



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - TRUEMAN'S BIOLOGY (ENGLISH)

ANIMAL KINGDOM -NONCHORDATES

Mcq

1. Sponges are not found in

A. cold water

B. brackish water

C. sea water

D. sandy water

Answer: A



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2. Characteristic feature of sponge is the occurrence of

A. one exit and many mouths

B. canal system

C. choanocytes

D. all of the above

Answer: D



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3. In sponges digestion takes place in

A. paragastric cavity

B. stomach

C. osculum

D. food vacuole

Answer: D



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4. Water current through the body of spongs
is maintained by

A. amoebocytes

B. porocytes

C. choanocytes

D. pinacocytes

Answer: C



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5. Classification of Phylum Porifera is based on

A. canal system

B. spicules

C. shape of choanocytes

D. myocytes

Answer: B



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6. Sponges have division of labour, which cells are found in gemmules for asexual reproduction?

A. Choanocytes

B. Archaeocytes

C. Amoebocytes

D. Porocytes

Answer: B



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7. Epidermis of a sponge is called

A. pinacoderm

B. mesoderm

C. choanoderm

D. none of these

Answer: A



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8. Endoskeleton of sponge is called

A. pinacoderm

B. mesoderm

C. choanoderm

D. none of these

Answer: C



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9. Ostium and osculum are surrounded by

A. choanocytes

B. myocytes

C. pinacocytes

D. spicules

Answer: B



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10. The larva of Sycon is

A. parenchymula

B. amphiblastula

C. redia

D. planula

Answer: B



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11. Rhagon type of larva is found in

A. Leucosolenia

B. Sycon

C. Spongilla

D. all sponges

Answer: C



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12. The phenomenon of regeneration in sponges was observed and explained by

A. John Ellis

B. Aristotle

C. H.W. Wilson

D. Robert E. Grant

Answer: C



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

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

A. Both A) and B) are true and the R) is the correct explanation of A)

B. Both A) and R) are true and the R) is not the correct explanation of A)

C. A) is true statement but R) is false

D. Both A) and R) are false

Answer: A



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14. A distinguishing feature of cnidarians is the presence of

- A. (a) flame cells
- B. (b) nephridiopores
- C. (c) statocysts
- D. (d) cnidoblasts

Answer: D



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15. Nutritionally Hydra is

- A. saprozoic
- B. herbivorous
- C. insectivorous
- D. carnivorous

Answer: D



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16. Hydra can digest all types of food except

- A. (a) proteins
- B. (b) fats
- C. (c) starch
- D. (d) simple sugars

Answer: C



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17. Which of the following tissues is absent in Hydra?

A. (a) Connective tissue

B. (b) Epithelial tissue

C. (c) Muscular tissue

D. (d) Nervous tissue

Answer: A



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18. Association of Zoochlorella and Hydra is the example of

A. parasitism

B. mutualism

C. cohabitation

D. commensalism

Answer: B



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19. Interstitial cells renew

- A. all the cells of Hydra
- B. a few cells of Hydra
- C. a large number of cells of Hydra
- D. they do not renew cells.

Answer: A



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20. Who first discovered the regenerative ability of Hydra?

- A. (a) Aristotle
- B. (b) Linnaeus
- C. (c) Darwin
- D. (d) Trembley

Answer: D



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21. Nematocyst is

- A. (a) non-living capsulated structure within the cnidoblast
- B. (b) living part of cnidoblast
- C. (c) lying outside the cnidoblast
- D. (d) none of the above

Answer:



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22. Hypnotoxin is a poisonous fluid produced by

A. Parasitic protozoa

B. Nematocysts

C. Sponges

D. Ascaris

Answer: B



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23. Hydra can be

A. monoecious

B. marine

C. viviparous

D. monoecious or dioecious

Answer: D



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24. Portuguese Man of War is

A. Pennatula

B. Coral

C. Physalia

D. Obelia

Answer: C



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25. Metagenesis is found in

A. Obelia

B. Hydra

C. Tubipora

D. Metridium

Answer: A



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26. Pneumatophore is present in

A. Hydra

B. Obelia

C. Physalia

D. Aurelia

Answer: C



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27. Coral island is in

A. (a) Srilanka

B. (b) Greenland

C. (c) Lakshadeep

D. (d) Madras

Answer: C



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28. In Hydra

- A. (a) One testis and one ovary present
- B. (b) One testes and many ovary present
- C. (c) many testes and many ovary present
- D. (d) Many testes and one ovary present

Answer: D



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29. The characteristic larva of phylum coelenterata is

- A. (a) Planula
- B. (b) Cystecierus
- C. (c) rhabdiform
- D. (d) wriggler

Answer: A



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30. Which one is mismatched ?

- A. (a) *Hydra vulgaris*- sea water
- B. (b) *Hydra gangetica*-- fresh water
- C. (c) *Obelia* -sea water
- D. (d) *Physalia*-sea water

Answer: A



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31. Find the odd example

A. Sea lily

B. Sea fan

C. Sea cucumber

D. Sea urchin

Answer: B



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32. Digestion in Hydra is

- A. intercellular
- B. intracellular
- C. both 1) and 2)
- D. none of these

Answer: B



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33. Primitive nervous system is formed in

A. sponge

B. cnidaria

C. echinodermata

D. annelida

Answer: D



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34. Digestive tract in ctenophores is

A. complete

B. incomplete

C. both 1) and 2)

D. none

Answer: A



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35. Paedogenesis is observed in

A. (a) Ctenophores

B. (b) Liver fluke

C. (c) Both Ctenophores and Liver Fluke

D. (d) Ascaris

Answer: C



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36. Cleavage in ctenophores is

A. (a) equal

B. (b) radial

C. (c) incomplete

D. (d) determinate

Answer: D



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37. During development of ctenophores there is a ciliated spherical larve which is called

A. cyticercus

B. miracidium

C. cydippid larva

D. glochidium

Answer: C



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38. Comb plates are found in

A. Adamsia

B. Aurelia

C. Neries

D. Pleurobrachia

Answer: B



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39. Bioluminescence is well marked in

A. flatworms

B. ctenophores

C. cnidarians

D. aschelminthes

Answer: B



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40. Biradial symmetry is found in

A. (a) Beroe

B. (b) Hydra

C. (c) Sponges

D. (d) Labeo

Answer: A



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41. Which animal would not survive, if there were no ponds of water?

A. (a) Fasciola

B. (b) Ascaris

C. (c) Entamoeba

D. (d) Taenia

Answer: A



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42. Alimentary canal is not found in

A. (a) Arachnida

B. (b) Apoda

C. (c) Gastropoda

D. (d) Cestoda

Answer: D



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43. Food is sucked in by *Fasciola hepatica* with the help of

A. oral sucker

B. muscular pharynx

C. oral sucker and pharynx

D. mouth

Answer: C



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44. Anus is absent in

A. Unio

B. Pheretima

C. Periplaneta

D. Fasciola

Answer: D



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45. Parasitic animals have well-developed

- A. (a) digestive system
- B. (b) reproductive system
- C. (c) respiratory system
- D. (d) all of the above

Answer: B



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46. The intermediate host in the life-cycle of liver fluke is

A. Pila

B. Snail

C. Sheep

D. pig

Answer: B



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47. Copulation in Taenia occurs between

A. two Taenia

B. Male and female taenia

C. two proglottides

D. two mature proglottides of different species.

Answer: C



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48. The seat of proliferation with fertilised eggs in the uterus of tapeworm are regularly detached. This is known as

A. scolex

B. strobila

C. neck

D. the whole body.

Answer: C



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49. The matured proglottides with fertilised eggs in the uterus of tapeworm are regularly detached. This is known as

A. proliferation

B. strobilation

C. apolysis

D. topolysis

Answer: C



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50. *T.solium* passes on to secondary (intermediate) host at which stage?

A. Onchosphere

B. Hexacanth

C. Cysticercus

D. Bladderworm

Answer: A



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51. Bladderworm (cysticercus) is the larva of

- A. Liver fluke
- B. Planaria
- C. Tape worm
- D. Round worm

Answer: C



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52. When cysticerci are present in the muscles of pig it is called

- A. cysticercosis
- B. bladderworm
- C. hydatid cyst
- D. measly pork

Answer: D



53. The following are found in *Taenia solium*.

Which one is the correct sequence?

A. Onchosphere, hexacanth, cysticercus,

matured proglottid, gravid

B. Matured proglottid, cysticercus, gravid,

onchosphere, gravid

C. Hexacanth, cysticercus, gravid, oncho-

sphere, matured proglottid

D. Gravid, onchosphere, cysticercus,
hexacanth, matured proglottid

Answer: A



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54. Give the correct match in the following

Column I

Column II

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| (A) Flame cells | <i>P</i> Sponges |
| (B) Collar Cells | <i>q</i> Hydra |
| (C) Stinging Cells | <i>r</i> Planaria |
| (D) — | <i>s</i> Ascaris |

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

B. $A=r, B=p, C=s$

C. $A=r, B=s, C=s$

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

Answer: A



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55. During its life cycle fasciola hepatica (Liver fluke) infects its intermediate host and primary host at the following larval stages respectively

A. Redia and miracidium

B. Cercaria and redia

C. Metacercaria and cercaria

D. Miracidium and metacercaria

Answer: D



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56. In contrast to Annelids, the Platyhelminthes show

(a) Radial symmetry

(b) Presence of pseudocoel

(c) Bilateral symmetry

(d) Absence of body cavity

A. radial symmetry

B. presence of pseudocoel

C. bilateral symmetry

D. absence of body cavity

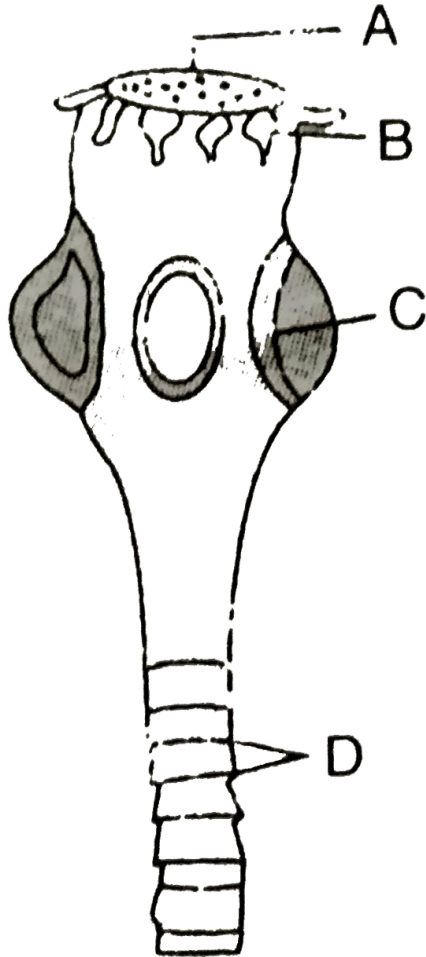
Answer: D



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57. In the given diagram, different parts are indicated by alphabets. Choose the answer, in which these alphabets correctly match with

the parts they indicate.



A. A-Rostellum

B- Hooks

C-Sucker

D-Proglottids

B. A-Suctorial mouth

B-Hooks

C-Sucker

D- Segments

C. A-Mouth

B-Tentacles

C-Sucker

D- Segments

D. A-Sucker

B-Hairs

C-Ring

D-Proglottids

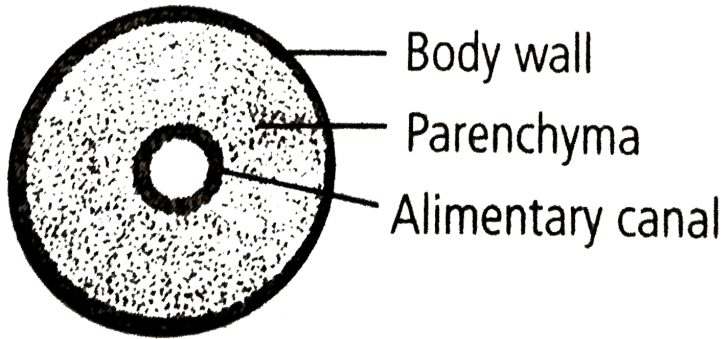
Answer: A



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58. The given figures shown a cross section of the body of an invertebrate. Identify the

animal which has such body plan.



A. Cockroach

B. Roundworm

C. Planaria

D. Earthworm

Answer: C





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59. Organs of excretion and osmoregulation in Platyhelminthes are

- A. Contractile vacuoles
- B. Flame cells
- C. Nephridia
- D. Hepatic caecae

Answer: B



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60. Which one of the following animals possesses high regeneration capacity?

A. Planaria

B. Taenia

C. Salpa

D. Periplaneta

Answer: A



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61. 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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62. Roundworms differ from flatworms in having a

- A. circulatory system
- B. pseudoceol
- C. dorsal nerve cord
- D. circular muscle layer

Answer: B



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63. Phasmids of *Ascaris* are

A. tactile

B. chemoreceptor

C. photoreceptor

D. 1) and 3)

Answer: B



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64. Male *Ascaris* can be differentiated from female *Ascaris* by

- A. Pineal setas
- B. 50 pairs of preanal papillae
- C. 5 pairs of postanal papillae
- D. all of them

Answer: D



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65. The lips of Ascaris are

A. denticulate

B. cartilaginous

C. smooth

D. bony

Answer: A



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66. Cuticle of *Ascaris* is noncellular and beneath the cuticle in *Ascaris* lies a thin epidermis having scattered nuclei and no separate cells, this epidermis is

A. multicellular

B. syncytial

C. aseptate

D. none of these

Answer: B



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67. Excretory structures in adult *Ascaris* are

- A. renette cells
- B. excretory canals
- C. Nephridia
- D. malpighian tubules

Answer: A



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68. Moulting of Second instar larva of *Ascaris* occurs in

- A. intestine
- B. sand
- C. blood vessels
- D. lungs

Answer: D



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69. Eggs containing the second state juvenile are

A. embryonated eggs

B. fertilized eggs

C. unfertilized eggs

D. none of these

Answer: A



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70. The final moult of the rhabditiform larva of *Ascaris* occurs in human

A. heart

B. liver

C. intestine

D. lungs

Answer: C



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71. Second stage larva of liver fluke goes on three week typical wandering tour. The course of travel is as follows,

- A. Small intestine,liver, heart, lung
- B. small intestine, lung, liver
- C. small intestine, liver, lung, heart
- D. liver, heart, lung, small intestine

Answer: A



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72. Cleavage in the egg of Ascaris is

- A. holoblastic and determinate type
- B. holoblastic and indeterminate type
- C. discoidal
- D. superficial

Answer: A



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73. Which larval stage of Ascaris is infective?

- A. first and fourth
- B. second and third
- C. first and second
- D. third and fourth.

Answer: C



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74. Life span of Ascaris is

A. 6-9 months

B. 9-12 months

C. 4-10 months

D. 10-12 weeks

Answer: B



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75. Which of the following sense organs is present in *Ascaris* are chemoreceptors and located in anterior part?

- A. pineal spicules
- B. pineal setate
- C. amphids
- D. copulatory Bursa.

Answer: C



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76. Cyclope is intermediate host of

- A. Planaria
- B. Echinococcus
- C. Dracunculus
- D. Ancylostoma

Answer: C



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77. Oil of Chenopodium and drug named Alcopar are used in

A. Malaria

B. typhoid

C. tuberculosis

D. ascariasis

Answer: D



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78. Filariasis is caused by

- A. Taenia solium
- B. Fasciola hepatica
- C. Ascaris lumbricoides
- D. Wuchereria bancrofti

Answer: D



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79. The technical name of guineaworm is

A. Ancylostoma

B. Enterobius

C. Dracunculus

D. Trichinella

Answer: D



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80. Ascaris is

A. Ammonotelic and ureotelic

B. Ureotelic and uricotelic

C. uricotelic

D. ammonotelic and uricotelic

Answer: A



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81. Which of the following is an unsegmented and viviparous worm?

A. Ascaris

B. Filaria

C. Taenia

D. Fasciola

Answer: B



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82. The common name of *Ancylostoma* is

A. Pinworm

B. Whipworm

C. Hookworm

D. Guineaworm

Answer: C



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83. Filarial larvae are found in man's (host)

A. smears of spleen

B. biopsy of liver

C. peripheral blood at mid night

D. smear of intestinal contents

Answer: C



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84. Swelling of legs and scrotum occurs due to

A. blockage of lymphatic vessel by a

number of worms

B. accumulation of lymph in these organs

C. accumulation of dead and living worms,

lead to swelling

D. 1) and 2) are correct

Answer: D



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85. Which of the following parts of the human body is least affected by filariasis?

A. scrotum

B. Leg

C. Mammary gland

D. Penis

Answer: D



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86. Adult worms of *Wuchereria* are found in human

A. blood vessels

B. lymph vessels and lymph glands

C. veins

D. arteries

Answer: B



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87. Ancylostoma causes

A. itching

B. inflammation of the skin

C. pulmonary infection

D. all of the above

Answer: D



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88. Microfilariae are carried by

A. Sandfly

B. Culex mosquito

C. Anopheles mosquito

D. Housefly

Answer: B



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89. Wuchereria causes a disease in which parts of India

A. Filariasis-South

B. Elephantiasis- Bihar

C. Elephantiasis- Karnatka

D. none of the above

Answer: B



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90. In India, filariasis is transmitted by

A. *Culex fatigans*

B. *Anopheles culicifacies*

C. *Musca domestica*

D. *Aedes aegypti*

Answer: A



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91. In Ascaris 3rd moulting takes place in

A. (a) intestine

B. (b) lung

C. (c) liver

D. (d) egg

Answer: B



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92. Differentiating trait of Ascaria is

A. sexual dimorphism and rhabditiform larva

B. unisexual and digenetic parasite

C. pseudocoelom and metameric segmentation

D. hermaphrodite and pseudocoelom

Answer: A



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93. Sites of first, second and third moulting of *Ascaris* larva are

- A. soil, lung, intestine
- B. soil, alveoli, lung
- C. soil, intestine, lung
- D. liver, stomach, intestine

Answer: C



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94. Which of the following penetrates through skin and enters the intestine

A. Ascaris

B. Tapeworm

C. Hookworm

D. Amoeba

Answer: C



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95. The dioecious animal is

A. Liverfluke

B. Hookworm

C. Tapeworm

D. Earthworm

Answer: B



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96. Ascaris is characterized by the

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

Answer: A



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

- A. (a) *Fasciole hepatica*
- B. (b) *Plasmodium vivax*
- C. (c) *Taehia solium*
- D. (d) *Ascaris lumbricoides*

Answer: D



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98. Match the List I with List II and select the correct option.

List I	List II
A Protozoa	<i>Pennatula</i>
B Aschelminthes	<i>Beroe</i>
C Porifera	<i>Monocystis</i>
D Ctenophora	<i>Wuchereria</i>
E Cnidaria	<i>Cliona</i>

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

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

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

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

Answer: C



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99. What is the common between earthworm, leech and centipede?

A. These are hermaphrodite

B. These have no legs

C. These have a ventral nerve cord

D. These have Malpighian tubules

Answer: C



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100. Trochophore larvae present in the development of

A. Earthworm

B. Nereis

C. Leech

D. Frog

Answer: B



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101. Heart is absent in

A. Nereis and Amphioxus

B. Pheretima

C. Nereis

D. Amphioxus

Answer: A



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102. Parapodia are present in

A. Leech

B. Earthworm

C. Nereis

D. Housefly

Answer: C



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103. Heteroneris is a

- A. another name of Nereis
- B. genus of an annelid
- C. asexual phase of Nereis
- D. sexual phase of Nereis

Answer: D



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104. Leech secretes which of the following anticoagulant

- A. (a) Hirudin
- B. (b) Heparin
- C. (c) Serotonin
- D. (d) Histamine

Answer: A



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105. The unique characteristic of phylum annelida is

A. coleom

B. nephridia

C. hermaphrodite

D. alimentary canal is complete

Answer: B



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106. Blood pigment of annelids is

A. haemoglobin

B. cyanin

C. haematin

D. haemocyanin

Answer: B



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107. Blood pigment of annelids is

A. haemoglobin

B. cyanin

C. haemanin

D. haemocyanin

Answer: A



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108. A trait common in Leech and Mosquito is

A. anticoagulants

B. abundant asexual reproduction

C. cellular level of organisation

D. absence of sexual phase

Answer: A



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109. Hirudinaria is

- A. (a) omnivorous
- B. (b) carnivorous
- C. (c) herbivorous
- D. (d) sanguivorous

Answer: D



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110. Body cavity of annelids/Nereis is

A. schizocoel

B. enterocoel

C. pseudocoel

D. none of these

Answer: D



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111. Number of eyes present on the prostomium of Nereis is

A. (a) four

B. (b) three

C. (c) two

D. (d) one

Answer: A



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112. Which of the following is common in Annelida and Arthropoda?

- A. (a) Basal nerve cord
- B. (b) Dorsal nerve cord
- C. (c) Ventral nerve cord
- D. (d) Anterior nerve cord

Answer: C



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113. Which is not correctly matched?

A. Annelida- Enterocoelomate

B. Arthropoda - Schizocoelomate

C. Platyhelminthes - Acoelomate

D. Nematelminthes - Pseudocoelomate

Answer: A



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114. A) It is fresh water matamerically segmented prostostome
- B) the clitellum is absent
- C) Its larval form is Trochophore
- D) It is unisexual
- E) The nervous system is found in the epidermis

Which one of the above is true of 'Paddle worm'?

A. A, B and E

B. B,C and E

C. B,C and D

D. C, D and E

Answer: C



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

A. 14th segment

B. 18th segment

C. 10th segment

D. 15th segment

Answer: B



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116. The stages between larval moults in an insects are called

A. pupae

B. instars

C. grubs

D. caterpillars

Answer: B



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117. Which set includes pathogenic arthropods

A. Tse-tse fly, mosquito, flea-plague

B. Crab, Culex, spider

C. Anopheles, culex, cray-fish

D. Silver-fish, housefly, sand-fly

Answer: A



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118. Which one is not a fish

A. Cat fish

B. Dog fish

C. Silver fish

D. Lung Fish

Answer: C



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119. The desert locust would be living in isolation or near locality will depend upon

A. (a) its species

B. (b) its kinds

C. (c) its genes

D. (d) its food and climatic conditions

Answer: C



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120. Wasp, gilamonster, centipede, scorpoin and honey bee are

A. terrestrial

B. viviparous

C. social

D. poisonous

Answer: D



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121. Glow worm is

A. mollusc

B. annelid

C. insect

D. helminth

Answer: C



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122. Which of the following is a viviparous animal?

A. Prawn

B. Scorpion

C. Silverfish

D. Leech

Answer: B



123. Respiratory pigment in insects is

A. haemoglobin

B. cytochrome

C. haemocyanin

D. none

Answer: D



124. Which one is not not an insect

A. Housefly

B. Butterfly

C. Spider

D. Moth

Answer: C



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125. How many cocoons of the silkmoth *Bombyx mori* have to be boiled for one pound of silk?

A. (a) 2500

B. (b) 100

C. (c) 1000

D. (d) 2000

Answer: D



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126. At a time a female *Anopheles* lays eggs singly in water, which are approximately

A. 40-100 eggs

B. 150-300 eggs

C. 100-200 eggs

D. more than 1000 eggs

Answer: A



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127. Mouth parts of female Anopheles are suitable for

- A. chewing
- B. piercing and sucking
- C. chewing and cutting
- D. sucking

Answer: B



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128. Which mouth part occurs in female Anopheles but absent in males?

A. Proboscis

B. Mandibles

C. Antennae

D. Maxillae

Answer: D



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129. Johnson's organs are present in

A. abdomen of housefly

B. head of cockroach

C. antenna of mosquito

D. none of the above

Answer: C



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130. Complete metamorphosis is found in

A. Bed bug

B. Locust

C. Mosquito

D. Silver fish

Answer: C



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131. Proboscis is the

A. (a) labium

B. (b) labrum-epipharynx

C. (c) hypopharynx

D. (d) all of these

Answer: A



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132. Which of the following are correspondingly the pathogen and vector of malaria?

A. Leishmania and sandfly

B. Plasmodium and Anopheles

C. Trypanosoma and rat flea

D. Trichomonas and blowfly

Answer: B



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133. Aedes is the carrier of

A. dengue fever

B. malaria

C. yellow fever

D. both 1) and 3)

Answer: D



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134. Larva of Mosquito is

A. grub

B. maggot

C. wriggler

D. caterpillar

Answer: C



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135. Which of the following insects is useful to man?

A. Dragon fly

B. Grass hopper

C. Moth

D. Termite

Answer: A



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136. Which of the following is a secretion of insect?

A. Pearl

B. Honey

C. Lac

D. Coral

Answer: C



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137. What is obtained from the body of insects?

A. Pearl

B. Sugar

C. Lac

D. Shagreen

Answer: C



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138. Adult butterfly can ingest food which is

A. solid and liquid

B. only solid

C. only liquid

D. only gas

Answer: C



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139. Silk is a secretion by silk worm from its special

A. fat bodies

B. malpighian tubules

C. poison

D. salivary glands

Answer: D



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140. Rearing of silkworm is called:

A. apiculture

B. pisciculture

C. agronomy

D. sericulture

Answer: D



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141. Who was the first to draw attention to the fact that bees communicate by means of definite movements and now called as "bee dances"?

A. T.A. Huxley

B. Andreas Vesalius

C. A.I. Oparin

D. Ernest Spytzner

Answer: D



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142. Which scientist decoded the language of honey bee and was awarded Nobel prize for his work?

A. Carolus Linnaeus

B. Charles darwin

C. Karl von Frisch

D. William Harvey

Answer: C



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143. "Royal jelly" is secreted by worker Honeybees. Name the gland which secretes "royal jelly".

A. Labial gland

B. Maxillary glands

C. Mandibular gland

D. Labral gland

Answer: B



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144. In Honey bee drones (males) are produced from

A. unfertilized eggs

B. fertilized eggs

C. royal jelly fed larva from fertilized eggs

D. unfertilized eggs not cared by workers at

all

Answer: A



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145. Which of the following are vector hosts?

A. Rabbit, snake, lizard, frog

B. Sand fly, tse fly, house fly, culex

C. Tse tse fly, Trypanosoma, sand fly, leish-
mania

D. House fly, frog, sand fly

Answer: B



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146. Best method for insect control is

A. (a) mechanical control

B. (b) physical control

C. (c) biological control

D. (d) both a) and b)

Answer: C



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147. Locusts are found breeding in India in

A. (a) Uttar pradesh

B. (b) Rajasthan

C. (c) Kerala

D. (d) Kashmir

Answer: B



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148. Rearing of silkworm is done on large scale
in

A. (a) china

B. (b) India

C. (c) japan

D. (d) All of these

Answer: D



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149. Yellow fever is transmitted by

A. (a) female culex

B. (b) female anophilies

C. (c) female aedes

D. (d) housefly

Answer: A



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150. True and complete metamorphosis occurs
in

A. Silver

B. Bed bugs

C. Grasshoppers

D. Moths and mosquitoes.

Answer: D



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151. From which stage of silk moth, the silk is obtained?

A. (a) Adult

B. (b) Caterpillar

C. (c) Egg

D. (d) Pupa

Answer: D



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152. Book lungs are the respiratory organs found in

A. (a) cockroach

B. (b) crustaceans

C. (c) millipedes

D. (d) scorpions

Answer: D



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153. In honey bees, the royal jelly is fed to

A. (a) adult queen

B. (b) drones

C. (c) larva

D. (d) both a) and c)

Answer: D



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154. Main function of halteres (reduced wings) on the metathroax of mosquito is to

- A. (a) provide balance in flight
- B. (b) speed up the light
- C. (c) emit sound
- D. (d) frighten enemies.

Answer: A



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155. Which of the following insects is regarded as greatest mechanical carrier of diseases?

A. (a) Xenopsella

B. (b) Musca

C. (c) Cimex

D. (d) Pediculus

Answer: B



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156. Pollen basket occurs in Honey Bee on

- A. (a) prothoracic leg
- B. (b) mesothoracic leg
- C. (c) metathoracic leg
- D. (d) union of thorax and abdomen

Answer: C



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157. In which bee, the wax glands are present in

A. worker

B. drone

C. queen Bee

D. both queen and worker bees

Answer: A



158. Which one is a tracheate group

- A. (a) King Crab- Scorpion- Housefly
- B. (b) Crab- Centipede - Cockroach
- C. (c) Spider- Peripatus - Mosquito
- D. (d) Bed bug- Sandfly - Silkworm

Answer: D



159. Arrhenotoky is parthenogenetic development found in

A. all insects

B. mosquitoes

C. butterflies

D. honey, bees, wasps and ants

Answer: D



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160. Trilobites evolved in

A. (a) precambrian

B. (b) ordovician

C. (c) silurian

D. (d) cambrian

Answer: D



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161. Silk fibre contains protein

- A. fibroin and sericine
- B. collagen and elastin
- C. fibrin and sericine
- D. chondrin and mucin

Answer: A



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162. Mostly widely reared Honey Bee species of india is

A. (a) *Apis mellifera*

B. (b) *Apis dorsata*

C. (c) *Apis indica*

D. (d) *Apis florea*

Answer: C



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163. Cray fish is

A. (a) crustacean

B. (b) edible fish

C. (c) poisonous fish

D. (d) mammal.

Answer: A



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164. Honey is acidic and mainly consists of

A. polysaccharides

B. disaccharides

C. monosaccharides

D. fats

Answer: C



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165. If the honey bee is performing round dance it is conveying the information of food source from the hive at a distance of

A. 50 metres

B. 100 metres

C. 1000 metres

D. 2000 metres

Answer: A



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166. Arthropods lack

A. jointed appendages

B. cilia

C. respiratory organs

D. segmented body

Answer: B



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167. Common feature among Moth, Frog and Mosquito is

A. (a) body differentiated into head, throat and abdomen

B. (b) life history is carried out partly in
water

C. (c) larvae feed on a different type of food

D. (d) skin acts on main respiratory organ

Answer: C



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168. What is common amongst Earthworm, Cockroach and Centipede?

- A. (a) metamerism
- B. (b) sexual dimorphism
- C. (c) chitinous exoskeleton
- D. (d) haemocoel

Answer: C



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169. What is true about Nerels, Scorpion, Cockroach and Silver fish?

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

Answer: C



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170. Which one of the following groups of three animals each is correctly matched with

their characteristic morphological feature?

<i>Animals</i>	<i>Morphological feature</i>
(1) Centipede, Prawn, Sea urchin	jointed appendages
(2) Scorpion, Spider Cockroach	Ventral solid central nervous system
(3) Cockroach, Locust <i>Taenia</i>	Metameric segmentation
(4) Liver fluke, Sea anemone, Sea cucumber	Bilateral symmetry



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171. In which of the following organisms
Malpighian tubule is found?

A. Honey bee

B. Frog

C. *Ascaris lumbricoides*

D. Rabbit

Answer: A



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172. Karl von Frisch was awarded Nobel prize in medicine or physiology in

A. 1970

B. 1972

C. 1973

D. 1974

Answer: C



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173. Name one disease of mulberry silk worm caused by Protozoa an(Nosema bombycis)

A. Pebrine

B. Graseri

C. Flacheir

D. Mascardine

Answer: A



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174. Centrolecithal eggs are characteristic of

A. Frog

B. Mammals

C. Insecta

D. Star fish

Answer: C



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175. In which of these animals antennal gland functions as excretory organ?

A. Human being

B. Cockroach

C. Planaria

D. Prawn

Answer: D



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176. The scientific name of Asian tiger mosquito is

A. *Aedes aegypti*

B. *Aedes albopictus*

C. *Aedes taeniarhynchus*

D. *Aedes albolineatus*

Answer: B



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177. Life span of Honey Bee drone is

A. 3--4 months

B. 1--2 months

C. 6--7 months

D. 10-12 months

Answer: B



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178. The larva of *Bombyx mori* is known as

A. nympho

B. trochophore

C. cocon

D. caterpillar

Answer: D



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179. A dorsal horn is present on theof mulberry silk worm (caterpillar)

- A. 5th abdominal segment
- B. 2nd thoracic segment
- C. head
- D. 8th addominal segment

Answer: D



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180. Worker Bees are :

A. sterile females

B. fertile females

C. when queen is absent then act as fertile females

D. sterile drones

Answer: A



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181. Peripatus is a connecting link between :

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

Answer: A



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182. which one of the following is used as biological insecticide ?

A. Tiger beetle

B. Caterpillar

C. Silkmoth

D. Mazra poka

Answer: A



183. What is the genetic name of Sea hare?

- A. Pila
- B. Teredo
- C. Aplysia
- D. Sepia

Answer: C



184. Ink-gland is absent in

A. Loligo

B. Sepia

C. Octopus

D. Nautilus

Answer: D



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185. Which set has different types of animals?

A. Sea cow, seal, whale, bat

B. King crab, cockroach, silver fish, spider

C. cuttle fish, cray fish, hag fish,

D. Sea feather, sea urchin, star fish

Answer: C



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186. The method of induction of foreign particles between the mantle and the shell of pearl oyster for the simulation of pearl formation was introduced in Japan by

A. Mikimoto

B. Katu

C. Haeckel

D. Von Mohl

Answer: A



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187. The most primitive mollusc and living fossil is

A. Neopilina

B. Chiton

C. Dentalium

D. Patella

Answer: A



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188. Glochidium larva belongs to

A. Pila

B. Fresh water mussel

C. Cypraea

D. Loligo

Answer: B



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189. The respiratory organs in a fresh water mussel are

A. pulmonary sac

B. book lungs

C. Gills

D. tracheae

Answer: C



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190. Life cycle of liver fluke is digenetic. Its intermediate hosts are fresh water snails which are

A. Lymnaea and Planorbis

B. Pila and Lymnaea

C. Limax and Helix

D. Limax and Onchidium

Answer: A



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191. Study of mollusca is called

A. Malacology

B. Conchology

C. Mammolgy

D. Mastology

Answer: A



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192. The elephant tusk shell is

A. Dentalium

B. Limax

C. Cypraea

D. Nautilus

Answer: A



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193. Ink glands or sacs produce coloured pigment which is ejected out into the water

and form smoke screen for offence and defence. Such specs are found in

A. Sepia

B. Pecten

C. Mytilus

D. Teredo

Answer: A



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194. The largest invertebrate is

A. Giant octopus

B. Giant squid

C. Giant snail

D. giant Claim

Answer: B



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195. A triploblastic animal with bilateral symmetry in larval stage but asymmetry in adult is

A. arachnid

B. echinoderm

C. gastropod

D. bivalve

Answer: C



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196. Visceral mass is characteristic of

A. arthropods

B. molluscs

C. echinoderms

D. All of these

Answer: B



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197. Respiratory pigment of molluscs is

- A. haemocyanin
- B. haemoglobin
- C. erythrocruorin
- D. none of these

Answer: A



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198. An internal shell is absent in

A. Sepia

B. Loligo

C. Pila

D. Both 1) and 2)

Answer: D



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199. Osphradium of *Pila globosa* is

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

Answer: A



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200. A mollusc previously used as currency is

A. Turbinella

B. Dentalium

C. Pila

D. Cypraea

Answer: D



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201. Study of (molluscan) shells is called

A. conchology

B. malacology

C. entomology

D. mastology

Answer: A



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202. A rasping organ with transverse teeth and present in the buccal cavity of a mollusc is called

A. Dental plate

B. Radula

C. Tongue

D. Rasper

Answer: B



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203. Pila respire by

A. ctendia

B. pulmonary sac

C. mantle

D. all of these

Answer: D



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204. Torsion occurs in the visceral mass of

A. cephalopods

B. gastropods

C. scaphopods

D. pelecypods

Answer: B



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205. Excretory organs of Unio are

A. Organs of Bojanus

B. Keber's organ

C. 1) and 2)

D. Malpighian tubules

Answer: C



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206. One of the arms of a male mollusc is used to transfer sperms into the female. Which is this animal?

A. Pila

B. Loligo

C. Octopus

D. Teredo

Answer: C



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207. Rectum passes through the heart of

A. Pila

B. Cockroach

C. Unio

D. Earthworm

Answer: C



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208. Pearl producing Indian species is

A. *Pinctada vulgaris*

B. *Pinctada indica*

C. *Ostrea indica*

D. *Ostrea vulgaris*

Answer: A



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209. Closed circulatory system occurs in

A. Snail

B. Cockroach

C. Cuttle fish

D. All of these

Answer: C



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210. Trochophore larve occurs in

- A. Annelida and Porifera
- B. Coelenterata and Annelida
- C. Mollusca and Coelenterata
- D. Annelida and Mollusca

Answer: D



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211. Whose secretion forms the pearl?

A. Prismatic layer

B. Columnar epithelial cells of mantle

C. Ciliated epithelial cells of mantle

D. Connective tissue of mantle

Answer: B



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212. Eyes of pila/molluscs occur over

- A. Pseudopodia
- B. Ommatophores
- C. Cephalic tentacles
- D. Both 2) and 3)

Answer: B



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213. Which of the following have eye structure nearest to that of vertebrates?

A. insecta

B. polychaeta

C. cephalopoda

D. crustacea

Answer: C



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214. Ammonites are fossil shell remains of

A. pelecypods

B. cephalopods

C. gastropods

D. scaphopods

Answer: B



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215. Glochidium and Veliger both are the larval forms of

A. Pila

B. Nereis

C. Asterias

D. Bivalves

Answer: D



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216. Asymmetry develops due to torsion in mollusc

A. Octopus

B. Pila

C. Teredo

D. Dentallium

Answer: B



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217. The devil fish and sea hare are

A. Molluscs

B. Crustaceans

C. Coelenterates

D. Marine fish and mammal

Answer: D



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218. Gill is monopectinate in

A. (a) Unio

B. (b) Chiton

C. (c) Octopus

D. (d) Pila

Answer: A



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219. In Star-fish which has dual function of locomotion and respiration?

A. Axial sinus

B. Ampullae

C. Tube feet

D. Tiedmann's body

Answer: C



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220. Automy is observed in

- A. feather star
- B. starfish
- C. sea cucumber
- D. both 1) and 2)

Answer: D



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221. Development of blastopore into anus is seen in

A. Antedon

B. Octopus

C. Hydra

D. Nereis

Answer: A



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222. Similarity between Echinoderms and Chordates is

A. deuterostomatic: tube-within-a tube plan

B. protostomatic, tube-within-a-tube plan

C. water vascular system

D. kidneys

Answer: A



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223. Aristotle lantern is

A. (a) fresh water echinoderm

B. (b) masticatory apparatus connected
with digestive system in sea urchin

C. (c) sieve plate connected with
ambulacral system in sea water

D. (d) ancient Greek ship lantern shaped
structure connected with balancing
system of sea lily.

Answer: B



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224. Madreporite or sieve plate is found in

- A. sea hares
- B. sea lemons
- C. star fishes
- D. sea lions

Answer: C



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225. In which of the echinoderm, the arms, spines and pedicellaria are absent?

A. Sea cucumber

B. Sea lily

C. Sea star

D. Sea urchin

Answer: A



226. Chief excretory matter in echinoderms

A. (a) ammonia

B. (b) urea

C. (c) uric acid

D. (d) amino acid

Answer: A



227. In echinoderms skeleton is

A. calcareous

B. chitinous

C. siliceous

D. tunicin made

Answer: A



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228. Water vascular system is originated from

A. ectoderm

B. mesoderm

C. endoderm

D. both 1) and 3)

Answer: C



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229. Cuvierian organs are found in

A. Asterias

B. Holothuria

C. Echinus

D. Antedon

Answer: B



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230. Internal endoskeleton of starfish is made up of calcareous plates called ossicles. Ossicles are derived from

- A. ectoderm
- B. mesoderm
- C. endoderm
- D. both 1) and 3)

Answer: B



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231. Anus is absent in

A. Antedon

B. Ophiothrix

C. Holothuria

D. Echinus

Answer: A



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232. Pedicellaries are absent in

- A. Ophiothrix, holothuria, Antedon
- B. Echinus, Clypeaster, Echinocardium
- C. Pentaceros, Asterias, Astropecten
- D. Both 2) and 3)

Answer: A



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233. Spines are absent in

A. (a) Star fish

B. (b) sea urchin

C. (c) Brittle star

D. (d) Sea cucumber and feather star

Answer: D



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234. Which one is the common ancestral larval form of echinoderms, hemichordates and chordates ?

A. Tornaria

B. Bipinnaria

C. Dipleurula

D. Trochophore

Answer: C



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235. Evisceration is found in

A. Echinodermata

B. Annelida

C. Coelenterata

D. Chordata

Answer: A



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236. Deuterostomate and enterocoelomate invertebrate is

A. Pila

B. Ascaris

C. Aphrodite

D. Asterias

Answer: D



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237. What is correct?

- A. Blue-green alga is a kind of fungus.
- B. Sea Horse is related to Dolphin.
- C. Maiden Hair Tree is an angiosperm.
- D. Sea Lily is an echinoderm

Answer: D



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238. Diagnostic character of the phylum Echinodermata is the presence of

- A. spiny skin
- B. pedicellariae
- C. water vascular system
- D. All of these

Answer: D



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239. In can regenerate entire alimentary canal

A. Fish

B. Bird

C. Amphibians

D. Sea cucumber

Answer: D



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240. Find the odd example

A. Sea fan

B. Sea lily

C. sea urchin

D. sea cucumber

Answer: A



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241. The radial symmetry is observed in

Platyhelminthes

II. Coelenterates

IIIgt Aschelminthes

IV. Annelids

v) Echinoderms

The correct statements are

- A. ii and v only
- B. I,ii,iii and v only
- C. ii, iii and I only
- D. I, iii and v only

Answer: a



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

A. Annelids

B. Arthropods

C. Molluscs

D. Echinoderms

Answer: D



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243. Who had given the hemichordata the status of an independent invertebrate phylum?

- A. Vander horst
- B. Dawydoff, Marcus
- C. Hayman
- D. All of these

Answer: D



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244. Body of Balanoglossus is divisible into

- A. (a) head, neck, thorax and abdomen
- B. (b) head, trunk and tail
- C. (c) proboscis, collar and tail
- D. (d) proboscis, collar and trunk.

Answer: D



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245. In *Balanoglossus*, the mouth is present

A. at the tip of proboscis

B. in between the proboscis and collar

C. in the collar

D. in the trunk

Answer: B



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246. Stomochord is a hollow outgrowth which arises from the roof of the buccal cavity. It is present in

- A. Chordata
- B. Cephalochordata
- C. Urochordata
- D. Hemichordata.

Answer: D



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247. Hemichordates have pharyngeal gill slits which are

- A. (a) lateral in position
- B. (b) dorsal in position
- C. (c) ventral in position
- D. (d) none of the above

Answer: B



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248. Epidermis of Balanoglossus consists of

- A. a single layer of cells
- B. many layers of cells
- C. two layers of cells
- D. three layers of cells.

Answer: A



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249. Balanoglossus has

A. (a) red blood

B. (b) yellow blood

C. (c) blue blood

D. (d) colourless blood

Answer: D



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250. Excretory organ of Balanoglossus is

A. kidney

B. body wall

C. glomerulus

D. gill

Answer: C



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251. Respiratory pigment in Balanoglossus is

A. haemocyanin

B. haemoglobin

C. chlorocruorin

D. none of these

Answer: D



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252. Tornaria, the larva of Balanoglossus which resembles with bipinnaria larva was first described by

A. J.Muller

B. Weismann

C. Hugo de Vries

D. Singer

Answer: A



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253. Haemichordates resembles annelids in

A. body form and burrowing habit

B. circulatory system

C. larva form

D. body form, burrowing habit, circulatory system and occurrence of a free swimming larva

Answer: D



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254. Echinoderms, hemichordates and chordates have a

- A. different ancestral stock
- B. common ancestral stock
- C. similar nervous system
- D. common external characters.

Answer: B



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255. Blood vascular system in hemichordata is

- A. (a) open

B. (b) reduced

C. (c) closed

D. (d) absent

Answer: A



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256. Balanoglossus possesses

A. Dorsal nerve cord

B. Ventral nerve cord

C. Both 1) and 2)

D. Spinal cord

Answer: C



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257. Respiration occurs in Balanoglossus by

A. (a) gill slits

B. (b) general body surface

C. (c) book gills

D. (d) both a) and b)

Answer: D



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258. Asexual reproduction occurs in Hemichordata by

A. Fragmentation

B. budding

C. fission

D. option 1 and 2

Answer: D



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259. Proboscis gland in Balanoglossus is associated with

A. (a) digestion

B. (b) respiration

C. (c) circulation

D. (d) excretion

Answer: D



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260. Connecting link between chordates and non-chordates is

A. Peripatus

B. Balanoglossus

C. Sphenodon

D. Tachyglossus

Answer: B



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261. Which of the following animals belongs to phylum Coelenterata?

A. Sea horse

B. Sea hare

C. Sea pen

D. Sea cucumber

Answer: C



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262. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

A. Sycon-Canal system

B. Starfish -Radial Symmetry

C. Ascaris - Flame cell

D. Prawn -Haemocol

Answer: C



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263. Which of the following statements are incorrect?

(i) Parapodia are lateral appendages in arthropods used for swimming.

(ii) Radula in molluscs are structures involved in excretion.

(iii) Aschelminthes are dioecious.

(iv) Echinoderm adults show radial symmetry.

(v) Ctenophorans are diploblastic

A. (a) I and II

B. (b) I and III

C. (c) I, IV and V

D. (d) III and V

Answer: A



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264. Which of the following are the most intelligent invertebrates

A. (a) Insects

B. (b) Birds

C. (c) Angiosperms

D. (d) Fungi

Answer: A



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265. Which of the following are most intelligent invertebrates.

A. (a) Crustaceans such as cray fish and
hermit crab

B. (b) Arachnidians like scorpions and
spiders

C. (c) Cephalopods such as squids and
octopus

D. (d) Echinoderms like starfish and sea urchin

Answer: C



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266. Which one of the following species of bees is used for the commercial production of honey?

A. (a) *Apis dorsata*

B. (b) *Apis indica*

C. (c) *Apis florea*

D. (d) *Apis mellifera*

Answer: D



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267. Muga silk worm feeds on

A. (a) Shorea

B. (b) Terminalia

C. (c) Machilus

D. (d) Morus

Answer: C



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268. Which one of the following is a correct match

A. (a) Filariasis- *Taenia solium*

B. (b) Encephalitis - *Culex vishnui*

C. (c) Malaria -Phlebotomus sp.

D. (d) kala-azar - Anopheles stephensi

Answer: B



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269. Which one of the following genus of insects prefer to breed in clean water and their larvae lie parallel to the surface of water

A. (a) Anopheles

B. (b) Culex

C. (c) Aedes

D. (d) Phlebotomus

Answer: A



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270. Which one of the following animal possesses gaint chromosome?

A. (a) Drosophila

B. (b) Mouse

C. (c) Branchiomyces

D. (d) Xenopsylia

Answer: A



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271. In Prawn, excretion is carried out by

A. (a) Protonephridia

B. (b) Malphigian tubules

C. (c) Mushroom gland

D. (d) Green gland

Answer: D



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272. An example of animals in which mesoderm occurs as scattered pouches between ectoderm and endoderm is

A. (a) Filaria worm

B. (b) Tapeworm

C. (c) Earthworm

D. (d) Lancelet

Answer: A



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273. Which is the only phylum in the animal kingdom without any nerve cell ?

A. (a) Porifera

B. (b) Coelenterata

C. (c) Annelida

D. (d) Nematoda

Answer: A



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

A. Ostia → Spongocoel → Osculum →

Exterior

B. Spongocoel → Ostia → Osculum →

Exterior

C. Osculum → Spongocoel → Ostia →

Exterior

D. Osculum → Ostia → Spongocoel →

Exterior

Answer: C



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275. Which of the following is concerned with asexual reproduction?

A. Gemmuies

B. Gametes

C. Gonads

D. Genitalia

Answer: A



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



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

A. Prawn, Scorpion, Locusta

B. Sponge, Sea anemone, Starfish

C. Malaria parasite, Amoeba, Mosquito

D. Earthworm, Pinworm, Tapeworm

Answer: D



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

A. House fly, butterfly, tsetsefly, silverfish-

Insecta

B. Spiny anteater, sea urchin, sea

cucumber-Echinodermata

C. Flying fish, cuttlefish, silverfish-Pisces

D. Centipede, millipede, spider, scorpion-

Insecta

Answer: A



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

A. (a) House fly, butterfly, tsetsefly, silverfish

- Insecta

B. (b) Spiny anteater, sea urchin, sea

cucumber - Echinodermata

C. (c) Flying fish, cuttlefish, silverfish -Pisces

D. (d) Centipede, millipede, spider, scorpion

- Insecta

Answer: A



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280. Which of the following characteristics is mainly responsible for diversification of insects of land

- A. (a) Bilateral symmetry
- B. (b) Exoskeleton
- C. (c) Eyes
- D. (d) Segmentation

Answer: B



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

A. (a) Coelenterata

B. (b) Porifera

C. (c) Mollusca

D. (d) Protozoa

Answer: B



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282. Which of the following features is not present in the in the phylum arthropoda

A. Metmeric -Segmentation

B. Parapodia

C. Jointed Appendages

D. Chitinous exoskeleton

Answer: B



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

A. ostia

B. oscula

C. choanocytes

D. mesenchymal cells

Answer: C



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284. An important characteristic that hemichordates share with chordates is

A. absence of notochord

B. ventral tubular nerve cord

C. pharynx with gill slits

D. pharynx without gill slits

Answer: C



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285. Which of the following animals does not undergo metamorphosis

A. Starfish

B. Moth

C. Tunicate

D. Earthworm

Answer: D



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