



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - DINESH PUBLICATION

ENGLISH

CHORDATA- PROTOCHORDATA

Mcq

1. Chordates differ from other animals in having

A. Notochord

B. Ventral nerve cord

C. Dorsal heart

D. Schizocoel

Answer: A



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2. Notochord occurs in the adult animal of

A. Osteichthyes

B. Chondrichthyes

C. Protochordata

D. Amphibia

Answer: C



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3. Which one of the following is a protochordate

A. Amphioxus

B. Lamprey

C. Labeo

D. Exocoetus

Answer: A



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4. Which group of protochordates contains

Balanoglossus

A. Urochordata

B. Tunicata

C. Cephalochordata

D. Hemichordata

Answer: D



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5. Only the tail portion contains notochord in

A. Chordata

B. Cephalochordata

C. Hemichordata

D. Urochordata

Answer: D



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6. A free swimming urochordate is

A. Herdmania

B. Botryllus

C. Salpa

D. Ciona

Answer: C



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7. A member of cephalochordata is

A. Herdmania

B. Ciona

C. Amphioxus

D. Balanoglossus

Answer: C



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8. The most important character of chordata is

A. Dorsal hollow nervous system

B. Vertebral column

C. Kidneys

D. None of the above

Answer: A



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9. A current of water is produced in Branchiostoma by

A. Cilia

B. Cirri

C. Wheel organ

D. Rostrum

Answer: C



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10. Which one is absent in Branchiostoma

A. Head

B. Gill slits

C. Notochord

D. Dorsal hollow nerve cord

Answer: A



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11. The anterior part of Amphioxus is

A. Oral hood

B. Rostrum

C. Mouth

D. Both A and B

Answer: B



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12. Cephalochordate Branchiostoma possesses

A. Laterally compressed spindle-shaped body

B. Caudal fin

C. Dorsal and ventral fins

D. All the above

Answer: D



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13. Hepatoc portal system has evolved in protochordates

- A. Hemichordates
- B. Urochordates
- C. Cephalochordates
- D. All the above

Answer: C



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14. In Amphioxus, circulatory system is

A. Closed

B. Without heart

C. Without respiratory pigment

D. All the above

Answer: D



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15. Branchiostoma is

A. Filter feeder

B. Carnivorous

C. Omnivorous

D. Herbivorous

Answer: A



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16. In Urochordate the basic chordate characters are present

A. Well developed

B. Present only in larva

C. Present in adult

D. Present both in adult and larva

Answer: B



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17. The larva of urochordates contains notochord

A. Throughout

B. Head region

C. Tail region

D. Trunk region

Answer: C



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18. An ascidian is

A. Balanoglossus

B. Herdmania

C. Branchiostoma

D. None of the above

Answer: B



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19. Tunic is

- A. Sac- like covering of urochordates
- B. A string inside cephalochordates
- C. Collar of hemichordates
- D. None of the above

Answer: A



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20. Tunicin is

- A. Lipopolysaccharide
- B. Cellulose like polysaccharide
- C. Non - cellulosic polysaccharide
- D. Proteinaceous

Answer: B



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21. Retrogressive metamorphosis occurs in

- A. Urochordates
- B. Hemichordates
- C. Cephalochordates
- D. All the above

Answer: A



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22. Mouth of Herdmania is

- A. Atrial aperture
- B. Branchial aperture
- C. Excurrent aperture
- D. Both A and B

Answer: C



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23. Atrial and branchial apertures of Herdmania are surrounded by

- A. Two lips
- B. Three lips
- C. Four lips
- D. Five lips

Answer: C



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24. Water current is maintained in Herdmania by

A. Rhythmic contractions of tunic

B. Opening and closing of atrial and
branchial apertures

C. Constriction of incurrent siphon

D. Cilia bordering gill slits

Answer: D



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25. Lancelet is

A. Herdmania

B. Salpa

C. Branchiostoma

D. Doliolum

Answer: C



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26. In protochordates the epidermis is

A. Absent

B. Multilayered

C. A few layered

D. Single layered

Answer: D



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27. Part of Herdmania embedded in sand is

A. Test

B. Foot

C. Tunic

D. Both A and B

Answer: B



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28. Herdmania is

A. Sea purse

B. Sea Squirt

C. Sea potato

D. Both B and C

Answer: D



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29. Which one emits jet of water when disturbed

A. Balanoglossus

B. Herdmania

C. Salpa

D. Branchiostoma

Answer: B



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30. In adult urochordate the dorsal nerve cord of larva is changed into

- A. Ganglion
- B. Brain and spinal cord
- C. Brain and nerve cord
- D. Remains as such

Answer: A



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31. In cephalochordates the coelom is

A. Reduced

B. Absent

C. Schizocoel

D. Lined by ectoderm

Answer: A



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32. Coelom of urochordate is

A. Schizocoel

B. Absent

C. Enterocoel

D. Segmented

Answer: B



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33. Acorn Worm is

A. Doliolum

B. Salpa

C. Balanoglossus

D. Rhabdopleura

Answer: C



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34. The body of Tongue Worm *Balanoglossus* is differentiated into

- A. Head, trunk and tail
- B. Trunk, and tail
- C. Proboscis, collar and trunk
- D. Proboscis and collar

Answer: C



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35. Which one swallows mud

A. Amphioxus

B. Sea Squirt

C. Tongue Worm

D. Asymmetron

Answer: C



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36. In hemichordates the dorsal nerve cord is

A. Absent

B. Present throughout

C. Restricted to tongue region

D. Restricted to collar region

Answer: D



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37. Coelom of hemichordates is

A. Schizocoel

B. Enterocoel

C. Enterocoel with differentiation of three regions

D. Absent

Answer: C



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38. Heart of hemichordates is

A. Ventral

B. Dorsal

C. Lateral

D. Absent

Answer: B



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39. Who raised the status of hemichordates from subphylum to phylum

A. Linnaeus

B. Lamarck

C. Horst

D. Belfour

Answer: D



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40. Notochord like structure is present in hemichordates in the region

A. Proboscis

B. Collar

C. Trunk

D. Tail

Answer: A



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41. Notochord like structure of hemichordates

is

A. Protochord

B. Stomochord

C. Pallium

D. Glomerulus

Answer: B



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42. Pharyngeal gill slits are dorsal in

A. Cephalochordates

B. Urochordates

C. Hemichordates

D. Euchordates

Answer: C



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43. Which set of animals are included under protochordates?

A. Marine

B. Fresh water

C. Terrestrial

D. All the above

Answer: A



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44. Which set of animals are included under protochordates?

A. Non - vertebrates

B. Acraniates

C. Prevertebrates

D. All the above

Answer: D



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45. Chorda dorsalis is

A. Dorsal solid nerve cord

B. Dorsal hollow nerve cord

C. Notochord

D. Stomochord

Answer: C



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46. Amongst chordates, the paired appendages are absent in

A. Hemichordates

B. Urochordates

C. Cephalochordates

D. All the above

Answer: D



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47. Epidermis of chordates is

A. Single layered

B. Transitional

C. Stratified

D. Absent

Answer: C



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48. Gill slits of chordates are

- A. Paired
- B. Lateral perforations
- C. Pharyngeal
- D. All the above

Answer: D



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49. Nerve cord of chordates is

A. Dorsal

B. Hollow

C. Ventral

D. Both A and B

Answer: D



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50. Notochord has been replaced in vertebrates by

A. Brain and spinal cord

B. Cranium and vertebral column

C. Post anal tail

D. Both A and B

Answer: B



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51. Brain and spinal cord of vertebrates have been derived from

- A. Dorsal hollow nerve cord
- B. Ventral solid nerve cord
- C. Lateral nerve cord
- D. Dorsal solid nerve cord

Answer: A



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52. Type of coelom present in chordates is

A. Psuedocoelom

B. Schizocoelom

C. Enterocoelom

D. Both A and C

Answer: C



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53. In higher chordates, pharyngeal gill slits are

A. Absent

B. Present in the embryo

C. Replaced by abdominal gill slits

D. Replaced by thoracic gill slits

Answer: B



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1. Larva of Balanoglossus is

A. Muller's larva

B. Tadpole

C. Tornaria

D. Kentrogen larva

Answer: C



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2. Which is not a vertebrate

A. Fish

B. Amphioxus

C. Oryctolagus

D. Sparrow

Answer: B



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3. All chordates possess

A. Exoskeleton

B. Limbs

C. Skull

D. Axial skeletal rod of notochord

Answer: D



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4. In which group, the notochord is limited to only anterior part or proboscis

A. Hemichordata

B. Urochordata

C. Cephalochordata

D. Mammalia

Answer: A



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5. Amphioxus belongs to

A. Craniata

B. Hemichordata

C. Urochordata

D. Cephalochordata

Answer: D



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6. Which is an exclusive chordata character

- A. True coelom
- B. Pharyngeal gill slits
- C. Bilateral symmetry
- D. Triploblastic

Answer: B



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7. Connecting link between chordates and non-chordates is

A. Tadpole larva

B. Sphenodon

C. Balanoglossus

D. Crocodilia

Answer: C



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8. Notochord occurs only in the larva of

A. Balanoglossus

B. Amphixus

C. Herdmania

D. Cephalodiscus

Answer: C



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9. Phosphorescence occurs in

A. Salpa

B. Pyrosoma

C. Petromyzon

D. Rana

Answer: B



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10. Group where adults are degenerated while larvae are well developed is

A. Tunicata

B. Agnatha

C. Amphibia

D. Cephalochordata

Answer: A



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11. Which is not characteristic of all chordates

?

A. Dorsal nerve cord

B. Diaphragm between thorax and abdomen

C. Coelom

D. Pharyngeal gill slits

Answer: B



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12. A primary character of chordates is

A. Paired nerve cord

B. Ganglionated nerve cord

C. Dorsal tubular nerve cord

D. Solid ventral nerve cord

Answer: C



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13. Notochord occurs all through the length of body and throughout life in

A. Hemichordata

B. Urochordata

C. Cephalochordata

D. Vertebrata

Answer: C



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14. mode of feeding in tunicates is

A. Mixotrophic

B. Parasitic

C. Macrophagous

D. Ciliary feeders

Answer: D



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15. Which one belongs to hemichordata

A. Salpa

B. Balanoglossus

C. Petromyzon

D. Myxine

Answer: B



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16. Which is true ?

A. Chordates have ventral hollow nerve cord

B. All vertebrates have open circulatory system

C. All chordates are vertebrates

D. All vertebrates are chordates

Answer: D



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17. Notochord occurs in the embryonic stage

in

A. Some chordates

B. All chordates

C. All vertebrates

D. Some vertebrates

Answer: B



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18. All chordates at one or the other stage possess

A. Two pairs of pentadactyl limbs

B. Movable jaw

C. Vertebral column

D. Pharyngeal gill slits

Answer: D



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19. Acorn Worm is

A. Cestoda

B. Trematoda

C. Hemichordata

D. Echinodermata

Answer: C



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20. which of the following is a distinct character of chordates

A. Chorda dorsalis

B. Cephalization

C. Claws

D. Pharyngotomy

Answer: A



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21. The animal who possess notochord throughout life is

Or

Which of the following animals is not a vertebrate

A. Fish

B. Amphixus

C. Snakes

D. Birds

Answer: B



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22. Retrogressive metamorphosis is found in

A. Cephalochordata

B. Urochordata

C. Fishes

D. Amphibia

Answer: B



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23. Which of the following statements is/are not true

A. In Urochordata, notochord is present only in larval tail.

B. In Cephalochordata, notochord extends

from head to tail region.

C. Branchiosoma belongs to Hemichordata

D. Only one Class of living members, Class Cyclostomata represents the Super Class Agnatha.

A. a, b and d only

B. c, d and a only

C. c only

D. a and d only

Answer: C



24. The three fundamental characters of all chordates are

A. Dorsal tubular nerve cord, diaphragm

notochord

B. Notochord, diaphragm gill slits

C. Gill slits, diaphragm dorsal tubular nerve

cord

D. Notochord, gill slits dorsal tubular nerve
cord

Answer: D



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25. In which the following notochord is
absent?

A. Adult tunicate

B. Amphioxus

C. Myxine

D. Larval tunicate

Answer: A



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26. The postanal tail is present in

A. Vertebrates

B. Invertebrates

C. Chordates

D. All the above

Answer: C



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27. Crocodile and Penguin are similar to Whale and Dogfish in which one of the following features?

A. Possess bony skeleton

B. Possess a solid single stranded central nervous system

C. Have gill slits at some stage

D. Lay eggs and guard them till they hatch

Answer: C



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28. stomochord is found in

A. Hemichordata

B. Cephalochordata

C. Urochordata

D. Both B and C

Answer: A



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29. Proboscis gland in Balanoglossus is associated with

A. Digestion

B. Respiration

C. Excretion

D. Reproduction

Answer: C



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30. All chordates possess the following features except

A. Dorsal hollow nerve cord

B. Pharyngeal gill slits

C. Notochord

D. Amnion

Answer: D



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31. Which one of the following statements is incorrect about the occurrence of notochord ?

A. It is present only in larval tail of ascidians

B. It is absent throughout life in humans from the very beginning

C. it is replaced by vertebral column in adult frog

D. It is present throughout life in Amphioxus

Answer: B



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32. Chordates differ from non - chordates in having

A. Notochord

B. Dorsal hollow nerve cord

C. Pharyngeal gill slits

D. All the above

Answer: D



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33. Paedomorphosis occurs in

A. Oikopleura

B. Salpa

C. Balanoglossus

D. Branchiostoma

Answer: A



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34. Ascidia belongs to subphylum

A. Cephalochordata

B. Craniata

C. Urochordata

D. None of these

Answer: C



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35. Which is not a characteristic of chordates

A. Pharyngeal gill slits

B. Dorsal nerve cord

C. Notochord

D. Diploblastic

Answer: D



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36. Statement (S) Lancelets are jawless primitive fish like vertebrates

Statement (R) In lancelets notochord tubular nerve cord and pharyngeal gill slits are present throughout their life

A. S is correct but R is wrong

B. S is wrong but R is correct

C. Both S and R are correct and R is correct

explanation of S

D. Both S and R are correct but R is not correct explanation of S

Answer: B



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37. Assertion (A) It is necessary to study life history of an ascidian to consider it as chordate

Reason (R) Tadpole larva of ascidians have a notochord that disappears in the adult

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

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

C. A is true but R is false

D. A is false but R is true

Answer: A



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38. Select the animal which exhibits retrogressive metamorphosis

A. Bufo

B. Amphioxus

C. Limulus

D. Herdmania

Answer: D



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39. Assertion Branchiostoma and Balanoglossus are bilaterally symmetrical and triploblastic animals

Reason They are exclusively marine and possess notochord



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40. Velum is found in

A. Herdmania

B. Amphioxus

C. Branchiostoma

D. Both B and C

Answer: D



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41. One of these is not a feature of nonchordates

A. Absence of postanal tail

B. Ventrally located central nervous system

C. Absence of notochord

D. Ventrally of located heart

Answer: D



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42. Hemichordates have close affinities with which of the following phylum

A. Annelida

B. Arthropoda

C. Echinodermata

D. Mollusca

Answer: C



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43. Which one of the following features is common is Earthworm, Butterfly Spider and Prawn

A. Setae

B. Antennae

C. Ventral nerve cord

D. Nephridia

Answer: C



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44. Retrogressive metamorphosis occurs in

A. Hemichordata

B. Cephalochordata

C. Urochordata

D. Vertebrata

Answer: C



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45. An important characteristic that hemichordates share with Chordates is

A. Absence of notochord

B. Ventral tubular nerve cord

C. Pharynx with gill slits

D. Pharynx without gill slits

Answer: C



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Cyg

1. Hemichordates constitute a connecting link between

A. Protochordates and Chordates

B. Echinoderms and Chordates

C. Molluscs and Echinoderms

D. Molluscs and Chordates

Answer:



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2. Valveless single chambered heart is found in

A. Herdmania

B. Scoliodon

C. Catla

D. Amphioxus

Answer:



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3. Vanadocytes occur in

A. Cephalochordates

B. Urochordates

C. Hemichordates

D. All the above

Answer:



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4. Sea Potato is the common name of

A. Echinocardium

B. Doliolum

C. Herdmania

D. Balanoglossus

Answer:



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5. Nutrition of Balanoglossus is

A. Phagotrophic

B. Parasitic

C. Saprozoic

D. All the above

Answer:



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6. Stomochord is not similar to notochord because it is

A. Hollow

B. Outgrowth of gut

C. Outgrowth of nerve cord

D. Ingrowth of body wall

Answer:



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7. Notochord occurs between

- A. Body wall and dorsal nerve cord
- B. Dorsal nerve cord and alimentary canal
- C. Ventral nerve cord and alimentary canal
- D. Ventral nerve cord and body wall

Answer:



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8. In *Balanoglossus* excretion occurs with the help of

A. Protonephridium

B. Kidney

C. Proboscis gland

D. Both A and C

Answer:



9. In urochordates excretion is

- A. Nephridial
- B. Glandular
- C. Protonephridial
- D. Renal

Answer:



10. Starvation leads to decrease in size of

A. Balanoglossus

B. Saccoglossus

C. Herdmania

D. Branchiostoma

Answer:



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11. On disturbance, Herdmania emits jet of water from its

A. Foot Atrial aperture

B. Atrial aperture

C. Branchial aperture

D. Both B and C

Answer:



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