



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - DINESH PUBLICATION ENGLISH

COELENTERATA AND CTENOPHORA (OR
CNIDARIA AND ACNIDARIA)

Mcq

1. The study of coelenterates is known as

A. Arthrology

B. Splanchnology

C. Cnidology

D. Nidology

Answer: C

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2. Which is a fresh water cnidarian ?

A. Hydra

B. Spongilla

C. Dugesia

D. None of the above.

Answer: A



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3. Coelenterates are

- A. Diploblastic
- B. Triploblastic
- C. Monoblastic
- D. None of the above.

Answer: A



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4. The name Hydra was given by

A. Ellis

B. Aristotle

C. Linnaeus

D. Reaumur.

Answer: C



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5. Male cone of the Pinus possesses

A. Manubrium

B. Mouth

C. Osculum

D. Ostium

Answer: A

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6. The number of tentacles in Hydra is called

A. 6 to 10

B. 10 to 16

C. 16 to 20

D. 20 to 26

Answer: A

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7. Gland cells for secreting adhesive material in Hydra are present in

- A. Pedal disc
- B. Stomach region
- C. Growth region
- D. Hypostome.

Answer: A



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8. Supporting lamella of Hydra is

- A. Mesogloea
- B. Gastrodermis
- C. Epidermis
- D. None of the above.

Answer: A

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9. Hydra is immortal, because

- A. Old cells are replaced by new cells
- B. Cell do not grow old
- C. Of regeneration

D. It never dies.

Answer: A

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10. Nematoblasts in Hydra are commonly of

A. 2 types

B. 3 types

C. Four types

D. None of the above.

Answer: C

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11. What will happen if the cnidocil is touched with a glass rod?

- A. Nematoblasts will be discharged
- B. Nematoblasts will not discharge
- C. Nematoblasts will die
- D. None of the above.

Answer: A



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12. Nematoblasts with blind thread tube is called

A. Stenotele

B. Desmoneme

C. Stereoline glutinant

D. Streptoline glutinant

Answer: B



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13. Nematocyst is

A. Cell

B. Group of cell

C. Organ

D. Part of a cell.

Answer: D



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14. The smallest cnidoblast in the body of Hydra is

A. Penetrant

B. Volvent

C. Atrichous isorhiza

D. Holotrichous isorhiza.

Answer: C



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15. The largest nematoblast is

- A. Stenotele
- B. Desmoneme
- C. Small glutinant
- D. Large glutinant.

Answer: A



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16. Germ cells of Hydra are

- A. Ectodermal

B. Mesodermal

C. Endodermal

D. None of the above.

Answer: A



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17. Digestion in Hydra is

A. Intercellular

B. Intracellular

C. Both

D. None.

Answer: C

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18. One of the following is a coelenterate

A. Sea Fan

B. Sea Dollar

C. Sea Cucumber

D. Sea Horse.

Answer: A

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19. The mesolamella/mesogloea is formed by

- A. Epidermis
- B. Gastrodermis
- C. Epidermis and gastrodermis
- D. Mesoderm.

Answer: C

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20. When some food particle enters the windpipe instead of oesophagus it is expelled by the process of

- A. Mouth

B. Anus

C. General surface

D. Hypostome.

Answer: A



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21. Hydra does not feed on lower animals because

A. They are so small

B. They are distasteful

C. They lack glutathione

D. None of the above.

Answer: C

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22. Digestion in Hydra is

- A. Proteolytic enzymes
- B. Amylolytic enzymes
- C. Lipolytic enzymes
- D. None of the above.

Answer: A

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23. Perisarc is absent in Hydra because

- A. It is fixed
- B. It is free swimming
- C. Epidermis cannot secrete it
- D. None of the above.

Answer: B

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24. Great Barrier Reef occurs off the coast of

- A. Sri Lanka
- B. Philippines

C. Australia

D. Maharashtra.

Answer: C



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25. Hydra is

A. Insectivorous

B. Frugivorous

C. Omnivorous

D. Carnivorous

Answer: D



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26. Which part of Hydra is without supporting lamella?

- A. Basal disc
- B. Central part of pedal disc
- C. Tentacles
- D. None of the above.

Answer: B



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27. Which part of Hydra is without nematoblasts ?

- A. Pedal disc
- B. Tentacles
- C. Manubrium
- D. Stomach region.

Answer: A

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28. In which nematoblast thread tube is unarmed and open at the tip?

- A. Penetrant
- B. Volvent

C. Small glutinant

D. Large glutinant.

Answer: C



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29. Tentacles

A. Hollow

B. Solid

C. Half hollow and half solid

D. None of the above.

Answer: A



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30. The green colour of *Hydra viridis* (*Chlorohydra viridissima*) is due to

- A. Chloroplasts
- B. Pigment
- C. Zoochlorella
- D. None of the above.

Answer: C



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31. Which nematoblasts coil around the prey?

A. Penetrants

B. Volvents

C. Small glutinants

D. Large glutinants.

Answer: B



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32. Nematoblasts responsible for locomotion are

A. Penetrants

B. Solvents

C. Glutinants

D. None of the above.

Answer: C



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33. Hypnotoxin is

A. Protein

B. Carbohydrate

C. Lipid

D. None of the above.

Answer: A

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34. Fresh Water Polyp is

A. Hydra

B. Aurelia

C. Physalia

D. Obelia.

Answer: A

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35. Epitheleomuscular cells of epidermis of Hydra form

- A. Circular muscles
- B. Oblique muscles
- C. Longitudinal muscles
- D. None of the above.

Answer: C

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36. A colonial hydrozoan is

- A. Hydra
- B. Metridium

C. Aurelia

D. Obelia.

Answer: D



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37. Hydra contracts its body by means of

A. Interstitial cells

B. Cnidoblasts

C. Nutritive cells

D. Epithelio-muscular cells.

Answer: D



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38. Sea Anemone is member of class

- A. Hydrozoa
- B. Scyphozoa
- C. Anthozoa/Actinozoa
- D. None of the above.

Answer: C



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39. Metagenesis is found in

A. Hydra

B. Obelia

C. Aurelia

D. Tubipora

Answer: B



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40. Polymorphic animal is

A. Physalia

B. Hydra

C. Tubipora

D. Metridium.

Answer: A



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41. Hydra can digest all types of food except

A. Proteins

B. Fats

C. Starches

D. None of the above.

Answer: C



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42. Mesogloea of Hydra contains

- A. Nerve cells
- B. Phagocytic cells
- C. Interstitial cells
- D. None of the above.

Answer: D



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43. Cnidom is a

(a) Battery of a nematoblasts

(b) Group of nematoblasts

(c) Armed thread

(d) Unarmed thread.

A. Battery of a nematoblasts

B. Group of nematoblasts

C. Armed thread

D. Unarmed thread.

Answer: B



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44. Larva of Hydra is

A. aurelya

B. Planula

C. Tadpole

D. Hydrula.

Answer: A



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45. A coral island with a central shallow lake is known as

A. Coral reef

B. Lagoon

C. Atoll

D. Corallite

Answer: C

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46. Gas gland occurs in

A. Gorgonia

B. Physalis

C. Pennatula

D. Red Coral.

Answer: B

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47. Chitinous covering or perisarc is present in

- A. Obelia
- B. Hydra
- C. Aurelia
- D. Physalia.

Answer: A



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48. Blastostyle of Obelia bears

- A. Tentacles

B. Polyps

C. Medusae

D. Gonads.

Answer: C



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49. Polyps of Obelia are

A. Reproductive zooids

B. Nutritive zooids

C. Zooids meant for dispersal

D. All of above.

Answer: B



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50. Pneumatophore is present in

A. Hydra

B. Obelia

C. Aurelia

D. Physalia.

Answer: D



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51. Reproductive zooids of Physalia are

- A. Medusae
- B. Cormidia
- C. Gastrozooids
- D. Gonophores.

Answer: D

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52. A cormidium of Physalia consists of

- A. Tentacles
- B. Zooids

C. Both A and B

D. Tentacles, zooids and pneumatophore.

Answer: C



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53. Jelly Fish is

A. Adamsia

B. Aurelia

C. Scoliodon

D. Torpedo.

Answer: B



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54. Hermit Crab develops a beneficial association with

A. Adamsia

B. Aurelia

C. Gorgonia

D. Pennatula.

Answer: A



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55. Sea Flowers are

A. Corals

B. Red corals

C. Sea Anemones

D. Jelly Fishes.

Answer: C



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56. Coral island is in

A. Laccadives

B. Srilanka

C. Iceland

D. Mumbai.

Answer: A



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57. Pennatula is

A. Sea Fan

B. Sea Pen

C. Sea Star

D. Sea Flower.

Answer: B



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58. The term coelenterate was coined by

- A. Linnaeus
- B. Leuckart
- C. Clark
- D. Grant.

Answer: B



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59. Which one is polymorphic coelenterate?

- A. Obelia

B. Hydra

C. Aurelia

D. Adamsia.

Answer: A



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60. Exoskeleton of coelenterates is

A. Siliceous

B. Chitinous

C. Calcareous

D. Both B and C.

Answer: D

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61. Nerve cells of coelenterates is

- A. Apolar
- B. Unipolar
- C. Bipolar
- D. Multipolar.

Answer: A

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62. Coelenterates are

- A. Ureotelic
- B. Uricotelic
- C. Ammonotelic
- D. None of the above.

Answer: C



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63. Glutathione is

- A. Protein
- B. Tripeptide

C. Polysaccharide

D. Trisaccharide.

Answer: B



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64. Brown Hydra is

A. *Hydra vulgaris*

B. *Hydra viridis*

C. *Hydra fusca*

D. *Hydra gangeticus*.

Answer: C



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65. Colour of Brown Hydra is due to

- A. Chromoplasts
- B. Zooxanthellae
- C. Zoochlorellae
- D. Both A and B.

Answer: B



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66. Gonads are endodermal in

A. Hydra

B. Obelia

C. Physalia

D. Aurelia.

Answer: D



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67. In corals, the gonads are

A. Endodermal

B. Ectodermal

C. Mesodermal.

D. Mesogleal.

Answer: A

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68. Gastrovascular cavity or coelenteron partitioned in

A. Hydrozoa

B. Scyphozoa

C. Actinozoa

D. Both B and C.

Answer: C

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69. Coelenterate without medusoid stage in life cycle is

A. Obelia

B. Aurelia

C. Physalia

D. Metridium.

Answer: D



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70. Contractile structure of nematoblast is

A. Lasso

B. Cnidocil

C. Tube

D. Refractive rods

Answer: A



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71. Sensory structure of a cnidoblast is

A. Cnidocil

B. Refractile rods

C. Myonemes

D. Operculum.

Answer: A



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72. Zoochlorellae or Zooxanthellae of coloured Hydra occur in

- A. Epithelio-muscular cells
- B. Nutritive cells
- C. Mesogloea
- D. Interstitial cells.

Answer: B



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73. Sensory cells of Hydra possess

- A. Flagellum
- B. Hair-like processes
- C. Cilia
- D. Pseudopodia.

Answer: B



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74. Growth zone of Hydra is

- A. Diffused

B. Near the foot

C. Below hypostome

D. In the middle.

Answer: C



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75. Hydra contracts its body by means of

A. Epitheliomuscular cells

B. Endotheliomuscular cells

C. Sensory cells

D. Glandulo-muscular cells.

Answer: A

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76. In Hydra, all old cells are replaced in

A. 15 days

B. 30 days

C. 45 days

D. 60 days

Answer: C

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77. Sea Fur is

- A. Hydra
- B. Obelia
- C. Adamsia
- D. Gorgonia.

Answer: B



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78. Obelia is

- A. Sedentary
- B. Attached but capable of locomotion

C. Motile

D. Free floating.

Answer: A



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79. Hydra shows locomotion by

A. Somersaulting and looping

B. Gliding and climbing

C. Walking, floating and swimming

D. All the above.

Answer: D



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80. Number of tentacles in a polyp of Obelia is

A. 5 – 10

B. 10 – 15

C. 15 – 20

D. 20 – 30

Answer: D



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81. Tentacles of Obelia are

A. Hollow

B. Solid

C. Internally chambered

D. Spiny and hollow.

Answer: B



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82. In Physalia, the float is

A. Crimson

B. Brown

C. Blue

D. Colourless.

Answer: C

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83. Crest or sail of float in Physalia is differently coloured. It is

A. Yellow

B. Crimson

C. Violet

D. Black.

Answer: C



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84. In Pysalia, zooids occur in groups called

A. Conulae

B. Palpons

C. Cormidia

D. Dactyloids.

Answer: C



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85. Feeding zooids of Physalia are called

A. Gastrozooids

B. Dactylozooids

C. Gonodendra

D. Gonopapils.

Answer: A



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86. In Physalia, nematoblasts paralyse the prey by

A. Haemotoxin

B. Neurotoxin

C. Myotoxin

D. Both B and C.

Answer: B

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87. Jelly Fish Aurelia occurs abundantly in

- A. Mumbai Coast
- B. Tamil Nadu Coast
- C. Bay of Bengal
- D. All the above.

Answer: B

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88. Aurelia has

- A. Two smooth oral arms
- B. Two nematoblast rich oral arms
- C. Four tentacles
- D. Four cnidoblast rich oral arms.

Answer: D



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89. Which one is bioluminescent?

- A. Aurelia

B. *Astraea*

C. *Adamsia*

D. *Metridium*.

Answer: A



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90. Sea Anemone is characterised by

A. A whorl of several tentacles

B. Many whorls of tentacles

C. Irregularly placed tentacles

D. Absence of tentacles.

Answer: B

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91. Corals are

A. Solitary

B. Colonial

C. Stonely

D. Both B and C.

Answer: D

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92. A coral stone is made of

- A. Several corallites
- B. Corallium
- C. A single corallite
- D. Both A and B.

Answer: D

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93. Coral reef is formed by

- A. Siliceous matter
- B. Limestone

C. Chitin

D. Lava.

Answer: B



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94. A barrier reef develops

A. Near sea shore

B. Deep in sea

C. At some distance from sea shore

D. Around a lagoon.

Answer: C



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95. Great Barrier Reef of Australia is

- A. 1000 km long
- B. 2300 km long
- C. 2400 km long
- D. 3600 km long.

Answer: B



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96. Coral islands are

A. Fiji

B. Maldives

C. Laccadives

D. All the above.

Answer: D



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97. Which one has a tree-like branched form?

A. Pennatula

B. Gorgonia

C. Physalia

D. Porpita.

Answer: B

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98. Anthocodia is

A. Medusoid zooid

B. Polypoid zooid

C. Whole zooid

D. Distal part of zooid with mouth and tentacles.

Answer: D

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99. Siphonozoids of Pennatula differ from autozooids in

- A. Having tentacles and gonads
- B. Lacking mesenteries
- C. Lacking tentacles and gonads
- D. Having mesenteries.

Answer: C



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100. Autozooids of Pennatula take part in

- A. Capturing prey

B. Circulation

C. Feeding and reproduction

D. Feeding and circulation.

Answer: C



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101. Scientific name of Sea Pen/Sea Feather is

A. Pennatula

B. Gorgonia

C. Porpita

D. Velella.

Answer: A



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102. Pennatula and Gorgonia are

A. Hydrozoans

B. Scyphozoans

C. Corals

D. Ctenophores.

Answer: C



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103. Intermediate between diploblastic and triploblastic body structure is found in

- A. Porifers
- B. Coelenterates
- C. Ctenophores
- D. Platyhelminthes.

Answer: C

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104. What is present in mesoglea of ctenophores which make it a loose layer of cells?

- A. Amoebocytes
- B. Elastic cells
- C. Nerve cells and muscle cells
- D. All the above.

Answer: D

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105. Which is absent in ctenophores?

- A. Epidermis
- B. Intercellular and intracellular digestion
- C. Cnidoblasts

D. Medusa phase.

Answer: C

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106. Symmetry of ctenophores is generally

A. Bilateral

B. Radial

C. Biradial

D. Absent

Answer: C

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107. Tentacles of ctenophores contain

- A. Cnidoblasts
- B. Colloblasts
- C. Digestive glands
- D. All the above.

Answer: B



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108. Tentacles are absent in

(a) Beroe

(b) Ctenoplane

(c) Hormiphora

(d) Obelia

A. Beroe

B. Ctenoplane

C. Hormiphora

D. Obelia.

Answer: A



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109. Ctenophores possess statocysts in

- A. Oral region
- B. Aboral region
- C. Base of comb plates
- D. Base of tentacles.

Answer: B

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110. Ctenophores possess

- A. Cilia for locomotion
- B. Cilia for filter feeding
- C. Teeth for crushing

D. Teeth for filtering.

Answer: A



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111. Which one is absent in Beroe?

A. Statocyst

B. Stomodaeum

C. Tentacles

D. Anal pores.

Answer: C



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112. Ctenoplana differs from Hormiphora and Beroe in having

- A. Pear shaped body
- B. Conical ovate body
- C. Flat bilobed body
- D. Branched axis.

Answer: C



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113. Anal pores occur in gastrovascular system of

A. Physalia

B. Corals

C. Aurelia

D. Ctenophores.

Answer: D



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Rq

1. Hydra/Obelia is

A. Diploblastic, radially symmetrical and acoelomate

- B. Diploblastic, bilaterally symmetrical and acoelomate
- C. Triploblastic, radially symmetrical and coelomate
- D. Triploblastic, bilaterally symmetrical and coelomate.

Answer: A

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2. Zoochloellae and zooxanthallae present in Hydra are
- A. Symbionts in nutritive cells
 - B. Symbionts in the gut
 - C. Symbionts in cnidoblasts
 - D. Organisms that provide hypnotoxin

Answer: A

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3. Precious Red Coral is//Coral used in ornaments is

- A. *Astraea*
- B. *Fungia*
- C. *Corallium*
- D. *Tubipora*.

Answer: C

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4. Jelly Fishes belong to class

A. Hydrozoa

B. Scyphozoa

C. Anthozoa

D. None of the above

Answer: B



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5. The cavity present in Hydra is called

A. Enterocoel

B. Coelenteron

C. Gastrovascular cavity

D. Both B and C.

Answer: D



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6. Portuguese Man of war is

A. Colonial monomorphic coelenterate

B. Polymorphic coelenterate

C. Coral

D. Sea Anemone.

Answer: B



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7. Hypnotoxin is produced by

- A. Sponges
- B. Bath sponge
- C. Nematocysts
- D. Leucosolenia

Answer: C



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8. One of the following is a coelenterate

A. Sea Pen

B. Sea Urchin

C. Sea Fish

D. Sea Cucumber.

Answer: A



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9. In Sea Anemone, the symmetry is

A. Radial

B. Spherical

C. Bilateral

D. Absent.

Answer: A

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10. The cells absent in gastrodermis of Hydra are

- A. Nutritive cells
- B. Stinging cells/Cnidoblasts
- C. Gland cells
- D. Nerve/sensory cells.

Answer: B

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11. Muscles of Hydra are

- A. Smooth
- B. Skeletal
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the above.

Answer: D



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12. A radially symmetrical diploblastic animal is

- A. Roundworm

B. Earthworm

C. Hydra

D. Liver fluke.

Answer: C



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13. Budding is a normal mode of asexual reproduction in

A. Starfish and Hydra

B. Hydra and sponges

C. Tapeworm and Hydra

D. Sponge and starfish.

Answer: B

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14. Which one of the following animals possesses nerve cells but no nerves?

A. Hydra

B. Tapeworm

C. Earth worm

D. Frog's tadpole.

Answer: A

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15. Hypnotoxin is a poisonous fluid produced by

A. Hypnotoxin

B. Heamatin

C. Haemozoin

D. Agglutinin.

Answer: A



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16. Nematocysts take part in

A. Locomotion

B. Offence and defence

C. Food capture

D. All the above.

Answer: D



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17. Common between trichocysts of Paramecium and nematocysts of Hydra is

A. Attachment and defence

B. Defence only

C. Sensitivity

D. Food capturing.

Answer: A

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18. Corals are

A. Cnidaria

B. Porifera

C. Mollusca

D. Annelida.

Answer: A

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19. Special character of coelenterates is

- A. Polymorphism
- B. Nematocysts
- C. Flame cells
- D. Hermaphroditism.

Answer: B



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20. Nematocysts are activated by

- A. Water

B. Touch

C. Brain

D. None of the above.

Answer: B



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21. Point out a non-parasite

A. Tapeworm

B. Mosquito

C. Leech

D. Sea Anemone.

Answer: D

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22. Portuguese Man of war is

A. Pennatula

B. Coral

C. Physalia

D. Obelia.

Answer: C

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23. Which pair of cells is present in epidermis of Hydra but not in its gastrodermis

- A. Stinging cells and interstitial cells
- B. Gland cells and germ cells
- C. Stinging cells and germ cells
- D. Stinging cells and gland cells.

Answer: C

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24. Hydra is

- A. Monoblastic

B. Diploblastic

C. Triploblastic

D. Tetrablastic.

Answer: B



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25. Nerve cells are found in

A. Hydra

B. Sycon

C. Paramecium

D. Amoeba.

Answer: A

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26. If Hydra is broken into pieces

- A. Hydra will die
- B. Every fragment will grow into complete Hydra
- C. Some fragments will form complete Hydra
- D. Hydra will undergo sexual reproduction.

Answer: B

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27. Testes/gonads are formed in Hydra from

- A. Interstitial cells
- B. Epithelio-muscular cells
- C. Nerve cells
- D. All of above.

Answer: A



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28. Food of Hydra is

- A. Aquatic plants
- B. Aquatic animals

C. Algae and aquatic animals

D. Some crustaceans.

Answer: D



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29. Which group does not contain polyp?

A. Hydrozoa

B. Scyphozoa

C. Anthozoa

D. Calcarea.

Answer: D



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30. A number of buds have developed on Hydra

Oldest bud is towards oral region

Oldest bud is towards aboral region

Both A and B

There is no order.

A. Oldest bud is towards oral region

B. Oldest bud is towards aboral region

C. Both A and B

D. There is no order.

Answer: B



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31. Cnidaria is characterised by

- A. Nematoblasts
- B. Coelenteron
- C. Tissue level of organisation
- D. All the above.

Answer: D

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32. Mesogloea of Hydra is made of

A. Mucopolysaccharides

B. Protein

C. Protein and fat

D. Reticulate tissue.

Answer: A



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33. Characteristic feature of coelenterata is

A. All are marine

B. Presence of tentacles around mouth

C. Polyp

D. Gastrovascular cavity.

Answer: D

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34. Hydra is famous for a type of reproduction

- A. Budding
- B. Gametogenesis
- C. Position of sex organs
- D. Both B and C.

Answer: A

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35. Hydra cut into two pieces will result in

- A. Growth without mouth and basal disc
- B. Growth of mouth and disc according to their position in the parent
- C. Growth of mouth and disc at any end
- D. No regeneration is possible.

Answer: B



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36. Common name of Fungia is

A. Mushroom Coral

B. Red Coral

C. Brain Coral

D. Organ Pipe Coral.

Answer: A



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37. In Hydra new nematocysts develop from

A. Cnidocils

B. Glandular cells

C. Germ cells

D. Interstitial cells.

Answer: D

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38. The largest nematocysts of Hydra are

A. Volvents

B. Penetrants

C. Atrichous isorhizas

D. Holotrichous isorhizas.

Answer: B

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39. Polymorphism occurs in

- A. Anthozoa
- B. Scyphozoa
- C. Rhizopoda
- D. Hydrozoa.

Answer: D



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40. Hydra is

- A. Fresh water, radial and diploblastic

B. Fresh water, biradial and triploblastic

C. Marine, radial and triploblastic

D. Marine, radial and diploblastic.

Answer: A



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41. Most appropriate term to describe the life cycle of Obelia is

A. Alternation of generations

B. Metagenesis

C. Metamorphosis

D. Neoteny.

Answer: B

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42. A polymorphic coelenterate is

A. Physalia

B. Fungia

C. Hydra

D. All the above.

Answer: A

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43. Which one belongs to anthozoa?

A. Dugesia

B. Fungia

C. Aurelia

D. Stercularia.

Answer: B



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44. In Hydra, digestion is

(a) Extracelluar

(b) Intracellular

(c) First extracellular and then intracellular

(d) First intracellular and then extracellular

A. Extracellular

B. Intracellular

C. First extracellular and then intracellular

D. First intracellular and then extracellular.

Answer: C



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45. Medusa of Obelia is

A. Carnivorous

B. Herbivorous

C. Detritus feeder

D. Omnivorous.

Answer: A



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46. Sense organs of Aurelia are

(a) Tentilla

(b) Tentaculocyst

(c) Nematocyst

(d) Otolith

A. Tentilla

B. Tentaculocyst

C. Nematocyst

D. Otolith.

Answer: B



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47. Statocysts are sense organs of

(a) Paramecium

(b) Ascaris

(c) Medusa of Obelia

(d) Taenia solium.

A. Paramecium

B. Ascaris

C. Medusa of Obelia

D. Taenia solium.

Answer: C



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48. Special character of coelenterates is

A. Hermaphroditism

B. Nematocysts

C. Polymorphism

D. Flame cells.

Answer: B



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49. Ephyra is young stage of

A. Obelia

B. Sea Anemone

C. Physalia

D. Aurelia.

Answer: D



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50. Germ cells of Hydra are derived from

- A. Ectoderm
- B. Endoderm
- C. Mesoderm
- D. Mesogloea

Answer: A



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51. The free swimming larva of coelenterates is

- A. Onchosphere

B. Rhabditiform

C. Planula

D. Cysticercus.

Answer: C



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52. Cell-tissue organisation occurs in

A. Amoeba

B. Hydra

C. Tapeworm

D. Ascaris.

Answer: B



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53. Symmetry in Coelenterates is mostly

- A. Asymmetrical
- B. Radially symmetrical
- C. Bilaterally symmetrical
- D. Irregular.

Answer: B



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54. Hydra is

A. Coral

B. Worm

C. Polyp

D. Medusa

Answer: C



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55. In ectoderm of Hydra, bulk of cells are

A. Musculo-epithelial

B. Interstitial

C. Nematoblasts

D. Germ cells.

Answer: A



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56. Hydra is constituted under phylum coelenterate because it possesses

A. Mesogloea

B. Nematocysts

C. Body cavity

D. Tentacles.

Answer: B



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57. A member of scyphozoa is

- A. Silver Fish
- B. Jelly Fish
- C. Cuttle Fish
- D. Cat Fish.

Answer: B



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58. In Hydra , cnidobalsts employed during looping are

- A. Volvents
- B. Stenoteles
- C. Atrichous isorhizas
- D. Desmonemes.

Answer: C



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59. Animal showing thigmotaxis is

- (a) Ascaris
- (b) Taenia

(c) Fungi

(d) Hydra

A. Ascauis

B. Taenia

C. Fungia

D. Hydra.

Answer: D



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60. Hydra reproduces through

A. Parthenogenesis

B. Encystment

C. Polyembryony

D. Sexually and asexually.

Answer: D



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61. Which is correct about nematocyst in Hydra

A. It is re-used

B. Ejection is conditioned reflex

C. Ejection occurs in response to contact and pierces
the prey

D. Prevents coming in contact with other Hydra.

Answer: C

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62. In Hydra, waste material of food digestion and nitrogenous waste material are removed from

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

Answer: B



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63. Hydra will regenerate from a fragment, if it contains

- A. Tentacles
- B. Epidermis and gastrodermis
- C. Tentacles, epidermis and gastrodermis
- D. Epidermis, hypodermis and gastrodermis.

Answer: B



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64. Hydra paralyzes its prey with the help of

A. Tentacles

B. Nematocysts

C. Colloblasts

D. Epitheliomuscular cells.

Answer: B



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65. Bilateral symmetry does not occur in

A. Frog

B. Octopus

C. Mammal

D. Obelia.

Answer: D

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66. Nematocysts occur in phylum

A. Coelenterata

B. Nematoda

C. Porifera

D. Annelida.

Answer: A

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67. A mature Hydra usually bears

- A. One testis and several ovaries
- B. One testis and one ovary
- C. Several testes and one ovary
- D. Several testes and several ovaries.

Answer: C



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68. Which one is not a coelenterate?

- A. Sea Fan

B. Sea Feather

C. Sea Cucumber/Lily

D. Sea Pen.

Answer: C



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69. Ctenophores have similarities with members

A. Porifera

B. Coelenterata

C. Arthropoda

D. Annelida.

Answer: B

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70. Larva of Hydra is

- A. Hydrula
- B. Hydratbe
- C. Scyphula
- D. Planula.

Answer: A

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71. What is true of Hydra

- A. Marine
- B. Bilateral Symmetry
- C. Carnivorous
- D. All the above.

Answer: C



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72. Hydra receives stimuli through

- (a) Nerve cells
- (b) Nerve net

(c) Sensory cells

(d) Nematocysts

A. Nerve cells

B. Nerve net

C. Sensory cells

D. Nematocysts.

Answer: C

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73. Body cavity of Hydra/coelenterata is known as

(a) Coelenteron

(b) Pseudocoel

(c) Enterocoel

(d) Haemocoel

A. Coelenteron

B. Pseudocoel

C. Enterocoel

D. Haemocoel.

Answer: A



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74. What is the correct match?

A. Cray Fish-Elasmobranch

B. Cuttle Fish-Osteichthyes

C. Silver Fish-Echinodermata

D. Jelly Fish-Scyphozoa.

Answer: D



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75. Which is wrongly matched?

A. Annelida-Notopodia

B. Ciliophora-Axonemes

C. Cnidaria-Parapodia

D. Euglenoidae-Myonemes.

Answer: C

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76. Symmetry found in Sea Anemone is

- A. Radial
- B. Biradial
- C. Bilateral
- D. Spherical

Answer: B

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77. A structure not present in Hydra occur in maximum number over

- A. Never cells
- B. Epitheliomuscular cells
- C. Choanocytes/Glial cells
- D. Cnidocytes.

Answer: C



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78. Nematocysts of Hydra occur in maximum number over

- A. Gastrodermis

B. Basal disc

C. Gonads

D. Tentacles.

Answer: D



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79. The main nitrogenous waste of Hydra is

A. Ammonia

B. Urea

C. Uric acid

D. Both A and C.

Answer: A



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80. Nematoblasts of Hydra help in

- A. Attracting prey
- B. Detecting prey
- C. Paralysing prey
- D. None of the above.

Answer: C



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81. Hydra is

- A. Saprozoic
- B. Omnivorous
- C. Carnivorous
- D. Herbivorous.

Answer: C



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82. Gastrodermis of Hydra is mainly made of

- (a) Musculoepithelial cell
- (b) Musculonutritive cells

(c) Sensory cells

(d) Cnidoblast cells.

A. Musculoepithelial cell

B. Musclonutritive cells

C. Sensory cells

D. Cnidoblast cells.

Answer: B

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83. Which of the following during respiration obtain water dissolved oxygen by diffusion through their body surface

(a) Cnidarians

(b) Fishes

(c) Amphibians

(d) Reptiles

A. Cnidarians

B. Fishes

C. Amphibians

D. Reptiles.

Answer: A



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84. Budding method of asexual reproduction occurs in

A. Amoeba

B. Plasmodium

C. Paramecium

D. Hydra.

Answer: D



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85. Sea Fan belong to

(a) Echinodermata

(b) Crinoidia

(c) Mollusca

(d) Coelenterata

A. Echinodermata

B. Crinoidia

C. Mollusca

D. Coelenterata.

Answer: D



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

A. Hydra and Starfish

B. Starfish and Sea Anemone

C. Ctenoplane/Ctenoplana and Beroe

D. Aurelia and Paramecium.

Answer: C



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87. Lagoon is

(a) Full moon

(b) Sea breaking into land and separated by sand dunes

(c) Spot in desert with presence of water

(d) Horse-shoe shaped coral reef

A. Full moon

B. Sea breaking into land and separated by sand dunes

C. Spot in desert with presence of water

D. Horse-shoe shaped coral reef.

Answer: D

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88. In Hydra, nematocysts occur only in

A. Epidermis

B. Gastrodermis

C. Mesodermis

D. Endodermis

Answer: A



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89. Hydra belongs to class

A. Scyphozoa

B. Hydrozoa

C. Actinozoa

D. Cnidaria.

Answer: B



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90. Asexual reproduction in Hydra occurs through

A. Budding

B. Binary fission

C. Fragmentation

D. Sporulation.

Answer: A



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91. Which one is incorrect ?

A. Nematocyst-Cnidaria

B. Colloblast-Ctenophora

C. Trichocyst-Ciliata

D. None of the above.

Answer: D

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92. Which one is mismatched?

- A. *Hydra vulgaris*-Sea water
- B. *Hydra gangetica*-Fresh water
- C. *Obelia*-Sea water
- D. *Physalia*-Sea water.

Answer: A

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93. Polyp phase does not occur in

- A. Obelia
- B. Aurelia
- C. Hydra
- D. Physalia.

Answer: B



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94. Scyphozoan medusa is commonly known as

- (a) Sea Pen

(b) Jelly Fish

(c) Obelia

(d) Sea Urchin

A. Sea Pen

B. Jelly Fish

C. Obelia

D. Sea Urchin.

Answer: B

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95. In Hydra, absence of circulatory system is compensated by

A. Gastrovascular cavity

B. Tentacles

C. Pseudocoelomic fluid

D. Mesoglea.

Answer: A



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96. Nematocysts occur in

A. Ctenophora

B. Planaria

C. Fasciola

D. Obelia.

Answer: D

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

List I	List II
A. Protozoa	1. Pennatula
B. Aschelminthes	2. Beroe
C. Porifera	3. Monocystis
D. Ctenophora	4. Wuchereria
E. Cnidaria	5. Cliona

A. a-3, b-5, c-4, d-1, e-2

B. a-4, b-3, c-5, d-2, e-1

C. a-3, b-4, c-5, d-2, e-1

D. a-2, b-4, c-5, d-3, e-1

Answer: C



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98. Mesoglea occurs between

- (a) Ectoderm and endoderm
- (b) Ectoderm and mesoderm
- (c) Mesoderm and endoderm
- (d) Just below mesoderm.

- A. Ectoderm and endoderm
- B. Ectoderm and mesoderm
- C. Mesoderm and endoderm

D. Just below mesoderm.

Answer: A



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99. Highest degree of polymorphism is found in

(a) Protozoa

(b) Cnidaria

(c) Platyhelminthes

(d) Arthropoda

A. Protozoa

B. Cnidaria

C. Platyhelminthes

D. Arthropoda.

Answer: B

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100. The dioecious animal is

A. Tape worm

B. Earthworm

C. Liver fluke

D. Aurelia.

Answer: D

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101. Comb plates occur in

A. Adamsia

B. Nereis

C. Pleurobrachia

D. Aurelia

Answer: C



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102. Hydra reproduces by budding. It is

A. Asexual reproduction

B. Sexual reproduction

C. Parthenocarpy

D. Regeneration.

Answer: A



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103. Digestion in Hydra is

A. Abdominal cavity

B. Gastrovascular cavity

C. Pericardial cavity

D. Pelvic cavity.

Answer: B



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104. "Primitive nervous system" is formed in

A. Echinodermata

B. Sponges

C. Cnidaria

D. Annelida.

Answer: C



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105. Which of the following statements is incorrect

- A. Cnidocyte is for defence in Hydra
- B. Nerve cells are absent in Hydra
- C. Hydra is a coelenterate
- D. Hydra shows budding.

Answer: B



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106. Looping and somersaulting types of locomotion are seen in

- A. Snail

B. Hydra

C. Amoeba

D. Leech.

Answer: B



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107. Tentacles of Hydra appear to be

(a) 12

(b) 15

(c) 8

(d) 14

A. 12

B. 15

C. 8

D. 14

Answer: C



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108. Which of the following is diploblastic

(a) Fasciola

(b) Pheretima

(c) Palaemon

(d) Hydra

A. Fasciola

B. Pheretima

C. Palaemon

D. Hydra.

Answer: D



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109. A radially symmetrical free swimming bioluminescent diploblastic marine organism from the below given is

A. Sea Fan

B. Sea Pen

C. Sea Walnut

D. Bath sponge.

Answer: B



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110. Match the following and choose the correct option

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| (i) Physalia | a. Sea anemone |
| (ii) Meandrina | b. Brain coral |
| (iii) Gorgonia | c. Sea fan |
| (iv) Adamsia | d. Portuguese man of war |

(1) i-d, ii-b, iii-c, iv-a

(2) i-c, ii-b, iii-b, iv-a

(3) i-d, ii-c, iii-a, iv-a

(4) i-b, ii-c, iii-a, iv-d

A. i-d, ii-b, iii-c, iv-a

B. i-c, ii-b, iii-b, iv-a

C. i-d, ii-c, iii-a, iv-a

D. i-b, ii-c, iii-a, iv-d

Answer: D



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111. Which is a coelenterate

A. Balanoglossus

B. Physalia

C. Sycon

D. Branchiostoma.

Answer: C



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112. Craspedote (with velum) medusa is present in the pair

(a) Aurelia and Rhizostoma

(b) Pennatula and Aurelia

(c) Rhizostoma and Corallium

(d) Physalia and Halistemma

A. Aurelia and Rhizostoma

B. Pennatula and Aurelia

C. Rhizostoma and Corallium

D. Physalia and Halistemma.

Answer: A

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113. Which one of the following groups of animals reproduces only by sexual means?

- A. Porifera
- B. Protozoa
- C. Ctenophora
- D. Cnidaria.

Answer: B

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114. Presence of comb plates is characteristic feature of

A. Porifera

B. Cnidaria

C. Ctenophora

D. Platyhelminthes.

Answer: C



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115. Stinging cells occur in

A. Wasp and Honey Bee

B. Sea Pen and Hydra

C. Cactus and Venus Fly Trap

D. Scorpion and Cobra.

Answer: B



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116. Find out the odd one

(a) Adamsia

(b) Astraea

(c) Physalia

(d) Pleurobrachia

A. Adamsia

B. *Astraea*

C. *Physalia*

D. *Pleurobrachia*.

Answer: D



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117. Which of the statements regarding coelenterates is/are wrong

I. Cnidocytes are present on the tentacles and on the body

II. Diploblastic with cellular level of organisation

III. Polyp forms are free living

IV. Exhibit metagenesis

V. Polyps produce medusae sexually and medusae form polyps asexually.

A. II and IV only

B. III and V only

C. I, II and III only

D. II, III and V only.

Answer: D

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

A. Ctenophora

B. Cephalochordata

C. Cnidaria

D. Echinodermata

Answer: C



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119. Which of the following exhibits metagenesis

(a) Hydra

(b) Adamsia

(c) Aurelia

(d) Obelia

A. Hydra

B. Adamsia

C. Aurelia

D. Obelia.

Answer: D



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120. Identify the phylum X

Animalia → Tissue Grade → Bilateral → Acoelomate – X

A. Ctenophora

B. Platyhelminthes

C. Aschelminthes

D. Hemichordata.

Answer: A



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121. Which is not a cnidarian

(a) Obelia

(b) Jelly Fish

(c) Sea Anemone

(d) Beroe

A. Obelia

B. Jelly Fish

C. Sea Anemone

D. Beroe.

Answer: D



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122. Metagenesis refers to

(a) Presence of different morphile forms

(b) Alternation of generations between asexual and sexual phases of an organism

(c) Occurrence of drastic changes in form during post embryonic development

(d) Presence of a segmented body and parthenogenetic mode of reproduction

- A. Presence of different morphile forms
- B. Alternation of generations between asexual and sexual phases of an organism
- C. Occurrence of drastic changes in form during post embryonic development
- D. Presence of a segmented body and parthenogenetic mode of reproduction

Answer: B



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123. Portuguese Man of war is

A. Soldier

B. Sponge

C. Solitary polymorphic coelenterate

D. Colonial coelenterate.

Answer: C



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124. What will happen if Hydra is cut transversely into two halves

(a) Build up the lost part

(b) Tend to reunite

(c) Cut ends heal up

(d) Both halves die

A. Build up the lost part

B. Tend to reunite

C. Cut ends heal up

D. Both halves die.

Answer: A



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125. 'Lasso' is a structure found in

(a) Nutritive muscular cell

(b) Epitheliomuscular cell

(c) Sensory cells

(d) Nematoblasts

A. Nutritive muscular cell

B. Epitheliomuscular cell

C. Sensory cells

D. Nematoblasts.

Answer: D



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126. In metagenesis of cnidarian like Obelia, the polyps and medusae are respectively

A. N and 2N

B. 2N and N

C. 2N and 2N

D. N and N.

Answer: C



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127. This belongs to phylum cnidaria

A. Sea Anemone

B. Sycon

C. Chalina

D. Amoeba.

Answer: A



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128. Assertion : In Pleuraobrachia, eight comb like ciliary plates called comb plates are present on the body that help in locomotion.

Reason : Pleurobrachia reproduces sexually and its life cycle includes cydippid larva.

- A. both true but reason is not correct explanation
- B. assertion true but reason is wrong
- C. assertion true but reason is wrong
- D. both are wrong

Answer: B



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1. Porifers and coelenterates are

A. Ammonotelic

B. Ureotelic

C. Uricotelic

D. Both B and C.

Answer: A



2. Moon Jelly is

(a) Metridium

(b) Gorgonia

(c) Aurelia aurita

(d) Corallium nobile

A. Metridium

B. Gorgonia

C. Aurelia aurita

D. Corallium nobile.

Answer: C



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3. In coelenterates, cnidoblasts occur inside

(a) Gastrodermis

(b) Mesoglea

(c) Epidermis

(d) All the above

A. Gastrodermis

B. Mesogloea

C. Epidermis

D. All the above.

Answer: C



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4. In Hydra, gastric enzymes are secreted by

- A. Epithelioglandular cells
- B. Endothelio-muscular cells
- C. Epithelio-muscular cells
- D. Endothelioglandular cells.

Answer: D



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5. Interstitial cells take part in

- A. Sealing the body layers

- B. Transfer of materials between epidermis and gastrodermis
- C. Replacement of old worn out cells
- D. Formation of neurosensory complex.

Answer: C



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6. In Hydra, ovary develops in

- (a) Proximal half
- (b) Distal half
- (c) Middle
- (d) Any where

A. Proximal half

B. Distal half

C. Middle

D. Any where.

Answer:



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7. Discharged nematoblasts are replaced by new ones formed from

(a) Nematoblast

(b) Interstitial cells

(c) Amoebocytes

(d) Archaeocytes.

- A. Nematoblast
- B. Interstitial cells
- C. Amoebocytes
- D. Archaeocytes.

Answer:

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8. The cells absent in gastrodermis of Hydra are

- A. Musculo-epithelial
- B. Nematoblasts
- C. Germ cells

D. Both B and C.

Answer: B



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9. Coral island with a central lake is

(a) Atoll

(b) Fringing reef

(c) Barrier reef

(d) All the above.

A. Atoll

B. Fringing reef

C. Barrier reef

D. All the above.

Answer: A

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10. Blue Coral is

A. Meandrina

B. Millepora

C. Heliopora

D. Corallium.

Answer: C

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