



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - TRUEMAN'S BIOLOGY

(ENGLISH)

STRUCTURAL ORGANISATION IN ANIMALS

Multiple Choice Questions

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

A. Birbal Sahni

B. Beni Prasad

C. Karam Narain Bahl

D. Har Gobind Khorana

Answer: C



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2. Segment of earthworm bearing mouth is

A. clitellar

B. peristomium

C. prostomium

D. deuterostomium.

Answer: B



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3. Prostomium is

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

Answer: B



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4. Clitellar segments in earthworm are

A. 13 – 17

B. 14 – 16

C. 15 – 19

D. 14 – 18

Answer: B



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5. In earthworm the buccal cavity extends upto

A. 4th segment

B. 3rd segment

C. 8th segment

D. 9th segment.

Answer: B



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

A. secrete digestive juice

B. slow down rate of passage of food

C. increase absorptive area of intestinal epithelium

D. have no function

Answer: C



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7. Gizzard in Pheretima is an organ

A. that secretes slime

B. for absorption of digested food

C. for excretion

D. for crushing food

Answer: D



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8. In earthworm, the stomach is situated in

A. 8-10 segments

B. 9-14 segments

C. 14-25 segments

D. 10-14 segments

Answer: B



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

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

Answer: B



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

A. backwards

B. forwards

C. backwards in half & forward in other half

D. none of the above

Answer: B



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11. Which statement is true about earthworm ?

A. Blood is blue

B. Blood is red but haemoglobin is dissolved in plasma

C. Blood pigment is haemocyanin

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

Answer: B



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

A. External fertilization and cross fertilization

B. Cross fertilization and reciprocal fertilization

C. Internal fertilization and cross fertilization

D. Reciprocal fertilization and internal fertilization

Answer: B



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13. In earthworm, the anterior loops are situated in

A. 4th and 5th segments

B. 6th and 8th segments

C. 10th and 11th segments

D. 12th and 13th segments.

Answer: C



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14. Blood vascular system of earthworm is of

A. open type

B. closed type

C. portal type

D. none of the these.

Answer: B



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15. The smallest longitudinal blood vessel in Earthworm is

A. dorsal blood vessel

B. ventral blood vessel

C. sub-neural blood vessel

D. supra-oesophageal blood vessel.

Answer: D



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

A. dorsal blood vessel

B. ventral blood vessel

C. supra-oesophageal blood vessel.

D. Anterior loop.

Answer: A



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17. Septal nephridia of earthworm pour excretory matter into

A. coelom

B. intestine

C. buccal cavity

D. body surface

Answer: B



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

A. kidney

B. gut

C. liver

D. lungs

Answer: B



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19. Origin of nephridia in earthworm is

A. ectodermal

B. endodermal

C. mesodermal

D. (2) and (3)

Answer: A



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

A. Nephridium

B. Testis

C. Clitellum

D. Intestine

Answer: A



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21. Pharyngeal nephridia of Pheretima are found in segments

A. 6, 7, 8

B. 5, 6, 7

C. 3, 4, 5

D. 4, 5, 6

Answer: B



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22. Similarity between septal nephridia and Malpighian tubule is that

A. both excrete urea

B. both open in body cavity

C. both leave excretory products in alimentary canal

D. none

Answer: A



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

A. conservation of water

B. conservation of heat

C. regulation of temperature

D. regulation of amino acids

Answer: B



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24. Earthworm is

A. ammonotelic

B. ureotelic

C. uricotelic

D. both (1) & (2)

Answer: D



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25. Which is correct about earthworm ?

A. It can crawl on smooth surface easily

B. It secretes cocoon around unfertilized
eggs

C. It has brain but not head

D. It has no locomotory organs.

Answer: C



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26. Brain in earthworm is formed of

A. subharyngeal ganglia

B. infrapharyngeal ganglia

C. suprpharyngeal ganglia

D. all of the above

Answer: C



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27. Nerve cord in earthworm is

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

Answer: C



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28. Earthworm has

A. no eyes

B. one eyes

C. many eyes

D. two eyes

Answer: A



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29. Spermathecae in earthworm are found in segments

A. 6, 7, 8, 9

B. 4, 5, 6, 7

C. 5, 6, 7, 8

D. 3, 4, 5, 6

Answer: A



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

A. four pairs of spermathecae in 4-7 segments

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

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

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

Answer: C



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31. Accessory glands in earthworm are found in segments

A. 17, 18

B. 17, 19

C. 19, 20

D. 18, 19

Answer: B



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32. In earthworm, the prostate glands are

A. one pair

B. two pairs

C. three pairs

D. four pairs

Answer: A



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33. Fertilization in *Pheretima posthuma* occurs
in

A. spermathecae

B. cocoon

C. coelom

D. seminal vesicles.

Answer: B



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

A. 16

B. 10

C. 8

D. 4

Answer: D



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35. coelom in earthworm is

A. schizocoelom

B. enterocoelom

C. both (1) and (2)

D. pseudocoelom

Answer: A



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36. Life span of Earthworm is

A. 1-3 years

B. 2-8 years

C. 3.5-10.5 years

D. 6-8 years

Answer: C



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37. In *Pheretima* nephridia occur in

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

B. all segments except first two segments

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

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

end

Answer: B



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38. Skeleton in Pheretima is

A. bony

B. cartilaginous

C. hydrostatic

D. dermal

Answer: C



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

A. Buccal cavity - 1st to 5th segment

B. Stomach - 11th to 12th segment

C. Typhlosole - between 26th to 35th
segment

D. Testes - 10th to 14th segment

Answer: C



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40. Salivary gland in earthworm is found in

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

Answer: C



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41. Calciferous glands secrete

A. Potassium

B. Phosphates

C. Magnesium

D. Calcium

Answer: D



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42. Blood of Earthworm is red because its haemoglobin is

- A. reduced
- B. oxidised
- C. intracellular
- D. intercellular

Answer: D



43. Earthworm possesses hearts

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

Answer: C



44. The location of lymph glands in Pheretima is

A. 4, 5 and 6

B. 7, 8 and 9

C. 14, 15 and 16

D. 26th and behind

Answer: D



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45. Brown colour of Earthworm is due to

A. Melanin

B. Porphyrin

C. Haemoglobin

D. both (1) and (2)

Answer: B



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46. Type of feeding in Earthworm is

A. fluid feeding

B. filter feeding

C. detritus feeding

D. tentacle

Answer: C



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47. Earthworm are

A. ureotellic when plenty of water is available

B. uricotelic when plenty of water is available

C. uricotelic under conditions of water scarcity

D. ammonotelic when plenty of water is available

Answer: D



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

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

Answer: B



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49. Spermathecae of Earthworm take part in

A. fertilization

B. sperm maturation

C. collection of sperms from other animals

D. collection of sperms from same animals

Answer: C



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50. In the given diagram, what does "A" represent?



A. heart

B. lateral vessel

C. ventral vessel

D. dorsal vessel

Answer: D



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51. Gas exchange surface of Earthworm is

A. tracheae

B. gills

C. skin

D. ctenidia

Answer: C



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52. 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



53. Which are the two common indian cockroaches ?

A. *Periplaneta americana* & *Blatta indica*

B. *Periplaneta indica* and *Blatta orientalis*

C. *Periplaneta orientalis* and *Blatta americana*

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

Answer: D



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

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

Answer: A



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55. The wings are used for flying in cockroach are

- A. both pairs of wings
- B. fore wings
- C. hind wings
- D. none of these

Answer: C



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

A. coxa, femur, trachanter, tibia and claws

B. coxa, trochanter, femur, tibia, tarsus and claws

C. coxa, tibia, femur, plantulae and claws

D. none

Answer: B



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57. Plantulae, the adhesive pads, are found in

A. coxa

B. trochanter

C. femur

D. tarsus

Answer: D



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58. Most swollen segment in leg cockroach is :

A. tarsus

B. coxa

C. femur

D. trochanter

Answer: B



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59. Trichogen cell in the body wall secretes

- A. epicuticle
- B. exocuticle
- C. endocuticle
- D. cuticular seta

Answer: D



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60. The flagellum of antenna of cockroach is

A. 11 jointed

B. 13 jointed

C. unjointed

D. many jointed

Answer: D



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61. Arolium of Cockroach helps in

A. digestion

B. locomotion

C. respiration

D. reproduction

Answer: B



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

A. Pleuron

B. sternum

C. tergum

D. vertex

Answer: C



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63. Secretion of stink glands helps in

A. attracting the preys

B. repelling enemies

C. killing the preys

D. none of the above

Answer: B



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64. Mouth part of cockroach are suited for :

A. piercing

B. absorbing

C. biting and chewing

D. drinking

Answer: C



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65. The labium in cockroach is formed by

A. first maxillae

B. second maxillae

C. mentum

D. submentum

Answer: B



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66. Mandibles of cockroach are :

A. short with grinding teeth

B. long and pointed

C. short without teeth

D. long and coiled

Answer: A



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67. Cells of cockroach that secrete wax are

A. trichogen

B. trophocytes

C. myocytes

D. oenocytes

Answer: D



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68. Peritrophic membrane is secreted by

A. crop

B. gizzard

C. mid gut

D. ileum

Answer: C



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69. Function of rectal papillae of cockroach is

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

Answer: D



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70. Salivary glands of cockroach open on :

A. maxilla

B. hypopharynx

C. labium

D. labrum

Answer: B



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71. The body cavity of cockroach is called :

A. pseudocoel

B. coelom

C. hydrocoel

D. haemocoel

Answer: D



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72. Haemoglobin is not found in

A. duck

B. lizzard

C. earthworm

D. mosquito and cockroach

Answer: D



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73. Tergosternal muscles help in

- A. (a) circulation
- B. (b) respiration
- C. (c) flight
- D. (d) all of these

Answer: D



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74. Number of chambers in the heart of cockroach :

A. 5

B. 9

C. 13

D. 16

Answer: C



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75. Alary muscles in cockroach are connected with

A. trachea

B. dorsal diaphragm

C. legs

D. alimentary canal

Answer: B



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

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

Answer: D



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77. Tracheoles of cockroach are

A. with cuticular rings

B. without cuticular rings

C. without cuticular rings and tissue fluid

D. without cuticular rings and with tissue
fluid

Answer: D



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

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

Answer: B



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79. Malpighian tubules are found on the

A. (a) distal region of mesenteron

B. (b) proximal region of mesenteron

C. (c) proximal region of proctodaeum

D. (d) junction of mesenteron &
proctodaeum

Answer: D



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

A. six, three

B. six, six

C. three , six

D. three, three

Answer: C



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

A. ocelli

B. rhabdomes

C. ommatidia

D. retinulae

Answer: C



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82. Which type of vision is found in cockroach ?

A. Binocular

B. Monocular

C. Panaromic

D. Mosaic

Answer: D



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83. Number of ommatidia in each eye of cockroach is

A. 1000

B. 2000

C. 3000

D. 4000

Answer: B



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84. An ommatidium consists of

A. dioptrical region

B. receptive region

C. both (1) and (2)

D. none of these

Answer: C



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

A. formation of spermatophores

B. reproduction

C. growth

D. excretion

Answer: A



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86. Left phallomere consists of

A. accutolobus

B. titillator

C. pseudopenis and asperate lobe

D. all of the above

Answer: D



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

A. 3

B. 2

C. 8

D. 16

Answer: C



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88. Collateral glands of cockroach help in :

A. fertilization

B. formation of ootheca

C. copulation

D. formation of oothecal chamber

Answer: B



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89. Ecdysone is secreted by

A. (a) prothoracic glands

B. (b) corpora allata

C. (c) corpora cardiaca

D. (d) cerebral-neuro-secretory cells.

Answer: A



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90. Utricular glands is found in

A. Female cockroach

B. Male cockroach

C. Scorpion

D. Spider

Answer: B



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

A. being smaller in size

B. devoid of wings

C. having gonads

D. all of these

Answer: D



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92. The interval between two ecdyses is called

A. stadium

B. instar

C. imago

D. none of these

Answer: A



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93. In cockroach fertilization occurs in the

A. oothecal chamber

B. genital chamber

C. oviducts

D. spermathecae

Answer: B



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

A. centrolecithal

B. homolecithal

C. microlecithal

D. alecithal

Answer: A



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95. The wall of spermathophore consists of

A. one layer

B. two layers

C. three layers

D. four layers

Answer: C



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

A. 6

B. 8

C. 16

D. 24

Answer: C



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97. Metamorphosis in cockroach is regulated mainly by

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

Answer: B



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98. Life history of cockroach represents

- A. (a) ametaboly
- B. (b) holometaboly
- C. (c) paurometaboly
- D. (d) none of these

Answer: C



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99. Which part of Cockroach has both exoskeleton and endoskeleton

A. Head

B. Thorax

C. Abdomen

D. all of these

Answer: A



100. In Cockroach the longest podomere is

A. (a) coxa

B. (b) trochanter or Femur

C. (c) tibia

D. (d) tarsus

Answer: D



101. Eggs of cockroach are

A. (a) homolecithal

B. (b) telolecithal

C. (c) centrolecithal

D. (d) mesolecithal

Answer: C



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

A. Coxa

B. Tibia

C. Femur

D. fibula

Answer: D



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

A. crop

B. ileum

C. rectum

D. mesenteron

Answer: A



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104. Hepatic caecae in cockroach are derived from :

A. crop

B. ileum

C. mid gut

D. oesophagus

Answer: C



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

A. intima

B. serosa

C. articular membrane

D. peritoneum

Answer: A



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106. Atrium of Periplaneta is a

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

Answer: C



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107. Peritreme in cockroach is

A. (a) tracheal network

B. (b) stigmatal opening

C. (c) one of the abdominal segments

D. (d) annular sclerite surrounding spiracle

Answer: D



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108. Phallomeres are

A. structures present in the head of house fly

B. external genitalia in cockroach

C. vestigial wings in female cockroach

D. parts of mouth parts of house fly

Answer: B



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109. Heart of Cockroach is

A. myogenic

B. photogenic

C. neurogenic

D. morphogenic

Answer: C



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110. Pericardial space in Cockroach is regularly altered by muscles

A. (a) Allary

B. (b) Circular

C. (c) Ciliary

D. (d) Longitudinal

Answer: A



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111. The taste receptors of cockroach are

A. tactile hairs

B. compound eyes

C. campaniform sensillae

D. palps of maxillary and labium

Answer: D



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112. Blood of cockroach does not contain haemoglobin because :

A. it does not respire

B. it respire through book lungs

C. it respire through atmosphere

D. it has some other means to carry oxygen

direct into the tissue

Answer: D



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

A. 2 and 3

B. 4

C. 5

D. 6

Answer: C



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114. Phallomeres in male *Periplaneta* rise from

A. 7th sternum

B. 8th sternum

C. 9th sternum

D. 8 and 9th sterna

Answer: C



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115. Antennae of cockroach function as

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

Answer: D



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116. Fat body of cockroach has

A. Trophocytes

B. Mycetocytes

C. Oenocytes

D. all of these

Answer: D



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117. In cockroach the corpora allata secrete

A. brain hormone

B. growth hormone

C. juvenile hormone

D. ecdyson

Answer: C



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118. In Cockroach, the anterior wings are called

A. Elytra

B. Pedipalps

C. Antenna

D. Chelicera

Answer: A



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

A. crop

B. gizzard

C. brain

D. none of these

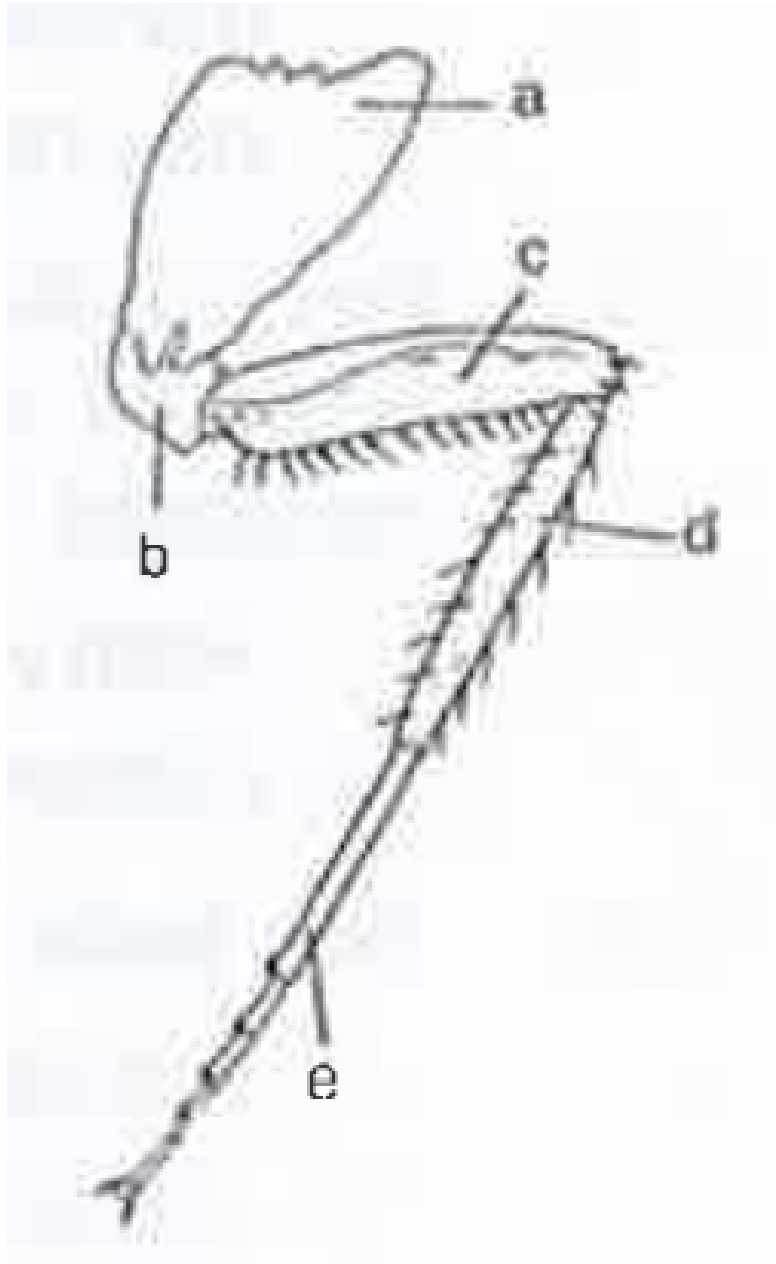
Answer: A



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120. In the following diagram of a leg of cockroach parts have been indicated by alphabets. Choose the answer in which these alphabets have been correctly with the parts

they indicate.



A. a = coxa, b = tibia,

c = tarsus, d = femur,

e = trochanter

B. a = coxa, b = femur,

c = trochanter, d = tarsus,

e = tibia

C. a = coxa, b = tarsus,

c = femur, d = tibia,

e = trochanter

D. a = coxa, b = trochanter,

c = femur, d = tibia, e = tarsus

Answer: D



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121. Periplaneta americana has
thermoreceptor sensillae on

A. (a) 1st, 2nd 3rd segments of tarsus of
legs

B. (b) 3rd, 4th and 5th segments of tarsus
of legs

C. (c) 15th segment of anal cerci

D. (d) Pedicel of antenna

Answer: A



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122. Cockroach has a stomadaeal valve
between

A. ileum and colon

B. crop and gizzard

C. mesenteron and ileum

D. gizzard and mesenteron

Answer: D



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

A. (a) jointed appendages

B. (b) paired antennae

C. (c) anal cerci

D. (d) conglobate gland

Answer: D



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124. Stink gland is found in

A. (a) 4th and 5th terga of cockroach:

B. (b) 5th and 6th terga of cockroach

C. (c) 5th and 6th sterna of cockroach

D. (d) 4th and 5th sterna of cockroach

Answer: B



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125. Metamorphosis of insects is regulated through hormone

A. Juvenile hormone

B. Brain hormone

C. Ecdyson

D. Prothoracicotropic hormone

Answer: C



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126. Malpighian tubules are analogous to

A. trachea of cockroach

B. gills

C. flame cells

D. none of these

Answer: C



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

A. gills

B. lungs

C. skin

D. skin and gills.

Answer: D



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128. In frog which are the typical vertebrae, numbering

A. 1st

B. 2nd to 7th

C. 8th and 9th

D. All of these

Answer: B



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129. In frog the type of teeth are

A. acrodont

B. heterodont

C. pleurodont

D. thecodont

Answer: A



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

A. breathe

B. drink water

C. feed

D. utilize excess of air

Answer: A



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131. In frog the typical verterbrae are

A. procoelous

B. acoelous

C. amphicoelous

D. amphiplatyan.

Answer: A



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132. In frog the skin colour is due to

- A. upper layer of yellow lipophores
- B. middle layer of guanophores
- C. lowest layer of melanophores
- D. all of these

Answer: D



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133. The kidney of frog are

- A. holonephros
- B. mesonephros
- C. metanephros
- D. pronephros

Answer: B



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134. Metamorphosis in frog can be accelerated
by

A. I_2

B. P

C. K

D. Ca

Answer: A



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135. Frog is dissected from posterior side because

- A. (a) it is convenient
- B. (b) that side possess ventral cord
- C. (c) due to abdominal vein
- D. (d) posterior side is soft to cut

Answer: C



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

- A. it cannot move with dry skin
- B. it performs cutaneous respiration
- C. it cannot catch food with dry skin
- D. it cannot jump better with moist skin.

Answer: B



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137. Bone of the shank in frog is called

A. femur

B. tibio-fibula

C. humerus

D. radio-ulna

Answer: B



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138. Oval and nucleated RBC is found in

A. man

B. rat

C. rabbit

D. frog

Answer: D



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139. Male frogs can croak louder than females because of

- A. larger in size
- B. larger sound box
- C. stronger
- D. vocal sacs

Answer: D



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140. In frog the phalangeal formula for hand is

A. 0, 2, 2, 3, 3

B. 2, 2, 3, 3, 4

C. 2, 2, 3, 4, 3

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

Answer: A



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141. The phalangeal formula for frog's foot is

A. 0, 2, 3, 3, 3

B. 2, 2, 3, 3, 4

C. 2, 2, 3, 4, 3

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

Answer: C



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

A. pygostyle

B. uropyge

C. urostyle

D. none of these

Answer: C



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143. Lower jaw is toothless in

A. Cockroach

B. Frog

C. rabbit

D. None of these

Answer: B



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144. The functional kidney of frog tadpole is

A. archinephros

B. pronephros

C. mesonephros

D. metanephros

Answer: B



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145. Croaking of Frog is

A. hunger call

B. sex call for female

C. danger call

D. musical note

Answer: B



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146. Absence of thumbs is characteristic of

A. rabbit

B. man

C. frog

D. monkey

Answer: C



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147. How many vertebrae a frog has including urostyle ?

A. 10

B. 9

C. 8

D. 33

Answer: A



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148. Astragalus and calcaneum are found in

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

Answer: B



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149. Longest bone of frog is

- A. humerus
- B. femur
- C. radio-ulna
- D. tibio-fibula

Answer: D



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150. In frog, the jaw suspensorium is

A. (a) craniostylic

B. (b) autostylic

C. (c) hyostylic

D. (d) amphistylic

Answer: B



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151. Humerus differs from femur in having a

A. sigmoid notch

B. glenoid cavity

C. deltoid ridge

D. spine

Answer: C



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

A. Neural canal

B. Archenteron

C. Notochord

D. Blastocoel

Answer: C



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

A. lungs

B. skin

C. branchial chamber

D. buccopharyngeal cavity

Answer: B



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

- A. Pylangium
- B. Synangium
- C. Sinuauricular node
- D. Truncus arteriosus

Answer: C



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155. Frog differs from man in

A. having both renal and hepatic portal systems

B. not having renal portal system

C. having hepatic portal system.

D. not having hepatic portal system.

Answer: A



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

- A. right auricle
- B. left auricle
- C. interauricular septum
- D. sinus venosus

Answer: D



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157. Bidder's canal occurs in

- A. (a) kidney of male frog
- B. (b) testis of male frog
- C. (c) liver of frog
- D. (d) ovaries of female frog

Answer: A



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

A. (a) nephridiopores

B. (b) nephrostomes

C. (c) neurotomes

D. (d) coelomostomes

Answer: B



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159. Glands of Swammerdam are related with

A. cranial nerves

B. spinal nerves

C. sympathetic nerves

D. parasympathetic nerves

Answer: B



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160. Total number of cranial nerves in frog is

A. 10

B. 20

C. 24

D. 12

Answer: B



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161. Harderian glands are found in

A. Rabbit

B. Frog

C. Man

D. Pheretima

Answer: B



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162. In frog, sclerotic is

A. fibrous

B. cartilaginous

C. bony

D. membranous

Answer: B



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163. Frog has

A. tear glands

B. oil glands

C. columella auris

D. sweat glands

Answer: C



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

A. Adrenal

B. Pancreas

C. Thyroid

D. Thymus

Answer: C



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165. Epiphysis cerebri is another name for

- A. (a) pituitary
- B. (b) pineal gland
- C. (c) optic lobes
- D. (d) diencephalon

Answer: B



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166. In Frog, jelly around the eggs is deposited

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

Answer: C



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167. Opening of rectum in Frog is called

A. coccyx

B. cloaca

C. anus

D. none of these

Answer: C



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168. Fenestra ovalis in frog is the

A. the opening in the auditory capsule
which separates the middle ear from the
inner ear

B. the air filled cavity of the middle air

C. the communication between the
pharynx and the tympanic cavity

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

membrane

Answer: A



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169. which artery is absent in frog ?

A. Right system arch

B. phrenic artery

C. carotid artery

D. renal artery

Answer: B



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

A. salivary gland

B. pancreas

C. adrenal glands

D. thyroid gland

Answer: A



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

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

Answer: B



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172. in frog oviduct is formed by

- A. Wolffian duct
- B. Bidder's canal
- C. Matenepheric
- D. Mullerian duct

Answer: D



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

- A. (a) palatine
- B. (b) sphenoid
- C. (c) pterygoid
- D. (d) hyoid apparatus

Answer: D



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

(a) Brachium (b) Web

(c) Antebrachium (d) Tarsal

A. (a) and (b) are correct

B. (b) and (d) are correct

C. (a) and (c) are correct

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

Answer: B



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175. Nitrogenous waste products are eliminated mainly as

A. urea in tadpole and uric acid in adult frog

B. urea in adult frog and ammonia in tadpole

C. urea in tadpole as well as in adult frog

D. urea in tadpole and ammonia in adult
frog

Answer: B



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

A. columnar, non-ciliated

B. columnar, ciliated

C. squamous, ciliated

D. squamous, non-ciliated

Answer: B



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177. Caudal vertebrae of Frog fuse to form

A. coccyx

B. urostyle

C. pygostyle

D. prehensile tail

Answer: B



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178. What is not found in skin of frog ?

A. scales

B. epidermis

C. poison glands

D. mucus glands

Answer: A



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

A. Ileum

B. Jejunum

C. Duodenum

D. none of these

Answer: B



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180. In frog , smallest bone in the skull is

A. septomaxillary

B. vomer

C. parasphenoid

D. exoccipital

Answer: A



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181. Which of these is an ear ossicle in frog

A. Incus

B. Auricle

C. Malleus

D. Columella auris

Answer: D



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

A. Gnathostomata, Craniata, Chordata,

Rana, Tigrina

B. Chordata, Craniata, Amphibia,

Gnathostomata, Rana

C. Chordata, Craniata, Gnathostomata,

Amphibia, Rana,

D. Chordata, Amphibia, Gnathostomata,
Craniata, Tigrina

Answer: C



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

A. (a) alimentary canal

B. (b) notochord

C. (c) portal system

D. (d) lymphatic system

Answer: A



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184. In frog, two phalanges occur in

A. pollex

B. hallux

C. third finger

D. third toe

Answer: B



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185. Part of the stomach which opens into the duodenum

A. cardiac

B. pyloric

C. fundus

D. body

Answer: B



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

A. The skin is moist and slimy

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

C. Hepatic portal and renal portal systems

are present

D. Skin, buccal cavity and lungs are

respiratory organs

Answer: B



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187. Innominate is

A. a nerve

B. an artery

C. a vein

D. a part of skeleton and an artery

Answer: D



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

A. femoral vein

B. sciatic vein

C. renal vein

D. pelvic vein

Answer: D



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189. Skin is an accessory organ of respiration
in

A. (a) human

B. (b) frogs

C. (c) rabbit

D. (d) lizard

Answer: B



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190. The respiratory rhythm centre is present in the

A. (a) cerebrum

B. (b) cerebellum

C. (c) hypothalamus

D. (d) medulla oblongata

Answer: D



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191. V cranial nerve of frog is

A. facial

B. olfactory

C. trigeminal

D. vagus

Answer: C



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

A. 500 to 1000

B. 1000 to 1500

C. 2500 to 3000

D. 3500 to 4500

Answer: C



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193. Male and female cockroaches can be distinguished externally by

A. (a) Anal styles in male

B. (b) Anal cerci in female

C. (c) Anal style and antennae in female

D. (d) Both a) and b)

Answer: A



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

A. *Eudrilus eugeniae*

B. Eisenia fetidae

C. Pyronyx excavatus

D. Pheretima posthuma

Answer: B



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

.....

A. (a) plantulae

B. (b) tibia

C. (c) pretarsus

D. (d) arolium

Answer: A



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196. The abdomen of adult cockroaches has segments.

A. 4

B. 6

C. 8

D. 10

Answer: D



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197. In earthworm setae are present in all segments except

A. first and the last segments

B. first and the clitellum

C. first segment

D. first clitellum and last segments

Answer:



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

A. 4

B. 2

C. 17

D. 13

Answer:



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

A. Typhlosle - storage of extra nutrients

B. Clitellum - secretes cocoon

C. Gizzard - absorbs digested food

D. Setae - defence against predators

Answer: B



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

A. humification

B. fragmentation

C. mineralisation

D. catabolism

Answer: B



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201. Ureters act as urinogenital ducts in

A. frog's males

B. human males

C. human females

D. frog's both males and females

Answer: A



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202. Read the statements with regard to frog.

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

1. The medulla oblongata passes out through

foramen of Monro and continues into spinal cord

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

3. Ovaries have no functional connection with kidneys

4. Frogs are uricotellic

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

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

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

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

Answer: C



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

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

Answer: D



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204. Fertilization in frog is

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

Answer: A



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205. Compound eyes are found in

A. frog

B. earthworm

C. cockroach

D. roundworm

Answer: C



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206. How do you differentiate a frog from a toad

A. frog has no exoskeleton but toad has scales

B. frog respire through lungs but toad respire through skin

C. frog has a tail but toad has no tail

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

Answer: D



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207. The open circulatory system is found in

- A. earthworm
- B. cockroach
- C. snail
- D. both (2) and (3)

Answer: D



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

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

B. Oxygen is transported by haemoglobin in blood

C. Nitrogenous excretory product is urea

D. The food is grinded by mandibles and gizzard

Answer: D



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209. In Cockroach, gizzard contains

A. fourth teeth

B. Six teeth

C. Five teeth

D. Eight teeth

Answer: B



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210. What is common between humans and adult Frog

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

Answer: D



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

A. mandibles

B. maxillae

C. labium

D. labrum

Answer: B



212. The ovaries in frog open into cloaca through

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

Answer: D



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

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

Answer: C



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

A. 4 & 5

B. 3 & 4

C. 14 & 15

D. 11 & 12

Answer: D



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215. Blood glands in Pheretima are present in the segments

A. 3rd & 4th only

B. 14th & 15th

C. 4th, 5th & 6th

D. 12th & 13th

Answer: C



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216. Mushroom gland in cockroach is located in

A. 2nd – 5th segments

B. 3rd – 5th segments

C. 6th – 7th segments

D. 7th – 8th segments

Answer: C



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217. Cockroaches is

A. Ureotellic

B. Ammonotelic

C. Uricotelic

D. proteinotelic

Answer: C



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

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

Answer: B



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

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

Answer: A



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

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

Answer: B



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

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

Answer: A



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

A. Presence of anal cerci

B. Forewings with darker tegmina

C. Presence of caudal styles

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

Answer: C



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