



# BIOLOGY

## BOOKS - DINESH PUBLICATION

### ENGLISH

#### AVES THE - BIRDS

Mcq

1. Which is a missing link between birds and reptiles

A. Struthio

B. Casuarias

C. Apterynx

D. Archaeopteryx

**Answer: D**



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**2. Which is a world champion bird**

A. Pelicanus

B. Sterna

C. Capella

D. None of the above

**Answer: B**



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**3. The smallest bird is the**

A. Cuban bee

B. Sun bird

C. Passer

D. None

**Answer: A**



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**4. The bird that hibernates in winter is**

A. Poorwill (Caprimulgus)

B. Arctic Tern (Sterno)

C. Albatross

D. None of the above

**Answer: A**



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**5. The largest bird is**

A. Pavo

B. Struthio

C. Pelican

D. None of the above

**Answer: B**



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**6. Which of the following is a flightless bird?**

A. parrot

B. albatross

C. penguins

D. sparrow

**Answer: C**



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7. Teeth are absent in the jaws of

A. Amphibians

B. Fishes

C. Birds

D. Mammals

**Answer: C**



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**8.** Thin walled air sacs are connected with lungs in

(a) Birds

(b) Amphibians

(c) Reptiles

(d) Mammals

A. Amphibians

B. Reptiles

C. Birds

D. Mammals



**Answer: C**



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**9. Pneumatic skeleton is found in**

A. Amphibians/Rana

B. Reptiles/Wall lizard

C. Birds/Pigeon

D. Mammals/Whale

**Answer: C**



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10. Peacock is

- A. *Passer domesticus*
- B. *Pavo cristatus*
- C. *Archeopteryx lithographica*
- D. *Psittacula eupatica*

**Answer: B**



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11. Which one of the birds is viviparous

A. Ostrich

B. Penguin

C. Albatross

D. None

**Answer: D**



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12. Which of the birds has teeth

A. Pelican

B. Ostrich

C. Albatross

D. Archaeopteryx

**Answer: D**



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13. Birdman of india/Most famous ornithologist of india is

A. Salim Ali

B. Vishwanathan

C. Kashyap

D. Hussain

**Answer: A**



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14. Which of the following can fly backwards

A. Penguin

B. Albatross

C. Humming bird

D. Elephant bird

**Answer: C**



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15. Birds do not possess

A. Teeth

B. Urinary Bladder

C. Gall Bladder

D. All the above

**Answer: D**



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**16.** The avian/reptilian eyes are peculiar because of the presence of

A. Pecten

B. Large number of cones

C. Large pupil

D. Sensitive retina

**Answer: A**



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**17.** The migration of birds is initiated by

A. Shortage of food



B. Purpose of breeding

C. Search of shelter

D. Day length affecting the endocrine gland

**Answer: D**



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**18.** Migration of birds is studied under

A. Ornithology

B. Nidology

C. Phenology

D. Ecology

**Answer: C**



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**19.** The vertebrae of birds are characteristically

A. Heterocoelous

B. Acoelous

C. Opisthocoelous

D. Amphicoelous

**Answer: A**



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**20.** The skull of birds is

A. Monocondylic

B. Dicondylic

C. Amphicondylic

D. None of the above

**Answer: A**



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**21.** The power of young birds to return to the original grounds of parents is

A. Intelligence and intuition

B. False conception

C. Instinct only

D. Intuition and instinct

**Answer: C**



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**22. A bird with moveble upper jaw is**

A. Vulture

B. Parrot

C. Sparrow

D. Pigeon

**Answer: B**



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23. Which one of the following, is a famous bird sanctuary in India?

A. Gir forest

B. Corbett National Park

C. Keoladeo Ghana Sanctuary

D. Bhandipur National park

**Answer: C**



24. The fastest flying bird is

A. Albatross

B. Micropodus

C. Psittacula

D. Falcon

**Answer: B**



25. In birds crop is

- A. Modified oesophagus
- B. Modified stomach
- C. Early part of small intestine
- D. Rectum

**Answer: A**



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**26.** Gizzard of birds is part of

A. Oesophagus

B. Stomach

C. Small intestine

D. Large intestine

**Answer: B**



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27. In birds crop is used for

- A. Digesting food
- B. Crushing food
- C. Storing and softening food
- D. All the above

**Answer: C**



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**28.** Bird's milk is

- A. Product of crop in female
- B. Product of crop in male
- C. Used for feeding the young ones
- D. All the above

**Answer: D**



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29. Sound box of birds is called

A. Larynx

B. Syrinx

C. Pharynx

D. Synaptene

**Answer: B**



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**30.** Syrinx is present in the region of

- A. Origin of trachea
- B. Middle of trachea
- C. End of trachea
- D. End of bronchi

**Answer: C**



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31. Which one is developed in aves

A. Both the aortas

B. Right aorta

C. Left aorta

D. A complex of three aortas

**Answer: B**



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**32.** Avian pelvic girdle is

A. Broad

B. Short

C. Elongated

D. Vertical

**Answer: C**



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**33.** Wish bone is a bone found in birds

- A. Elongated pelvic girdle
- B. Keeled pectoral girdle
- C. Product of fused clavicles
- D. Knee bone

**Answer: C**



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**34.** Flight feathers are

A. Contours

B. Quills

C. Coverts

D. Filoplumes

**Answer: B**



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**35.** Remiges are

- A. Flight feathers of wings
- B. Flight feathers of tail
- C. Small feathers similar to quills
- D. Small feathers that cover the body

**Answer: A**



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**36.** Bastard wing is

A. Injured wing

B. Wing in which barbules get  
disconnected

C. Tuft of small feathers on last digit

D. Tuft of small feathers on first digit

**Answer: D**



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**37.** Feathers covering the body of a newly hatched bird are

A. Coverts

B. Contours

C. Down Feathers

D. Filoplumes

**Answer: C**



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**38.** In birds, urinary bladder is present in

A. Parrot

B. Ostrich

C. American Rhea

D. Both B and C

**Answer: D**



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**39.** Ovary and oviduct functional in birds is

A. Left

B. Right

C. Right ovary left oviduct

D. Right ovary both oviducts

**Answer: A**



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**40.** In birds, the lungs are

- A. Spongy
- B. Spongy and inelastic
- C. Solid
- D. Solid and elastic

**Answer: B**



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41. Pygostyle is complex formed by fusion of

A. Thoracic and lumbar vertebrae

B. Tail vertebrae

C. Skull bones

D. All the above

**Answer: B**



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**42.** Rhamphotheca is

- A. Scaly skin of bird legs
- B. Feathery tail of birds
- C. Horny sheath covering the beak
- D. Naked area covering the beak

**Answer: C**



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**43.** Sternum of birds is prolonged to form boat shaped structure called

A. Keel

B. Retrices

C. Xiphioid

D. Dagger

**Answer: A**



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**44.** Bones of birds are

- A. Solid and heavy
- B. Solid and light
- C. Spongy and light
- D. Spongy and heavy

**Answer: C**



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**45.** Archaeopteryx was discovered by

A. Darwin

B. Wagner

C. Williamson

D. Lyell

**Answer: B**



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**46.** Archaeopteryx lived on earth

A. 150 million years ago

B. 250 million years ago

C. 200 million years ago

D. 100 million years ago

**Answer: A**



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**47.** A reptilian character present in

Archaeopteryx is

A. Beak with teeth

B. Absence of pygostyle

C. Distinct digits in wings and claws on its  
fingers

D. All the above

**Answer: D**



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**48.** A wingless bird is

A. Ostrich

B. Penguin

C. Hoopoe

D. Gallus

**Answer: A**



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**49.** Each foot of Ostrich has

A. Four digits

B. Three digits

C. Two unequal digits

D. Two equal digits

**Answer: C**



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**50. Struthio is found in**

A. Africa

B. Arabia

C. Both A and B



D. Turkey

**Answer: C**



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**51. Second largest bird is**

A. Emu

B. Cassowary

C. Rhea

D. Ostrich

**Answer: A**



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**52. Flightless birds lack**

A. Wings

B. Keel in Sternum

C. Both A and B

D. Feathers

**Answer: C**



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**53.** Flightless bird Rhea is found in

- A. Australia
- B. South America
- C. North America
- D. Africa

**Answer: B**



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54. National bird of New Zealand is

A. Kiwi

B. Emu

C. Cassowary

D. Ostrich

**Answer: A**



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55. *Apteryx australis* is

A. National bird of New Zealand

B. Flightless bird

C. Nocturnal

D. All the above

**Answer: D**



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56. Penguin is found in

A. Antarctica

B. Arctic

C. Tundra

D. Australia

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

57. Penguin is

A. Flightless bird

B. Winged bird

C. Both A and B

D. Wingless bird

**Answer: C**



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**58.** Penguins possess

A. Flipper like wings

B. Pouch for holding eggs

C. Two forward and two backwardly  
directed toes

D. Long legs

**Answer: A**



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**59.** Lungs without air sacs occur in

A. Sparrow

B. Pea Cock

C. Penguin

D. Falcon

**Answer: C**



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**60.** Dove is

A. Columba

B. Streptopelia

C. Passer

D. Psittacula

**Answer: B**



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**61. Koel or Cuckoo is**

A. Passer

B. Psittacula

C. Eudynamis

D. Hierococcyx

**Answer: C**



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**62. Indian Nightingale is**

A. Streptopelia

B. Pavo

C. Columba

D. Eudynamis

**Answer: D**



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**63. National bird of India is**

A. Pavo cristatus

B. Psittacula eupatoria

C. Streptopelia decaoto

D. Hierococcyx varius

**Answer: A**



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**64.** In Eudynamis

A. Male is black while female is white  
spotted brown

B. Female is black while male is white  
spotted brown

C. Both male and female are black

D. Both the sexes are dark brown with  
white spots

**Answer: A**



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**65.** Song Ku-oo of Eudynamis is produced by

A. Female only

B. Male only

C. Both the sexes

D. Only young female birds

**Answer: A**



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**66.** Koel or Cuckoo lays eggs in the nest of

A. Weaver Bird

B. Cattle Egret

C. Crow

D. Kite

**Answer: C**



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**67. Brood parasite is**

A. Crow

B. Pigeon

C. House sparrow

D. Koel



**Answer: D**



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**68.** Webbed toes occur in

A. Gallus

B. Anas

C. Ploceus

D. Choriotis

**Answer: B**



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69. Which one of the following groups is scavenger birds?

A. Vulture

B. Owl

C. Kite

D. Duck

**Answer: A**



70. A bird with a number of domesticated varieties is

A. Eudynamis

B. Pavo

C. Psittacula

D. Columba

**Answer: D**



71. In Bubo the head bears

- A. Large ears
- B. A tuft of feathers
- C. Two tufts of feathers
- D. Comb and Wattle

**Answer: C**



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72. The legs of Great Horned Owl possess a covering of

A. Scales

B. Feathers

C. Hair

D. None

**Answer: B**



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73. Owl is

- A. Diurnal bird
- B. Vespertine bird
- C. Crepuscular bird
- D. Nocturnal bird

**Answer: D**



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74. Which one is wader bird

A. Grey Heron

B. Kingfisher

C. Flamingo

D. All the above

**Answer: D**



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75. Grey Heron can be differentiated from flamingo by

- A. Colour
- B. Standing position
- C. Beak
- D. All the above

**Answer: D**



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76. Which wading bird is omnivorous

A. Flamingo

B. King Fisher

C. Grey Heron

D. None of the above

**Answer: A**



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1. Flight muscles of bird are attached to

A. Clavicle

B. Keel of sternum

C. Scapula

D. Coracoid

**Answer: B**



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2. Birds have bipedal locomotion as it

A. Increases rate of locomotion

B. Reduces weight

C. Spares fore limbs for flight

D. Provides more support to body

**Answer: C**



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3. Wish bone of birds is from

A. Pelvic girdle

B. Skull

C. Hind limbs

D. Pectoral girdle/clavicles

**Answer: D**



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4. The beak in birds is toothed in

A. Pelican

B. Kiwi

C. Ostrich

D. Archaeopteryx

**Answer: D**



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5. Sound box of birds is called

A. Pygostyle

B. Larynx

C. Syrinx

D. Synsacrum

**Answer: C**



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6. Branch of biology dealing with the study of birds is

A. Anthropology

B. Herpetology

C. Ornithology

D. Oncology

**Answer: C**



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7. The vertebrae in birds are mostly

- A. Acoelous
- B. Heterocoelous
- C. Amphicoelous
- D. Procoelous

**Answer: B**



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8. Penguin is found in



A. Australia

B. Antarctica

C. Africa

D. America

**Answer: B**



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**9. What is common between Ostrich penguin and Kiwi ?**

- A. Running birds
- B. Migratory birds
- C. Flightless birds
- D. Four toed birds

**Answer: C**



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**10. The largest eggs belong to**

- A. Elephant

B. Dinosaur

C. Whale

D. Ostrich

**Answer: D**



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**11. Kiwi/Apteryx occurs in**

A. Australia

B. North India

C. New Zealand

D. South Africa

**Answer: C**



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**12. Bone marrow is absent in**

A. Fishes

B. Birds

C. Amphibians

D. Reptiles

**Answer: B**



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**13. Preen gland occurs in**

A. Reptilia

B. Aves

C. Pisces

D. Mammalia

**Answer: B**



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**14. Flying animal is**

A. Arboreal

B. Fossorial

C. Volant

D. Terrestrial

**Answer: C**



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**15. National bird of India is**

A. House sparrow

B. Peacock

C. Hornbill

D. Black Swan

**Answer: B**



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**16.** Which one is not a specific trait of birds?

A. Bipedal locomotion

B. Toothless beak

C. Wings

D. Feathers

**Answer: A**



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17. The sharpest vision is that of

A. Vulture

B. Owl

C. Shark

D. Bat

**Answer: A**



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**18.** Cassowary occurs in

A. S.W. Australia

B. New Guinea

C. New Zealand

D. Africa

**Answer: B**



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19. Quill feathers at the base of wing quills are

A. Down feathers

B. Filoplumes

C. Coverts

D. Barbules

**Answer: C**



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**20.** Four chambered heart occurs in

A. Amphibia

B. Chelonia

C. Birds and Crocodilia

D. Ophidia

**Answer: C**



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21. The long bones are hollow and connected by air passage. They are the characteristics of

A. Aves

B. Mammals

C. Reptiles

D. All land vertebrates

**Answer: A**



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22. Which is not detectable in birds ?

A. Pectoral girdle

B. Pelvic girdle

C. Fore limbs

D. Hind limbs

**Answer: C**



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23. Renal portal system is absent in

A. Amphibians

B. Reptiles

C. Birds

D. Both A and B

**Answer: C**



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**24. Archaeopteryx is connecting link between**

A. Reptiles and birds

B. Reptiles and mammals

C. Fishes and reptiles

D. Chordates and non- chordates

**Answer: A**



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**25. Flightless aquatic birds belong to**

A. Ratitae

B. Impennae



C. Carinatae

D. Odontognathae

**Answer: B**



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**26.** Bird eggs are

A. Alecithal

B. Isolecithal

C. Homolecithal

D. Telolecithal

**Answer: D**



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**27. The skull of birds is**

A. Dicondylic

B. Monocondylic

C. Amphicondylic

D. Tricondylic

**Answer: B**



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**28.** Pneumatic bones occur in

(a) Whale

(b) Dolphin

(c) Peacock/Pigeon

(d) Snake

A. Whale

B. Dolphin

C. Peacock/Pigeon

D. Snake

**Answer: C**



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**29.** Evidence for the reptilian origin of birds is the occurrence of

(a) Scales

(b) Hairs

(c) Claws

(d) Feathers

A. Scales

B. Hairs

C. Claws

D. Feathers

**Answer: A**



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**30.** Birds are able to recognize their home through

(a) Memory

(b) Smell

(c) Orientation of magnetic field

(d) Eye sight

A. Memory

B. Smell

C. Orientation of magnetic field

D. Eye sight

**Answer: C**



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**31. All animals having feathers are**

A. Birds

B. Bats

C. Butterflies

D. Beetles

**Answer: A**



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**32. Archaeopteryx is**

A. Extinct mammal

B. Extinct bird

C. Star fish

D. Marine fish

**Answer: B**



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**33.** In which group are animals more alike

A. Mammals

B. Birds

C. Amphibians

D. Reptiles

**Answer: B**



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**34.** In which group high regulated body temperature and limited fat reserve make a large requirement of food high in energy value

1 Mammals

2 Fishes

3 Reptiles

4 Birds

A. Mammals

B. Fishes

C. Reptiles

D. Birds

**Answer: D**



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**35. Which is a flightless bird ?**

(a) Albatross

(b) Emu

(c) Crane

(d) Flamingo

**A. Albatross**

B. Emu

C. Crane

D. Flamingo

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**36.** Thin walled air sacs are connected with lungs in

(a) Birds

(b) Amphibians

(c) Reptiles

(d) Mammals

A. Birds

B. Ambhíbians

C. Reptiles

D. Mammals

**Answer: A**



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37. Besides pneumatic bones, another useful flight adaptation in birds is

A. Syrinx

B. Pygostyle

C. Furcula

D. Quill feathers

**Answer: D**



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**38.** Toes of Owl are adapted for

1 Perching

2 Cursorial

3 Raptorial

4 Walking

A. Perching

B. Cursorial

C. Raptorial

D. Walking

**Answer: C**





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**39.** Urinary bladder is absent in

A. Amphibians

B. Mammals

C. Lizards

D. Aves

**Answer: D**



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40. Feathers present over nestlings are

A. Down

B. Contour

C. Filoplumes

D. Quill

**Answer: A**



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**41.** Pneumatic bones, four chambered heart and feathers occur in

(a) Cyclostomata

(b) Aves

(c) Mammalia

(d) Reptilia

A. Cyclotomata

B. Aves

C. mammalia

D. Reptilia

**Answer: B**



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**42.** Archaeopteryx lived during

(a) Cretaceous

(b) Triassic

(c) Permian

(d) Jurassic

**A. Cretaceous**

**B. Triassic**

C. Permian

D. Jurassic

**Answer: D**



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**43. Assertion :** All birds, except the one 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



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**44.** Assertion : Owls can move freely during night.

Reason : They have large number of rods on their retina.



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**45.** Which one is not a bird?

(a) Himalayan Quail

(b) Albatross

(c) Bufo

(d) Magpie

A. Himalayan Quail

B. Albatross

C. Bufo

D. Magpie

**Answer: C**



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**46.** A distinct feature of birds is

(a) Feathers

(b) Claws

(c) Beak without teeth

(d) Wings

A. Feathers

B. Claws

C. Beak without teeth

D. Wings

**Answer: A**



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**47.** Function of amnion in birds is

- (a) Nutrition
- (b) Excretion
- (c) Protection
- (d) None

**A. Nutrition**



B. Excretion

C. Protection

D. None

**Answer: C**



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**48.** Which one is group of warm blooded animals?

(a) Fishes

(b) Amphibians

(c) Reptiles

(d) Birds

A. Fishes

B. Amphibians

C. Reptiles

D. Birds

**Answer: D**



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**49.** Which one has a raft- like keel, a preen gland and a penis?

(a) Dromaius

(b) Passer

(c) Struthio

(d) Tinamus

A. Dromaius

B. Passer

C. Struthio

D. Tinamus

**Answer: D**



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**50. Match the columns :**

Column I

Column II

- |                        |                 |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| (a) Limbless reptile   | (i) Lamprey     |
| (b) Jawless vertebrate | (ii) Salamander |
| (c) Amphibian          | (iii) Snake     |
| (d) Cartilaginous fish | (iv) Shark      |
| (e) Flightless bird    | (v) Ostrich     |

A. (1) (a)-(i), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iii), d-(iv), (e)-(v)

B. (2) (a)-(ii),(b)-(i),(c)-(iii),d-(iv), (e)-(v)

C. (3) (a)-(iii), (b)-(i), (c)-(ii), d-(iv), (e)-(v)

D. (4) (a)-(iv), (b)-(iii), (c)-(ii), d-(i), (e)-(v)

**Answer: C**



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**51.** Some vertebrae of birds are fused to form

(a) Sacrum

(b) Sinsacrum

(c) Coccyx

(d) None the above

A. Scarum

B. Synsacrum

C. Coccyx

D. None the above

**Answer: B**



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**52. Mycorrhiza is correctly described as**

A. Flamingo

B. Crane

C. Spoonbill

D. Plover

**Answer: B**



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**53. Largest bird is**

(a) Kiwi

(b) Emu

(c) Penguin

(d) Ostrich

A. Kiwi

B. Emu

C. Penguin

D. Ostrich

**Answer: D**



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54. The scientific name of Peacock is

A. *Psittacula krameri*

B. *Corvus splendens*

C. *Pavo cristatus*

D. *Columba livia*

**Answer: C**



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**55.** Which avian feature indicate reptilian ancestry ?

(a) Two special chambers crop and gizzard in digestive tract

(b) Eggs with calcareous shells

(c) Four chambered heart

(d) Scales on hind limbs

A. Two special chamers crop and gizzard in  
digestive tract

B. Eggs with calcareous shells

C. Four chambered heart

D. Scales on hind limbs

**Answer: C**



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**56.** Select the odd one from the list

(a) *Bubo bubo*

(b) *Varanus bengalensis*

(c) *Gallus gallus*

(d) *Pavo cristatus*

A. Bubo bubo

B. Varanus bengalensis

C. Gallus gallus

D. Pavo cristatus

**Answer: B**



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**57. Which one is not flightless bird:**

A. Struthio

B. Emu

C. Psittacula

D. Cassowary

**Answer: C**



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**58.** Which of the following is not a flightless bird ?

A. Pavo

B. Struthio

C. Columba

D. Testudo

**Answer: D**



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**59.** The structures furcula, urostyle, and endostyle are present respectively in

(a) Pavo, Rhacophorus, Branchiostoma

(b) Causaris, Gefenophis, Amphioxus

(c) Aptyx, Rana, Ascidia

(d) Pavo, Proteus, Pyrosoma

A. Pavo, Rhacophorus, Branchiostoma

B. Causaris, Gefenophis, Amphioxus

C. Aptyx, Rana, Ascidia

D. Pavo, Proteus, Pyrosoma

**Answer: A**



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60. In birds foramen triosseum is present at the junction of

- A. Clavicle, scapula, coracoid
- B. Clavicle, synsacrum, furcula
- C. Scapula, carina, furcula
- D. Scapula, coracoid, synsacrum

**Answer: A**



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61. Right ovary is rudimentary in

A. Shark

B. Birds

C. Sphenodon

D. Calotes

**Answer: B**



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**62.** Which is not correct about circulatory system of aves?

(a) Heart is four chambered

(b) Well developed renal portal system

(c) Sinus venosus and truncus arteriosus are lacking

(d) RBCs are nucleated

A. Heart is four chambered

B. Well developed renal portal system

C. Sinus venosus and truncus arteriosus are  
lacking

D. RBCs are nucleated

**Answer: B**



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**63.** Number of pairs of cranial nerves in birds  
is

(a) 6

(b) 10

(c) 12

(d) 14

A. 6

B. 10

C. 12

D. 14

**Answer: C**



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**64.** Adult bird normally possess only one functional

(a) Ureter

(b) Ovary

(c) Kidney

(d) Testis

A. Ureter

B. Ovary

C. Kidney

D. Testis

**Answer: B**



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**65.** The only true skin gland of the bird is

- A. Sweat gland
- B. Sebaceous gland
- C. Uropygial gland
- D. Femoral gland

**Answer: C**



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66. In term of evolutionary origin, which one of the following is correct

A. Birds are closer to mamals

B. Birds are closer to reptiles

C. Both bats and birds originated from the same ancestral group

D. Birds originated from animals like flying lizards

**Answer: B**



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**Cyg**

**1. Urinary bladder is present in**

A. Rat snake

B. Ostrich

C. Pigeon



D. King Fisher

**Answer:**



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2. Largest nest is that of

A. Crow

B. Bald Eagle

C. King Fisher

D. Weaver Bird

**Answer:**



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**3. Height of Struthio is**

A. 1.1 m

B. 1.65 m

C. 1.8 m

D. 2.5 m

**Answer:**



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4. Diameter of Ostrich egg is

A. 7 cm

B. 17 cm

C. 27 cm

D. 37 cm

**Answer:**



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5. In kiwi, the number of toes which touch the ground and which are above the ground level is

A. 2,2

B. 1,3

C. 3,1

D. 2,1

**Answer:**



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6. In Penguin the feathers are

- A. Well developed and closely placed
- B. Large but sparse
- C. Small and scale like
- D. Small and well differentiated

**Answer:**



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7. The bird which can imitate human speech is

A. Pisttacula

B. Hierococcyx

C. Upapa

D. Molpaster

**Answer:**



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8. Ocellated feathers of male Peacock are

A. Retrices

B. Remiges

C. Tail coverts

D. Wing coverts

**Answer:**



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**9. In Gallus domesticus the male is**

A. Larger

B. With larger comb and wattles

C. With a spur

D. All the above

**Answer:**



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**10. Beak of Duck (Anas) has**

A. Tubecles for holding fish



B. Transverse ridges for straining water for  
small animals

C. Boat shaped curvature for retaining  
small animals

D. Sharp edges for cutting fish

**Answer:**



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