionary sequence of canal system in sponges is

A. Sycon $\rightarrow$ Ascon $\rightarrow$ Leucon

B. Leucon $\rightarrow$ Sycon $\rightarrow$ Ascon

C. Ascon $\rightarrow$ Sycon $\rightarrow$ Leucon

D. Sycon $\rightarrow$ Leucon $\rightarrow$ Ascon

Answer: B

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139. Digestion in Leucosolenia and other sponges is

A. first intracellular , then extracellular

B. Only intracellular

C. Only extracellular

D. First extracellular , then intracellular

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

140. What will happen if the cnidocil is touched with a glass rod?

A. Nematoblasts will be discharged

B. Nematoblasts will not discharge

C. Nematoblasts will die

D. None of the above

Answer: A

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141. Those cnidarians which exist in both (polyp and medusa) forms, exhibit

A. metagenesis

B. alternation of generation

C. polymorphism

D. All of the above

Answer: D

View Text Solution

142. Regeneration in Hydra is

A. epimorphosis by archaeocytes

B. epimorphosis by interstital

C. epimorphosis by glandular cells

D. morphallaxis by interestitial cells

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

143. Hydra will regnerate from a fragment, if it contain

A. Tentacles

B. epidermis and gastrodermis

C. tentacles , epidermis and gastrodermis

D. epidermis , hypodermis and gastrodermis

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

144. Which is correct about nematocyst in Hydea

A. It is reused

B. Ejection is conditioned reflex

C. Ejection occurs in response to contact and pierces the prey

D. Prevents coming in contact with other Hydra

Answer: C

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145. Zoochlorellae and zooxanthallae present in Hydra are

A. symbionts in nutritave cells

B. symbionts in the gut

C. symbionts in cnidoblasts

D. organisms that provide hypnotoxin

Answer: A

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146. In Hydra, egestion of undigested food and excretion of nitrogenous wastes occur through

A. mouth and tentacles

B. mouth and body wall

C. mouth and mouth

D. body wall and body wall

Answer: B

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147. In Hydra , both Flagella and pseudopodia are found in

A. glands cells

B. epitheliomuscular cells

C. interstitial cells

D. nutritive -muscular cells

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

148. Gonads of Obelia occur

A. on blastocyst

B. in hydrula stage

C. in radial canals of medusa

D. in bases of tentacles of muscles

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

149. Hydrozoa is distinguished from other coelenterates by

A. interstitial cells

B. absence of gonoducts

C. non-cellular mesogloea

D. development of gonads from ectoderm

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

150. Spermatogonia in Hydra develop from

A. interstitial cells

B. gastrodermis

C. musculoendothelial cells

D. gland cells

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

151. The body of Ascaris is

A. cuticularised and ciliated

B. cyclindrical and ciliated

C. cyclindrical , cuticularised and non-ciliated

D. round, cuticularised and non-ciliated

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

152. The proximal end of hydra has no adhesive disc, which secretes a sticky substance for

A. protection

B. defence from enemies

C. sexual attraction

D. attachement to the substratum

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

153. The animals belonging to this class consist the following characteristics - Medusae prominent in the life cycle, polyp small , gametes gastrodermal in origin , medusae cubiodal in shape, with tentacles long from each corner of the bell,

A. Anthozoa

B. Scyphozoa

C. Hydrozoa

D. None of these

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

154. Sea Anemone is characterised by

A. a whorl of several tentacles

B. many whorls of tentacles

C. irregularly places tentacles

D. the absence of tentacles

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

155. Comb plates of ctenophores possess

A. cilia for locomotion

B. cilia for filter feeding

C. teeth for crushing

D. teeth for fishing

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

156. What is present in mesoglea of ctenophores which make it a loose layer of cells?

A. Amoebocytes

B. Elastic cells

C. Nerve cells and muscle cells

D. All of these

Answer: D

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

A. Hydra and starfish

B. Ctenoplana and Beroe

C. Aurelia and Paramecium

D. Starfish and sea anemone

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

158. Parasitrc adaptation of flatworms is

A. anaerobic respiration

B. underdeveloped sense organ

C. resistant covering, cutile or integument

D. All of these

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

159. Turbellarian epiderms differs from that of a trematode due to

A. presence of rhabdites

B. presence of syncytium in trematodes

C. presence of cilia

D. Both (a) and (c)

Answer: A

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160. The terminal end of Fasciola is absent . The undigested food gets lost by

A. elimination through mouth

B. flame cells

C. diverticula

D. diffusion into surrounding mesenchyme

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

161. The disease bilharzia is an infectious disease leading to skin rash , bronchial cough , diarrhoea , etc. The causal organism of the disease is

A. Fasciola

B. Schistosoma

C. Echinococcus

D. Taenia

Answer: B

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162. Gut is found in all but not in one of the following taxonomic group of playhelminthes

A. Digenea

B. Cestoda

C. Turbellaria

D. Aspidogastrea

Answer: B

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163. Tapeworm does not possess digestive system as it

A. does not requires solid food

B. obtains food through general surface

C. does not require food

D. lives in intestine

Answer: D

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164. Tapeworm infesting intestine of animals obtain their nutrition

A. by ingesting food particles through their suckers

B. by scraping the intestinal walls with their suckers

C. by preparing food in their own bodies

D. by absorption of liquid food through their general body

Answer: D

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165. Suckers in tapeworm are meant for

A. attachment to intestinal wall

B. ingestion of food

C. attachment during locomotion

D. All of above

Answer: A

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166. In Taenia solium , the proximal portion of the oviduct that leads into the vagina is called

A. receptaculum seminis

B. uterus

C. fertilisation canal

D. vitellarium

Answer: A

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167. Apolysis is a process in Taenia for

A. regular detachment of proglottid from strobila

B. embryonic development

C. ingestion

D. infection to man

Answer: A

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168. Taenia solium is characterised by

A. absence of digestive tract

B. presence of hooks of adhesion

C. externally divides body

D. All of the above

Answer: D

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169. What is common amongst tapeworm , liver fluke and planarian ?

A. They all are segmented

B. They all are found in gut

C. They all have flattened bodies

D. They all have a coelom

Answer: C

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170. The roundworm can be called specialised and non-degenerative with reference to parasitism because

A. it has no respiratory organs

B. it is dioecoius

C. it has a straight , uncoiled alimentary canal

D. the cuticle over it body wall is resistant to digestive juices of the host

Answer: D

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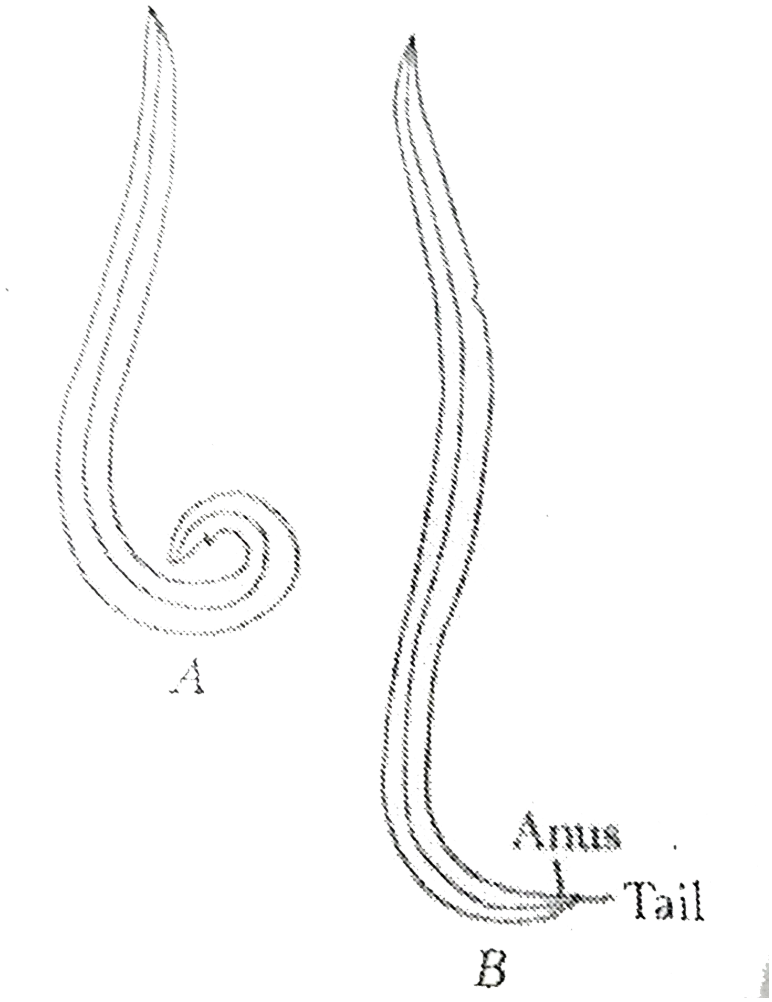
171. Identify the figure of the endoparsite given below and name the disease, which is

caused by this parasite



A. Ascaris :A -male , B-female ,Ascariasis

B. Ascaris : A-female , B-male ,Ascariasis

C. Wuchereria : A-male , B-female ,Elephantiasis

D. Wuchereria : A female, B-female ,Elephantiasis

Answer: A

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172. Eutey is a condition in which

A. the number of cells or number of nuclie remains constant for entire animal

B. the number of cells or number of nuclie remains constants for entire animal as well as for each organ

C. number of nuclei remains constant for entire animal

D. number of cells remains contant for entire animal

Answer: B

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173. Which one of the following characteristics is not correct for Nematods ?

A. Elongated cyclindrical body

B. Fixed number of cells in the body

C. Hermaphroditism

D. Pseudocoelomate

Answer: C

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174. The adult male of Ascaris can be identified externally by the presence of

A. pineal setae

B. fifty pairs of pre-anal papillae

C. five pairs of post-anal papillae

D. All of the above

Answer: D

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175. Enterobius vermicularis causes

A. loss of appetite

B. insomnia and hysteria

C. restlessness and inflammation of mucous membrane of infected region

D. All of these

Answer: D

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176. Which of the following groups have one or more animls which are not pseudocoelomate

A. Ascaris and Taenia

B. Enterobius and Wuchereria

C. Ancylostoma and Dracunculus

D. Ascaris and Ancylostoma

Answer: D

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177. In Dracunculus medinensis

A. female is short while male is long

B. secondary host is an arthopod

C. posterior end of female is straight and pointed

D. infection is transmitted through eggs

Answer: B

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178. Which of the following is not correctly matched ?

A. Loa loa - Subdermal - Connective tissues

B. Dracunculus medinensis - Monogenetic

C. Enterobius vermicularies - Oxyurasis

D. Ancylostoma - Feed upon blood

Answer: B

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179. A paraphytetic group includes

A. a single ancestral species and all of its descendents

B. si=ome, but not all members of a lineage

C. members that can be traced to many ancestral groups

D. different species which are linked through evolution

Answer: B

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180. Among the examples given below, select the set which includes animals developing from a two layered embryo (diploblastic)

A. Sea anemone , sea urchin , feather star

B. Hydra , starfish , basket star

C. Jelly fish , sea anemone and Hydra

D. Sea urchin , cake urchin and jelly fish

Answer: C

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181. A bilaterally symmetrical animal can be divided into mirror images by

A. any cut from its anterior of its posterior end

B. any cut from its dorsal to its ventral surface

C. only a cut through the midline of its body from its anterior to its posterior

end

D. only a cut through the midline of its body from its dorsal to its ventral surface

Answer: C

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182. Select the statement which is false regarding bilateral symmetry ?

A. Bilateral symmetry consists of the second major evolutionary advance in the animal body plan

B. Bilateral symmetry enables an animal to have a more streamlined shape

C. It allows an animal to concentrate the power of its muscles and appendages for producing motion in one direction

D. It is very common in phylum-Ctenophora

Answer: D

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183. Colons refers to

A. persistent blastocoel of blastula stage

B. a spongy mass of space filling cells

C. large fliud -filled space (or cavity) lying between the outer body wall and inner digestive tube lined by mesoderm

D. space betweensplit epithelium and mesothelium

Answer: C

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184. Cnidarians generally included the animals which are

A. radially symmetrical and triploblastic

B. radially symmetrical and diploblastic

C. bilaterally symmetrical and triploblastic

D. biradially symmetrical and diploblastic

Answer: B

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185. Among protostomes , cleavage of the fertilised eggs is

A. delayed while the eggs continous to mature

B. determinate , cells seperated after a few divisions develop into embryos

C. indeterminate , cells seperated after a few divisions into complete embryos

D. diploblastic

Answer: C

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186. Which one of the following statements is incorrect ?

A. Mesoglea is present in between ectoderm and endoderm in Obelia

B. Asterias exhibits radial symmetry

C. Fasciola is a pseudocoelomate animal

D. Taenia is a triploblastic animal

Answer: C

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187. What is the characteristics of deuterostomes ?

A. Spiral cleavage, Blastopore becoming mouth

B. Radial cleavage, blastopore becomng anus

C. Spiral cleavage , blastopore becoming anus

D. Radial cleavage, blastopore becomng mouth

Answer: B

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188. Which of the following is not descriptive of deuterostomes ?

A. Embryo divides by radial cleavage

B. Anus develops from the blastopore

C. Schizocoelous coelom

D. Includes echinderms and chordates

Answer: C

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189. Deuterostome condition and indeterminate radial cleavage are characteristics of

A. chordata, arthopoda and annelids

B. arthopods and echinoderms

C. chordates and echinoderms

D. chordates and arthopods

Answer: C

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190. Which one of the following grouops is deuterostomes ?

A. Annelida, Mollusca and Chordata

B. Annelida , Arthopoda and Mollusca

C. Arthopoda , Mollusca , Echinodermata

D. Echinodermata , Hermichordata, Chordata

Answer: D

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191. Among the statements given below, select the one which is incorrect about tapeworm ?

A. The body is divided into a number of proglottids

B. Each proglottid is able to perform all the vital functions of the body

C. Each repeated unit present is called somite

D. Body grow by the addition of new segments from the anterior end

Answer: C

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192. Heteronomous segmentation , i.e. the division of labour resulting in dissimilarity of the metameres of the different regions of the body, is found in the phyla

A. Cnidaria and Ctenophora

B. Ciliophora and Sporozoa

C. Protista and Porifera

D. Annelida and Arthopoda

Answer: D

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193. Choose the statements which is incorrect about homeothernic animals .

A. The body temperature in them is independent of the external environment

B. These animals undergo hibernation an aestivation

C. Their body temperature is derived from heat produced by the organism's own oxidative metabolism

D. The presence of body parts like feathers and blubbers prevent the diffusion if internally generated heat the external environment

Answer: B

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194. Poikilothermy is a phenomenon observed in

A. vertebrates like human beings and reptiles

B. invertibrates like earthworms and roundworms

C. invertibrates , fish, amphibians and reptiles

D. frogs and lizards

Answer: C

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195. Notochord is a

A. endodermally derived rod-like structure , formed on the ventral side

B. ectodermally derived rod-like structure , formed on the dorsal side

C. mesodermally derived rod-like structure formed on the dorsal side during embryonic development

D. mesodermally derived rod-like structure formed on the ventral side during embryonic development

Answer: C

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196. Chordate animal belong to phylum

A. Porifera

B. Hemichordata

C. Annelida and Platyheminthes

D. Cephalochordates , vertebrates and eurochordates

Answer: D

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197. Which of the following phylum are included in enterozoa

A. Annelida,Mollusca , Porifera

B. Porifera , Arthopoda , Mollusca

C. Mollusca , Arthopoda , Hemichordata

D. Echinodermata , Hemichordata , Porifera

Answer: C

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198. Which pair of cells is present in epidermis of Hydra but not in its endoderm

A. Gland cells and germ cells

B. Stinging cells and glands cells

C. Stinging cells and germ cells

D. Stinging cells and interstial cells

Answer: B

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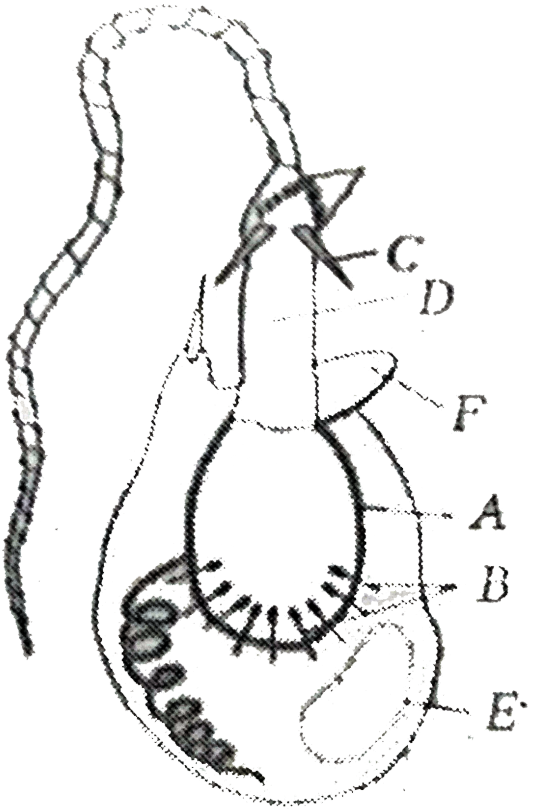
199. In the figure given below , a discharges enidoblast is shown, Identify which labelled part wil be



I. Barb

II. Shaft

III. Nematocyst

VI. Muscular fibrils

V. Nucleus

VI. Operculum

Choose the correct answer.

A. $\begin{matrix} I & II & III & IV & V & VI \\ C & B & A & E & F & D \end{matrix}$

B. $\begin{matrix} I & II & III & IV & V & VI \\ C & D & A & B & E & F \end{matrix}$

C. $\begin{matrix} I & II & III & IV & V & VI \\ B & E & A & F & D & C \end{matrix}$

D. $\begin{matrix} I & II & III & IV & V & VI \\ C & F & D & A & E & B \end{matrix}$

Answer: B

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200. A sponge can be distinguised from other animals in having

A. all possible body symmetries

B. subcellular body organisation

C. asexual mode of reproduction

D. numerous pores in their body

Answer: D

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201. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched ?

A. Amoebocytes - Transport food to non-feeding cells

B. Collar cells - Movement of water and filtering entry

C. Osculum - Control of water entry

D. Spicules - Skeletal supporting element

Answer: C

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202. Porocytes are special cells for the passage of

A. excretory products within body of the flatworms

B. sweat upon surface of mammalian epidermis

C. incoming water-current in the body of sponges

D. outgoing water-current on the top of sponges.

Answer: C

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203. In sponges prosopyle is

A. contractile element at the osculum

B. small canal which connects incurrent canal with radial canal

C. cel which forms lining of spongocoel

D. cell at the opening of incurrent canal

Answer: B

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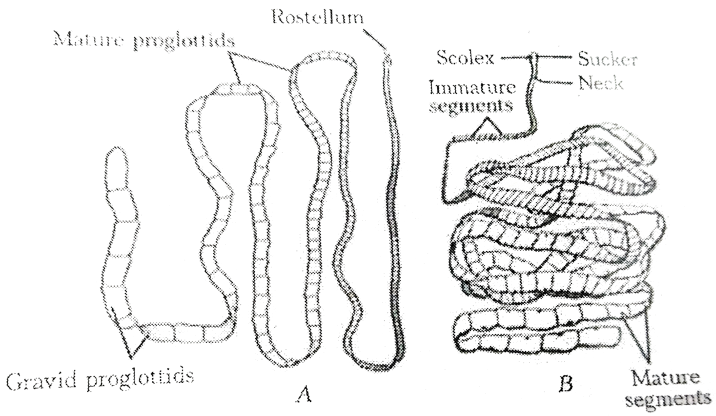
204. Identify the given figures. Which animals are their intermediate host ?



A. A-Taenia solium -sheep , B-Taenia saginata -Cattle

B. A-Taenia saginata-Pig , B-Taenia solium-Buffalo

C. A-Taenia solium -cattle , B-Taenia saginata -Dog

D. A-Taenia solium -Pig , B -Taenia saginata - Sheep

Answer: D

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205. In the members of phylum-Porifera

A. Sexes are not separated

B. fertilisation is internal and development is indirect

C. larva stage is found, which is morphologically different

D. All of these

Answer: D

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206. Which of the following is a false statement ?

A. All sponges are hermaphrodites

B. Choanocytes are hermaphrodites

C. Sponges are multicellular organims

D. Porocytes allow incurrent organisms

Answer: B

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207. The internal skeleton of Leucosolenia is formed of calcareous

A. monaxon (single -rayed) spicules

B. monaxon and tri-radiate (three-rayed) spicules

C. tri-radiate and quadri-radiate (four - rayed) spicules

D. monaxon, tri-radiate and quadri-radiate spicules

Answer: D

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208. The principle cell types present in the body wall of Leucosolenia are the

A. pinacocytes, porocytes , choanocytes , amoebocytes

B. pinacocytes , choanocytes, amoebocytes

C. choanocytes , nerve cells , amoebocytes , nephrocytes

D. choanocytes , porocytes , nephrocytes, amoebocytes

Answer: A

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209. Choose the incorrect pair from the following

A. Olynthus - Solitary phyothetical ancetral stage of sponge

B. Euplectella - Symbolises 'Till death we do not apart'

C. Trochophore - Free swimming larva of sponge

D. Leucosolenia - Sexual reproduction by syngamy

Answer: A

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210. Sponges are multicellular organisms yet they have no respiratory organs. This is due to the reason that

A. the nmode of respiration is anaerobic.

B. presence of highly porous body through which water flows.

C. limited reqiurement of oxygen, neglecting need of separate system for respiration

D. the respiratory organs become non-functional in marine water

Answer: B

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211. Which one of the following statement about all four of Spogilla , leech , dolphin and penguin is correct ?

A. Penguin is homeothermic , while the remaining three are poikilothermic

B. Leech is a freshwater form, while the remaining three are poikilothermic

C. Spongilla has special collar cells called choanocytes , which are not found in the

remaining three

D. All are bilaterally symmetrical animals

Answer: C

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212. Cnidarians exhibits two basic body forms called polyp and medusa. The polyp represents

A. asexually reproducing, sessile , cyclindrical form

B. sexually reproducing free-swimming form

C. sexually reproducing cyclindrical form

D. asexually reproducing umbrella-shaped form

Answer: A

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213. Recent biochemical evidence indicated that cnidarians , as well as sponges , might have evolved from protists quite independently from the animals . Which of the following also sugggests a separate origin ?

A. cnidarians are unsegmented

B. cnidarians have no nervous tissue

C. cnidarians are radially symmetrical

D. cnidarians have gastrovascular cavity

Answer: C

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214. Hydra/Obelia is

A. diploblastic, bilaterally symmetrical and acoelomate

B. diploblastic , bilaterally symmetrical and aceolomate

C. triploblastic, radially symmetrical coelomate

D. triploblastic, bilaterally symmetrical and coelomate

Answer: A

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215. If a Hydra is cut into two parts

A. Mouth and basal disc develop at any end

B. Mouth and basal disc develop according to premouth and basal disc in parent

Hydra

C. Hydra without mouth and basal disc

D. None of these

Answer: B

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216. Choose the false statements .

A. The number of tentacles of Obelia medusa are 16

B. Manubrium and velum are the parts of medusa

C. The hydranth of Obelia bears 24 tentacles

D. Metagenesis occurs in Hydra

Answer: D

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217. Identify and tick the option which is incorrect feature of medusae.

A. The medusae have marginal tentacles

B. The mouth is ventrally located on the surface of a small umbrella-like structure

C. They are modified zooids meant for sexual reproduction

D. The medusae of Obelia bear 16 tentacles in addition to tentaculocytes

Answer: B

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218. In the life history of Aurelia, the correct chronological sequence of larva stages is

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219. Which of the following is true ?

A. Ephyra Scyphostoma Planula

B. Scyphostoma Ephyra Planula

C. Planula Scyphostoma Ephyra

D. Planula Scyphostoma Ephyra

Answer: C

View Text Solution

220. Which of the following statements is not true ?

A. Coral reefs occur in tropical seas

B. cnidarians crab cannot live without the hermit crab

C. Hermit crab benefits by being protected by sea anemone

D. Both are competing to occupy the empty shell

Answer: D

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221. Which of the following statements is incorrect about ctenophora ?

A. Statocysts are present in aboral region

B. They have bilateral symmetry

C. Tentacles contain cnidoblasts

D. They are acoelomates

Answer: C

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222. Nuda and Beroe are members of class-Nuda of phylum -ctenphora . The statements given below give some of their important features. Pick out the one which is incorrect ?

A. They have a highly branched gastrovascular cavity

B. They lack tentacles

C. Nudo has a thimble-shaped body

D. Beroe is commonly called swimming eye of cat

Answer: C

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223. Among the statements given below find ou which one is not true about Pleurobrachia ?

A. They have a transparent body

B. They have short, hollow tentacle

C. Their body is pear or walnut-shaped

D. They are common marine pelagic forms

Answer: B

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224. A proglottid is called gravid proglottid , when it has

A. both male and female reproductive unit well developed

B. only female reproductive unitswell developed

C. only male reproductive unit well developed

D. branched uterus filled with fertilised eggs

Answer: D

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225. What is correct about Taenia?

A. Male organs occur in posterior proglottid

B. Male organs occur in anterior proglottids

C. Female organs occur in anterior proglottids

D. Mature proglottids contain both male nd female organs

Answer: D

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226. Unlike other trematodes , Schistosoma haematobium is dioecious and

A. male lives in the pelvic veins

B. female lives in the pelvic veins

C. female is larger than male and encloss male in its gynaecphoral canal

D. the larger male retains the smaller female in its gynaecophoral canal

Answer: D

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227. What is true for Taenia solium ?

A. It sucks food from host by means of oral suckers

B. It has head, neck and thorax, Abdomen is absent

C. Onchospheres are highly resistant and can withstand boiling temperature

D. The animal has no mouth , alimentary canal and anus

Answer: D

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228. Which of the following is not a feature of phylum-Aschelminthes ?

A. They ate triploblastic and pseudocoelomate

B. The roundworm bear a straight alimentry tract with a terminal mouth and anus

C. The body is segmented

D. A circulatory system and respiratory organs are absent

Answer: C

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229. Phasmids are

A. multicellular glands located on lateral sides of the posterior end of the worms

B. unicellular glands located on medial side of the anterior

C. unicellular glands located on lateral sides of the posterior end of the worms

D. multicellular glands located on medial side of the anterior ends of the worms

Answer: C

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230. The two longitudinal excretory canals in roundworm are connected

A. posteriorly by a transverse canalicular network

B. anteriorly by a transverse canalicular network

C. posteriorly by a longitudinal canalicular network

D. anteriorly by a medial transverse section

Answer: B

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231. The reproductive organ of Ascaris comprise

A. one pair of testes in male and one pair of ovaries in female

B. a single testis in male and one pair of ovaries in female

C. one pair of testes in male and a single ovary in female

D. a single testis in male and a single ovary in female

Answer: B

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232. Identify the statement which is not a silent feature of reproduction in Ascaris

A. Female Ascaris is didephic

B. Male Ascaris is monarchic with a single testis

C. The formation of gametes in Ascaris is telogenic

D. Fertilisation occur in the stomach of host

Answer: D

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233. The sequence of layers of body wall in Ascaris is

A. Cuticle- Epidermis - Longitudinal muscle layer

B. Cuticle - Epidermis - Circular muscle layer

C. Cuticle- Epiderms -Longitudinal muscle layer - Circular muscle layer

D. Cuticle -Epiderms -Circular muscle layer - Longitudinal muscle layer

Answer: A

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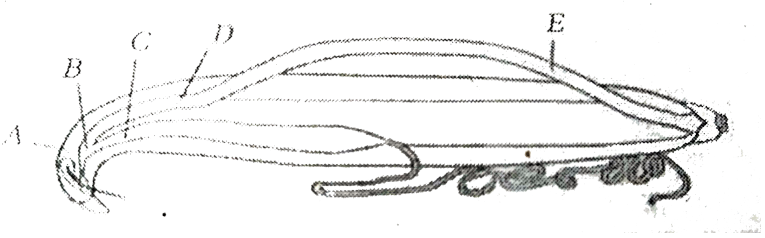
234. The figure given below illustrates the male reproductive system of Ascaris . Identify the parts indicated A-E and mark the correct code.



A. A-Penial spicule , B-Cloaca , C-Seminal vesicle ,D-Rectum , E-Cut body wall

B. A-Penial sac , B-Penial spicule , C-Rectum , D-Ejaculatory duct , E-Intestine

C. A-Penial sac , B-Cloaca ,C-Ejaculatory duct , D-Rectum , E-Intestine

D. A-Penial Spicule , B-Penial sac , C-Cloaca , D-Ejaculatory duct , E-Rectum

Answer: C

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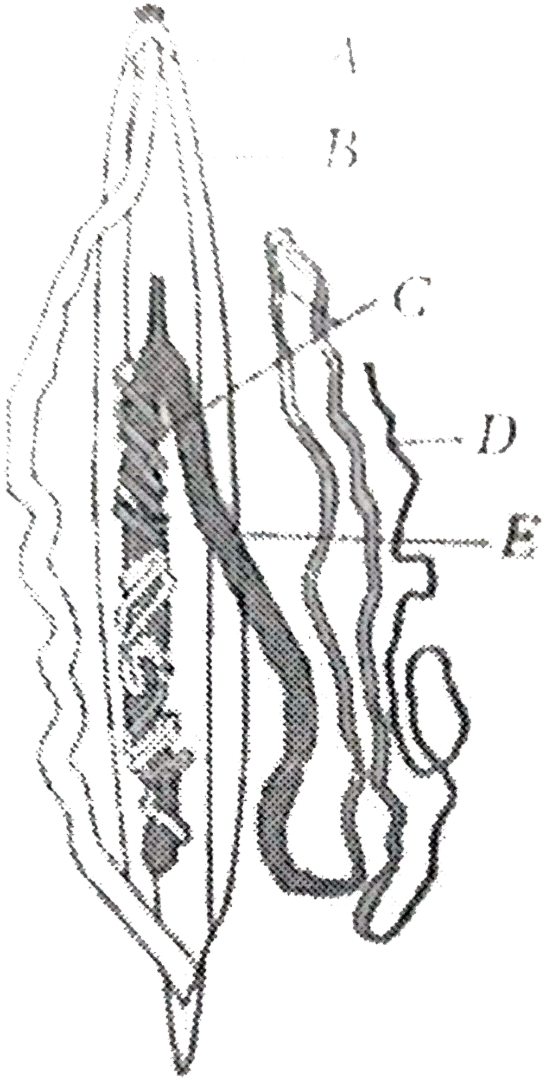
235. The figure given below shows the female reproductive system in Ascaris .



Identify the parts indicated (A-E) and select the correct code .

A. A-Cut body wall , B-Pharynx , C-Lips , D-Oviduct , E-Ovary

B. A-Pharnyx , B-Lateral line , C-Oviduct , D-Ovary ,E-Uterus containing eggs

C. A-Body wall , B-Lateral line , C-Ovary , D-Oviduct , e-Uterus containing eggs

D. A-Pharynx , B-Lateral line , C-Oviduct , D-Ovary , E-Intestine

Answer: B

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236. The route through which developmental stage of Ascaris pass in man

A. Outside $\rightarrow$ Trachea $\rightarrow$ Lung $\rightarrow$ Heart $\rightarrow$ Liver $\rightarrow$ Intestine $\rightarrow$ Outside

B. Outside $\rightarrow$ Intestine $\rightarrow$ Liver $\rightarrow$ Heart $\rightarrow$ Lung $\rightarrow$ Intestine $\rightarrow$ Outside

C. Outside $\rightarrow$ Oesophagus $\rightarrow$ Stomach $\rightarrow$ Heart $\rightarrow$ Lung $\rightarrow$ Liver $\rightarrow$ Intestine $\rightarrow$ Outside

D. Outside $\rightarrow$ Mouth $\rightarrow$ Intestine $\rightarrow$ Liver $\rightarrow$ Lung $\rightarrow$ Heart $\rightarrow$ Trachea $\rightarrow$ Outside

Answer: B

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237. Which is not true of Ascaris infection

A. More common in children

B. Does not produce tonsilitis

C. Number can be 500-5000

D. Infection is cured even without medication

Answer: D

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238. Pick out the statement which is incorrect about the filarial worm (Wuchereria bancrofti) or the disease caused by it .

A. The adults live in human lymph vessel and lymph glands

B. Its common intermediate host is female Culex mosquito

C. It can be treated by the drug albendazole, diethylcarbamazine , etc.

D. The disease caused by this worm shows non-specific symptoms such as eosinophilia , nausea , asthma , fainting etc.

Answer: D

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239. The common name for Enterobius vermicularies is pin worm. Identify the

statement among the ones given below which is incorrect about this worm .

A. This worm inhabits human caecum , colon, appendix and rectum

B. Its larvae appear in cutaneous blood in midnight

C. Pinworm causes itching of anal parts

D. It is monogenetic

Answer: B

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240. Which on of the following statements about the characeristics of given sponges is not related to it ?

A. Euspongia found in warm shallow water of the sea. Used as sound absorbers in cinema halls.

B. Leucosolenia It is the smallest and simplest colonial sponge.

C. Spongilla a freshwater sponge. Often green due to symbiotic algae

D. Euplectella show commensalism with shrimps of genus spongicola .The siliceous spicules when present are never six-rayed

Answer: D

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241. Which of the following statements is incorrect about the class-Hydrozoa of phylum - Cnidaria ?

A. They lack a stomodaeum and the gastrovascular cavity is without partitions and nematodes

B. The mesogloea is cellular and seen as a thick transient layer

C. The highest degree of polymorphism in phylum-Cnidria is shown by the

organisms of this class

D. Gametes in the organisms of thi class are epidermal in origin

Answer: B

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242. Ascaris is monogenetic , i.e. no intermidiate host is involved for development. The egg of Ascaris shows various characteristics features.

Among the statement given below, identify the one which is false about the egg of Ascaris lumbricoides.

A. The egg develops into rhabditis form of larva

B. Embryonated egg is an infective stage

C. The egg has got three protective coverings

D. The inner membrane of the egg is made of chitin

Answer: D

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243. Select the statement which is incorrect about liver fluke (Fasciloa hepatica).

A. It has a flat, leaf -like body with dull pink-ground colour and brown border

B. The oral cone present contains mouth and two suckers

C. Inbetween the acetabulum and the oral sucker, a midventral genopore or genitial opening is present

D. Duirng breeding season , a temporary opening called opening of kauler canal is seen on the ventral surface

Answer: D

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244. Choose the correct statement with reference to Ascaris

A. Hatching of embryos takes place in the stomach due to lytic enzyme

B. Adulthood is reached inside the body of the host in ten days time

C. Development and muolting takes place in the alveoli of lungs

D. Hatching of embro takes place within ten hours

Answer: C

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245. Indicate the correct statement pertaining to Ascaris.

A. Snail is the secondary host of Ascaris

B. A larva stage of Ascaris is swallowed by cattle which in turn infects human biengs

C. The eggs of Ascaris containing second stage juvenile larva when swallowed by man become infective

D. Once inside the intestine the Ascaris larva directly develops into an adult without entering other organs of the host

Answer: C

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246. Find out the incorrect match.

A. Wuchereria bancrofti - Ovoviviparous

B. Loa loa - Cyclops is the secondary host.

C. Dracunculus medinensis - Formation of blisters on arms

D. Enterobius vermicularis - Monogenetic

Answer: B

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Chapter Exercises Taking It Together Medical Entrances Special Format Questions Statement Based Questions

1. Read the following statements .

I. In Porifera excretion mainly occurs by diffusion

II. Sponges are ammonotelic animals.

III. Sponges are filter feeders also known as suspension feeders.

Which of the statements given above are correct ?

A. I and II

B. I and III

C. II and III

D. I, II and III

Answer: D

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2. From the given set of statements identify the statements are true and false.

I. Opening of osculum is regulated partly by myocytes.

II. Scleroblasts of sponges occur in the mesohyl layer.

III. Sponges do not possess muscular tissue .

IV. Pinacocytes are involves in capturing of food in sponges.

A. I and II are true, III and IV are false

B. II and IV are true , I and III are false

C. I, IV , III are true , II is false

D. I,II, III are true, IV is false

Answer: D

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3. Which of the following phyla possess multicellular organ grade level of organisation ?

I. Platyhelminthes

II. Porifera

III. Nematoda

IV. Protozoa

A. I, II and III

B. I and II

C. II and IV

D. I and III

Answer: D

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4. Scypha belongs in a group of animals which are best described as

I. multicellular without any tissue organisation.

II. Mostly marine and having collared cells.

IV. Circulatory system constitued by intercommunicating cavities in the body.

A. I and II

B. I and III

C. II and III

D. I,II and III

Answer: D

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5. Identify the given canal system by the course of water current in sponges , represented as A,B and C. Choose the correct code.

I. Ingressing water $\xrightarrow[\text{ostia}]{\text{Through}}$ Spongocoel $\xrightarrow[\text{osculum}]{\text{Through}}$ To outside

II. Ingressing water $\xrightarrow[\text{ostia}]{\text{Dermal}}$ Incurrent canals $\xrightarrow[\text{prosopyles}]{}$ Flagellated chambers $\rightarrow$ Apopyle

$\rightarrow$ Excurrent canals $\xrightarrow{\text{Osculum}}$ To outside.

III. Ingressing water $\xrightarrow[\text{ostia}]{\text{Dermal}}$ Incurrent canals $\xrightarrow{\text{Prosopyles}}$ Radial canals $\xrightarrow{\text{Apopyles}}$ Spongocoel $\xrightarrow{\text{Osculum}}$ To outside.

A. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C \\ \text{Sycon} & \text{Leucon} & \text{Ascon} \end{matrix}$

B. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C \\ \text{Leucon} & \text{Ascon} & \text{Sycon} \end{matrix}$

C. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C \\ \text{Ascon} & \text{Leucon} & \text{Sycon} \end{matrix}$

D. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C \\ \text{Sycon} & \text{Ascon} & \text{Leucon} \end{matrix}$

Answer: C

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6. Animals developing from three cellular layers are called as triploblastic animals. Identify the animals

I. Annelida

II. Cnidaria

III. Mollusca

IV. Porifera

A. I, II and III

B. I and II

C. II and IV

D. I and III

Answer: D

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7. Which of the following examples given below belongs to largest class of sponge. Identify the correct option.

I. Spongia

II. Euspongia

III. Cliona

IV. Euplectella

A. I, II and III

B. II, III and IV

C. Only IV

D. III and IV

Answer: A

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8. Which one of the following is not a differnece between a sponge and Metazoa ?

I. Division of labour

II. Cell division

III. Sponges do not contain blood

IV. Cell organisation

A. I, II and III are correct

B. II and IV are incorrect

C. Only IV is correct

D. III and IV are correct

Answer: A

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9. The radial symmetry is observed in

I. Platyhelminthes

II. Coelenterates

III. Aschelminthes

IV . Echinoderms

A. II and IV

B. II, III and IV

C. I, II and III

D. I, III and IV

Answer: A

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10. Study the following statements about Adamsia and select your answer from the answer codes:

1. It is a parasite

2. It is an example of commensalims

3. It is called sea anemone

4. It is called hermit crab

Answer codes :

A. II and III

B. I and II

C. III and IV

D. I and IV

Answer: A

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11. The body of an individual can be divided into equal halves by any plane pasing through the center from top to bottom. This type of symmetry is found in

I. Cnidaria

II. Echinodermata

III. Coelenterata

IV. Mammals

A. I, II and III

B. I and II

C. II and IV

D. I and III

Answer: A

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12. The following are the features associated with Cnidaria.

I. Radial symmetry

II. The presence of gastrovascular cavity

III. Animals are in either of the two forms - polyp and medusa or both.

IV. Alternation of generations in their history

WHich of the above are true of Metridium ?

A. I, II and IV

B. I and II

C. II and III

D. All of these

Answer: B

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13. Select the total number of correct statements from the following about coelenterates.

I. Most of the coelenterates are solitary

II. They (coelenterates) have three types of nematoblasts

III. The interstitial cells present are undifferentiated mesenchyme cells with a capability to convert in any type of epithelial cells.

IV. Non-polar neurons are scattered irregular

in the body.

V. They exhibit alterantion of generation

A. 4

B. 3

C. 1

D. 5

Answer: B

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14. Which of the following animals have constant body temperature independent of their external environment ?

I. Rabbit

II. Pigeon

III. Frog ltbRrgt IV. Lizard

A. I, II and III

B. I and II

C. II and IV

D. I and III

Answer: B

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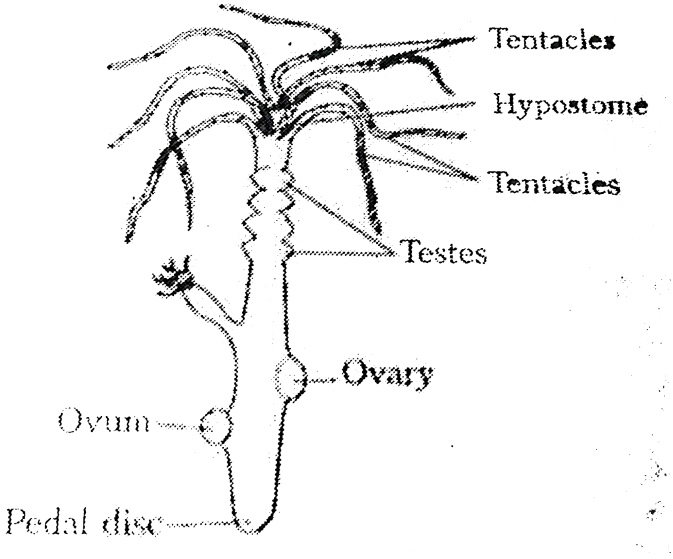
15. Observe the diagram given below and select the correct statements .



I. The nematocysts are present in epidermis as

well as basal disc of Hydra

II. Hydra shows the presence of 8-12 tentacles.

III. Medusae of Hydra reproduce both by sexual and asexual method.

IV. Hypostome is the most sensitive region in the body of Hydra.

V. The pedal or basal disc helps in attachment as its shows the presnce of a glandular zone which secretes adhesives.

A. I, IV and V

B. I, III and V

C. I,II and III

D. II,III and IV

Answer: C

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16. Which of the following are Platyhelminthes ?

I. Dugesia

II. Fasciola

III. Taenia

IV. Ameoba

A. I, II and III

B. I and II

C. II and IV

D. I and III

Answer: A

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17. Given below are the pair of phyla with their body cavities.

	Phylum	Body cavity
$I.$	Platyhelminthes	$-$Pseudocoel
$II.$	Annelida	$-$Schizocoel
III	Nematoda	$-$No body cavity
$IV.$	Echinodermata	$-$Enterocoel

Choose the option with the correct codes

A. I, II and III

B. I and II

C. II and IV

D. I and III

Answer: C

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18. Which one requires intermediate host : 1. Dugesia 2. Schistosoma 3. Echinococcus 4. Ancylostoma 5. Wuchereria.

A. III and IV

B. I and IV

C. III and V

D. II and V

Answer: D

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19. From the given set of statement,identify the correct ones.

I. Rediae, cercaria, miracidium and bipinnaria are the larval stages of flatworms.

II. Mehlis' gland in tapeworm is associated with reproduction

III. Cestodes are distinguished from other flatworm by the absence of digestive system

IV. Pseudocolom is primary coelum derived from blastocoel of the embryo and occurs in Taenia.

A. I and II

B. II and III

C. I, III and IV

D. II, III and IV

Answer: B

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20. Which of the following statements regarding animals are correct ?

I. Animals cells do not possess a cell wall.

II. Animals have autotrophic nutrition.

IIIgt Animals require oxygen for aerobic respiration .

IV. Animals are unicellular euckaryotes.

A. I, II and III

B. I ad II

C. II and IV

D. I and III

Answer: D

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21. Choose the correct statements related to Schistosoma.

I Male is longer than female.

II. Male has gynaecophoric canal for holding female.

III. Male is broader than female.

A. Only I

B. I and II

C. II and III

D. Only III

Answer: C

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22. Choose the correct statements regarding Taenia solium

I. Scolex is present at the posteriormost end of the body.

II. Alimentary canal is absent in all stages of its life cycle.

III. Aerobic respiration is found and gaseous exchange takes place through general body

surface.

IV. The excretory system consists of long canals, capillaris and the protonephridia or flame cells.

A. II and IV

B. I, II and IV

C. I and IV

D. I and II

Answer: A

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23. Given below are few characteristic features of phylum -Platyhelminthes.

I. The presence of ectodermal, endodermal and mesodermal layer.

II. The presence of hydroskeleton.

III. Bilateral symmetry

IV. Complete digestive system.

A. II and IV

B. I, II and III

C. Only III

D. Only I

Answer: B

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24. Read the following statements about Ascaris .

I. It spreads through contaminated food and water.

II. Its symptoms include nausea, include nausea, vomitting, welling in the gums and

enlargement of the liver.

III. It can be treated by drugs such as oil of Chenopodium.

IV. It exhibits aberrant migration.

Choose the option with correct statement.

A. I, II and III

B. I and II

C. II and IV

D. I, III and IV

Answer: D

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25. Which of the following statements are true for guinea worm ?

I. Dignestic parasite whose intermediate host is Cyclops.

II. It causes elephantiasis

III.It is also called fiery serpent.

IV. Digentic parasite whose intermediate host is female Culex mosquito.

A. I and IV

B. II and III

C. I and III

D. III and IV

Answer: C

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26. Identify the correct example(s) of Nematoda.

I. Loa loa

II. Trichinella

III. Nectonema

IV. Chaetonotus

A. Only IV

B. I and II

C. III and IV

D. All of these

Answer: B

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27. Which of the following are filarical worms ?

I. Wuchereria

II. Loa loa

III. Onchocerrca volvulus

IV Enterobius

A. I and III

B. I, II and IV

C. I, II and III

D. II, III and IV

Answer: C

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28. Select the statement which is correct about Ancylostoma duodenale.

I. They worms live in the lymphatic system of humans.

II. They follow a digestic life cycle.

III. They larva of the animal enters into the host body after boring through the skin.

IV . No proper treatment for the disease caused by its infection is known

A. I, II and III

B. II,III and IV

C. I, II and IV

D. Only IV

Answer: C

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29. Identify among the statements given below which one is incorrect about phylum-Ctenophora.

I. They are acoelomate and diploblastic animals with tissue grade levelof body organisation.

II. They exhibit bilateral symmetry

III. They show the presence of a gelatinous mesogloea between epidermis and gastrodermal tissue layers.

IV. They have transparent ctenophores which show bioluminescence.

A. I, II and III

B. Only I

C. II and IV

D. I and III

Answer: B

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Chapter Exercises Taking It Together Medical Entrances Special Format Questions Match The Columns

1. Match the following Columns .

Column I (Phylum)	Column II (Level of organisation)
A. Porifera	1. Cell tissue
B. Protozoa	2. Protoplasmic
C. Cnidaria	3. Organ system
D. Chordata	4. Cellular

A. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 4 & 2 & 1 & 3 \end{matrix}$

B. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 \end{matrix}$

C. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{matrix}$

D. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 3 & 2 & 4 & 1 \end{matrix}$

Answer: A

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2. Match the following Columns .

Column I	Column II
A. Archaeocytes	1. Storage cells
B. Chromocytes	2. Amoebocytes with branched pseudopodia
C. Thesocytes	3. Totipotent
D. Collenocytes	4. Pigmented amoebocytes

A. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 4 \end{matrix}$

B. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 \end{matrix}$

C. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{matrix}$

D. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{matrix}$

Answer: B

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3. Match the following Columns .

Column I	Column II
A. Venus flower basket	1. *Spongilla*
B. Glass rope sponge	2. *Euspongia*
C. Freshwater sponge	3. *Cliona*
D. Boring sponge	4. *Hyalonema*
E. Bath sponge	5. *Euplectella*

A.

A	B	C	D	E
5	4	1	3	2

B.

A	B	C	D	E
1	2	4	5	3

C.

A	B	C	D	E
4	1	3	2	5

D.

A	B	C	D	E
3	5	2	4	1

Answer: A

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4. Match the following Columns .

	Column I		Column II
A.	Calcarea	1.	Six-rayed siliceous spicules
B.	Demospongiae	2.	Spongin fibres aragonite and siliceous spicules
C.	Sclerospongiae	3.	Spongin fibres and siliceous spicules
D.	Hexactinellida	4.	Aragonite spicules

A. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{matrix}$

B. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 2 & 4 & 3 & 1 \end{matrix}$

C.
A	B	C	D
3	2	1	4

D.
A	B	C	D
4	3	2	1

Answer: D

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5. Match the following Columns .

	Column I	Column II
A.	10 hooked larva	1. *Taenia*
B.	Acetabulum	2. Cycliophora
C.	Bladderworm	3. Sucker in *Cestoda*
D.	Hydatid worm	4. *E. granulossus*

A.
A	B	C	D
2	3	1	4

B. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{matrix}$

C. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{matrix}$

D. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 3 & 1 & 4 & 2 \end{matrix}$

Answer: A

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6. Match the following Columns .

Column I	Column II
A. Flame cells	1. Sponges
B. Collar cells	2. *Hydra*
C. Stinging cells	3. *Planaria*
	4. *Ascaris*

A.
A	B	C
3	1	2

B.
A	B	C
3	1	4

C.
A	B	C
3	4	1

D.
A	B	C
3	2	4

Answer: A

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7. Match the following Columns .

Column I	Column II
A. *Fasciola hepatica*	1. Sheep liver fluke
B. *Fasciola gigantica*	2. Cattle liver fluke
C. *Fasciolopsis buski*	3. Intestinal fluke
D. *Schistosoma mansoni*	4. Human blood fluke

A. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 1 & 4 & 3 & 2 \end{matrix}$

B. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{matrix}$

C. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{matrix}$

D. None of the above

Answer: B

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8. Match the following Columns .

Column I (Cells)	Column II (Functions)
A. Epitheliomuscular cells	1. Totipotent
B. Glandular cells	2. Unique cells of phylum-Coelenterata
C. Interstitial cells	3. Main cells of epidermis with the ability of contraction
D. Cnidoblasts	4. Secretion
E. Sensory cells	5. Conduction of stimulus

A. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D & E \\ 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 5 \end{matrix}$

B. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D & E \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{matrix}$

C. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D & E \\ 5 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{matrix}$

D. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D & E \\ 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 5 \end{matrix}$

Answer: A

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9. Match the generic name listed under Column I with the common name given under Column II. Choose the answer which givesthe correct combination of the alphabets of the two Columns.

	Column I (Genus)		Column II (Common name)
A.	*Millepora*	1.	Sea wasp
B.	*Pennatula*	2.	Blue coral
C.	*Heliopora*	3.	Sea pen
D.	*Chiropsalmus*	4.	Stinging coral

A.
A	B	C	D
4	2	3	1

B.
A	B	C	D
2	3	4	1

C.
A	B	C	D
4	3	2	1

D.
A	B	C	D
3	2	4	1

Answer: C

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10. Match the following Columns .

Column I	Column II
A. Eyeworms	1. *Trichuris*
B. Whipworm	2. *Dracunculus medinensis*
C. Guineaworm	3. *Enterobius*
D. Scatworm	4. *Loa loa*

A. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{matrix}$

B. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{matrix}$

C. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 \end{matrix}$

D. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 \end{matrix}$

Answer: A

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11. Match the following Columns .

Column I (Symmetry)	Column II (Phylum)
A. Asymmetry	1. Arthropoda
B. Radial symmetry	2. Ctenophora
C. Biradial symmetry	3. Cnidaria
D. Bilateral symmetry	4. Porifera

A. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 4 & 2 & 3 & 1 \end{matrix}$

B. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 \end{matrix}$

C. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 3 & 2 & 4 & 1 \end{matrix}$

D. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{matrix}$

Answer: A

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12. Match the following Columns .

Column I (Phylum)	Column II (Body cavity)
A. Platyhelminthes	1. Enterocoel
B. Nematoda	2. No body cavity
C. Annelida	3. Pseudocoel
D. Echinodermata	4. Schizocoel

A. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 4 & 2 & 3 & 1 \end{matrix}$

B. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 \end{matrix}$

C. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{matrix}$

D.

A	B	C	D
3	2	4	1

Answer: B

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13. Match the following Columns .

Column I	Column II
A. Mollusca	1. Prawn
B. Annelida	2. *Pila*
C. Arthropoda	3. Earthworm
D. Platyhelminthes	4. *Fasciola*

A.

A	B	C	D
1	3	4	2

B.

A	B	C	D
2	3	1	4

C.
A	B	C	D
1	2	3	4

D.
A	B	C	D
4	3	2	1

Answer: B

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Chapter Exercises Taking It Together Medical Entrances Special Format Questions Assertion And Reason

1. Assertion Haemocoel in Arthropoda is not lined by the mesodermal epithelium .

Reason Arthropods possess only true coelom .

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is true, but Reason is False

D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true.

Answer: C

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2. Assertion : Metamerism is the characteristic of annelida

Reason : Metamerism is one type of body segmentation

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is true, but Reason is False

D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true.

Answer: C

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3. Assertion Endotherms are cold-blooded animals.

Reason Ectotherms can tolerate broad range of environmental temperature

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is true, but Reason is False

D. Both Assertion is false, but Reason are false

Answer: D

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4. Assertion Hydra is a diploblastic animals .

Reason Hydra is derived from two germ layers.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is true, but Reason is False

D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true.

Answer: A

5. Assertion(A): In sponges, archaeocytes are totipotent.

Reason(R): They give rise to all types of amoebocytes and are self replicating.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of

Assertion

C. Assertion is true, but Reason is False

D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true.

Answer: A

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6. Assertion : Sponges belong to Porifera

Reason : Sponges have canal system

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is true, but Reason is False

D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true.

Answer: B

7. Assertion Spongilla and Leucosolenia are structurally similar sponges

Reason In Spongilla and Leucosolenia, body is radially symmetrical.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of

Assertion

C. Assertion is true, but Reason is False

D. Both Assertion is false, but Reason are false

Answer: D

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8. Assertion Sponges are less specialised ones.

Reason Sponges show least power of regeneration.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is true, but Reason is False

D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true.

Answer: C

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9. Assertion : Sponges do not show any animal nature.

Reason : Sponges are sessile with no apparent way of capturing food or eliminating water

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of

Assertion

C. Assertion is true, but Reason is False

D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true.

Answer: D

10. Assertion In Hydra, both pseudopodia and flagella occur in sensory cells.

Reason Pseudopodia and flagella are for sexual reproduction in Hydra.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is true, but Reason is False

D. Both Assertion is false, but Reason are false

Answer: D

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11. Assertion The coelenteron of Hydra is called gastrovascular cavity.

Reason Hydra is a monoblastic animal.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of

Assertion

C. Assertion is true, but Reason is False

D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true.

Answer: C

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12. Assertion Medusa of Obelia is carnivorous . Reason Digestion is both extracellular and intracellular.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is true, but Reason is False

D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true.

Answer: B

13. Assertion : Coelenterates shown altermation of generation.

Reason : In coelenterates, asexual generation is followed by sexual generation

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of

Assertion

C. Assertion is true, but Reason is False

D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true.

Answer: A

14. Assertion Hydatid vesicle is the characteristic of Echinococcus for absroption Hydatid cyst can remain for several years within the human body.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is true, but Reason is False

D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true.

Answer: B

15. Assertion Taenia solium has a characteristic uterus.

Reason The uterus is present in gravid proglottid.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of

Assertion

C. Assertion is true, but Reason is False

D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true.

Answer: B

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16. Assertion In Fasciola hepatica, digestion is intracellular.

Reason It has a complete digestive system.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is true, but Reason is False

D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true.

Answer: C

17. Assertion Paragonimus is known as lung fluke.

Reason Lung fluke spends its life in invertebrates lung.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of

Assertion

C. Assertion is true, but Reason is False

D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true.

Answer: C

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18. Assertion Scolex with hooks are present in Taenia

Reason Structure of scolex gives Taenia more surface area for absorption.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is true, but Reason is False

D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true.

Answer: C

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19. Assertion Nematodes are different from flatworms

Nematodes are commonly called as roundworms.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of

Assertion

C. Assertion is true, but Reason is False

D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true.

Answer: B

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20. Assertion Telogonic is a condition of ovary

Reason The telogonic gonad is found in Ascaris.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is true, but Reason is False

D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true.

Answer: D

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21. Assertion Copulatory bursa is present in male Ancylostoma

Reason Copulatory bursa helps in copulation.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is true, but Reason is False

D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true.

Answer: A

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22. Assertion A parasitic disease elephantiasis can be identified with enormous growth in different body parts especially in limbs .

Reason Elephantiasis is caused by the excess secretion of growth hormone.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is true, but Reason is False

D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true.

Answer: C

23. Assertion : Calabar swelling is caused by eye worm

Reason : Loa loa is called the 'eye worm'

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is true, but Reason is False

D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true.

Answer: B

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24. Assertion Power of locomotion is poor in Ascaris. Reason The body wall of Ascaris has cuticle, but lacks circular muscles.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is true, but Reason is False

D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true.

Answer: A

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

A. Coelenterata

B. Porifera

C. Mollusca

D. Protozoa

Answer: B

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2. Metagenesis referes to

A. the presence of different morphic forms

B. alternation of generation between asexual and sexual phases of an

organism

C. occurrence of a drastic changes in form during post-embryonic development

D. the presence of a segmented body and parthenogenetic mode of reproduction

Answer: B

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3. Which one of the following group of animals is homeothermic ?

A. Reptiles

B. Amphibians

C. Birds

D. Fishes

Answer: C

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4. Third stage larva of Wuchereria bancrofti carried by culex mosquito is called

A. cysticercus

B. merozoite

C. microfilariae

D. trophozoite

Answer: C

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5. Which one of the following statements is incorrect ?

A. Insects have one pairs os antenna

B. Millipedes possess two pairs of appendages in each segment of the body

C. Prawns have two pairs of antenna

D. Animals belonging to the phylum-Porifera have nematocyst

Answer: D

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6. Which one is also called Hookworm

A. Ancylostoma

B. Enterobius

C. Rhabditis

D. Ascaris

Answer: A

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7. The cercarial stage of liverfluke is produced by

A. sexual reproduction

B. asexual multiplication

C. binary fission

D. parthenogenesis

Answer: B

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8. Which of the following is a mismatch pair

A. Scales-Reptilia

B. Comb plates-Mollusca

C. Choanoctyes-Porifera

D. Parapodia-Annelida

Answer: B

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9. Which of the following exhibits metagenesis

A. Hydra

B. Adamsia

C. Aurelia

D. Obelia

Answer: A

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

A. Echinoderms

B. Ctenophora

C. Cephalochordata

D. Cnidaria

Answer: D

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11. Cellular organisation of body is present in

A. Annelida

B. Platyhelminthes

C. Porifera

D. None of the above

Answer: C

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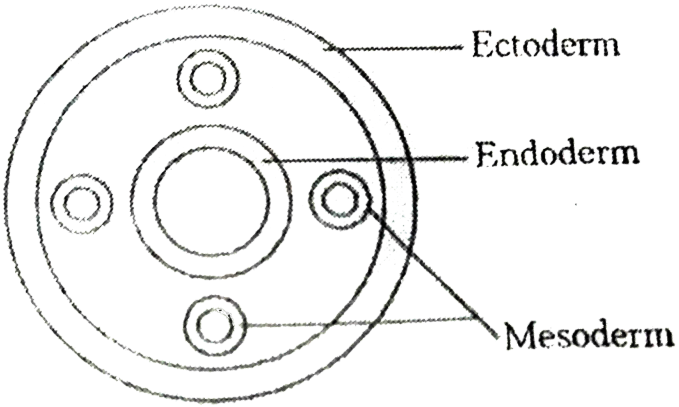
12. The kind of coelom represented in the diagram is charcteristic of



A. earthworm

B. cockroach

C. woundworm

D. tapeworm

Answer: C

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13. Match the following Columns

Column I	Column II
A. Incomplete digestive system	1. Sponges
B. Cellular level of organisation	2. Coelenterates
C. Radial symmetry	3. Annelids
D. Pseudocoelomate	4. Platyhelminthes
E. Metamerism	5. Aschelminthes

A. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D & E \\ 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 5 \end{matrix}$

B. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D & E \\ 4 & 5 & 2 & 3 & 1 \end{matrix}$

C. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D & E \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & 5 & 3 \end{matrix}$

D.

A	B	C	D	E
1	2	3	4	5

Answer: C

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14. Which of the statements regarding coelenterates is/are wrong

I. Cnidocytes are present on the tentacles and on the body

II. Diploblastic with cellular level of organisation

III. Polyp forms are free living

IV. Exhibit metagenesis

V. Polyps produce medusae sexually and medusae form polyps asexually.

A. II and IV

B. III and V

C. I, II and III

D. Only III

Answer: B

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15. Which one of these is referred to as Venus flower basket ?

A. Spongilla

B. Sycon

C. Euplectella

D. Cliona

Answer: A

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16. Choanocytes form the lining of paragastral cavity in

A. jellyfish

B. sponges

C. helminthes

D. echinoderms

Answer: C

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17. In the cycle of Ascaris lumbricoides rhabditiform larva undergoes 2nd and 3rd moultings in

A. liver

B. heart

C. alveoli of lungs

D. small intestine

Answer: A

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18. Infection of Ascaris usually occurs by :

A. eating imperfectly cooked pork

B. tse-tse fly

C. mosquito bite

D. drinking water containing eggs of Ascaris

Answer: B

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19. Choanocytes are present in

A. Coelenterata

B. Porifera

C. Echinodermata

D. Mollusca

Answer: A

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20. Match the following Columns with reference to Taenia.

Column I	Column II
A. Mehlis' glands	1. Tegument formation
B. Vitelline gland	2. Osmoregulation and excretion
C. Mesenchymal cells	3. Lubricate passage of capsules into uterus
D. Flame cells	4. Secretion of embryophore
	5. Capsule formation around zygote

A. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 3 & 5 & 1 & 2 \end{matrix}$

B. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 3 & 5 & 2 & 4 \end{matrix}$

C. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 5 & 1 & 2 & 4 \end{matrix}$

D. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 4 & 3 & 1 & 2 \end{matrix}$

Answer: C

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21. Pentaradial symmetry occurs in

A. Echinodermata

B. Annelida

C. Porifera

D. Arthropoda

Answer: C

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

A. Roundworms (Aschelminthes) are pseudocoelomates

B. Molluscs are acoelomates

C. Insects are pseudocoelomates

D. Flatworms (Platyhelminthes) are coelomates

Answer: D

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23. 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: A

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

A. multicellular with a gastrovascular system

B. multicellular havig tissue organisation , but no body cavity

C. unicellular or acellular

D. multicellular without any tissue organisation

Answer: A

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25. The true statement regarding corals is

A. they form branched colonies

B. they are solitary or colonial polyploid

C. they grow as massive bodies

D. All of the above

Answer: B

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26. Jellyfish belongs to class

A. Hydrozoa

B. Scyphozoa

C. Anthozoa

D. None of these

Answer: D

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27. Nematoblasts are found in

A. ectoderm

B. endoderm

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. mesoderm

Answer: D

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28. Match the following cloumns .

Column I	Column II
A. *Physalia*	1. Sea anemone
B. *Meandrina*	2. Brain coral
C. *Gorgonia*	3. Sea fan
D. *Adamsia*	4. Portuguese man of war

A. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 4 \end{matrix}$

B. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{matrix}$

C. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 4 & 2 & 3 & 1 \end{matrix}$

D. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 4 \end{matrix}$

Answer: D

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29. Flatworms excrete through

A. Kidney

B. nephridia

C. protonephridia

D. Malpighain tubules

Answer: C

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30. Which of the following cells are useful for feeding in sponges?

A. Thesocytes

B. Collar cells

C. Pinacocytes

D. Malpighain tubules

Answer: D

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31. In most simple type of canal system of porifera, water flows through which one of the following ways

A. Ostia $\rightarrow$ Spongocoel $\rightarrow$ Osculum $\rightarrow$ Exterior

B. Spongocoel $\rightarrow$ Ostia $\rightarrow$ Osculum $\rightarrow$ Exterior

C. Osculum $\rightarrow$ Spongocoel $\rightarrow$ Exterior

D. Osculum $\rightarrow$ Ostia $\rightarrow$ Spongocoel $\rightarrow$ Exterior

Answer: A

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32. Which one of the following animal phyl possesses spicules ?

A. Annelida

B. Mollusca

C. Porifera

D. Platyhelminthes

Answer: C

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33. The non-cellular layer present between pinacoderm and choanoderm in body wall of poriferans is known

A. mesoderm

B. middle lamella

C. mesenchyme

D. None of these

Answer: B

34. The skeleton of sponges is secreted by

A. chromocytes

B. myocytes

C. scleroblasts

D. phagocytes

Answer: D

35. Gemmuls formation is a characteristics feature of

A. Euglena

B. Hydra

C. Amoeba

D. Water sponges

Answer: A

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36. Symmetry in Cnidaria is

A. radial

B. bilateral

C. pentamerous

D. spherical

Answer: C

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37. Animals that rely on the heat from the environment , rather than of metabolism, to raise their body temperature are, in the strict sense, called

A. ectodermic

B. poikilothermic

C. homeothermic

D. endodermic

Answer: C

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38. Which one of the following exhibits concentric 'tube within tube' plan ?

A. Cnidaria

B. Annelida

C. Platyhelminthes

D. Nematodes

Answer: A

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39. Which of the following has biradial symmetry ?

A. Paramecium

B. Jellyfish

C. Cockworm

D. Sea anemone

Answer: D

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40. Coelom is found between the cavity of

A. ectoderm and endoderm

B. mesoderm and ectoderm

C. body wall and ectoderm

D. mesoderm and endoderm

Answer: D

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41. Which one of the following is not a characteristics feature of sponge ?

A. Cellular level of organisation

B. Presence of ostia

C. Intracellular digestion

D. Body supported by chitin

Answer: D

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42. The anterior V-spot in microfilaria of Wuchereria represents

A. nerve ring

B. cervical papilla

C. excretory system

D. reproductive system

Answer: C

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

A. Octopus

B. Asterias

C. Ascidia

D. Fasciola

Answer: D

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44. Which one of the following animals posesses high regeneation capacity?

A. Planaria

B. Taenia

C. Salpa

D. Periplaneta

Answer: A

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45. The pseudocoelomate among these is

A. Porifera

B. Annelida

C. Aschelminthes

D. Mollusca

Answer: C

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46. Bilaterally symmetrical deuterostome belongs to

A. Annelida

B. Chordata

C. Arthropoda

D. Echinodermata

Answer: B

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

A. Sponges

B. Coelenterates

C. Ctenophores

D. Aschelminthes

Answer: D

48. Cold - blooded animals fall under the category of

A. ectoderms

B. endoderms

C. psychrotherms

D. thermophiles

Answer: A

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49. Deuterostome condition and indeterminate radial cleavage are characteristics of

A. arthopods and echinoderms

B. chordates and arthopods

C. chordates and echinoderms

D. chordates, arthopods and annelids

Answer: C

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50. Body cavity of adult Ascaris is

A. haemocoel

B. amphicoel

C. pseudocoel

D. schizocoel

Answer: C

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51. The causative agent of filaria is

A. Wuchereria bancrofti

B. Leishmania donovani

C. Plasmodium vivax

D. Trypanosoma gambeins

Answer: A

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52. Bioluminescence is well marked in

A. Flatworms

B. ctenophores

C. cnidarians

D. Aschelminthes

Answer: B

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53. Which shows polymorphism

A. Physalia

B. Trypanosoma

C. Termite

D. All of these

Answer: A

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54. Ascaris is characterized by

A. the presence of true coelom and metamerism (metamerisation)

B. the presence of neither true coelom nor metamerism

C. the absence of true coelom , but presenceof metamerism

D. the presence of true coelom, but absence of metamerism

Answer: B

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55. Portuguese Man of War is

A. Pennatula

B. Coral

C. Physalia

D. Obelia

Answer: C

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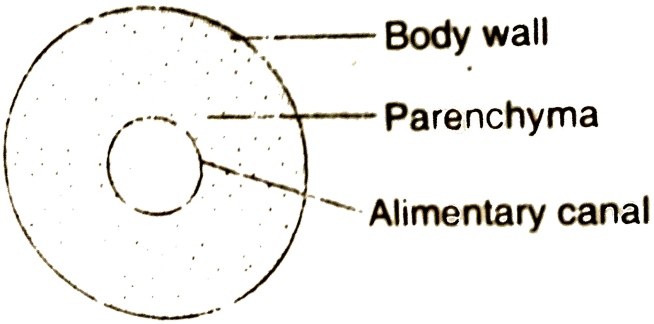
56. The cross-section of the body of an invertebrate is given below. Identify the

animal, which has this body plan.



A. Cockroach

B. Roundworm

C. Planaria

D. Earthworm

Answer: C

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57. Turbellarians are free living

A. nematodes

B. cestodes

C. flatworm

D. trematodes

Answer: C

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58. An acoelomate animal with bilateral symmetry is

A. Hydra

B. Liver fluke

C. Physalia

D. Obelia

Answer: B

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59. Fasciola hepatica is a digenetic parasite. Sheep and snail are two hosts. Snail is

A. vector host

B. reservior host

C. parasitic host

D. intermediate host

Answer: D

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60. In understanding different types of symmetry , the term used as principal axis means

A. a flat area that runs through any axis

B. an imaginary straight line joining the two opposite points at the ends

C. an imaginary straight line joining the mid-point at one end and the mid-point at the opposite end

D. an animal having its body parts arranged in such a manner to exhibits symmetry

Answer: B

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61. Structures present in a mature proglottid are

I. A pair of longitudinal nerve cords (lateral nerve cords)

II. Mehlis' gland

III. Cirrus sac.

IV. One ovary and two oviducts

A. I , II and III are correct

B. I and II are correct

C. II and IV are correct

D. I and II are correct

Answer: C

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

A. Strobila

B. Apolysis

C. Proglottid

D. Metamerism

Answer: D

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63. Taenia solium derives its energy from the breakdown of

A. nucleic acids

B. amino acids

C. glycogen

D. glycerol

Answer: C

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64. The posterior end of male Ancylostoma has

A. anus

B. curved tail

C. bursa

D. caudal spine

Answer: C

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65. Gemmule formation in sponges is helpful in

A. sexual reproduction

B. asexual reproduction

C. only dissemination

D. None of these

Answer: B

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66. Size of female Ascaris lumbricoides is

A. 50-80 mm

B. 100-150 mm

C. 150-250 mm

D. 200-350 mm

Answer: D

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67. Filariasis is due to

A. virus

B. protozoan

C. bacterium

D. helminthes

Answer: D

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68. After drying, a bath sponge contains

A. hold fast

B. tentacles

C. spicules

D. spongin fibres

Answer: D

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