



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - CENGAGE BIOLOGY (ENGLISH)

ANIMAL KINGDOM

Exercise

1. Pick the odd pair out.

A. Cellular level: Porifera

B. Tissue level : Aschelminthes

C. Organ level : Phatyhelminthes

D. Organ system level : Annelida

Answer: B



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2. Animlas possess various type of symmetry .

Select the correctly matched .

A. Echinodermates possess radial symmetry .

B. Arthropods possess bilateral symmetry.

C. Sponges are mostly asymmetrical.

D. All of these

Answer: D



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3. Select the group of organisms given below those have diploblastic members only.

A. Ctenoplana, Taenia , Fasciola

B. Euspongia , Physalia , Meandrina

C. Wuchereria, Culex, Limulus

D. Aedes, Ascaris, Hydra

Answer: B



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4. In Deuterostomia, blastopore forms

A. Mouth

B. Anus

C. Both

D. None

Answer: B



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5. Select the pseudocoelomtates from the list of organism given below.

A. Ascaris, Fasciola, Taenia

B. Culex, Locusta, Limulus

C. Wuchereria, Ascaris, Ancylostoma

D. Nereis, Hirudinaria, Wuchereria

Answer: C



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6. Closed blood vascular system found in

A. Bombyx

B. Sepia

C. Balanoglossus

D. Ascidia

Answer: B



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7. The animals in which cells are organized into structural and functional units called as tissues, organs, and organ system are grouped under which subkingdom ?

A. Parazoa

B. Eumetazoa

C. Metazoa

D. Bilateria

Answer: B



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8. When any plane passing through the central axis of the of the body divides the organism into two identical halves, it is radial symmetry. Which of the following set of animals has radial symmetry ?

A. Housefly, fish , human being

B. Sponges, hydra, corals

C. Coelenterates, ctenophores,
echinoderms

D. Annelids, arthropods, housefly

Answer: C



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9. Closed circulatory system is found in

A. Earthworm

B. Arthropoda

C. Unio

D. Leech

Answer: A



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10. Sponges are most primitive multicellular organism with which of the following levels of organization ?

A. Acellular

B. Cellular

C. Tissue

D. Organ system

Answer: B



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11. Incomplete alimentary canal with blind sac type of body plan is present in

A. Annelids

B. Arthropods

C. Platyhelminthes

D. Sponges

Answer: C



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12. Select incorrect matching of animals, their body symmetry, and coelom.

S.No.	Animals	Symmetry	Coelom
(1)	Ctenophores	Radial	Acoelomate
(2)	Platyhelminthes	Bilateral	Acoelomate
(3)	Aschelminthes	Bilateral	Pseudocoelomate
(4)	Annelids	Radial	Coelomate



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13. Acoelomate diploblastic animal phylum is

A. Platyhelminthes

B. Cnidaria

C. Aschelminthes

D. Hemichordata

Answer: B



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14. Which of the following animals/s has tube without tube type of body plan evolved along deuterostomic evolutionary line?

A. Annelids

B. Arthropods

C. Echinoderms

D. Molluscs

Answer: A



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

A. Annelida

B. Chordata

C. Aschelminthes

D. Echinodermata

Answer: A



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16. Which of the following is incorrect matching of the phylum, their alimentary canal, and metameric segmentation ?

S.No.	Phylum	Alimentary Canal	Metameric Segmentation
(1)	Annelida	Complete	Present
(2)	Arthropoda	Complete	Present
(3)	Mollusca	Complete	Absent
(4)	Platyhelminthes	Incomplete	Present



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17. Sponges in which the cells are loosely aggregated and do not form tissues or organs are grouped under which subkingdom ?

A. Metazoa

B. Eumetazoa

C. Parazoa

D. Bilateria

Answer: C



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18. The level of organization in coelentrates is

A. Acellular

B. Cellular

C. Tissue

D. Organ system

Answer: C



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19. Blind sac body plan is found in

A. Sponges

B. Annelids

C. Coelentrates

D. Round worms

Answer: C



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20. Annelids possess

A. Cell aggregate plan

B. Blind sac plan

C. Tube within a tube plan

D. Hollow sac plan

Answer: C



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21. "Tube in a tube " plan is not exhibited by which one of the following phyla ?

A. Coelenterata

B. Annelida

C. Aschelminthes

D. Arthropoda

Answer: A



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22. An animal having triploblastic acoelomic condition is

A. Ascaris

B. Periplaneta

C. Planaria

D. Sycon.

Answer: C



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23. Animals which are triploblastic with tube-within - tube type of body plan and embryonic blastopore forms anus (deuterostomia) are

A. Annelids

B. Molluscs

C. Platyhelminthes

D. Echinoderms

Answer: D



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24. Echinoderms and chordates have

A. Pseudocoel

B. Shizocoelom

C. Enterocoelom

D. Hemocoel

Answer: C



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25. Body cavity of arthropods is called

A. Coeleom

B. Hemocoel

C. Pseudocoel

D. Gastrovascular cavity

Answer: B



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26. A deuterostomic animal is

- A. star fish
- B. Sea anemone
- C. Pearl oyster
- D. Octopus

Answer: A



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27. True segmentation (metameric) occurred for the first time in

A. Platyhelminthes

B. Aschelminthes

C. Annelids

D. Arthropods

Answer: C



28. True coelom appeared first in the course of evolution in

A. Echinodermata

B. Annelida

C. Chordata

D. Aschelminthes

Answer: B



29. Biradial symmetry is found in

A. Obelia

B. Sea anemone

C. Hydra

D. Aurelia

Answer: B



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

A. Porifera

B. Coelenterata

C. Annelida

D. Eumetazoa

Answer: A



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31. The basis of the classification of protozoa is

- A. Mode of nutrition
- B. Mode of reproduction
- C. Mode of locomotion
- D. Mode of respiration

Answer: C



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32. Dum-dum fever is caused by

A. *Leishmania donovani*

B. *Glossina palpalis*

C. *Giardia intestinalis*

D. *Trypanosoma gambiense*

Answer: A



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33. Trypanosoma gambiense cause

A. Sleeping sickness

B. Yellow fever

C. Kala azar

D. Oriental sore

Answer: A



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34. The vector of *Trypanosoma gambiense* is

A. Sand fly

B. Fruit fly

C. Tsetse fly

D. House fly

Answer: C



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35. A sarcodine causing dysentery is

A. Giardia

B. Entamoeba

C. Amoeba

D. Trypanosoma

Answer: B



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36. The time period from the initial infection to the first appearance of symptoms is known as

- A. Pre-patent period
- B. Incubation period
- C. Pre-erythrocytic period
- D. Exo-erythrocytic period

Answer: b



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37. Tetranucleated cyst stage is found in

A. *Entamoeba coli*

B. *Entamoeba histolytica*

C. *Leishmania*

D. *Trypanosoma*

Answer: B



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38. Which of the following organisms is known to form abscesses in human liver, lungs, brain etc.

A. *Entamoeba histolytica*

B. *Monocystis*

C. *Plasmodium*

D. *Fasciola hepatica*

Answer: A



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39. Which one of the following constitutes the reserve food material in the cyst of *Entamoeba histolytica* ?

- A. Volutin granules
- B. Starch granules
- C. Glycogen granules
- D. Fat droplets

Answer: C



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40. Slipper animalcule is the name of

A. Pelomyxa

B. Actinophrys

C. Euglena

D. paramecium

Answer: D



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41. Contractile vacuoles of Paramecium are analogous to

- A. Sweat glands of mammals
- B. Uriniferous tubules
- C. Gastrovascular cavity of Hydra
- D. Typhlosole of Earthworm

Answer: B



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42. The most important characteristic of phylum Porifera is that the organism

A. Are cellular

B. Possess blind sac type of body plan

C. Possess canal system and choanocytes

D. Possess water vascular system

Answer: C



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43. Most of the sponges are marine and remain attached to rock (sessile). The fresh water sponge is

A. Sycon

B. Spongilla

C. Cliona

D. Euplectella

Answer: B



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44. The path of water in a sponge is

A. Dermal ostia → Gastral ostia →
Osculum

B. Dermal ostia → Gastral ostia →
spongocoel → Osculum

C. Osculum → Spongocoel →
Choanocytes → Ostia

D. Pinacocytes → Choanocytes →
Enteron → Osculum

Answer: A



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45. The movement of water in syconoid type of canal system is

A. Dermal ostia \rightarrow Canal \rightarrow Spongocoel
 \rightarrow Osculum

B. Dermal ostia \rightarrow Incurrent canal
 $\xrightarrow{\text{Prosoyle}}$ Radial canal $\xrightarrow{\text{Apopyle}}$

Spongocoel → Osculum

C. Dermal ostia → Incurrent canal

Prosopyle → Flagelated chamber → Apopyle →

Excurrent canal → Spongocoel →

Osculum

D. Pinacocytes → Choanocytes →

Enteron → Osculum

Answer: B



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46. Which one of the following cell is totipotent and responsible for regenerative capacity in sponges ?

A. Pinacocytes

B. Thesocytes

C. Archaeocytes

D. Scleroblast

Answer: C



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47. The skeleton of bath sponge, *Euspongia*, is made of

A. Spongin fibers

B. Siliceous spicules

C. Calcareous spicules

D. Spongin fibers and siliceous spicules

Answer: A



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48. A sponge harmful to oyster industry is

A. Spongilla

B. Euspongia

C. Hyalonema

D. Cliona

Answer: D



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49. Which of the following lives in commensal relationship with shrimps and is called as Venus flower basket ?

A. Leucosolenia

B. Euplectella

C. Euspongia

D. Sycon.

Answer: B



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50. The larva of Leucosolenia is

A. Parenchymula

B. Amphiblastula

C. Planula

D. Trochophore

Answer: A



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51. The mode of digestion in sponges is

- A. Intracellular
- B. Intercellular
- C. Intracellular and intercellular
- D. None of these

Answer: A



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52. In the absence of a closed vascular system, how do sponges manage to distribute the nutritive substances from choanocytes to rest of the cells ?

A. Through cell -to- cell diffusion

B. Through mesoglea which acts as the food reservoir and distribution system

C. Through the wandering cells, amoebocytes

D. Through cell - to -cell diffusion and amoebocytes

Answer: D



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53. The most important characteristic of phylum Cnidaria is

A. Cnidoblasts

B. Choanocytes

C. Thesocytes

D. Archaeocytes

Answer: A



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54. The digestion in Hydra is

A. Extracellular

B. Intracellular

C. Extracellular and intracellular

D. Holozoic

Answer: C



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55. Hypnotoxin is produced by

A. Penetrant

B. Volvent

C. Large glutinant

D. Small glutinant

Answer: A



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56. During the discharge of nematocyst, the function of lasso is to

- A. Press and squeeze out the thread tube
- B. Trigger the stimulus
- C. Prevent the detachment of nematocyst from nematoblast

D. None of these

Answer: C



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57. A piece of Hydra will regenerate into a full Hydra if it contains a part of

A. Epidermis

B. Epidermis, gastrodermis, and interstitial cells

C. Basal disc

D. Epidermis, gastrodermis, and tentacles

Answer: B



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58. Which one of the following (cell types) contains the symbiotic Zoochlorellae in Hydra ?

A. Epithelio muscular cells of epidermis

B. Endothelio muscular cells of
gastrodermis

C. interstitial cells

D. Algae embedded in the mesoglea

Answer: B



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59. The main function of interstitial cells is

A. Replacement of lost cells

B. Excretion

C. Digestion

D. Defence

Answer: A



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60. Which of the following are triploblastic, acoelomate with blind sac type of body plan, and parenchyma cells originating from mesoderm fill up the cavities of the body ?

A. Cnidarians

B. Platyhelminthes

C. Annelids

D. Arthropoda

Answer: B



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61. In platyhelminthes, the excretory organs are

A. Nephridia

B. Nephrons

C. Flame cells

D. Archaeocytes

Answer: C



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62. Tapeworm is placed in the class

A. Cestoda

B. Trematoda

C. Sporozoa

D. Tubellaria

Answer: A



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63. Which one of the following stages in the life history of liver fluke infects the sheep ?

A. Miracidium

B. Redia

C. Cercaria

D. Metacercaria

Answer: D



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64. The correct sequece of various larvae in liver fluke is

A. Miracidium, sporocyst, cercaria, redia,
metacercaria

B. Miracidium, sporocyst, redia, cercaria,
metacercaria

C. Sporocyst, redia, miracidium , cercaria,
metacercaria

D. Cercaria, sporocyst, redia, miracidium,
metacercaria

Answer: B



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65. Branched uterus containing fertilized capsules can be seen in tapeworm in

- A. Immature proglottid
- B. Mature proglottid
- C. Gravid proglottid
- D. Immediately below neck

Answer: C



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66. The mature proglottids having fertilized eggs in the uterus of tapeworm are regularly detached. This process is known as

- A. Apolysis
- B. Proliferation
- C. Strobilation
- D. Topolysis

Answer: A



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67. *Taenia saginata* differs from *Taenia solium* in

A. Absence of scolex hooks

B. Scolex devoid of hook and difference in secondary host

C. Absence of scolex hooks and presence of both male and female reproductive organs.

D. Presence of scolex hooks

Answer: B



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68. Ladder like nervous system with ventral nerve chord is present in

A. Cnidaria

B. Platyhelminthes

C. Annelida

D. Arthropoda

Answer: B



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69. The larva of *Taenia solium* is called

A. Cysticercus

B. Megasclex

C. Planula

D. Ephyra

Answer: A



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70. Alimentary canal is absent in

A. Planaria

B. Tapeworm

C. Blood fluke

D. Liver fluke

Answer: B



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71. Male Ascaris differs from female in having

A. Lips

B. Amphids

C. Pineal spicules

D. Tail

Answer: C



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72. The epidermis of Ascaris is

A. Multicellular

B. Syncytial

C. Clumnar

D. Cuboidal

Answer: B



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73. A free living roundworm is

A. Enterobius

B. Rhabditis

C. Dracunculus

D. Trichinella

Answer: B



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74. Which of the infective stage of Ascaris for man ?

A. First larval stage

B. Second larval stage (rhabditiform larva)

C. Encysted egg

D. Adult

Answer: B



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75. What name is given to the condition of testis in Ascaris ?

A. Monodelphic

B. Didelphic

C. Monarchic

D. Alarchic .

Answer: C



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76. Leech belongs to the class

A. Polychaeta

B. Oligochaeta

C. Hirudinea

D. Archinnelida

Answer: C



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77. Aphrodite (sea mouse) belongs to class

A. Hirudinea

B. Oligochaeta

C. Archiannelida

D. Polychaeta .

Answer: D



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78. Parapodia for locomotion are found in one of the following .

A. Earthworm

B. Hirudinaria

C. Nereis

D. Polygordius

Answer: C



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79. A temporary clitellum occurs during the breeding season in

A. Pheretima

B. Heteronereis

C. Hirudinaria

D. Aphrodite

Answer: C



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

A. Conservation of water (osmoregulation)

B. Conservation of heat

C. Regulation of temperature

D. Regulation of amino acids .

Answer: A





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81. Blood of Pheretima is

- A. Blue with hemocyanin in corpuscles
- B. Blue with hemocyanin in plasma
- C. Red with hemocyanin in corpuscles.
- D. Red with hemoglobin in plasma

Answer: D



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82. In earthworm fertilization occurs in

A. Oviduct

B. Spermathecae

C. Clitellum

D. Cocoon

Answer: D



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83. Respiration in mollusca takes place by

- A. Body surface
- B. Gills or ctenidia
- C. Pulmonary sac
- D. All of these

Answer: D



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84. A fold of dorsal body wall which covers the visceral mass in molluscs is called as

A. Operculum

B. Mantle

C. Shell

D. None of these

Answer: B



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85. The only segmented mollusca is

A. Neopilina

B. Teredo

C. Nautilus

D. Chiton

Answer: A



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86. Which of the following is terrestrial gastropod ?

A. Limex

B. Unio

C. Sepia

D. Octopus

Answer: A



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87. Sepia and octopus are marine animals and their shiwt locomotion in water is effect by

A. Adhering with the help of suckers to another moving animals

B. Characterstics undulation of their lateral fins

C. Lashing movement of their cephalic arms

D. Expelling water in a jet through siphon.

Answer: D



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88. Hemocyanin is a respiratory pigment found in

- A. Echinoderm
- B. Annelids
- C. Insects
- D. Architeuthis

Answer: D



89. The pearls are formed of

- A. Calcium phosphate
- B. Calcium carbonate
- C. Magnesium trisilicate
- D. Calcium sulfate

Answer: B



90. Respiratory organs of arthropods are

A. Gills

B. Book gills

C. Book lungs, tracheal system

D. All of these

Answer: D



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91. Respiratory pigment in insects is

A. Hemocyannin

B. Hemoglobin

C. Hemoerythrin

D. None of these

Answer: D



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92. A character common in spider, cockroach, and centipede is

A. Compound eyes

B. Book lungs

C. Green glands

D. Joint legs

Answer: D



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93. Which of the following is represented by the largest number of species ?

A. Insecta

B. Protozoa

C. Mammalia

D. Aves

Answer: A



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94. The respiratory organs are book lungs in

A. Arachnida

B. Diplopoda

C. Chilopoda

D. Insecta

Answer: A



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95. Maggot is

A. Larva of anopheles/ Culex

B. Pupa of housefly

C. Larva of housefly

D. Larva of dragonfly

Answer: C



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96. Life history of cockroach represents :

- A. Ametabola
- B. Hemimetabola
- C. Paurometabola
- D. Holometabola

Answer: C



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97. In housefly, the mouth parts are specialized for

A. sponging liquid food

B. Blood sucking

C. Chewing

D. Sucking flower juice

Answer: A



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98. Yellow fever and dengue hemorrhagic fever is transmitted by

A. Culex

B. Aedes

C. Anopheles

D. Bed bug

Answer: B



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99. Adult Culex and Anopheles can be distinguished with the help of

A. Mouth parts/ color

B. Sitting posture

C. Natennae/wings i

D. Feeding habits

Answer: B



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100. Which of the following statement is incorrect for echinoderms ?

A. The most distinctive feature of echinoderms is the presence of water vascular system , which is a part of the coelem.

B. The main function of water vascular system is locomotion and the capture of food.

C. Echinoderms have no proper excretory system .

D. They have well- developed circulatory system.

Answer: D



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101. Echinoderms are closely related to chordates due to the following characters .

- A. Tube- within - tube type of body plan,
developed along deuterostomic
evolutionary line
- B. They have enterocoelom
- C. They have mesodermal endoskeleton .
- D. All of these

Answer: D



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102. Which phylum includes exclusively marine non-parasitic forms of animals ?

A. Porifera

B. Cnidaria

C. Molluscs

D. Echinoderms

Answer: D



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103. Which of the following group belongs to Deuterostome ?

A. Annelida, Arthropoda, Mollusca

B. Echinodermata, Hemichordata, Chordata

C. Annelida , Mollusca, Chordata

D. Arthropoda, Mollusca, Echinodermata

Answer: B



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104. In which phylum nerve cells are found but nerves are absent

A. Porifera

B. Coelenterata

C. Platyhelminthes

D. Nematohelminthes

Answer: B



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105. Classification of sponges is primarily based on the

A. Body organization

B. Body plan

C. Skeleton

D. Canal system.

Answer: C



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106. In crustaceans, respiration takes place by

A. Gills

B. Book lungs

C. Ctenidia

D. Trachea

Answer: A



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107. Ctenophora shows affinity with

A. Cnidaria

B. Aschelminth

C. Cephalopoda

D. Tuberlaria

Answer: A



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108. Which of the following mollusc is formed by a larvae which have torsion

A. Lamelletes

B. Pila

C. Sepia

D. Octopus

Answer: B



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109. Solenocytes and nephridia are respectively found in

- A. Platyhelmenth and Annelids
- B. Annelids and Nematoda
- C. Cenidaria and Mollusac
- D. Mollusca and Echinodermata

Answer: A



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110. Arthropoda is characterized by

A. Chitinous exoskeleton, segmentation,
and jointed appendages

B. Hairs, exoskeleton and three pairs of
legs

C. Exocutaneous scales, metamerism , one
pair antennae

D. One pair chelicerae, one pair pedipalp,
and one pair of antennae

Answer: A



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111. Chitin exoskelton is found in

A. Cockroach

B. Ascaris

C. Nematoda

D. None

Answer: A



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112. Hemocoel is found in

A. Hydra

B. Ascaris

C. Earthworm

D. Cockroach

Answer: D



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113. Metamerism is a characteristic of

A. Ascaris

B. Pheretima

C. Periplaneta

D. Hydra

Answer: B



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114. Radial system is found in

A. Planaria

B. Taenia

C. Fasciola

D. Sea anemone

Answer: D



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115. Which of the following is pseudocoelomate ?

A. Hydra

B. Periplaneta

C. Ascaris

D. Pheretima

Answer: C



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116. Botryoidal tissue is found in

A. Porifera

B. Acanthocephala

C. Annelida

D. Echinodermata

Answer: C



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117. Arms, pedicellariae and spines are absent in the echinoderm

A. Sea cucumber

B. Sea lily

C. Sea star

D. Sea urchin

Answer: A



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118. Canal system is the speciality of which phylum ?

- A. Porifera
- B. Coelenterata
- C. Echinodermata
- D. None

Answer: A



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119. Enzyme hirudin is present in the saliva of

A. Leech

B. Earthworm

C. Scorpion

D. Cobra

Answer: A



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

- A. Msoderm
- B. Mesenchyme
- C. Mesoglea
- D. Mesentery

Answer: B



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121. Medusa of Obelia is

- A. Carnivorous
- B. Herbivorous
- C. Detritous feeder
- D. Omnivorous

Answer: C



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122. Sense organs of Aurelia are

- A. Tenlitta
- B. Tentacylocyst
- C. Nematocyst
- D. Otholith

Answer: A



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123. Characteristics of class Crustacea are

A. Cephalothorax, biramous appendages,
and gills

B. Head and thorax, book lungs, and
chitinous exoskeleton

C. Cephalothorax, book lungs and chitinous
exoskeleton

D. Head and thorax, biramous appendages,
and book lungs

Answer: A



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124. After drying, a bath sponge contains

- A. Hold fast
- B. Tentacles
- C. Spicules
- D. Spongin fiber

Answer: D



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125. Which organism resides in lymph nodes ?

A. Taenia

B. Wuchereria

C. Plamodium

D. Diplococcus

Answer: B



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126. Adult *Wuchereria bancrofti* attacks

A. Nervous system

B. Lymph vessels

C. Muscular system

D. Blood vessels .

Answer: B



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127. Just as *Xenopsylla* is to *Yersinia pestis*, so

is:

A. Glossina palpalis to Wuchereria bancrofti

B. Culex to Plasmodium falciparum

C. Homo sapiens to Taenia solium

D. Phlebotomus to Leishmania donovani

Answer: D



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128. Which one of the following features is common in silver fish, scorpion, dragonfly and prawn?

- A. Three pairs of legs and segmented body
- B. Chitinous cuticle and two pairs of antennae
- C. jointed appendages and chitinous exoskeleton
- D. Cephalothorax involves

Answer: A



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129. Anus is absent in

A. Fasciola

B. Pheritima

C. Periplaneta

D. Unio

Answer: A



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130. Pick up the correctly matched

A. Water vascular system - Sponge

B. Blubber - Kangaroo

C. Marsupium - Platypus

D. Flame cell - Flatworm

Answer: D



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131. Trochophore larva occurs in

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

Answer: B



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132. Green glands found in some arthropods take part in

A. Excretion

B. Respiration

C. Digestion

D. Both (1) and (2)

Answer: A



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133. In sponges, there is

A. Radial symmetry

B. Present a true coelom

C. A single exit and a number of mouths

D. A single mouth and a number of exist .

Answer: C



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134. Cephalization is absent in

A. Molluscs

B. Arthropods

C. Both (1) and (2)

D. Echinoderms

Answer: D



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135. A radially symmetrical diploblastic animal is

A. (a) Round worm

B. (b) Earthworm

C. (c) Hydra

D. (d) Liver fluke

Answer: C



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136. Antedon is a member of class

A. Echinoidea

B. Asteroidea

C. Crinoidea

D. Ophiruroidea

Answer: C



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137. A sponge harmful to oyster industry is

A. spongilla

B. Euspongia

C. Hyalonema

D. Cliona

Answer: D



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138. What is the name of the book written by Aristotle ?

A. Historia Animalium

B. Histoire Naturelle

C. Systema Naturae

D. Philosophite Zoologique

Answer: A



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139. Who is father of zoology?

A. (a) Aristotle

B. (b) Theophrastus

C. (c) Lazzaro Spallanzani

D. (d) Carolus Linnaeus

Answer: A



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140. In which phylum is water vascular system found

A. Protozoa

B. Arthropoda

C. Porifera

D. Echinodermata

Answer: D



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141. Which of the following does not belong to phylum Coelenterata

A. Sea pen

B. Sea father

C. Sea cucumber

D. Sea fan

Answer: C



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142. Commercial bath sponge is called

A. Euspongia

B. Spongilla

C. Euplectella

D. Cliona

Answer: A



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143. Prokaryotes are included in the kingdomm

A. Monera

B. Protista

C. Protozoa

D. Basidiomycetes

Answer: A



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144. single - celled eukaryotes are included in

A. Protista

B. fungi

C. Archaea

D. Monera

Answer: A



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145. "Taxon" differs from "Taxa" due to

- A. A higher taxonomic category than taxon
- B. A lower taxonomic category than taxon
- C. The singular of taxon
- D. The plural of taxon.

Answer: D



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

A. Sponges

B. Ctenophores

C. Coelenterates (Cnidarians)

D. Aschelminthes (Roundworms)

Answer: D



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147. Deuterostome condition and indeterminate radial cleavage are characteristics of

- A. Chordates and arthropods
- B. Chordates and echinoderms
- C. Arthropods and echinoderms
- D. Chordates, arthropods, and annelids

Answer: B



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148. Which one of the following statements about all the four of Spongilla, leech, dophin and penguin is correct ?

A. Spongilla has special collared cells called choanocytes, not found in the remaining three.

B. Penguin is homoeothermic, while the remaining three are poikilothermic

C. Leech is a freshwater form, while all other are marine.

D. All are bilaterally symmetrical.

Answer: A



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149. Which of the following statement is / are correct with regard to Deuterostomes ?

- (a) The blastopore develops into anus in adult.
- (b) The blastopore develop into mouth in adult.

(c) Cleavage is radial and indeterminate

(d) Cleavage is spiral and determinate .

A. (a) and (c)

B. (a) and (b)

C. (b) and (d)

D. (b) and (c)

Answer: A



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150. Choose the animals which exhibits the following characteristics

- (a) Marine habitat.
- (b) Bilateral symmetry and cephalization .
- (c) Hemocoel as principal body cavity .
- (d) Eyes similar to that of vertebrates .

A. Silverfish

B. Dogfish

C. Jellyfish

D. Cuttle fish

Answer: D



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151. The plane that divides the body into right and left halves is called

A. Transverse

B. Frontal

C. Sagittal

D. Radial

Answer: C



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152. The main basis of Classification of Protozoa is

A. Size

B. Shape

C. locomotory device

D. Number of nuclei.

Answer: C



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153. When a fresh water protozoan is placed in marine water

A. The contractile vacuoles becomes bigger in size.

B. The number of contractile vacuoles increases

C. The contractile vacuoles disappear

D. The contractile vacuoles remain unchanged.

Answer: C



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154. Which of the following is a flagellated protozoan

A. Amoeba

B. Entamoeba

C. Plasmodium

D. Trypanosoma

Answer: D



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155. Type of nutrition present in Entamoeba is

A. Saprophytic

B. Parasitic

C. Autotrophic

D. None of these

Answer: B



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

A. Euplectella

B. Sycon

C. Ciona

D. Spongilla

Answer: A



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157. Which is not correct for sponges?

A. Internal fertilization

B. external fertilization

C. Gemmule formation

D. Gametes are formed from epidermal cells

Answer: B



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

A. Presence of ostia

B. Indirect development

C. Intracellular digestion

D. Cellular level of organization

Answer: D



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159. Digestion in Hydra takes place within

A. pelvic cavity

B. Abdominal

C. Gastrovascular cavity

D. Pericardial cavity

Answer: C



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160. Budding is a normal mode of asexual reproduction in

A. Hydra and starfishes

B. Hydra and Sponges

C. Hydra and tapeworms

D. Sponges and starfishes

Answer: B



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161. All flatworms differ from all round worms in having

- A. Solid mesoderm
- B. Triploblastic body
- C. Bilateral symmetry

D. Metamorphosis in the life history

Answer: A



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162. Which one of the following kinds of animals are triploblastic

A. Coral

B. Sponge

C. Flatworm

D. Ctenophore

Answer: C



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

A. Molluscs are acoelomates .

B. Insects are pseudocoelomates .

C. Flatworms (Platyhelminthes).

D. Roundworms (Aschelminthes) are pseudocoelomates.

Answer: D



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164. Which of the following has closed circulatory system ?

A. Molluscs

B. Arthropods

C. Annelids

D. Platyhelminthes

Answer: C



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165. Gas exchange surface of Earthworm is

A. Skin

B. Gills

C. Ctenidia

D. Trachea

Answer: A



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166. Respiratory pigment in cockroach is

A. Hemoglobin

B. Hemocyanin

C. Hemoerythrin

D. None of these

Answer: D



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167. Malpighian tubules are analogous to

A. Trachea of cockroach

B. Gills

C. Flame cells

D. None of these

Answer: C



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168. Which one of the following disease is spread by housefly ?

A. Filariasis

B. Typhoid

C. Encephalities

D. Dengue fever

Answer: B



- 169.** Similarity between anopheles and culex is
- A. Eggs have lateral air floats
 - B. Eggs are laid in floating raft
 - C. Respiratory siphon is present
 - D. Males of both suck juices of flowers and fruits.

Answer: D



170. The most commonly maintained species of bee by bee keepers is

A. *Apis mellifera*

B. *Apis dorsata*

C. *Apis indica*

D. *Apis florea*

Answer: A



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171. Radula is present in

A. Logio

B. Mytilus

C. Unio

D. Pila

Answer: D



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172. Neopilina is a connecting link between

A. Arthropoda and Mollusca

B. Annelida and mollusca

C. Mollusca and Echinodermata

D. Mollusca and Helminthes

Answer: B



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173. Which one of the following molluscs was formerly used as currency (money) ?

A. Dentalium

B. Chiton

C. Oyster

D. Loligo

Answer: B



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174. The second largest phylum in the animal kingdom is

- A. Annelida
- B. Arthropoda
- C. Cephalopoda
- D. Amphineura

Answer: C



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175. Phylum Mollusca can be distinguished from other invertebrates by the presence of

- A. Bilateral symmetry and exoskeleton
- B. A mantle and gills
- C. Shell and non-segmented body
- D. A mantle and non-segmented body

Answer: D



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176. Which of the following traits is not characteristics of echinoderms ?

A. Water vascular system

B. Trochophore larva

C. Tube feet

D. Enterocoel

Answer: B



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177. The organs of locomotion in Enchinodermata are

A. Pseudopodia

B. Parapodia

C. Foot

D. Tube feet

Answer: D



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178. The presence of tube feet is the characteristic feature of phylum

A. Annelida

B. Mollusca

C. Arthropoda

D. Echinodermata

Answer: D



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179. Which of the following is properly matched ?

A. Arthropoda-Insecta-Spider

B. Mollusca-Cephalopoda-Unio

C. Echinodermata-Asteroidea-Starfish

D. platyhelminthes-Trematoda - Planaria

Answer: C



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180. Which of the following is an exclusively echinoderm character ?

A. Tube feet

B. Coelom divided

C. Radial symmetry

D. Mesodermal endoskeleton

Answer: A



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181. Water vasuclar system is found in

- A. Sea pen
- B. Sea horse
- C. Sea anemone
- D. Sea cucumber .

Answer: D



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

A. Female *Ascaris*- Sharply curved posterior end

B. Male frog- A copulatory pad on the first digit of the hindlimb

C. Female cockroach -Anal cerci

D. Male shark - Claspers borne on plevic fins.

Answer: D



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183. One very special feature in the earthworm pheretima is that

A. Fertilization of eggs occurs inside the body .

B. The typhlosole greatly increases the effective absorption area of the digested

food in the intestine.

C. The S-shaped setae embedded in the integument are the defensive weapons used against the enemies.

D. It has a long dorsal tubular heart.

Answer: B



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184. Which one of the following groups of animals is correctly matched with its characteristic feature without any exception ?

A. Reptilia: Possess three - chambered heart with an incompletely divided ventricle .

B. Chordata: Possess a mouth with an upper and lower jaw

C. Chondrichthyes: Possess cartilaginous endoskeleton.

D. Mammalia : Given birth to young ones.

Answer: C



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

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

B. Oxygen is transported by hemoglobin in blood.

C. Nitrogenous excretory product is urea .

D. Food is grind by mandibles and gizzards.

Answer: D



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186. Look at the given table .

	Column-I	Column-II
(i)	Water vascular system	<i>Echinus</i>
(ii)	Parapodia	Nereis
(iii)	Mantle and Radula	Apple snail
(iv)	Jointed appendages	<i>Bombyx</i>
(v)	Choanocytes	<i>Obelia</i>

How many are correctly matched ?

A. Three

B. Two

C. Four

D. Five

Answer: C



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187. In the given table which phyla is correctly matched with its levels of organisation, symmetry and coelom ?

Phyla	Level of organisation	Symmetry	Coelom
(1) Annelida	Organ level	Radial	Pseudocoelomate
(2) Platyhelminthes	Organ level	Radial	Acoelomate
(3) Arthropoda	Organ system level	Bilateral	Coelomate
(4) Echinodermata	Organ system level	Bilateral	Coelomate



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188. Match the following list of animals with their level of organisation :

	Diversion of Labour		Animal
A.	Organ level	i.	<i>Pheretima</i>
B.	Cellular aggregate level	ii.	<i>Fasciola</i>
C.	Tissue level	iii.	<i>Spongilla</i>
D.	Organ system level	iv.	<i>Obelia</i>

Choose the correct match showing division of labour with animals.

A. A-iv, B-i, C-ii, d-iii

B. A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii

C. A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i

D. A-i, B-iv, C-iii, D-ii

Answer: C



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189. Match the column-I with Column-II Choose the correct option :

	Column-I		Column-II
A.	Porifera	i.	Canal system
B.	Aschelminthes	ii.	Water-vascular system
C.	Annelida	iii.	Musecular pharynx
D.	Arthropoda	iv.	Jointed
E.	Echinodermata	v.	Metameres

A. A-ii,B-iii,C-v,D-iv,E-i

B. A-ii,B-v,C-iii,D-iv,E-i

C. A-i,B-iii,C-v,D-iv,E-ii

D. A-i,B-v,C-iii,D-iv,E-ii

Answer: C



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

(a) Acoelomate

(b) Pseudocoelomate

(c) Coelomate

(d) Haemocoelomate

A. Acoelomate

B. Pseudocoelomate

C. Coelomate



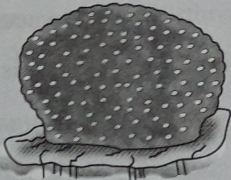

D. Haemocoelomate

Answer: B



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191. Match the column.

Column-I	Column-II
(A) 	(i) Spongilla
(B) 	(ii) Euspongia
(C) 	(iii) Sycon
(D) 	(iv) Aurelia

A. A-iii,B-ii,C-i,D-iv

B. A-ii,B-iii,C-i,D-iv

C. A-iv,B-i,C-ii,D-iii

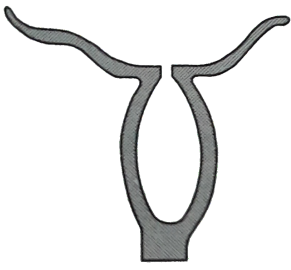
D. A-iii,B-i,C-ii,D-iv

Answer: C

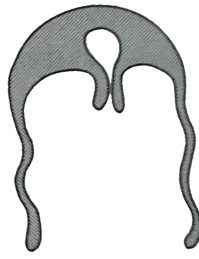


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192. Two figures are given below. Select the correct statement .



(a)



(b)

(a) Both figures represent the outline of body form of porifera.

(b) Figure (a) indicates Adamsia and (b) indicates Aurelia

(c) Figure (a) represent polyp and (b) represent medusa.

(d) Both (b) and (c) are correct.

A. Both figures represent the outline of body form of porifera.

B. Figure (a) indicates Adamsia and (b) indicates Aurelia

C. Figure (a) represent polyp and (b) represent medusa.

D. Both (b) and (c) are correct.

Answer: D



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

- (a) Sexual dimorphism
- (b) Metamerism
- (c) Anaerobic respiration
- (d) Endoparasitism

A. Sexual dimorphism

B. Metamerism

C. Anaerobic respiration

D. Endoparasitism

Answer: A



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

(a) Sponge

(b) Hydra

(c) Liver fluke

(d) Ascaris

A. Sponge

B. Hydra

C. Liver fluke

D. Ascaris

Answer: B



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

- A. Mouth and mouth
- B. Body wall and body wall
- C. Mouth and body wall
- D. Mouth and tentacles.

Answer: C



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196. In Protozoa like Amoeba and Paramecium, an organelle is found for osmoregulation which is

A. Contractile vacuole

B. Mitochondria

C. Nucleus

D. Food vacuole

Answer: A



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197. In which of the following animal dimorphic nucleus is found

A. Amoeba proteus

B. Trypanosoma gambiens

C. Plasmodium vivax

D. paramecium caudatum

Answer: D



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

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

The correct matchings are

- A. (a) and (d)
B. (a),(b) and (c)
C. (b) and (d)
D. (c) and (d)

Answer: B



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

A. Pheretima-Sexual dimorphosim

B. Musca- Complete metamosphosis

C. Chamelon- Mimicry

D. Taenia - Polymorphism

Answer: B



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

A. Unicellular or acellular

B. Multicellular without any tissue organization

C. Multicellular with a gastrovascular system

D. Multicellular having tissue organization,
but no body cavity

Answer: D



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

A. Mollusca

B. Cnidaria

C. Echinodermata

D. Annelida

Answer: C



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

A. Myriapoda

B. Crustacea

C. Arachnida and Crustacea

D. Insecta

Answer: D



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204. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?

A. *Culex pipiens* - Filariasis

B. *Aedes aegypti* - Yellow fever

C. *Anopheles culifacies* - Leishmaniasis

D. *Glossina palpalis* - Sleeping sickness

Answer: C



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205. In contrast to annelids the
Platyhelminthes show

A. Absence of body cavity

B. Presence of pseudocoel

C. Radial symmetry

D. Bilateral Symmetry

Answer: A



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206. Which unicellular organism has a macronucleus for trophic function and one or more micronuclei for reproduction ?

A. Trypanosoma

B. paramecium

C. Euglena

D. Amoeba

Answer: B



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207. The evolutionary history of an organism is known as

A. Ontogeny

B. Phylogeny

C. Ancestry

D. Paleontology

Answer: B



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208. What is common about Trypanosoma, Noctiluca Monocystis and Giardia

A. These are all parasites

B. These are all unicellular protists .

C. They have flagella

D. They produce spores.

Answer: B



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

A. Porifera : Spongilla,

Euplectella, Pennatula

B. Cnidaria: Bonellia, Physalia, Aurelia

C. Platyhelminthes: Planaria, enterobius,

Schistosoma

D. Mollusca : Loligo, Teredo, Octopus.

Answer: D



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210. Metameric segmentation is the characteristic of

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

Answer: D



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

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

Answer: D



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

- A. Hydra and starfishes
- B. Starfish and sea anemone
- C. Ctenophore and Beroe
- D. Aurelia and paramoecium

Answer: C



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213. Which one of the following has an open circulatory system

A. Octopus

B. Pheretima

C. Periplaneta

D. Hirudinaria

Answer: C



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214. Infective stage of *Entamoeba histolytica* is

- A. Trophozoite
- B. Precystic form
- C. Metacystic form
- D. Quadrinucleate cyst

Answer: D



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215. Sponges possess

A. No tissues

B. Epithelial tissues only

C. Epithelial and connective tissues only

D. All four type of tissues .

Answer: A



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216. Which organism resides in lymph nodes ?

A. Taenia

B. Plasmodium

C. Wuchereria

D. Diplococcus

Answer: C



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217. The number of chambers in the heart of cockroach is

A. 23

B. 13

C. 4

D. 3

Answer: B



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218. Main excretory product of cockroach is :

A. Ammonia

B. Urea

C. Uric Acid

D. Amonia acid

Answer: C



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

A. All reptiles possess scales, have a three-chambered heart, and are cold blooded (poikilothermal)

B. All bony fish have four pair of gills and operculum oneach side .

C. All sponges are marrize and have collared cells.

D. All mammals are viviporous and possess diaphragms for breathing.

Answer: A



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

A. Echinoderms

B. Ctenophora

C. Cephalochordata

D. Cnidaria

Answer: D



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Exercise Assertion Reasoning Questions

1. Assertion : The mantel of pearl oyster is three - layred.

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

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

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true ,but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: B



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

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

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

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true
,but the Reason is not the correct
explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: B



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

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

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

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true ,but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: B



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4. Assertion : Spongocoel of the sponges is also called paragastric cavity.

Trophocytes are present in the spongocoel and release digestive enzyme outside, causing the digestion of food in spongocoel.

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

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true ,but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: C



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5. Assertion : *Ancylostoma duodenale* is odd world hook worm.

Reason : Humans are infected when filariform larvae in the moist soil penetrate the skin, usually feet or legs.

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

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true
,but the Reason is not the correct
explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: B



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6. Assertion : Taenia solium is a cestode acquired by eating undercooked pork.

Reason : Adult Taenia causes cysticercosis in humans.

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

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true ,but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: C



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Exercise Chordata

1. Chordates process

A. Dorsal nerve cord placed below gut

B. Single hollow nerve cord placed dorsal
to gut

C. Double ventral nerve cord

D. Single solid and ventral nerve cord

Answer: B



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**2. The distinguishing feature of all chordates
is**

A. A ventrally placed nerve cord

B. A water vascular system

C. A chitinous exoskeleton

D. Notochord

Answer: D



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3. Chordates are distinguished from non-chordates by the presence of

A. Brain

B. Dorsal tubular hollow nerve cord

C. Ventral nerve cord

D. Dorsal solid nerve cord

Answer: B



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4. Which of the following animals belongs to Urochordata ?

A. Herdmania

B. Balanoglossus

C. Amphioxus

D. Petromyzon

Answer: A



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5. Which of the following animals is devoid of notochord and nerve cord in its adult stage ?

A. Herdmania (Ascidian)

B. Branchiostoma (amphioxus)

C. Assymetron

D. All of the above

Answer: A



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6. Which of the following characters is shared by all chordates at some stage of life ?

A. Notochord

B. Dorsal tubular nerve cord

C. Pharyngeal gill slits

D. All of the above

Answer: D



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7. Prochordates lack

A. Cranium and vertebral column

B. Jaws and vertebral column

C. Paired appendages

D. All of the above

Answer: D



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8. Notochord occurs in the adult animal of

A. Protochordates

B. Agnatha

C. Chondrichthyes

D. Osteichthyes

Answer: A



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9. Which of the following group of characters is present in all chordates in some or other stage in their life or Chordates differ from nonchordates in having

A. Mammary glands, hairs, and gill slits

B. Notochord, gill slits, and dorsal tubular nervous system

C. Notochord, scales, and dorsal tubular nervous system

D. Gill slits, vertebral column, and notochord

Answer: B



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10. Retrogressive metamorphosis occurs in

A. Balanoglossus (Tomaria larvae)

B. Amphioxus

C. Ascidian tadpole larva of Herdmania

D. Glosobalanus

Answer: C



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11. Vertebral column is a modified

A. Nerve cord

B. Notochord

C. Umbilical chord

D. Urochordata

Answer: B



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12. In chordates, basically the pharynx is

A. Perforated

B. Non-perforated

C. Present in the gut of the larva

D. A source of thyroxin which controls meta
morphosis

Answer: A



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13. Which of the following larvae after metamorphosis migrates from river to ocean ?

A. Ammocoete larvae of lampreys (Cyclostoma)

B. Trochophore larvae of molluscs

C. Ascidian tadpole larva of Herdmania

D. Dipleura larva

Answer: A



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14. Petromyzon belongs to class

A. Chondrichythes

B. Cyclotomata

C. Osteichthyes

D. None of these

Answer: B



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15. In which of the following fishes, electric organs are present which are modified musculature between eye and nostril ?

A. Torpedo (electric ray)

B. Scoliodon (dog fish)

C. Trygon (sting ray)

D. Pristis (saw fish)

Answer: A



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16. Gills slits in chondrichthyes are

A. Uncovered

B. Coverd by operculum

C. Absent

D. Only sometimes covered

Answer: A



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17. Scales in cartilaginous fishes are

A. (a) cycloid

B. (b) Ctenoid

C. (c) Placoid

D. (d) Leptoid

Answer: C



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18. Which of the following is viviparous and bring forth their young alive ?

A. (a) Hippocampus

B. (b) Shark (Scoliodon)

C. (c) Anabas

D. (d) Trygon

Answer: B



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19. Air bladder is present in

A. (a) Cartilaginous fishes

B. (b) Bony fishes

C. (c) Star fish

D. (d) Electric Ray

Answer:



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20. Lateral line sense organs occur in

A. Cartilaginous fishes

B. Bony fishes

C. Amphibian larvae

D. Reptiles

Answer: B



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21. Peculiarity of fish heart is that it has

A. All venous blood

B. All arterial blood

C. Partly venous and partly arterial blood

D. No blood at all

Answer: A



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22. Heterocercal tail, placoid scales are found in one of the following

A. Rohu

B. Neoceratodus

C. Scoliodon

D. Anguilla

Answer: C



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23. Gambusia is

A. Pest on fishes

B. Pathogenic fishes

C. Parasitic fish

D. Fish predator of mosquito larvae

Answer: D



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24. Which one of the following fishes does not belong to class osteichthyes ?

A. Hippocampus

B. Labeo

C. Torpedo

D. Exocoetus

Answer: C



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25. In which of the fishes , the male shows parental care and has as brood pouch ?

A. Anabas

B. Labeo

C. Hippocampus

D. Synaptura.

Answer: C



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26. In fishes the kidney is

A. Pronephric type

B. Mesonephric type

C. Metanephric type

D. Nephridial type

Answer: B



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27. Which one of the following is a true fish ?

A. Cray fish

B. Cuttle fish

C. Flying fish

D. Jelly fish

Answer: C



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28. An anadromous fish migrates from

A. Rivers to sea , e.g., Anguilla

B. Rivers to estuary

C. Sea to river ,e.g., Hilsa, Salmon

D. Deep sea to surface waters .

Answer: C



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29. A catadromous fish migrates from

A. River to sea

B. Rivers to estuary

C. Sea to river

D. Deep sea to surface waters .

Answer: A



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30. Which one of the following is a limbless amphibian ?

A. Salamandra (Urodela)

B. Ichthyophis (Apoda)

C. Necturus (Urodela)

D. Hyla (Anura)

Answer: B



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31. Salamandra is a

- A. Tailed amphibian
- B. Tail- less amphibian
- C. Limbless amphibian
- D. Reptiles

Answer: A



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32. A frog lives in water or near water because

A. It can get its food easily in water

B. its hindlimbs are webbed and help in swimming

C. It lays eggs in water

D. It can see through its transparent eye lids while swimming

Answer: C



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33. Male frogs can croak louder than females because of

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

Answer: D



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34. Which of the following are poikilothermal animals with single occipital condyle and 12 pair of cranial nerves ?

A. Aves

B. Reptiles

C. Mammals

D. Amphibia

Answer: B



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35. Only poisonous lizard of the world is

A. Ophiosaurus

B. Varanus

C. Heloderma

D. Draco

Answer: C



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36. The largest lizard is

A. Chameleon

B. Heloderma

C. Ophiosaurus

D. Varanus

Answer: D



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37. The urinary bladder is absent in

A. Chameleon

B. Snake

C. Snake and crocodile

D. Wall lizard

Answer: C



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38. Study of snake is called

- A. Ichthyology
- B. Serpentology
- C. Herpatology
- D. Entomolgy.

Answer: B



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39. The reptile without teeth is

A. Lizards

B. Heloderma

C. Chelonia

D. Alligators

Answer: C



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40. Which one of the following is not a poisonous snake ?

A. Cobra (*Naja naja*)

B. Ajar (*Python*)

C. Krait (*Bungarus*)

D. Viper (*Viper russelli*)

Answer: B



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41. Which of the following is not a true snake ?

A. Tree snake

B. Glass snake

C. Blind snake

D. Sea snake

Answer: B



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42. The cobra (*Naja naja*) can be distinguished by the presence of

A. Agile habit

B. Black color

C. Hood

D. Hood and third largest supra labials.

Answer: D



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43. Which one of the following pair of snakes is viviparous ?

A. Krait and viper

B. Cobra and krait

C. Hydrophis and *Vipera russelli*

D. Natrix and python .

Answer: C



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44. The largest poisonous Indian snake is

A. Blue krait

B. Cobra

C. King cobra

D. Python

Answer: C



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45. Which one is the longest snake ?

A. (a) Cobra

B. (b) Krait

C. (c) Python

D. (d) Rat snake

Answer: C



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46. Krait (Bungarus) can be differentiated from other snakes by its

A. Hairy body

B. Size

C. Shield like scales on the head

D. Verterbral scales.

Answer: D



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47. Crocodile, fish and frog on one hand and squirrel and crows on the other differ in the following.

A. The former have four appendages, the latter have only two.

B. The body temperature of the former changes with environmental temperature, the temperature of the latter remains more or less constant.

C. The former undergo metamorphosis, the latter do not.

D. The former are oviparous, the latter are viviparous.

Answer: B



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48. Which of the following group of animals is homeothermal, has single occipital condyle, 12

pairs of cranial nerves, pneumatic bones, and four-chambered heart ?

A. Amphibia

B. Aves

C. Reptilia

D. Mammalia

Answer: B



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49. Feathers of the birds are waterproof due to the oily secretion of

A. Cutaneous gland

B. Preen gland

C. Sudorific gland

D. None of these

Answer: B



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50. Pneumatic bones occur in

A. Amphibians

B. Reptile

C. Birds

D. Mammals

Answer: C



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51. Right ovary, right oviduct, and urinary bladder have atrophied in which one of the following

A. Kiwi

B. Pigeon

C. Kingfisher

D. All of these

Answer: D



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52. Air sacs are found only in

A. Aquatic birds

B. Ground birds

C. All birds

D. No bird

Answer: C



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53. Which of the following bones is present only in birds ?

A. Axis vertebra

B. Atlas vertebra

C. Ear ossicles

D. Furcula

Answer: D



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54. The beak in birds is toothed in

A. Ostrich

B. Kiwi

C. Arhaeopteryx

D. Pelican

Answer: C



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55. Which one of the following birds has recently become extinct ?

A. Archaeopteryx

B. Archaeomis

C. Dodo

D. Great Indian Bustard

Answer: C



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56. Which of the following statement is incorrect about birds ?

- A. The two clavicles and one interclavicle forms a V-shaped bone called as furcula.
- B. The eyes of birds are peculiar due to the presence of pecten.
- C. Carinatae of flying birds have sternum with keel.
- D. In birds the left ovary and oviduct is atrophied.

Answer: D



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57. Which one of the following is a metatherian mammal ?

A. Echidna

B. Kangaroo

C. Shrew

D. Pangolin

Answer: B



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

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

Answer: C



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59. Which of the following animal has a diaphragm between the thorax and abdomen ?

A. Frog

B. Lizard

C. Pigeon

D. Whale

Answer: D



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60. In which of the following orders of class mammalia , the animals can fly ?

A. Lagomorpha

B. Chiroptera

C. Rodentia

D. Cetacea

Answer: B



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61. Tusks of elephant are

A. Incisors

B. Canines

C. molar

D. Premolar

Answer: A



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62. Testes are internal and canines are premolar are absent in one of the following ?

A. Rabbit

B. Elephant

C. Whale

D. Goat

Answer: B



63. Which of the following is a tailless primate ?

- A. Tarsier
- B. Lemur
- C. Rhesus monkey
- D. Gorilla

Answer: D



64. Monotreme is a group of animals which includes

- A. fishes with single gill aperture
- B. Insects with a single pair of spiracles
- C. Mammals with a single cloaca
- D. Protozoa with a single flagellum

Answer: C



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65. Milk glands are found in

A. All vertebrates

B. All mammals

C. All placental mammals

D. All prototherians only

Answer: B



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66. The largest life span in animals is of

A. Tortoise

B. Snake

C. Parrot

D. Gorilla

Answer: A



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67. Whale is a mammal because

A. Its heart has four chambers

B. It is aquatic with stream lined body

C. It lays egg and produces milk

D. Diaphragm is found between thorax and
abdomen .

Answer: D



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68. Eggs of egg laying mammals are

A. Marcolecithal

B. Alecithal

C. Mesolecithal

D. Telolecithal

Answer: A



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69. Which animal is surinam toad

A. (a) Pipa americana

B. (b) Bufo

C. (c) Bombinator

D. (d) Alytes

Answer: A



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70. The national bird of India is

A. Flamingo

B. Pavo cristatus

C. Columba livia

D. Psittacula

Answer: B



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71. in urochordata notochord is found in

A. Head of adult

B. Tail of adult

C. Tail of larva

D. Test of adult

Answer: C



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72. Which of the following shows the sexual dimorphism

A. Hydra and Ascaris

B. Hydra and Oryctolagus

C. Ascaris and Pheretima

D. Ascaris and Orytolagus

Answer: D



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73. Which is not aerial adaptation of Birds

A. Single ovary

B. Pneumatic bone

C. Gizzard

D. Keeled sternum

Answer: C



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74. How does reptilia differ from other vertebrates ?

A. Due to epidermal scale

B. Due to cleidoic eggs

C. Due to tetrapod limb

D. None of them

Answer: A



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75. Which of the following are Anamniotes ?

A. Chondrichthyes, Osteichthyes , Amphibia

B. Reptilia, Aves, Amphibia

C. Amphibia, Aves, Mammals

D. Reptilia , Mammals , Aves

Answer: A



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76. Which of the following have macrolecithal eggs ?

- A. Aves, Reptilia
- B. Aves, Reptilia, Amphibia
- C. Aves, Reptilia, Chiroptera
- D. Aves, Eutheria

Answer: B



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77. Cleidoic egg is an adaptation for

- A. Aquatic life
- B. Marine life
- C. Terrestrial life
- D. Aerial life

Answer: C



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78. Scales in cartilaginous fishes are

A. cycloid

B. Ctenoid

C. Gonoid

D. Placoid

Answer: D



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79. Which pair of characters are found without exception in all mammals

A. Hair and vivipary

B. Vivipary and internal fertilization

C. Vivipary and mammary glands

D. Mammary glands and internal fertilization

Answer: D



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80. Eggs of birds are

- A. Microlecithal
- B. Centrolecithal
- C. Megalecithal
- D. Alecithal

Answer: C



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81. Which character is found only in mammals

?

A. Neck

B. Diaphragm

C. Optic lobes of brain

D. Tail

Answer: B



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82. Heterocercal tail is found in

A. Cartilaginous fishes

B. Bony fishes

C. Whale

D. Amphibians

Answer: A



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83. Which animals is non- chordate ?

A. Herdmania

B. Balanoglossus

C. Branchiostoma

D. Botryllus

Answer: D



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84. In which of the following reptiles, a four-chambered heart is present ?

A. Lizards

B. Snake

C. Scorpion

D. Crocodile

Answer: D



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85. Which characters is not same in aves and mammals

- A. Single systemic arch
- B. Metanephric kidney
- C. Seven cervical vertebrae
- D. Homeotherms

Answer: C



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86. Ichthyophis belongs to which class ?

- A. Reptilia

B. Amphibia

C. Aves

D. Pisces

Answer: A



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87. Which of the following is not a characteristic of birds ?

A. Lungs with air sacs

B. Pneumatic bone

C. Ectothermic

D. Amniotic eggs

Answer: C



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88. Which one is a reptile

A. Salamandra

B. Turtle

C. Newts

D. Toad

Answer: B



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89. What is common in whale, bat and rat ?

A. Absence of neck

B. Muscular diaphragm between thorax
and abdomen

C. Testes, outside abdominal cavity

D. External earpinna

Answer: B



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90. Placoid scales are found in

A. (a) Cartilaginous fishes

B. (b) Bony fishes

C. (c) Paleontical fishes

D. (d) Lung fishes

Answer: A



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91. Axolotl is the name of larva of

A. Amphioxu

B. Silkworm

C. Ambyostoma

D. Round worm

Answer: C



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92. Gambusia is a

A. Parasitic fish

B. Pest of fish

C. Fish predator of mosquitos larva

D. Mosquito speading yellow fever

Answer: C



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93. Marsupials occur in

A. Africa

B. America

C. Asia

D. Australia

Answer: D



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94. An egg - laying mammals is

A. Kangaroo

B. Platypus

C. Koala

D. Whale

Answer: B



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95. Which one of the following groups of *structures / or gans* have similar function

A. Typhlosle in earthworm, intestinal villi in rat, and contractile vacuole in Amoeba .

B. Nephridian in earthworm, Malpighinan tubules in cockroach, and urinary tubules in rat .

C. Antennae of cockroach , tympanum of frog, and clitellum of earthworm .

D. Incisors of rat, gizzard (proventriculus) of cockroach, and tube feet of starfish.

Answer: B



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96. Vertebral column is derived from

A. Dorsal nerve cord

B. Ventral nerve cord

C. Outgrowth of cranium

D. Notochord

Answer: D



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97. Most favorable land adaptation for reptile is

A. Lungs

B. Scales

C. Moist skin

D. Pentadactyl limbs

Answer: A



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98. Mammals giving rise to immature young ones and nursing them in a pouch are

A. Monotremes

B. Marsupials

C. Primates

D. Carnivores

Answer: B



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99. Lateral line occurs in

A. star fish

B. Jellyfish

C. Dogfish

D. All of the above

Answer: C



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100. Ichthyophis belongs to which class ?

A. Amphibia

B. Mollusca

C. Annelida

D. Reptilia

Answer: A



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101. Ruminants belong to order

A. (a) Proboscida

B. (b) Artiodactyla

C. (c) Sirenia

D. (d) Cetacea

Answer: B



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102. Carapace is present in

A. Toad

B. Frog

C. Bird

D. Tortoise

Answer: D



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103. Vetrebrates have

- A. Dorsal tubular nerve cord
- B. Ventrally situated heart
- C. Body cavity with alimentary canal
- D. All of the above

Answer: D



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104. The glands present in the skin of frog are

- A. (a) Sweat and mammary glands
- B. (b) Sweat and sebaceous glands
- C. (c) Sweat and mucous glands
- D. (d) Mucous and poisonous glands .

Answer: D



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105. which of the following is the smallest taxonomic group of animals having a cranium , vertabral column , ventral heart , pulmonary respiration and two pairs of limbs

A. Chordata

B. Gnathostomata

C. Vertebrata

D. Tetrapoda

Answer: D



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106. Eggs of placental mammals are

A. Homolecithal

B. Alecithal

C. Microlecithal

D. Mesolecithal

Answer: C



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107. Urinary bladder is absent in

A. Bird

B. Snake

C. Crocodiles

D. All the above

Answer: D



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108. Development which freed land vertebrates from water was

- A. Four appendages
- B. Lungs
- C. Cleidoic eggs
- D. Four - chambered heart

Answer: C



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109. A living connective link which provides evidence for organic evolution

A. Archaeopteryx between reptiles and birds

B. Lungs fishes between pisces and reptiles

C. Coelacanth between pisces and amphibians

D. Tachyglossus between reptiles and mammals

Answer: A



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110. Cleidoic eggs are characteristic of :

- A. Mammals
- B. Reptiles and birds
- C. Insects
- D. Fishes

Answer: B



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111. Archeopteryx a transitional fossil between birds and reptiles was discovered from the rocks of following period

- A. (a) Jurassic
- B. (b) Archeozoic
- C. (c) Cretaceous
- D. (d) Triassic

Answer: A



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112. Which of the following is an exclusive character of class-mammalia?

A. Homoiothermy

B. Internal fertilization

C. Presence of a four - chambered heart

D. Presence of a muscular diaphragm

Answer: D



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113. Poisonous sea snake possess a

A. (a) Compressed tail

B. (b) Printed tail

C. (c) Depressed tail

D. (d) Conical tail

Answer: A



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114. Oviparous mammals are

A. Kangaroo

B. Duck bill platypus

C. Whale

D. Rabbit

Answer: B



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115. Torpedo is commonly

A. Suckerfish

B. Electric ray

C. Globefish

D. Sea horse

Answer: B



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116. All chordates at once or the other stage possess

- A. Pharyngeal gill - slits
- B. Vertebral column
- C. Two pairs of pentadactyl limbs
- D. A movable jaw.

Answer: A



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117. which of the following belongs to Phylum Arthropoda/insecta

A. star fish

B. Goldfish

C. Silverfish

D. Cuttle fish

Answer: C



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118. Which of the following does not belong to phylum Coelenterata

A. Sea pen

B. Sea father

C. Sea cucumber

D. Sea fan

Answer: C



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119. Nematocysts are found in

A. Porifera

B. Coelenterata

C. Nematodes

D. Annelida

Answer: B



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120. Taxomically, which of the following set is matched correctly ?

A. Cuttlefish, jellyfish ,silverfish

B. Bat, pigeon, kite

C. Lobsters, spider , shrimps

D. Oyster, otter, octopus

Answer: C



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121. Sea horse belong to

A. A bird

B. A mammal

C. An amphibian

D. A fish

Answer: D



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122. Which one of the following is a non-poisonous snake ?

A. Cobra

B. Krait

C. Viper

D. Python

Answer: D



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123. Sea horse belong to

A. Mammals

B. Amphibian

C. Aves

D. Pisces

Answer: D



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124. Which group possesses an exoskeleton of scales and paired copulatory organs

A. Sharks

B. Lizard

C. Urodela





D. Urochordata

Answer: A



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125. Choose the correct match :

(1)		Ventral mouth, placoid scales, gill slits without operculum, presence of air bladder
(2)		Males with brood pouch, swim vertically, prehensile tail
(3)		Hindlimbs longer than forelimbs, skin dry and scaly, internal fertilization
(4)		Usually found in marine habitat, cold blooded, three chambered heart and external fertilization



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126. (i) Oviparous mammals =A

(ii) Vertebrate have no jaw =B

(iii) Fish have saw like mouth =C

(iv) Homothermal, monocondylic animal =D

	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
(1)	Platypus	Ascidia	Torpedo	Alligator
(2)	Marcopus	Clarius	Torpedo	Corvus
(3)	Platypus	Myxine	Pristis	Chelone
(4)	Ornithorhynchus	Lamprey	Pristis	Columba



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127. In the given table which animal is correctly matched with its taxon group and character .

	Animal	Taxon	Character
(1)	<i>Balanoglossus</i>	Hemichordata	Circulatory system is closed type
(2)	<i>Hippocampus</i>	Chondrichthyes	Air bladder is present
(3)	<i>Chameleon</i>	Reptilia	Epidermal scales
(4)	<i>Locusta</i>	Annelida	Parapodia



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128. Correctly match column -I with column -II

	Column-I		Column-II
A.	Flying fox	i.	<i>Pterophyllum</i>
B.	Limbless amphibia	ii.	<i>Chameleon</i>
C.	Flying fish	iii.	<i>Ichthyophis</i>
D.	Angel fish	iv.	Pteropus
E.	Tree Lizard	v.	Exocoetus

A. A-(i),B-(ii),C-(iii),D-(iv),E-(v)

B. A-(iv),B-(ii),C-(v),D-(ii),E-(i)

C. A-(iv),B-(iii),C-(iv),D-(ii), E-(i)

D. A-(iv),B-(iii),C-(v),D-(i),E-(ii)

Answer: D



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129. Select the correct option in respect of characteristics of each group :

	Cyclostomes	Chondrachthyes	Osteichthyes
(i)	Marine	Marine, Fresh water	Marine mouth
(ii)	Sucking mouth	Ventral mouth	Terminal mouth
(iii)	6–15 Pairs of gills	5–7 Pairs of gills	4 Pairs of gills
(iv)	Scales absent	Cycloid scales	Ctenoid/ganoid scalar
(v)	Protocercal tail	Heterocercal tail	Homocercal tail

A. (i),(iii),(v) are correct

B. (i),(iii) , (iv) , (v) are correct

C. (ii),(iii),(v) are correct

D. (ii),(iii),(iv) are correct

Answer: C



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130. Correct match column -I with column-II :

Column-I		Column-II	
A.	Sting Ray	i.	<i>Clarius</i>
B.	Angel Fish	ii.	<i>Brachiostoma</i>
C.	Mid wife Toad	iii.	<i>Alytes</i>

D.	Magus	iv.	Pterophyllum
E.	Limbless amphibia	v.	Betta
F.	Flving fish	vi.	<i>Ichthyophis</i>
G.	Sea Lancelet	vii.	Trygon

A. A-(vii),B-(v),C-(iii),D-(i),E-(iv),F-(iv),G-(ii)

B. A-(vii),B-(iv),C-(iii) ,D-(i),E-(vi),F-(v),G-(ii)

C. A-(vi),B-(iv),C-(iii),D-(v),E-(vii),F-(i),G-(ii)

D. A-(i),B-(ii),C-(iii),D-(iv),E-(v),F-(vi),G-(vii)

Answer: B



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131. Match the column -I with column -II and choose the correct option :

	Column-I		Column-II
A.	Pila	i.	Jointed appendages
B.	Cockroach	ii.	Perching
C.	Aterias	iii.	Water vascular system
D.	Torpedo	iv.	Electric organ
E.	Parrot	v.	Presence of shell
F.	Dog fish	vi.	Placoid scales

A. A-i,B-ii,C-iii,D-iv,E-v,F-vi

B. A-v,B-i,C-iii,D-iv,E-ii,F-vi

C. A-v,B-i,C-ii,D-iv,E-iii,F-vi

D. A-ii,B-i,C-iii,D-iv,E-v,F-vi

Answer: A



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132. Pneumatic bones occur in

A. Mammals

B. Urodela

C. Reptiles

D. Aves

Answer: D



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133. Which among the following is true ?

- A. Platypus is oviparous .
- B. Bat have feather
- C. Elephant is ovo viviporous
- D. Diaphragm is absent in them.

Answer: A



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134. A post -anal tail is found in

- A. Earthworm
- B. Lower invertebrate
- C. Scorpion
- D. Snake

Answer: B



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135. In which era reptiles were dominated ?

A. Coenozoic era

B. Mesozoic era

C. Paleozoic era

D. Archeozoic era

Answer: B



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

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

Answer: A



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

A. Sponge

B. Earthworm

C. Cockroach

D. Hydra

Answer: D



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138. Uricotelism is found in

A. Fishes and fresh water protozoans

B. Birds, reptiles and insects

C. Frogs and toads

D. Mammals and birds

Answer: B



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

A. Presence of diaphragm

B. Four-chambered heart

C. Rib cage

D. Homeothermy

Answer: A



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140. Which one of the following characters is not typical of the class-Mammalia ?

- A. Alveolar luns
- B. Ten pairs of caranial nerves
- C. Seven cerviaal vertebrae
- D. The codont dentition.

Answer: B



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141. Which one of the following statement is incorrect ?

A. The principle of countercurrent flow facilitates efficient respiration in the gills of fishes .

B. The residual air in lungs slightly decreases the efficiency of respiration in mammlas.

C. The presence of non- respiratory air sacs increase the efficiency of respiration in birds.

D. In insects, circulating body fluids serves to distribute oxygen to tissues.

Answer: D



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142. Assertion : Birds have metanephric kidney and no urinary bladder.

Reason : South American ostrich has urinary bladder .

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

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true ,but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: B



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143. Assertion : All birds, except the ones like koel (cuckoo) build nests for retiring and taking rest during night time (day time for nocturnal)

Reason : Koel lays its eggs in the nests of tailor bird.

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

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true ,but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: A



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144. Assertion : The duct - billed Platypus and the spiny anteater, both are egg - laying animals yet are grouped under mammals.

Reason : Both of them have seven cervical vertbrae and mammary glands without teats.

(a) If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.

(b) If both Assertion and Reason are true ,but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

(c) If Assertion is true, but Reason is false

(d) If both Assertion and Reason are false.

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

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true ,but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: A



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145. Assertion (A) : Amphibians have evolved from fishes .

Reason (R) : Archaeopteryx is a fossil linking fishes and amphibians

(a) If both Assertion and Reason are true and

the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.

(b) If both Assertion and Reason are true ,but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

(c) If Assertion is true, but Reason is false

(d) If both Assertion and Reason are false.

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

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true
,but the Reason is not the correct
explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: C



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146. Assertion. Snakes exposed to gamma rays become non- poisonous.

Reason. Poisonous snakes have poison glands and a pair of fangs.

They are affected by gamma rays.

(a) If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.

(b) If both Assertion and Reason are true ,but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

(c) If Assertion is true, but Reason is false

(d) If both Assertion and Reason are false.

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

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true
,but the Reason is not the correct
explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: A



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147. Assertion : Among the land animals.
Cheetah can run faster over the ground.

Reason : Cheetah uses its powerful forelimbs
to push it self forward during running.

(a) If both Assertion and Reason are true and
the Reason is the correct explanation of the
Assertion.

(b) If both Assertion and Reason are true ,but

the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

(c) If Assertion is true, but Reason is false

(d) If both Assertion and Reason are false.

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

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true ,but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: A



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148. Assertion : Salamander , Sphenodon are classified as amphibians .

Reason : Their skin is naked, moist, and glandular.

(a) If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the

Assertion.

(b) If both Assertion and Reason are true ,but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

(c) If Assertion is true, but Reason is false

(d) If both Assertion and Reason are false.

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

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true ,but the Reason is not the correct

explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: D



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149. Assertion : Lateral line system is found in fishes and aquatic larval amphibians.

Reason : Lateral line system has receptor of sensory cells derived from ectoderm.

(a) If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.

(b) If both Assertion and Reason are true ,but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

(c) If Assertion is true, but Reason is false

(d) If both Assertion and Reason are false.

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

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true
,but the Reason is not the correct
explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: B



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150. Assertion : A bony fish can stay at a particular depth without expending energy is a swimming contrary to the cartilaginous fishes.

Reason : In bony fishes, the swim bladder is present which helps in buoyancy.

(a) If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.

(b) If both Assertion and Reason are true ,but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

(c) If Assertion is true, but Reason is false

(d) If both Assertion and Reason are false.

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

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true
,but the Reason is not the correct
explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: A



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151. Assertion : Lycaenops is a mammals - like reptile.

Reason : Mammal - like reptiles originated in the Permian period.

(a) If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.

(b) If both Assertion and Reason are true ,but

the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

(c) If Assertion is true, but Reason is false

(d) If both Assertion and Reason are false.

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

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true ,but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: A



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152. Assertion : Reptiles can be termed as first true land animals

Reason : These are completely independent of water due to the development of internal fertilization and the presence of a special

membrane (amnion) around the developing embryo.

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

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true ,but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: B



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Exercise Chordata Assertion

1. A: In Balanoglossus, proboscis is involved in excretion.

R: Glomerulus is present in proboscis.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true
and the Reason is the correct

explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true
,but the Reason is not the correct
explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: A



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

A. Ventral heart - Scorpion

B. Post-anal tail- Octopus

C. Ventral central nervous system - Leech

D. Pharyngeal gill slits absent in embryo -
Chamaeleon.

Answer: C



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

- (a) They all belong to the same phylum .
- (b) They all have jointed paired appendages .
- (c) They all possess dorsal heart.
- (d) None of them is aquatic

A. They all belong to the same phylum .

B. They all have jointed paired appendages

.

C. They all possess dorsal heart.

D. None of them is aquatic

Answer: C



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3. Which one of the following pairs is mismatched

(a) *Bombyx mori*- Silk

(b) *Pila globosa* - Pearl

(c) *Apis indica* - Honey

(d) *Kenia lacca* - Lac

A. *Bombyx mori*- Silk

B. *Pila globosa* - Pearl

C. *Apis indica* - Honey

D. *Kenia lacca* - Lac

Answer: B



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

(a) Closed circulatory system

(b) Segmentation

(c) Pseudocoelom

(d) Ventral nerve cord

A. Closed circulatory system

B. Segmentation

C. Pseudocoelom

D. Ventral nerve cord

Answer: C



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

(a) Arthropoda : Body divided into head, thorax and abdomen and respiration by tracheae .

(b) Chordata : Notochord at some stage and separate anal and urinary openings to the outsides

(c) Echinodermata : pentamerous radial symmetry and mostly internal fertilization

(d) Mollusca : Normally oviparous an development through as trochophore or veliger larva

A. Arthropoda : Body divided into head, thorax and abdomen and respiration by tracheae .

B. Chordata : Notochord at some stage and separate anal and urinary openings to the outsides

C. Echinodermata : pentamerous radial symmetry and mostly internal fertilization

D. Mollusca : Normally oviparous and development through as trochophore or veliger larva

Answer: C



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6. Ascaris is characterized by

(a) Absence of true coelom but presence of metamerism

(b) Presence of neither true coelom nor metamerism

(c) Presence of true coelom but absence of metamerism.

(d) Presence of true coelom and metamerism.

A. Absence of true coelom but presence of metamerism

B. Presence of neither true coelom nor metamerism

C. Presence of true coelom but absence of metamerism.

D. Presence of true coelom and metamerism.

Answer: B



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



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

(a) Sponges

(b) Coelenterates (Cnidarians)

(c) Aschelminthes (round worms)

(d) Ctenophores

A. Sponges

B. Coelenterates (Cnidarians)

C. Aschelminthes (round worms)

D. Ctenophores

Answer: C



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

A. Round worms (Aschelminthes) are pseudocoelomates

B. Molluscs are acoelomates

C. Insects are pseudocoelomates

D. Flat worms (Platyhelminthes) are coelomates

Answer: A





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10. which one of the following have the highest number of species in nature ?

A. Angiosperms

B. Fungi

C. Insects

D. Birds

Answer: C



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

	Genus name	Two characters	Class/Phylum
(1)	<i>Aurelia</i>	(a) Cnidoblasts (b) Organ level of organization	Coelenterata
(2)	<i>Ascaris</i>	(a) Body segmented (b) Males and females distinct	Annelida
(3)	<i>Salamandra</i>	(a) A tympanum represents ear (b) Fertilization is external	Amphibia
(4)	<i>Pteropus</i>	(a) Skin possesses hair (b) Oviparous	Mammalia



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12. 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?

Genus Name	Two characters	Phylum
(1) <i>Asterias</i>	(A) Spiny skinned (B) Water vascular system	Echinodermata
(2) <i>Sycon</i>	(A) Pore bearing (B) Canal system	Porifera
(3) <i>Periplaneta</i>	(A) Jointed appendages (B) Chitinous exoskeleton	Arthropoda
(4) <i>Pila</i>	(A) Body segmented (B) Mouth with Radula	Mollusca



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

(a) Earthworm , pinworm, tapeworm

(b) Prawn, scorpion, locust

(c) Sponge, sea anemone , starfish

(d) Malarial parasite, Amoeba , mosquito

A. Earthworm , pinworm, tapeworm

B. Prawn, scorpion, locust

C. Sponge, sea anemone , starfish

D. Malarial parasit, Amoeba , mosquito

Answer: B



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

(a) Centipede, millipede, spider , scorpion-

Insecta

(b) Housefly , butterfly, tsetsefly, silverfish -

Insecta

(c) Spiny anteater, sea urchin, sea cucumber -

Echinodermata

(d) Flying fish, cuttelfish, silverfish - Pisces .

A. Centipede, millipede, spider , scorpion-

Insecta

B. Housefly , butterfly, tsetsefly, silverfish -

Isecta

C. Spiny anteater, sea urchin, sea cucumber

- Echinodermata

D. Flying fish, cuttelfish, silverfish - Pisces .

Answer: B



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15. One of the representative of Phylum arthropoda is

- (a) Silverfish
- (b) Pufferfish
- (c) Flying fish
- (d) Cuttle fish

A. Silverfish

B. Pufferfish

C. Flying fish

D. Cuttle fish

Answer: A



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16. Planaria possesses high capacity of

(a) metamorphosis

(b) regeneration

(c) alternation of generation

(d) bioluminescence

A. metamorphosis

B. regeneration

C. alternation of generation

D. bioluminescence

Answer: B



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

A. Chitinous exoskelton

B. Metameric sementation

C. Parapodia

D. Jointed appendages

Answer: C



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18. Which of following characteristic features always holds true for corresponding group of animals

A. Cartilaginous : Chondrichthyes

B. Viviparous : Mammalia

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

D. 3- chambered heart with one
incompletely divided ventricle : Reptilia

Answer: A



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19. Radial symmetry is found in the flowers of

(a) Pisum

(b) Cassia

(c) Brassica

(d) Trifolium

A. Pisum

B. Cassia

C. Brassica

D. Trifolium

Answer: C



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

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

A. $a \quad b \quad c \quad d$
 $iv \quad iii \quad ii \quad i$

B. $a \quad b \quad c \quad d$
 $iv \quad ii \quad i \quad iii$

C. $a \quad b \quad c \quad d$
 $iii \quad i \quad iv \quad ii$

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

Answer: C



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21. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched ?

<i>Animals</i>	Morphological features
a. Crocodile	4-chambered heart
b. Sea Urchin	Parapodia
c. Obelia	Metagenesis
d. Lemur	Thecodont

A. only (a) and (b)

B. (a), (c), and (d)

C. (b), (c) and (d)

D. only (a) and (d)

Answer: B



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

(a) Oviparity

(b) Homoiothermy

(c) Toothless jaws

(d) Functional post - anal tail

A. Ovoaparity

B. Homoiothermy

C. Toothless jaws

D. Functional post - anal tail

Answer: B



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23. Which one of the following is the true description about an animal concerned?

(a) Rat - Left kidney is slightly higher in position than the right one

(b) Cockroach - 10 pairs of spiracles (2 pairs on throax and 8 pairs on abdomen)

(c) Earthworm - The alimentary canal consists of a sequence of pharynx, oesophagus, stomach, gizzard and intestine

(d) Frog- Body divisible into three regions - head, neck and trunk

A. Rat - Left kidney is slightly higher in position than the right one

B. Cockroach - 10 pairs of spiracles (2 pairs on throax and 8 pairs on abdomen)

C. Earthworm - The alimentary canal consists of a sequence of pharynx, oesophagus, stomach, gizzard and intestine

D. Frog- Body divisible into three regions - head, neck and trunk

Answer: B



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24. Which one of the following pairs of animals comprises "Jawless fishes"

(a) Guppies and hag fishes

(b) Lampreys and eels

(c) Mackerels and Rohu

(d) Lampreys and hag fishes

A. Guppies and hag fishes

B. Lampreys and eels

C. Mackerels and Rohu

D. Lampreys and hag fishes

Answer: B



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25. Which one of the following statements about all the four of Spongilla, leech, dolphin and penguin is correct ?

(a) Penguin is homiothermic while the

remaining three are poikilothermic

(b) Leech is fresh water form while all others are marine

(c) Spongilla has special collared cells called choanocytes, not found in the remaining three

(d) All are bilaterally symmetrical

A. Penguin is homoiothermic while the remaining three are poikilothermic

B. Leech is fresh water form while all others are marine

C. Spongilla has special collared cells called choanocytes, not found in the remaining three

D. All are bilaterally symmetrical

Answer: C



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

(a) Male shark- Claspers borne on pelvic fins

(b) Female Ascaris - Sharply curved posterior end

(c) Male frog - A copulatory pad on the first digit of the hind limb

(d) Female cockroach - Anal cerci

A. Male shark- Claspers borne on pelvic fins

B. Female Ascaris - Sharply curved posterior end

C. Male frog - A copulatory pad on the first digit of the hind limb

D. Female cockroach - Anal cerci

Answer: A



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

- (a) Housefly - Musca, an order
- (b) Tiger - tigris, the species
- (c) Cuttlefish - Mollusca, a class
- (d) Humans - Primata, the family

A. Housefly - Musca, an order

B. Tiger - tigris, the species

C. Cuttlefish - Mollusca, a class

D. Humans - Primata, the family

Answer: D



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

exception

(a) Mammalia : Give birth to young ones .

(b) Reptilia : Possess three - chambered heart
with one incompletely divided ventricle

(c) Chordata: Possess a mouth provided with
an upper and a lower jaw

(d) Chondrichthyes : Possess cartilaginous
endoskeleton

A. Mammalia : Give birth to young ones .

B. Reptilia : Possess three - chambered
heart with one incompletely divided

ventricle

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

D. Chondrichthyes : Possess cartilaginous endoskeleton

Answer: D



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29. match the name of the animal (colume I) with one charcteristics (column II) , and the phylun / class (column III) to which it belongs

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



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

- (a) Cyanobacteria
- (b) Sea-fan (Gorgonia)
- (c) Saccharomyces
- (d) Blue-green alga

A. Cyanobacteria

B. Sea-fan (Gorgonia)

C. Saccharomyces

D. Blue-green alga

Answer: B



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

- (a) Pristis
- (b) Torpedo
- (c) Trygon
- (d) Scoliodon

A. Pristis

B. Torpedo

C. Trygon

D. Scoliodon

Answer: B



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32. Which of the following animals is not viviparous?

(a) Whale

(b) Flying fox (Bat)

(c) Elephant

(d) Platypus

A. Whale

B. Flying fox (Bat)

C. Elephant

D. Platypus

Answer: D



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33. Which of the following represent the correct combination without any exception ?

	Characteristics	Class
(1)	Body covered with feathers; skin moist and glandular; fore-limbs form wings; lungs with air sacs	Aves
(2)	Mammary gland; hair on body; pinnae; two pairs of limbs	Mammalia
(3)	Mouth ventral; gills without operculum; skin with placoid scales; persistent notochord	Chondrichthyes

(4)	Sucking and circular mouth; jaws absent, integument without scales; paired appendages	Cyclostomata
-----	---	--------------



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34. Choose the correct statement

A. All reptiles have a three - chambered
hear

B. All pisces have gills covered by an
operculum

C. All mammals are viviparous

D. All cyclostomes do not possess jaws and
paired fins.

Answer: D



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