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Q-1 - 34597122

what is common between *Ascaris lumbricoides* and *Anopheles stephensi* ?

- (A) Hibernation
- (B) Metamerism
- (C) Anaerobic respiration
- (D) Sexual dimorphism

CORRECT ANSWER: D

SOLUTION:

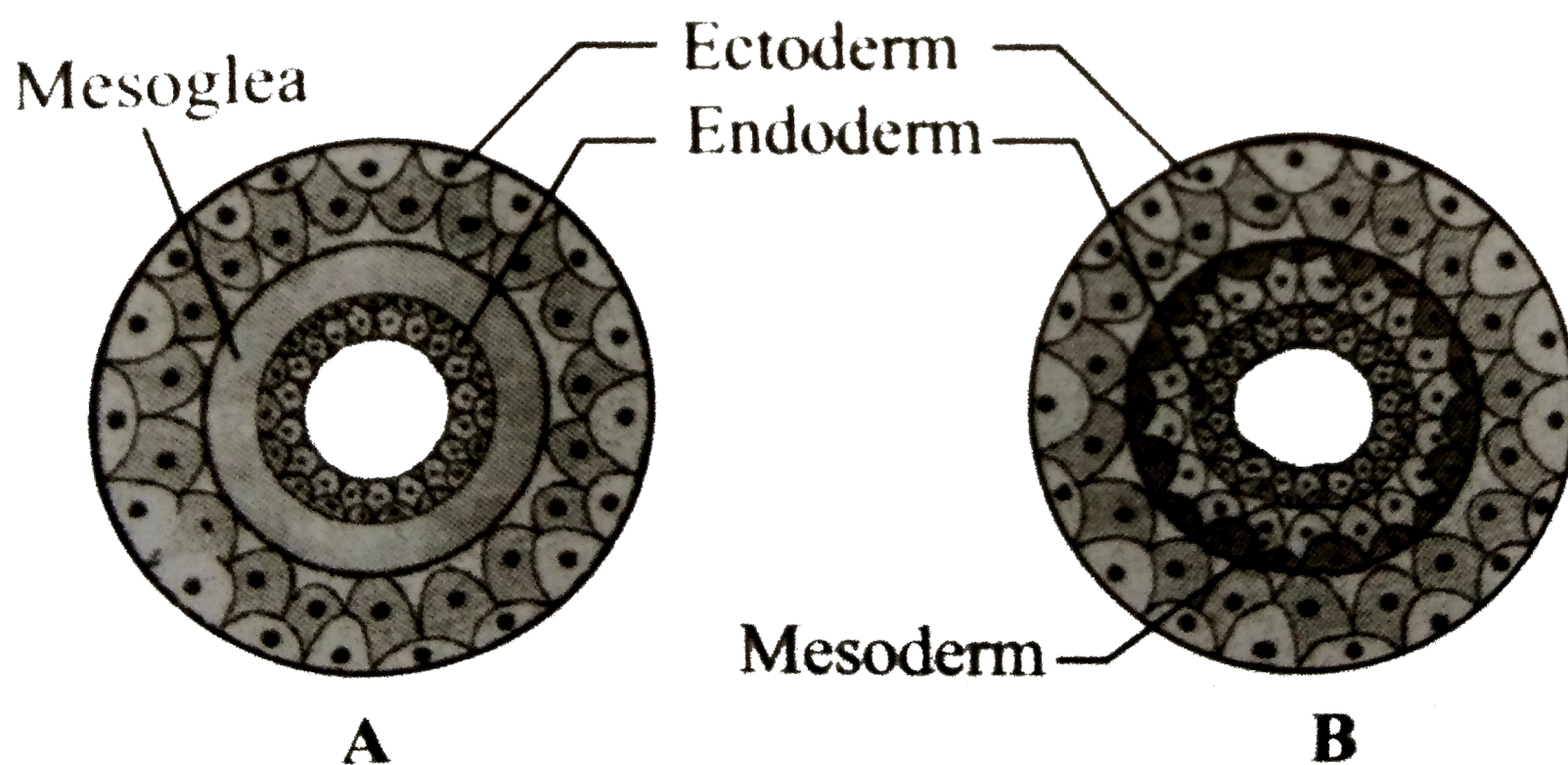
Both *A. lumbricoides* and *A. stephensi*, have different,

males and females and it is possible to distinguish between them morphologically .

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Q-2 - 13466507

The animals possessing the following type of germ layers (A and B) are called _____ and _____ respectively.



(A) diploblastic, triploblastic

(B) triploblastic, diploblastic

(C) diploblastic, diploblastic

(D) triploblastic, triploblastic

CORRECT ANSWER: A

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Q-3 - 34597127

Long hollow bones connected by passages are characteristics of

(A) Aves

(B) mammals

(C) Reptilia

(D) land vertebrates

CORRECT ANSWER: A

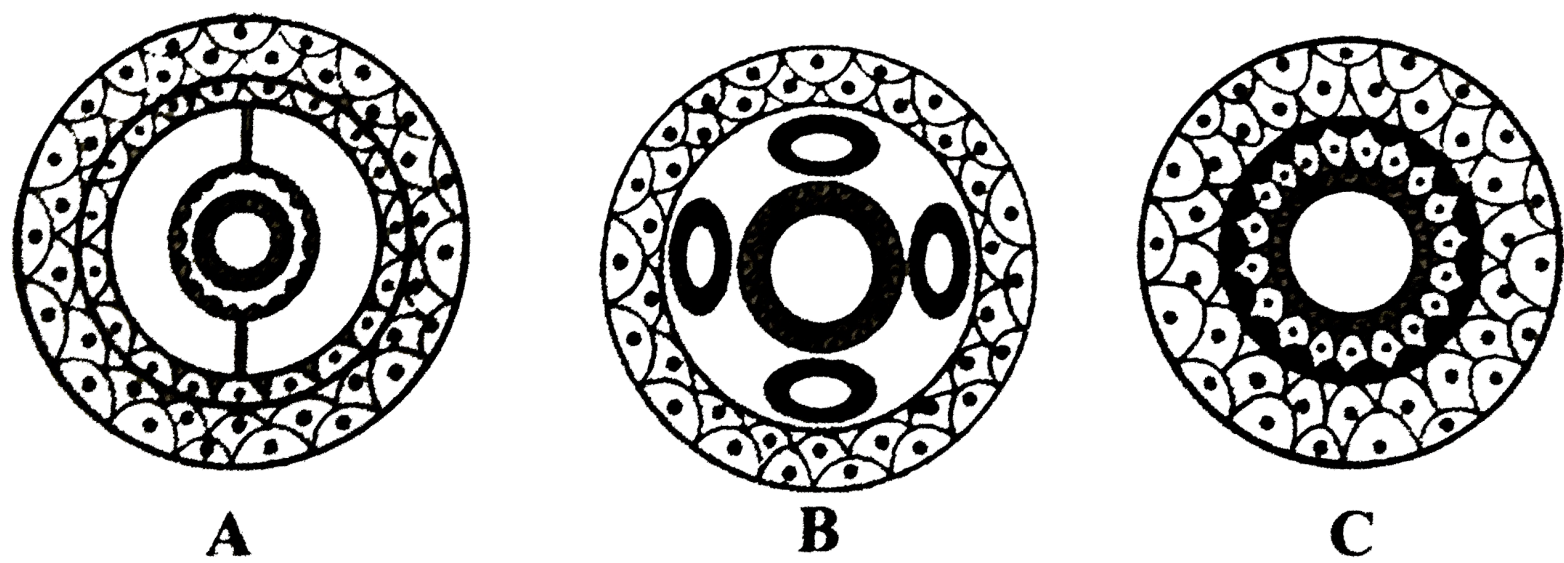
SOLUTION:

The bones of birds are pneumatic, (i.e. they have air cavities) to reduce weight which help them in flying.

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Q-4 - 13466510

The figures give below show the types of coelom. Identify them and select the correct group of organisms which possess them.



(A)

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>
Annelids	Aschelminthes	Platyhelimthes

(B)

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>
Molluscs	Arthropods	Platyhelimthes

(C)

A

B

C

Echinoderms

Aschelminthes

Annelids

(D)

A

B

C

Echinoderms

Arthropods

Platyhelminthes

CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

Figure '*A*' is of coelomates (Annelids), figure '*B*' is of pseudo-coelomates (Aschelminthes) and figure '*C*' is of acoelomates (Platyhelminthes).

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Q-5 - 17542239

Water currents in Leucosolenia are produced by

(A) Choanocytes

(B) Pinacocytes

(C) Archaeocytes

(D) Thesocytes

CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

(a) Water currents produced by choanocytes because they are flagellated.

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Q-6 - 34597176

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

(A) Hydra

(B) Tapeworm

(C) Earthworm

(D) Frog's tadpole

CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

Hydra has nerve cells but no nerves. Hydra possesses a very primitive nervous system consisting of a synaptic network of bipolar and multipolar nerve cells.

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Q-7 - 13466512

Select the correct matching of animals, their symmetry, organisation and coelom type.

(A)

Animals	Symmetry	Organisation	Coelom type
Ctenophores	Radial	Diploblastic	Pseudocoelomates

(B)

Animals	Symmetry	Organisation	Coelom type
Echinoderms	Bilateral	Triploblastic	Coelomates

(C)

Animals	Symmetry	Organisation	Coelom type
Platyhelminthes	Bilateral	Triploblastic	Acoelomates

(D)

Animals	Symmetry	Organisation	Coelom type
Annelids	Biradial	Diploblastic	Coelomates

CORRECT ANSWER: C

SOLUTION:

Platyhelminthes are triploblastic, acoelomate organisms showing bilateral symmetry. Ctenophores have radial symmetry, are acoelomates having diploblastic

organisation. In echinoderms, larvae have bilateral symmetry while adults have bilateral symmetry while adults have radial symmetry. They are coelomates with triploblastic organisation. Annelids are triploblastic, coelomate organisms showing bilateral symmetry.

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Q-8 - 17542209

A radially symmetrical diploblastic animal is

- (A) Roundworm
- (B) Earthworm
- (C) Hydra
- (D) Liver Fluke

CORRECT ANSWER: C

Q-9 - 13466516

Which of the following is correctly matched?

- (A) Radial symmetry - Coelenterates
- (B) Coelomates - Aschelminthes
- (C) Metamerism - Molluscs
- (D) Triploblastic - Sponges

CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

Coelenterates have radial symmetry. Aschelminthes are pseudocoelomates. Molluscs do not show metamerism. Sponges are diploblastic.

Q-10 - 17542669

Johnston's organ found in

- (A) Antenna of mosquito
- (B) Head of cockroach
- (C) abdomen of housefly
- (D) abdomen of spider

CORRECT ANSWER: A

Q-11 - 17542184

An animal which comes out at night and hides during day time is

(A) Diurnal

(B) Nocturnal

(C) Cursorial

(D) Arboreal

CORRECT ANSWER: B

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Q-12 - 34597069

Which one of the following in birds, indicated their reptilian ancestry

(A) Scales on their hindlimbs

(B) Four chambered heart

(C) Two special chambers crop and gizzard in their

digestive tract

(D) Eggs with a calcareous shell

CORRECT ANSWER: D

SOLUTION:

Nearly a century ago TH Huxley called birds glorified reptiles' thereby meaning that birds have evolved from some reptilian ancestor. Both birds and reptiles lay the same type of eggs, which are deposited outside water. Eggs are large and telolecithal. The ovum is surrounded by albumen, an egg membrane and a thick hard calcareous shell, which are all secreted by special glands located in the walls of oviduct.

Like mammals birds also have complete four chambered heart with double circulation, in which there is no mixing of pure and impure bloods.

Whereas, the ventricle is imperfectly divided in reptiles, resulting in partial mixing of blood.

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Q-13 - 17543328

Retractable claws are found in

(A) Cat and Lion

(B) Leopard

(C) Hyaena

(D) All of the above

CORRECT ANSWER: D

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Q-14 - 13466528

Which of the following is not a correct match of animal and its habitat?

(A) Hydra vulgaris - Sea water

(B) Hydra gangetica - Freshwater

(C) Obelia - Sea water

(D) Physalia - Sea water

CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

Hydra vulgaris is a freshwater animal.

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Q-15 - 17543181

The following mammal lays eggs

(A) Porcupine

(B) Platypus

(C) Kangaroo

(D) Koala

CORRECT ANSWER: B

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Q-16 - 34597102

A terrestrial animal must be able to

(A) excrete large amounts of water in urine

(B) conserve water

(C) actively pump salts out through the skin

(D) excrete large amounts of salts in urine

CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:

Since, terrestrial animals do not have automatic access to either fresh or salt water. They must regulate water content in other ways, balancing off gains and losses.

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Q-17 - 13466529

Stinging capsules (nematocysts) are found in

(A) Scypha and brian coral

(B) Cliona and Chalina

(C) Sea pen and sea fan

(D) Grantia and Velella

CORRECT ANSWER: C

SOLUTION:

Stinging capsules (nematocysts) are the organs of offence and defence, present in the Phylum Coelenterata. Sea pen and sea fan are members of this phylum.

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Q-18 - 17542246

Amphiblastula is the larva of

(A) Hydra

(B) Sycon

(C) Planaria

(D) Leucosolenia

CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:

(b) Amphiblastula and stereogastrula are the larval stages of sycon.

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Q-19 - 34597184

What is common in whale, bat and rat ?

- (A) Absence of neck
 - (B) Muscular diaphragm between thorax and abdomen
 - (C) Extra-abdominal testes to avoid high temperature of body
 - (D) Presence of external ears
-

CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:

The presence of diaphragm is a characteristic feature of mammals, diaphragm acts as a separator between thorax and abdomen. Whale, bat and rat all are mammals and have diaphragm.

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Q-20 - 13466534

Given below are three statements regarding Aschelminthes.

- (i) They are bilaterally symmetrical and triploblastic.
- (ii) They are dioecious.
- (iii) All are plant or animal parasites.

Select the option that has both the correct statemets.

(A) (i) and (iii)

(B) (i) and (iii)

(C) (ii) and (iii)

(D) None of these

CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

Aschelminthes are bilaterally symmetrical, triploblastic and dioecious animals. They may be free-living, aquatic and terrestrial or parasitic on plants and animals.

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Q-21 - 34597220

An insect regarded as greatest mechanical carrier of disease is

(A) Pediculus

(B) Cimex

(C) Musca

(D) Xenopsylla

CORRECT ANSWER: C

SOLUTION:

Musca (house fly) is the carrier of many disease as anthrax, trachoma, diarrhoea , tuberculosis, leprosy, gaugrene , plague , gonorrhoea, typhoid, cholera and dysentery.

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Q-22 - 17542229

Glass Rope sponge is

(A) Hyalonema

(B) Euplectella

(C) Scypha

(D) Spongilla

CORRECT ANSWER: A

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Q-23 - 34597194

Aristotle's Lantern occurs in class

(A) Echinoidea

(B) Asteroidea

(C) Holothuroidea

(D) Ophiuroidea

CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

A biting or masticatory apparatus or Aristotle's lantern' is present in the members of class-Echinoidea.

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Q-24 - 17542206

An enterocoelomates invertebrate group is

- (A) Annelida
- (B) Echinodermata
- (C) Arthropoda
- (D) Mollusca

CORRECT ANSWER: B

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Flight muscles of bird are attached to

(A) clavicle

(B) keel of sternum

(C) scapula

(D) coracoid

CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:

Sternum of birds is large, usually with a vertical, midneutral keel which provides attachment of flight muscles.

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Eutherians are characterised by

- (A) hairy skin
 - (B) true placentation
 - (C) ovoviviparity
 - (D) glandular skin
-

CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:

Infraclass-Eutheria includes viviparous placental mammals. They give birth to young ones. Which gets nourishment through placenta inside the body of its mother.

Fish which can be used in biological control of mosquitoes/Larvicidal fish is

(A) eel

(B) carp

(C) cat fish

(D) Gambusia

CORRECT ANSWER: D

SOLUTION:

Gambusia (mosquito fish) eats the larvae of mosquito, so it is used in biological control of mosquito.

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Fish which can be used in biological control of mosquitoes/Larvicidal fish is

(A) eel

(B) carp

(C) cat fish

(D) Gambusia

CORRECT ANSWER: D

SOLUTION:

Gambusia (mosquito fish) eats the larvae of mosquito, so it is used in biological control of mosquito.

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Both male and female pigeons secrete milk through

- (A) salivary glands
- (B) modified sweat glands
- (C) crop
- (D) gizzard

CORRECT ANSWER: C

SOLUTION:

Both male and female pigeon secrete milk through crop during breeding season.

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In the most simple type of canal system of Porifera, which of the following ways exhibit water flow?

(A) Ostia → Spongocoel → Osculum → Exterior

(B) Spongocoel → Ostia → Osculum → Exterior

(C) Osculum → Spongocoel → Ostia → Exterior

(D) Osculum → Ostia → Spongocoel → Exterior

CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

The central body cavity of sponges is called spongocoel.

Their body is porous. The inhalant pores are called ostia and exhalant pores are known as oscula. The body of a sponge is organised in such manner as to form a complex system of pores and canals. This system is called canal system. Water flows in through ostia to

spongocoel and comes out to exterior via osculum.

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Q-31 - 34597142

Which one of the following is exotic Indian fish

- (A) *Catla catla*
- (B) *Heteropneustes fossilis*
- (C) *Cyprinus caprio*
- (D) *Lebeo rohita*

CORRECT ANSWER: C

SOLUTION:

Cyprinus caprio is the exotic breed. It is also known as common carp. It is a widespread fresh water fish of

eutrophic water lakes and rivers in Europe and Asia.

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Q-32 - 13466564

Match the animal names listed under column I with the zoological names given under column II and select the correct option from the given codes.

<i>Column I</i>	<i>Column II</i>
(Common name)	(Zoological name)
A. Starfish	(i) Sepia
B. Jellyfish	(ii) Asterias
C. Devilfish	(iii) Aurelia
D. Cuttlefish	(iv) Octopus
	(v) Hippocampus

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

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

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

(D) A-(iv),B-(i),C-(iv),D-(ii)

CORRECT ANSWER: A

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Q-33 - 17542210

Radial symmetry is often exhibited by animals having

(A) one opening of alimentary canal

(B) Aquatic mode of living

(C) Benthos// sedentary nature

(D) Ciliary mode of feeding

CORRECT ANSWER: C

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Q-34 - 13466521

In the most simple type of canal system of Porifera, which of the following ways exhibit water flow?

(A) Ostia → Spongocoel → Osculum → Exterior

(B) Spongocoel → Ostia → Osculum → Exterior

(C) Osculum → Spongocoel → Ostia → Exterior

(D) Osculum → Ostia → Spongocoel → Exterior

CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

The central body cavity of sponges is called spongocoel.

Their body is porous. The inhalent pores are called ostia and exhalent pores are known as oscula. The body of a sponge is organised in such manner as to form a complex system of pores and canals. This system is called canal system. Water flows in through ostia to

spongocoel and comes out to exterior via osculum.

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Q-35 - 17542920

Which one of the following feature is found in chordates but not in non-chordates

- (A) Gills
- (B) Spiracles
- (C) Post anal tail
- (D) Chitinous exoskeleton

CORRECT ANSWER: C

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Q-36 - 17542187

Non - chordates have

- (A) Notocord
 - (B) Dorsal tubular nerve chord
 - (C) Pharyngeal gills cleft
 - (D) Absence of hepatic portal system
-

CORRECT ANSWER: D

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Q-37 - 17542269

Collar cells occur in

- (A) Sponges
- (B) Hydra
- (C) Sandworm

(D) Star fish

CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

(a) Collar cells occur in sponges and located at the anterior end of each choanocyte.

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Q-38 - 13466535

In which of the following, segmentation in the body is first observed?

(A) Aschelminthes

(B) Arthropoda

(C) Annelida

(D) Platyhelminthes

CORRECT ANSWER: C

SOLUTION:

Segmentation is division or differentiation of the body into distinct portions called segments. It is first observed in Phylum Annelida.

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Q-39 - 17542194

What is characteristic of deuterostomes

- (A) Spiral cleavage, blastopore becoming mouth
- (B) Radial cleavage, blastopore becoming anus
- (C) Spiral cleavage, blastopore becoming anus

(D) Radial cleavage, blastopore becoming mouth

CORRECT ANSWER: B

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Q-40 - 13466554

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

(A) Roundworms are pseudocoelomates.

(B) Molluscs are acoelomates.

(C) Annelids are pseudocoelomates.

(D) Flatworms are coelomates.

CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

Roundworms are pseudocoelomates. Molluscs and annelids are coelomates while flatworms are acoelomates.

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Q-41 - 17542211

Arboreal mammals have

- (A) Jumping character
- (B) Burrowing character
- (C) Climbing character
- (D) Flying character

CORRECT ANSWER: C

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Tube feet occur in

(A) cockroach

(B) starfish

(C) cuttle fish

(D) cat fish

CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:

In starfish locomotion takes place by external tube feet, connected with water vascular system.

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Retrogressive metamorphosis is found in

- (A) Balanoglossus
 - (B) Branchiostoma
 - (C) Herdmania (Urochordata)
 - (D) All of these
-

CORRECT ANSWER: C

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Q-44 - 13466539

Match column I with column II and select the correct option from the given codes.

<i>Column I</i>	<i>Column II</i>
A. Protandry	(i) Ovaries mature earlier than testes
B. Protogyny	(ii) Testes mature earlier than ovaries
C. Metameric segmentation	(iii) Scorpion
D. Radial symmetry	(iii) Nereis
E. Book lungs	(iv) Aurelia

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

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

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

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

CORRECT ANSWER: D

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Q-45 - 34597255

Photoreceptors of Earthworm occur on

(A) clitellum

(B) many eyes

(C) dorsal surface

(D) lateral sides

CORRECT ANSWER: C

SOLUTION:

Photoreceptors (with L-shaped lens or optic organelles) are present on the surface of skin on dorsal side.

Earthworm has no eyes, photoreceptors are used to judge intensity and duration of light, but do not have the capacity of vision.

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Tiny free living animals on the surface of water constitute

- (A) Zooplankton
 - (B) Phytoplankton
 - (C) Benthon
 - (D) Symbionts
-

CORRECT ANSWER: A

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Q-47 - 34597218

Which one occurs in echinodermata

- (A) Bilateral symmetry
- (B) Radial symmetry
- (C) Porous body

(D) Soft skin

CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:

Musca (house fly) is the carrier of many disease as anthrax, trachoma, diarrhoea , tuberculosis, leprosy, gaugrene , plague , gonorrhoea, typhoid, cholera and dysentery.

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Q-48 - 13466568

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

(A) Ventral central nervous system - Leech

(B) Pharyngeal gill slits absent in embryo- Chameleon

(C) Ventral heart - Scorpion

(D) Post-anal tail - Octopus

CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

Leech possesses a ventral central nervous system.

Scorpion has a dorsal heart. Pharyngeal gill slits and post-anal tail are characteristic features of chordates.

Chameleon is a chordate, so it possesses pharyngeal gill-slits in embryonic stage. Octopus is a non-chordate.

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Q-49 - 17543217

Only poisonous mammal or monotreme mammal is

(A) Ornithorhynchus

(B) Echidna

(C) Guinea pig

(D) Snake

CORRECT ANSWER: A

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Q-50 - 17542186

Enterocoelous coelom is found in

(A) Deuterostomia

(B) Astomia

(C) Protostomia

(D) Blastostomia

CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

(a) Echinodermates and chordates are deuterostomous animals, in which blastopore of gastrula forms anus, so anus is formed earlier than mouth.

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Q-51 - 17542267

Thesocytes serve as

- (A) Sex cells
- (B) Slime secreting cells
- (C) Food reserve
- (D) Embryonic cells

CORRECT ANSWER: C

Q-52 - 34597165

mucus helps frog in forming

- (A) thick skin
- (B) dry skin
- (C) smooth skin
- (D) moist skin

CORRECT ANSWER: D

SOLUTION:

Mucus helps frog in keeping the skin moist that helps in cutaneous respiration when the frog is in hibernation or estivation.

Q-53 - 17542202

Which one of the following does not have larvae in its life cycle

- (A) Prawn
- (B) Earthworm
- (C) Crab
- (D) Cockroach

CORRECT ANSWER: B

Q-54 - 34597166

Tracheae of Cockroach and Mammal are similar in having

(A) paired nature

(B) non-collapsible walls

(C) ciliated inner lining

(D) origin from head

CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:

The trachea of cockroach and mammals is lined with spiral thickening of cuticle called intina which prevents the tracheal tubes from collapsing.

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Q-55 - 17543316

In bioluminescence storage, energy changes into

(A) Light energy

(B) Radiant energy

(C) chemical energy

(D) Mechanical energy

CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

Bioluminescence is a method of light producing by living organisms in which usually certain protein called luciferins in the presence of oxygen and an enzyme luciferase, are converted to oxyluciferins with the liberation of light.

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Q-56 - 13466641

Which one of the following categories of animals, is correctly

described with no single exception in it ?

- (A) All reptiles possess scales, have a three chambered heart and are cold blooded (poikilothermal)
 - (B) All bony fishes have four pairs of gills and an operculum on each side
 - (C) All sponges are marine and have collared cells
 - (D) All mammals are viviparous and possess diaphragm for breathing.
-

CORRECT ANSWER: B

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Q-57 - 17542212

In contrast to annelids the Platyhelminthes show

(A) Radial symmetry

(B) Presence of pseudocoel

(C) Bilateral symmetry

(D) Absence of body cavity

CORRECT ANSWER: D

SOLUTION:

(d) True coelom is present in Annelid while platyhelminthes have pseudo (false) coelom called pseudocoelomate animals.

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Q-58 - 13466559

Which of the following is commonly called "pearl oyster" ?

(A) Limulus

(B) Dentalium

(C) Pinctada

(D) Aurelia

CORRECT ANSWER: C

SOLUTION:

Pinctada belongs to Phylum Mollusca and is commonly called pearl oyster.

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Q-59 - 34597248

Jelly fish is placed in which class of coelenterata

(A) Hydrozoa

(B) Scyphozoa

(C) Anthozoa

(D) None of these

CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:

Aurelia (jellyfish) belongs to class-Scyphozoa of phylum-Cnidaria. It is without skeleton.

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Q-60 - 17542193

Blind sac body plan is shown by

(A) Roundworms

(B) Annelids

(C) Coelenterates

(D) Arthropods

CORRECT ANSWER: C

SOLUTION:

(c) Blind sac body plan is found in coelenterates and flat worms. In this type of body plan animals has a single opening that act as both mouth and anus.

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Q-61 - 34597137

Functionwise, just as there are nephridia in an earthworm, so are

(A) parotid glands in toad

(B) statocysts in prawn

(C) flame cells in liver fluke

(D) myotomes in fish

CORRECT ANSWER: C

SOLUTION:

Flame cells in liver fluke are excretory organs as nephridia in an earthworm.

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Q-62 - 17542218

Veliger larva occurs in phylum

(A) Mollusca

(B) Echinodermata

(C) Arthropoda

(D) Cnidaria

CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

(a) Veliger, trochophere or glochidium larva are characteristic of mollusca.

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Q-63 - 13466545

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

- (A) Three pairs of legs and segmented body
- (B) Chitinous cuticle and two pairs of antennae
- (C) Jointed appendages and chitinous exoskeleton

(D) Cephalothorax and tracheae

CORRECT ANSWER: C

SOLUTION:

Silver fish, scorpion, dragonfly and prawn belong to the Phylum Arthropoda. The members of this phylum have characteristic feature of jointed appendages.

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Q-64 - 17542198

On the basis of organisation, animals are grouped into

(A) Metazoa and Eumetazoa

(B) Protozoa and Metazoa

(C) Protozoa and Parazoa

(D) Parazoa and Metazoa

CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:

(b) Whole animal kingdom is classified into two sub-kingdom protozoa and metazoa. Unicellular animals are placed in protozoa while multicellular are included in metazoa.

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Q-65 - 34597031

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

(A) Male frog - A copulatory pad on the first digit of the hindlimb

(B) Female cockroach - Anal cerci

(C) Male shark - claspers borne on pelvic fins

(D) Female Ascaris - Sharply curved posterior end

CORRECT ANSWER: C

SOLUTION:

A clasper is a male anatomical structure found in some groups of animals and used in mating.

Male cartilaginous fish like shark have claspers formed from the posterior portion of their pelvic fin which serves as intermittent organs used to channel semen into the female's cloaca during mating.

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Q-66 - 13466588

Match the excretory organs listed under column I with the animals given under column II and select the correct option.

<i>Column I</i>	<i>Column II</i>
(Excretory organs)	(Animals)
A. Nephridia	(i) Hydra
B. Malpighian tubules	(ii) Leech
C. Protonephridia	(iii) Shark
D. Kidneys	(iv) Roundworms
	(v) Cockroach

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

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

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

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

CORRECT ANSWER: A

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Q-67 - 17542235

In Leucosolenia, digestion takes place in the

(A) Paragastric cavity

(B) Stomach

(C) Osculum

(D) Food vacuole

CORRECT ANSWER: D

SOLUTION:

(d) Food vacuole is transferred to amoebocytes and digestion is completed there.

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Q-68 - 34597195

Eye of the molluscan group that resembles vertebrate eye is

(A) Bivalvia

(B) Gastropoda

(C) Pelecypoda

(D) Cephalopoda

CORRECT ANSWER: D

SOLUTION:

Cephalopoda contains the most specialised molluscs including squids, Octopus, cuttle fish. In these animals well developed eyes are present which resembles vertebrate eyes.

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Q-69 - 13466591

Which of the following is/are not the characteristics of the Class Osteichthyes?

- (i) Body is streamlined and mouth is terminal.
- (ii) Gills are covered by operculum.
- (iii) Skin covered with cycloid and placoid scales.
- (iv) Many of them are viviparous.

(A) (iv) only

(B) (iii) and (iv)

(C) (i), (iii) and (iv)

(D) (i) and (ii)

CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:

In Osteichthyes, skin is covered with cycloid / ctenoid scales. They are mostly oviparous.

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Antennary glands of crustaceans are meant for

- (A) Excretion
 - (B) Respiration
 - (C) Digestion
 - (D) Circulation
-

CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

The excretory system of crustacea (Palaemon) consists of a pair of antennary or green glands, a pair of lateral ducts and an unpaired renal or nephroperitoneal sac. The coxa of each antenna encloses an antennary gland.

Mouth develops first in the embryo and anus is formed later in

(A) Deuterostomes

(B) Protostomes

(C) Echinoderms

(D) Chordates

CORRECT ANSWER: B

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Presence of gills in the tadpole of frog indicates that

(A) fishes were amphibious in the past

(B) fishes evolved from frog like ancestors

(C) frogs will have gills in future

(D) frogs evolved from gilled ancestors

CORRECT ANSWER: D

SOLUTION:

According to biogenetic law of Ernst Haeckel (1860)

Ontogeny repeats Phylogeny. Ontogeny is the life

history of an organism, while phylogeny is the

evolutionary history of the race of that organism. In other

words we can say ' an organism repeats its ancestral

history during its development'. Hence, resemblance of

Amphibia to fish is seen in most systems of the body,

both are cold-blooded, both respire by gills (as tadpole of

frog), both usually lay eggs in water leading to the

conclusion that amphibians have originated from fishes.

Q-73 - 13466671

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

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

Choose the correct match showing division of labour with animal example.

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

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

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

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

CORRECT ANSWER: C

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Q-74 - 34597133

Pneumatic bones are expected to be found in

(A) pigeon

(B) house lizard

(C) frog's tadpole

(D) flying fish

CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

In birds like pigeon bones are pneumatic or hollow and have no marrow, thus helps in reducing the body weight.

Q-75 - 17542190

Which of the following phylum are included in enterozoa

- (A) Annelida , Mollusca, Porifera
- (B) Echinodermata, Hemichordata, porifera
- (C) Mollusca, Arthropoda, Hemichordata
- (D) Porifera, Mollusca, Arthropoda

CORRECT ANSWER: C

Q-76 - 34597232

Ecdysis is shedding of

(A) stratum corneum

(B) epidermis

(C) dermis

(D) stratum malpighi

CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

Ecdysis is the removal of outermost partially cornified layer of stratum corneum, which is then replaced by the cells formed by stratum germinativum.

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Q-77 - 13466658

Match animals given in column B with their respective mode of locomotion from column A and select the correct option.

ColumnA

w. Ciliary locomotion

x. Looping movement

y

. Alternate movements of multiple limbs

z

. Circular and longitudinal muscles in the body

ColumnB

I. Earthworm

II. Nereis

II. Crab

IV. Planaria

V. Amoeba

VI. Leech

(A) w-I, x-II, y -II, z-IV

(B) w-IV, x-VI, y -IV, z-III

(C) w-IV, x-II, y-II, z-I

(D) w-IV, x-VI, y-II, z-I

CORRECT ANSWER: D

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Q-78 - 17542233

Common bath sponge is

(A) Spongilla

(B) Euspongia

(C) Leucosolenia

(D) Sycon

CORRECT ANSWER: B

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Q-79 - 34597084

Biradial symmetry and lack of cnidoblasts are the characteristics of

(A) Starfish and sea anemone

(B) Ctenoplane and Beroe

(C) Aurelia and paramecium

(D) Hydra and starfish

CORRECT ANSWER: B

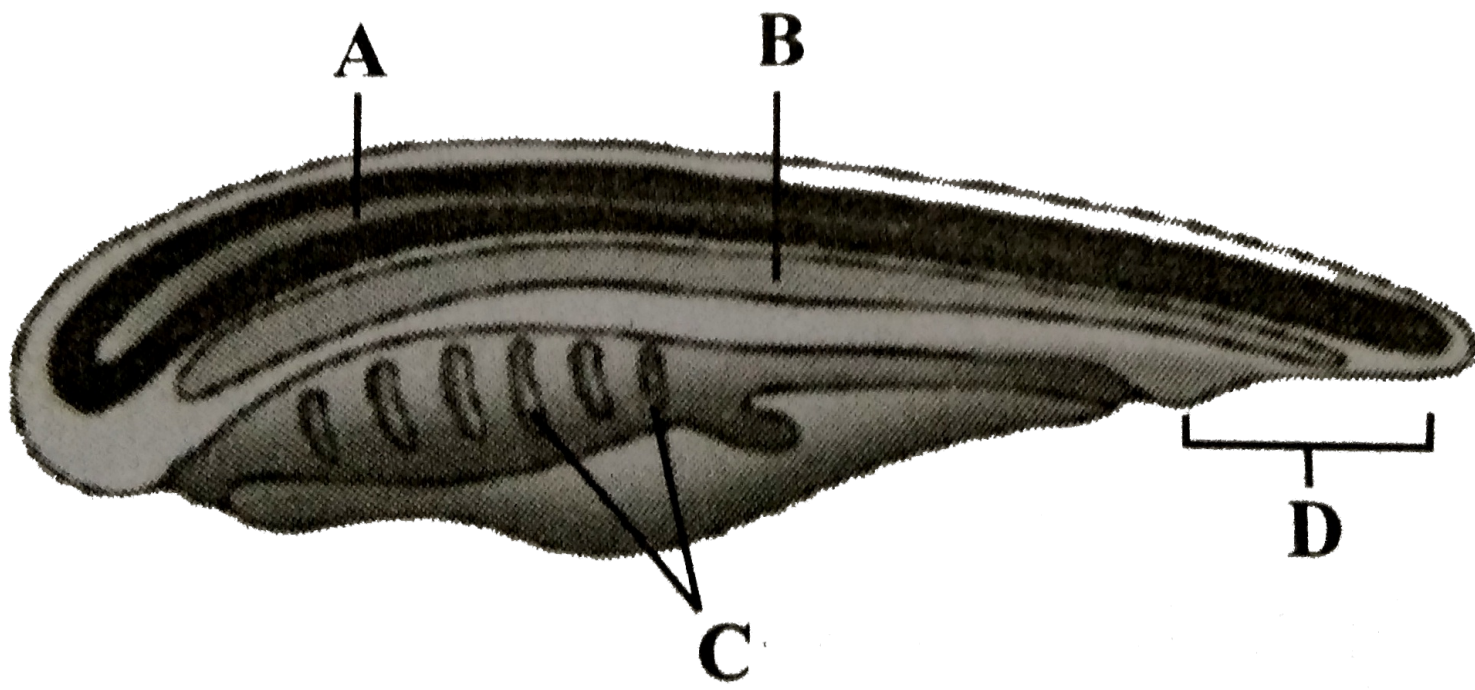
SOLUTION:

Ctenoplana and Beroe lack cnidoblasts and have biradial symmetry. These belong to phylum-Ctenophora. Hydra, sea anemone and Aurelia are coelenterates which have cnidoblasts. Although sea anemone has biradial symmetry.

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Q-80 - 13466570

Animals belonging to Phylum Chordata are fundamentally characterised by the presence of structures noted as A, B C and D. Identify them and select the correct option.



(A) A-Notochord, B-Nerve cord,

C-Gill slits, D-Post-anal part

(B) A-Nerve cord, B-Notochord,

C-Gill slits, D-Post-anal part

(C) A-Nerve cord, B-Notochord,

C-Post-anal part, D-Gill slits

(D) A-Nerve cord, B-Gill slits,

C-Notochord, D-Post-anal part

CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:

The given figure shows the internal organisation of a hypothetical chordate. It possesses notochord (B) either during early embryonic stage or throughout life. The notochord lies ventral to nerve cord (A). It possesses a post anal tail (D) and paired pharyngeal gill slits (C).

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Q-81 - 17542910

The lamprey (*Petromyzon*) is induced in the same taxonomic class as the

- (A) *Chamaeleon* (Anolis)
 - (B) Hag fish (*Myxine*)
 - (C) Salamander (*Ambystoma*)
 - (D) Lung fish (*Neoceratodus*)
-

CORRECT ANSWER: B

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Q-82 - 34592189

" Prove that " $\sqrt{(\sec \theta - 1)/(\sec \theta + 1)} + \sqrt{(\sec \theta + 1)/(\sec \theta - 1)} = 2 \csc \theta$

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Q-83 - 34597090

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

(A) Euglena

(B) Amoeba

(C) Paramecium

(D) Trypanosoma

CORRECT ANSWER: C

SOLUTION:

Paramecium is a heterokaryotic organism, i.e. it has two nuclei near the cytostome (oral-shaped opening called mouth). The macronucleus, which is a conspicuous larger ellipsoidal vegetative nucleus, divides amitotically and controls the vegetative characters and micronucleus is a small compact reproductive nucleus which divides mitotically and controls the reproduction .

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Q-84 - 13466646

What is common between parrot, platypus and kangaroo ?

(A) Toothless jaws

(B) Functional postanal tail

(C) Oviparity

(D) Homoiothermy

CORRECT ANSWER: D

SOLUTION:

Parrot belongs to the Class Aves whereas platypus and kangaroo belong to the class Mammalia. Both aves and mammals are homoiotherms, i.e., the temperature of their body remains constant irrespective of the temperature of the environment.

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How do you differentiate a butterfly from a moth?

(A) Moth has feathery antennae but butterfly has club shaped antennae.

(B) Moth has one pair of wings but butterfly has two pairs of wings.

(C) Moth is diurnal but butterfly is nocturnal.

(D) Moth has simple eyes but butterfly has compound eyes.

CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

Moth has short and feather like antennae while butterfly has long, filamentous and club-shaped antennae.

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Ascaris larva is called

(A) cysticercus

(B) rhabditiform

(C) hexacanth

(D) onchosphere

CORRECT ANSWER: C

SOLUTION:

Ascaris larva is called rhabditoid or rhabditiform due to its close resemblance with Rhabditis.

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Praying mantis is a good example of

- (A) Social insects
 - (B) Camouflage
 - (C) Mullerian mimicry
 - (D) Warning colouration
-

CORRECT ANSWER: B

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Q-88 - 34597226

Blood of Pheretima is

- (A) blue with haemocyanin in corpuscles
- (B) blue with haemocyanin in plasma
- (C) red with haemoglobin in corpuscles

(D) red with haemoglobin in plasma

CORRECT ANSWER: D

SOLUTION:

Blood of Pheretima is red in colour and respiratory pigment haemoglobin is dissolved in blood plasma.

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Q-89 - 13466575

Crocodile and penguin are similar to whale and dog fish in which one of the following features?

(A) Posses a solid single stranded central nervous system

(B) Lay eggs and guard them till they hatch

(C) Posses bony skeleton

(D) Have gill slits at some stage

CORRECT ANSWER: D

SOLUTION:

Crocodile, penguin, whale and dog fish are all chordates and have pharyngeal gill slits at some stage of life history. This is the characteristic feature of chordates.

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Q-90 - 34597222

Bladderworm /cysticercus is the larval stage of

(A) tapeworm

(B) roundworm

(C) pinworm

(D) liver fluke

CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

Bladderworm/Cysticercus is the is the larval stage of tapeworm. It is found in the muscles of pig and this is the stage through which man gets infected by eating raw or poorly cooked 'measly pork'.

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Q-91 - 17542924

The jawless vertebrate is

Or

A jawless fish, which lays eggs in fresh water and whose ammocoetes larva after metamorphosis return to the ocean is

(A) Crocodile

(B) Loris

(C) Hyla

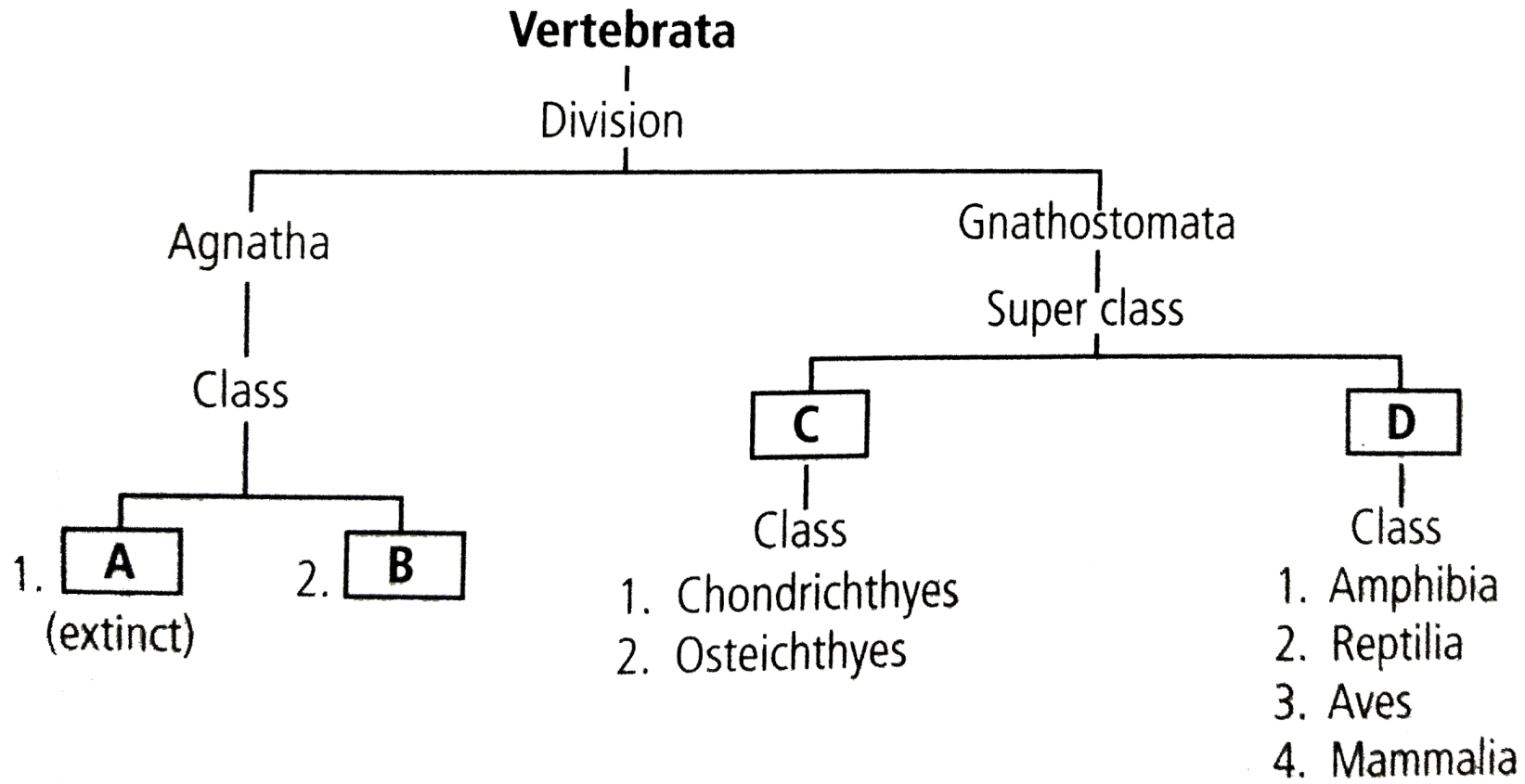
(D) Fox

CORRECT ANSWER: D

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Q-92 - 13466586

Go through the following flow chart for division of subphylum vertebrate. Fill the graph A, B, C and D and select the correct option.



(A)

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>
Ostracodermi	Cyclostomata	Pisces	Tetrapoda

(B)

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>
Cyclostomata	Ostracodermi	Pisces	Tetrapoda

(C)

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>
Ostracodermi	Tetrapoda	Cyclostomata	Pisces

(D)

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>
Pisces	Ostracodermi	Tetrapoda	Cyclostomata

CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

Subphylum Vertebrata is divided into two divisions. They are agnatha (jawless) and gnathostomata (with jaw).

Agnatha are extinct and Cyclostomata (e.g., hag fish).

Jawed vertebrates are divided into two superclasses-

Pisces (true fish) and Tetrapoda (four limbs).

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Q-93 - 34597201

Adult Culex and Anopheles can be distinguished with the help of

(A) mouth parts/colour

(B) sitting posture

(C) antennae/wings

(D) feeding habits

CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:

The body of Anopheles mosquito makes an angle of 45° while sitting whereas the body of Culex mosquito lies parallel to the surface.

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Q-94 - 17542925

Herdmania belongs to which subphylum

(A) Cephalochordata

(B) Hemichordata

(C) Urochordata

(D) Protochordata

CORRECT ANSWER: C

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Q-95 - 13466665

Which one of the following sets of animals belong to a single taxonomic group ?

(A) Cuttlefish, Jellyfish, Silverfish, Dogfish, Starfish

(B) Bat, Pigeon, Butterfly

(C) Monkey, Chimpanzee, Man

(D) Silkworm, Tapeworm, Earthworm

CORRECT ANSWER: C

SOLUTION:

Monkey, chimpanzee and man are primates belonging to

class mammalia.

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Q-96 - 34597205

bull frog of india is

- (A) *Rana tigrina*
- (B) *R. sylvatica*
- (C) *R. ecutesbeiana*
- (D) *R. esculenta*

CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

Indian bull frog is *Rana tigrina*.

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Kidney of adult rabbit is

- (A) pronephros
 - (B) metanephros
 - (C) mesonephros
 - (D) opisthonephros
-

CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:

Kidney of adult rabbit is metanephros which is divided into cortex and medulla and its duct is useless. This is most advanced type of kidney found in man and rabbit.

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Identify the animal (A) and name the phylum to which its belongs (B).



A

(A) A-Balanoglossus, B-Hemichordata

(B) A-Balanoglossus, B-Cephalochordata

(C) A-Nereis, B-Urochordata

(D) A-Nereis, B-Annelida

CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

The given animal belongs to Phylum Hemichordata. The name of the animal is Balanoglossus or acorn worm.

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Q-99 - 17542188

Cell aggregate plan is found in

(A) Cnidarians

(B) Sponges

(C) Roundworms

(D) Flatworms

CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:

(b) The cell aggregate plan is seen in simplest animals, such as sponge. This plan exhibits essentially cluster of cells with rudimentary of labour amongst them.

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Q-100 - 34597034

One example of animals having a single opening to the outside that serves both as mouth as well as anus is

(A) Octopus

(B) Asterias

(C) Ascidia

(D) Fasciola

CORRECT ANSWER: D

SOLUTION:

Fasciola hepatica (sheep liver fluke) belongs to phylum-Platyhelminthes.

These worms have incomplete alimentary canal, there is a single opening for both ingestion and egestion. This is also called as blind sac body plan.

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Q-101 - 13466590

To which classes do the following animals belong? A-Petromyzon,

B-Scoliodon, C-Pristis

(A) A-Cyclostomate, B-Chondrichthyes, C-Chondrichthyes

(B) A-Osteichthyes, B-Chondrichthyes, C-Chondrichthyes

(C) A-Osteichthyes, B-Chondrichthyes, C-Osteichthyes

(D) A-Osteichthyes, B-Chondrichthyes, C-Cyclostomata

CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

Petromyzon (Lamprey) is an example of Class

Cyclostomata. Scoliodon (Dog fish) and Paristis (Saw fish) are examples of Class Chondrichthyes.

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Pseudocoelum develops from











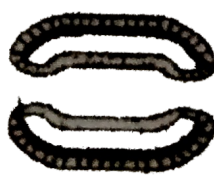
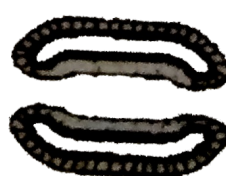
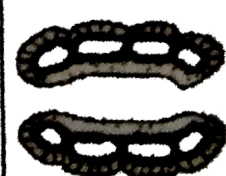
- (A) Blastopore lip
 - (B) Archenteron
 - (C) Embryonic mesoderm
 - (D) Blastocoel
-

CORRECT ANSWER: D

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Observe the following diagrams of invertebrates embryos illustrating the characteristics of the body plan.

Reference

	Endoderm 	Mesoderm 	Ectoderm 		
Cross	I	II	III	IV	V
Trans- versal					
Longi- tudinal					
	Incomplete or blind gut		Complete gut (Tube-within-a-tube)		

Select the correct sequence which corresponds to the phyla represented with I, II, III, IV and V.

(A)

I	II	III	IV
Cnidaria	Platyhelminthes	Annelida	Nematoda

(B)

I	II	III	IV
Cnidaria	Platyhelminthes	Nematoda	Arthropoda

(C)

I	II	III	IV
Nematoda	Arthropoda	Platyhelminthes	Cnidaria

(D)

I

II

III

IV

Annelida

Cnidaria

Arthropoda

Platyhelminthes

CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:

The embryo of animal I shows two germinal layers, ectoderm and mesoderm. This animal is diploblastic, it can be a poriferan and mesoderm. This animal is diploblastic, it can be a poriferan or cnidarian. The embryos of all other animals have three germinal layers, the ectoderm, mesoderm and endoderm. These animals are triploblastic animals. They can be from Phylum Platyhelminthes to Phylum Mollusca. Embryos I and II have no coelom, III has pseudocoelom and IV and V have true coelom. Coelom is a fluid-filled cavity that forms the main body cavity of animals. It is formed by splitting of the mesoderm. Therefore, embryos I and II

can be of poriferans, cnidarians, ctenophorans or platyhelminthes, embryo III is of nemathelminthes, whereas embryos of V shows internal divisions or segmentation in the body. Embryo V, thus is annelidan. So, we can conclude, embryo I is of cnidaria, embryo II is of platyhelminthes, embryo III is of namathelminthes, embryo IV is of arthropoda and embryo V is of annelida.

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Q-104 - 17542236

Parenchymula (sponges free swimming larva) is the larva of

- (A) Hydra
- (B) Ascaris
- (C) Pheretima
- (D) Leucosolenia

CORRECT ANSWER: D

SOLUTION:

(d) In Leucosolenia, further development results in the formation of stereogastrula or parenchymula larva.

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Q-105 - 13466661

Given below are types of cells present in some animals. Which of the following cells can differentiate to perform different functions ?

(A) Choanocytes

(B) Interstitial cells

(C) Gastrodermal cells

(D) Nematocytes

CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:

Interstitial cells are reserve cells which can differentiate into any type of cells. Nematocytes are stinging cells used for offence and defence. Gastrodermal cells line the gastrodermis and intracellular digestion takes place inside these cells. All these cells are found in cnidarians. choanocytes are found in sponges, they are specialised flagellated cells that line spongocoel and canals.

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Q-106 - 17542201

Coelom produced by splitting of mesoderm is

(A) Hydrocoel

(B) Enterocoel

(C) Schizocoel

(D) None of these

CORRECT ANSWER: C

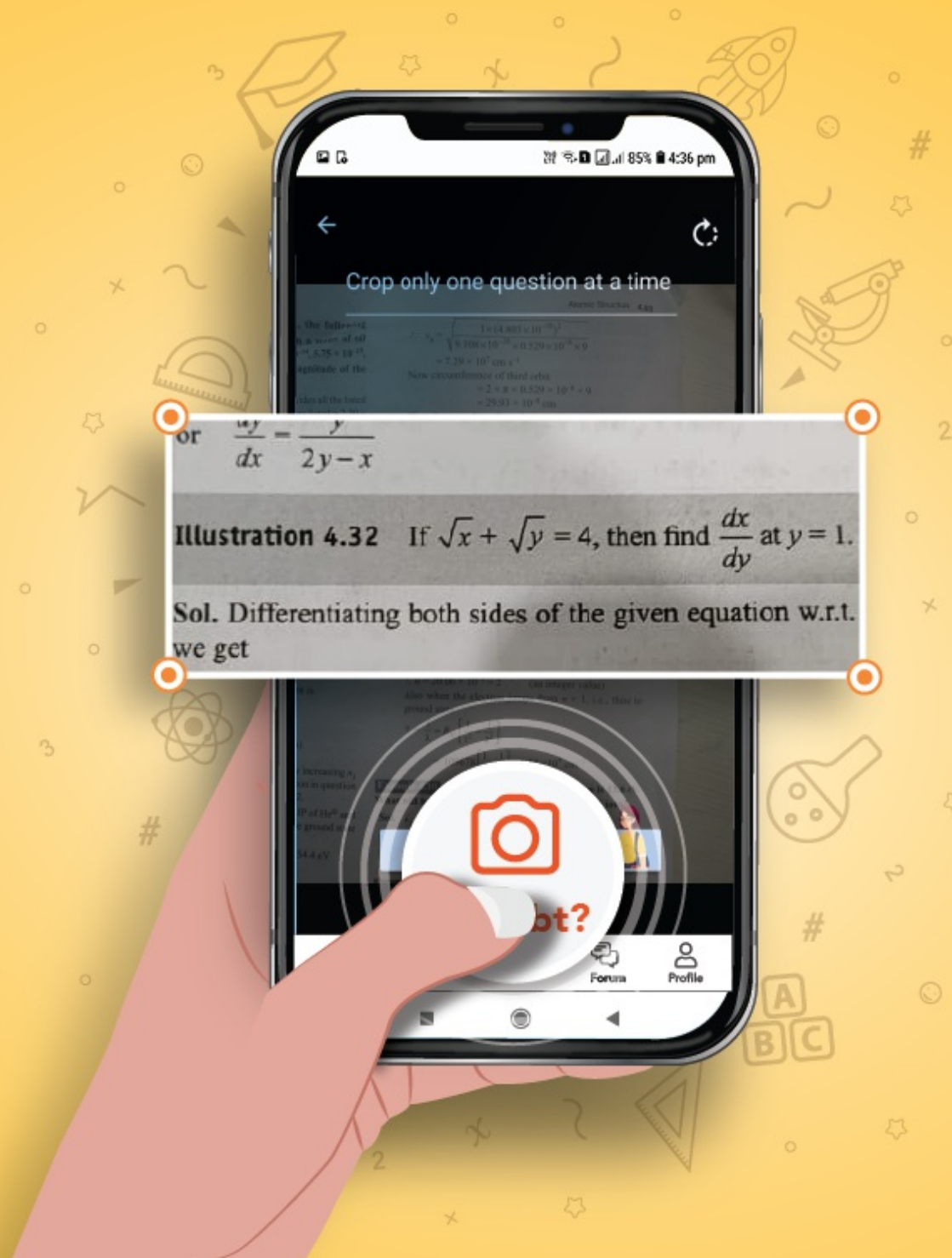
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