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CHAPTER

KINGDOME ANIMALIA

1. Which of the following is not the characteristic of the grade Radiata?
(A) Diploblastic (B) Radial symmetry
(C) Cnidaria (D) Sponges
2. Which of the following is not the characteristic of grade Radiata?
(A) Bilateral Symmetry (B) Anterior end
(C) Diploblastic (D) Ventral
3. Which of the following does not belong to series Proterostomia?
(A) Aschelminthes (B) Annelida
(C) Echinodermata (D) Mollusca
4. Which of the following series is Deuterostomia?
(A) Aschelminthes (B) Annelida
(C) Hemichordata (D) Mollusca
5. Which of the followings is the characteristic of the diploblastic organization?
(A) Mesoglea (B) Gastrovascular cavity
(C) Tube like (D) Acoelomate
6. Which of the following phyla is acoelomate?
(A) Annelida (B) Nematoda
(C) Platyhelminthes (D) Arthropoda
7. Which of the following phyla is pseudocoelomate?
(A) Annelida (B) Nematoda
(C) Platyhelminthes (D) Arthropoda

8. Which of the following phyla is coelomate?
(A) Annelida (B) Nematoda
(C) Mollusca (D) Arthropoda
9. Spicules are present in which of the following phyla?
(A) Annelida (B) Mollusca
(C) Porifera (D) Echinodermata
10. Which of the following structure is not present in sponges?
(A) Spicule (B) Ostia
(C) Mesoglea (D) Osculum
11. Asexual reproduction in sponges take place by:
(A) Fragmentation (B) Gemmule
(C) Gonad (D) Binary fission
12. The condition in which male gonads become mature earlier than female is called:
(A) Hermaphrodite (B) Protoandrous
(C) Oogamy (D) Misogamy
13. Which of the followings is not a sponge?
(A) Scone (B) Leucosolenia
(C) Physalia (D) Euplectella
14. Which of the followings is not the use of sponges?
(A) Sound absorption (B) Surgical operation
(C) Edible (D) None of the above
15. Which of the followings is the characteristic feature of the phylum Cnidaria?
(A) Mesoglea (B) Nematocysts
(C) Tentacles (D) Polyp
16. Match gastrozoid with:
(A) Polyps (B) Medusa
(C) Zooid (D) None of the above
17. Which of the following takes part in nutrition in coelentrates?
(A) Balstostyle (B) Gastrozoid
(C) Gonozoid (D) None of the above

18. Match calcium carbonate with one of the following:
- (A) Polyp (B) Corals
(C) Medusa (D) Gemmule
19. Which of the following structures is used for asexual reproduction in coelenterates?
- (A) Balstostyle (B) Gastrozoid
(C) Gonozoid (D) None of the above
20. Which of the following structures is used for sexual reproduction in coelenterates?
- (A) Balstostyle (B) Gastrozoid
(C) Gonozoid (D) Medusa
21. Which of the following is sea anemone?
- (A) Obelia (B) Actinia
(C) Madrepore (D) Physalia
22. Which of the following is a coral?
- (A) Obelia (B) Actinia
(C) Madrepore (D) Physalia
23. Alternation of generation is present in which of the following?
- (A) Obelia (B) Actinia
(C) Madrepore (D) Physalia
24. Polymorphism is present in which of the following?
- (A) Obelia (B) Actinia
(C) Madrepore (D) Hydra
25. Mesenteries are present in:
- (A) Obelia (B) Actinia
(C) Madrepore (D) Hydra
26. Which of the following animals does not belong to phylum Platyhelminthes?
- (A) Taenia (B) Fasciola
(C) Schistosoma (D) Madrepore

27. Which of the followings is liver fluke?
(A) Taenia (B) Fasciola
(C) Schistosoma (D) Dugesia
28. Which of the following is planaria?
(A) Taenia (B) Fasciola
(C) Schistosoma (D) Dugesia
29. Which of the followings is tape worm?
(A) Taenia (B) Fasciola
(C) Schistosoma (D) Dugesia
30. The excretory system of flat worms is composed of:
(A) Ganglia (B) Flamae cell
(C) Nephridia (D) Nephron
31. Match proglottids with one of the following:
(A) Taenia (B) Fasciola
(C) Schistosoma (D) Dugesia
32. Which of the followings is hook worm?
(A) Taenia (B) Fasciola
(C) Schistosoma (D) Ancylostoma
33. Which of the followings is the characteristic feature of the phylum Annelida?
(A) Nephridia (B) Metameric segmentation
(C) Parapodia (D) Setae
34. Which of the followings is a parasite?
(A) Nereis (B) Stylaria
(C) Hirudo (D) Earth worm
35. Hydrostatic skeleton is present in:
(A) Annelida (B) Nematoda
(C) Mollusca (D) Arthropoda
36. Match digestive system with one of the following:
(A) Nephridia (B) Parapodia
(C) Prostomium (D) Metameric

37. Excretion in annelids take place by:
(A) Flame cells (B) Nephridia
(C) Malpighian tubes (D) None of above
38. Which of the followings is locomotory organ in annelids?
(A) Palps (B) Tentacles
(C) Parapodia (D) Prostomium
39. Which of the following coeloms is present phylum Arthropoda?
(A) Segmentation (B) Jointed foot
(C) Haemocoel (D) Malpighian tubes
40. Which of the following coeloms is present phylum Arthropoda?
(A) Simple coelom (B) Pseudocoel
(C) Haemocoel (D) Acoelomate
41. The excretory system of arthropods is composed of:
(A) Malpighian tubules (B) Flame cell
(C) Nephridia (D) Nephron
42. Which of the followings is not the respiratory organ in arthropods?
(A) Gills (B) Tracheae
(C) Book lungs (D) None of above
43. The respiratory organ in scorpion is:
(A) Gills (B) Tracheal system
(C) Book lungs (D) None of above
44. The exoskeleton of arthropods is composed of:
(A) Bones (B) Cartilage
(C) Cutin (D) Chitin
45. Which of the following developmental stages in insects is similar to adult?
(A) Egg (B) Larve
(C) Pupa (D) Nymph
46. Which of the followings in not crustacean?
(A) Daphnia (B) Cyclops
(C) Spider (D) Prawn

47. Which of the following classes of arthropods have pairs of antennae?
(A) Crustacea (B) Insecta
(C) Arachnida (D) None of above
48. Which of the following structure is absent in class Arachnida?
(A) Chelicerae (B) Pedipalps
(C) Legs (D) Antennae
49. Which of the following insects does spread cholera?
(A) House fly (B) Tsetse fly
(C) Mosquito (D) None of above
50. The body of mollusks is covered by glandular epithelial membrane called:
(A) Shell (B) Mantle
(C) Cuticle (D) None of above
51. Rasping tongue like structure is present in the mouth of mollusks called:
(A) Radula (B) Mantle
(C) Cuticle (D) None of above
52. The excretory system of phylum mollusca is composed of:
(A) Malpighian tubules (B) Flame cell
(C) Nephridia (D) Nephron
53. Which of the followings is called shipworm?
(A) Slug (B) Teredo
(C) Loligo (D) Sepia
54. Which of the following phyla is called spiny skinned animals?
(A) Aschelminthes (B) Annelida
(C) Echinodermata (D) Mollusca
55. Which of the following echinoderms have globular shape?
(A) Cake urchin (B) Starfish
(C) Brittle star (D) Sea urchin
56. Which of the following echinoderms have long arms?
(A) Cake urchin (B) Starfish
(C) Brittle star (D) Sea urchin

57. The origin of exoskeleton of echinoderms is:
(A) Ectoderm (B) Mesoderm
(C) Endoderm (D) All of the above
58. Water enters into the water vascular system through:
(A) Ostia (B) Spines
(C) Madreporite (D) Mouth
59. Water vascular system in echinoderms is used for:
(A) Digestion (B) Respiration
(C) Locomotion (D) All of above
60. Which of the following larvae is produce by the echinoderms?
(A) Trochophore (B) Bipinnaria
(C) Brachiolaria (D) B and C
61. Which of the following processes is not present in echinoderms?
(A) Radial cleavage (B) Radial symmetry
(C) Enterocoelous (D) Proterostomia
62. Which is wrongly placed in following for hemichordates?
(A) Proboscis (B) Collar
(C) Thorax (D) Trunk
63. Excretory system of hemichordates is composed of:
(A) Kidney (B) Glomerulus
(C) Nephron (D) Nephridia
64. Which of the following characteristic is not fundamental characteristic for chordates in the following?
(A) Notochord (B) Hollow dorsal CNS
(C) Vertebral column (D) Gill slits
65. Which of the followings is not sub phylum of chordata?
(A) Urochordata (B) Cephalochordata
(C) Protochordata (D) Vertebrata
66. Which of the following sub phyla is also called tunicata:
(A) Urochordata (B) Cephalochordata
(C) Protochordata (D) Vertebrata

67. **Amphioxus belongs to which of the following subphyla?**
(A) Urochordata (B) Cephalochordata
(C) Protochordata (D) Vertebrata
68. **Which of the followings is not anamniote?**
(A) Cyclostomata (B) Amphibia
(C) Reptiles (D) Osteichythes
69. **Lampreys belong to:**
(A) Cyclostomata (B) Amphibia
(C) Chondrichthyes (D) Osteichythes
70. **Swim bladder is present in which of the following fishes?**
(A) Cyclostomata (B) Osteichythes
(C) Chondrichthyes (D) None of above
71. **Sharks belong to:**
(A) Cyclostomata (B) Osteichythes
(C) Chondrichthyes (D) None of above
72. **The scales present in the chondrichthyes are:**
(A) Ganiod (B) Cycloid
(C) Ctenoid (D) Placoid
73. **Ancestors of the amphibians:**
(A) Lamprey (B) Shark
(C) Dipnoi (D) Salmon
74. **Which of the following characteristics is absent in amphibians?**
(A) Lung (B) Gill
(C) Larvae (D) None of above
75. **Which of the followings is not the characteristic of the amphibians?**
(A) Larva (B) Pokiliothermic
(C) Amniotes (D) Double circulation
76. **Membrane present around the embryo:**
(A) Amnion (B) Allantois
(C) Chorion (D) None of above

77. Which of the followings is tuatara?
(A) Lizard (B) Snake
(C) Sphenodon (D) Crocodile
78. Archaeopteryx is:
(A) Amphibian (B) Reptile
(C) Bird (D) Mammal
79. Which of the following is not relevant to birds:
(A) Feathers (B) Air sacs
(C) Bladder (D) Syrinx
80. Which of the following structures is used for crushing of food in birds?
(A) Syrinx (B) Gizzard
(C) Neck (D) None of above
81. Match “running bird” with one of the followings:
(A) Sparrow (B) Hen
(C) Kiwi (D) Parrot
82. The possible ancestors of the mammals are:
(A) Amphibians (B) Reptiles
(C) Birds (D) Fish
83. Which of the followings is not relevant to ear?
(A) Pinnae (B) Incus
(C) Ossicle (D) Stapes
84. Which of the followings is not relevant to mammals?
(A) Ear pinna (B) Homeothermic
(C) Mammary gland (D) Right aortic arch
85. The pouched mammals are:
(A) Prototheria (B) Metatheria
(C) Eutheria (D) None of above
86. The placental mammals are:
(A) Prototheria (B) Metatheria
(C) Eutheria (D) None of above

87. Which of the followings are not pouched mammal?
(A) Opossum (B) Kangaroo
(C) Echidna (D) Tasmania wolf
88. According to W. Whittaker, Animals are placed:
(A) Only in kingdom animalia
(B) Only in kingdom protista
(C) Both in kingdom animalia and protista
(D) Only in monera
89. Sub-kingdom Parazoa have animals which:
(A) Are unicellular
(B) Are without tissue
(C) Tissues are not organized into organs
(D) None of the above
90. Pseudocoel is a false coelom because:
(A) It is a reduced cavity
(B) It is not derived from true body cavity
(C) It is not derived from the mesoderm
(D) It is not derived from true coelom
91. Which of the following characteristics is not of the Bilateria?
(A) They have bilateral symmetry
(B) They have anterior and posterior ends
(C) They may be triploblastic or diploblastic
(D) They have dorsal and ventral sides
92. Which of the following characteristics is of Deuterostomia?
(A) Cleavage or division of the zygote is spiral or determinate
(B) The mouth arises from the blastopore
(C) Mesoderm is derived from the wall of developing gut
(D) Coelom or body cavity is formed by the splitting of the mesoderm
93. Which of the following phyla is not Proterostomia?
(A) Phylum Aschelminthes (B) Phylum Annelida
(C) Phylum Echinodermata (D) Phylum Arthropoda

- 94. In case of radial and indeterminate cleavage:**
- (A) The planes of division are diagonal to the polar axis
 - (B) The cleavage produces tiers of the cells on top of each other
 - (C) The line or planes of cleavage are not symmetrical
 - (D) They produce unequal cells around the axis of polarity
- 95. Which of the following is not the character of the diploblastic organization?**
- (A) They belong to division radiata
 - (B) They show higher degree of specialization
 - (C) They have no special transport system
 - (D) Mesoderm is absent in them
- 96. Which of the following phyla does not show triploblastic organization?**
- (A) Pylum Cnidaria
 - (B) Phylum Annelida
 - (C) Phylum Arthropoda
 - (D) Phylum Mollusca
- 97. In Acoelomate:**
- (A) Coelom is formed of blastocoel
 - (B) Coelom is not formed from mesoderm
 - (C) Coelom is filled by mesenchyma
 - (D) Coelom is in highly reduced form
- 98. Which of the followings is the skeleton of sponges?**
- (A) Coral
 - (B) Spicule
 - (C) Spine
 - (D) Chitin
- 99. Protoandrous is a condition in which:**
- (A) Both male and female sex organs are present
 - (B) Both male and female sex organs are present but male sex organs become mature first
 - (C) Both male and female sex organs are present but female sex organs become mature first
 - (D) In which sex organs are absent at all
- 100. Which of the following is the beautiful sponge?**
- (A) Sycon
 - (B) Leucoselenia
 - (C) Euplectella
 - (D) Spongilla

- 101. Which of the following is a fresh water sponge?**
(A) Sycon (B) Leucoselenia
(C) Euplectella (D) Spongilla
- 102. The coelenterates were named as coelenterate due to:**
(A) Presence of nematocyst (B) Presence of coelom
(C) Presence of enteron (D) None of above
- 103. The mesoglea is a:**
(A) Group of cells (B) Group of tissues
(C) Group of organs (D) Neither of above
- 104. Which of the following function is not performed by polyps of coelenterate colony?**
(A) It is responsible for nutrition
(B) It is responsible for asexual reproduction
(C) It is responsible for sexual reproduction
(D) It is responsible for defence of the colony
- 105. Which of the following is the function of medusa of coelenterate colony?**
(A) It is responsible for nutrition
(B) It is responsible for asexual reproduction
(C) It is responsible for sexual reproduction
(D) It is responsible for defence of the colony
- 106. The zooid is:**
(A) A polyp (B) A medusa
(C) Any polyp or medusa (D) Base of the colony
- 107. Which of the following is the Portuguese man of war?**
(A) Hydra (B) Physalia
(C) Obelia (D) Jelly fish
- 108. Which of the following is involved in formation of coral reefs?**
(A) Madrepore (B) Actinia
(C) Physalia (D) Aurelia

- 109. Coral reef is:**
(A) An animal (B) A plant
(C) A stone (D) None of above
- 110. Which of the following is the free living platyhelminthes?**
(A) Taenia solium (B) Fasciola hepatica
(C) Schistosoma (D) Dugesia
- 111. Which of the following is the characteristic of parasite?**
(A) It does not have well developed respiratory system
(B) It does not have well developed digestive system
(C) It does not have well developed reproductive system
(D) It does not have well developed circulatory system
- 112. The excretory system of flat worm is composed of:**
(A) Nephridia (B) Nephron
(C) Flame cells (D) None of above
- 113. Which of the followings is not the parasitic adaptation of parasite?**
(A) The epidermis is absent in them (B) They have developed adhesive organs
(C) They show simple life cycles (D) They depend on host for food
- 114. Which of the following methods is used for disinfestations of flat worms?**
(A) Use boiled milk (B) Use boiled water
(C) Use boiled meat (D) Use boiled food
- 115. Tube within tube type digestive system is:**
(A) In which one digestive tube is present within another tube
(B) In which one digestive has two opening
(C) In which one digestive system is present within the outer body wall
(D) In which fluid is present between the digestive tube and outer body wall
- 116. Which of the following is also called pin worm?**
(A) Ascaris lumbricoides (B) Enterobius vermicularis
(C) Rhabditis (D) Acyclomstoma duodenale
- 117. In metameric segmentation:**
(A) The body is divided externally (B) The body is divided internally
(C) Both A and B (D) None of above

- 118. Which of the followings is fresh water annelid?**
(A) Nereis (B) Stylaria
(C) Hirudo (D) Earthworm
- 119. The hydrostatic skeleton is a:**
(A) Skeleton produced due to some solid object
(B) Skeleton produced due to some fluid
(C) Skeleton produced due to pressure of fluid
(D) None of above
- 120. Which of the followings is called natural plough?**
(A) Nereis (B) Stylaria
(C) Hirudo (D) Earthworm
- 121. In which of the following classes of the Annelida, parapodia are present:**
(A) Class Polychaeta (B) Class Oligochaeta
(C) Class Hirudinea (D) None of above
- 122. In which of the following classes of the Annelida head is absent?**
(A) Class Polychaeta (B) Class Oligochaeta
(C) Class Hirudinea (D) None of above
- 123. It is generally believed that annelids and arthropods have common origin because:**
(A) Both have coelom (B) Both are segmented
(C) Both have blood vascular system (D) Both produce larva
- 124. The coelom of the arthropods is called haemocoel because:**
(A) They do not have true coelom
(B) Their coelom contain blood
(C) Their coelom is not mesodermal in origin
(D) None of above
- 125. The nitrogenous waste of arthropods is:**
(A) Urea (B) Uric acid
(C) Ammonia (D) None of above

- 126. Exchange of gases in arthropods takes by:**
(A) Blood (B) Trachea
(C) Vessels (D) None of above
- 127. The nymph or instar is:**
(A) An arthropod (B) A larva
(C) An adult animal (D) Reproductive cell
- 128. Which of the following class of Arthropoda has gills for respiration?**
(A) Crustacean (B) Insecta
(C) Arachnida (D) Myriapoda
- 129. Which of the following class of Arthropoda has gills for respiration?**
(A) Crustacean (B) Insecta
(C) Arachnida (D) Myriapoda
- 130. Which of the following factors has made the arthropods most successful animals?**
(A) They have jointed appendages (B) They have wings
(C) They have exoskeleton of chitin (D) They have layer of cutin
- 131. The importance of Moulting or ecdysis in arthropods is that:**
(A) It makes the body of arthropods more strong
(B) It helps the arthropods to grow
(C) It is used for reproduction
(D) None of the above
- 132. Which of the following is the significant factor in importance of insects?**
(A) The locust damage the crops (B) They act as scavengers
(C) They cause many diseases (D) None of the above
- 133. Which is the largest invertebrate animal?**
(A) Sea anemone (B) Squids
(C) Earthworm (D) Star fish
- 134. Which of the followings is a difference in molluscs and arthropods?**
(A) Exoskeleton (B) Segmentation
(C) Coelom (D) None of above

- 135. The color of blood of Mollusca:**
(A) Red (B) White
(C) Blue (D) Green
- 136. Which of the followings is a similarity between annelids and molluscs?**
(A) Both have segmentation (B) Both have similar larva
(C) Both reproduce asexually (D) Both live on land
- 137. Which of the followings destroy our garden?**
(A) Loligo (B) Sepia
(C) Octopus (D) Slug
- 138. Which of the followings form pearl?**
(A) Loligo (B) Sepia
(C) Octopus (D) Slug
- 139. Which of the following echinoderms is star shaped with long arm?**
(A) Cake urchin (B) Starfish
(C) Brittle Star (D) Sea urchin
- 140. Water canal system in echinoderm is used for:**
(A) Digestion (B) Locomotion
(C) Reproduction (D) Respiration
- 141. Which of the followings is the primitive character in echinoderms?**
(A) They do not have exoskeleton (B) They have radial symmetry
(C) They have no true coelom (D) Regeneration take place in them
- 142. Which of the followings is advance character in echinoderms?**
(A) They have mesodermal skeleton (B) They have radial symmetry
(C) They have no true coelom (D) Regeneration take place in them
- 143. Which of the following is not similarity between the Echinodermata and Hemichordata?**
(A) Both have similarity in the formation of coelom
(B) Both have similarity in formation of mouth
(C) Both have radial symmetry
(D) Both have mesodermal endoskeleton

- 144. Convergent is an evolution in which:**
- (A) Two similar groups
 - (B) Two similar groups have different origin
 - (C) Two different group have same origin
 - (D) None of the above
- 145. Which of the followings is not a chordate character?**
- (A) Gill slits are present in all the chordates throughout their life
 - (B) Gill slits are present only in lower chordates
 - (C) Gill slits are present only in higher chordates
 - (D) Gill slits are present in only in embryonic stage
- 146. The lower chordates are:**
- (A) Without notochord
 - (B) Without skull
 - (C) Without gill slits
 - (D) Without nerve chord
- 147. The higher chordates have:**
- (A) Notochord in adults
 - (B) Vertebral column in adults
 - (C) Gill slits is present in all adult chordates
 - (D) All of the above
- 148. The Urochordata have:**
- (A) Notochord in larva
 - (B) notochord in adult
 - (C) Notochord is not produced at all
 - (D) Notochord is present in larva and adult
- 149. Which of the following is not an-amniote?**
- (A) Amphibia
 - (B) Reptiles
 - (C) Birds
 - (D) Mammals
- 150. Which of the following is the characteristic of the class Cyclostomata?**
- (A) Bony skeleton
 - (B) Scales are present
 - (C) Unpaired fins are present
 - (D) Fertilization is internal
- 151. Swim bladder is present in:**
- (A) Cyclostomata
 - (B) Chondrichthyes
 - (C) Osteichthyes
 - (D) None of above

- 152. Boney skeleton is present in:**
(A) Cyclostomata (B) Chondrichthyes
(C) Osteichythes (D) None of above
- 153. Which of the followings has single chambered heart?**
(A) Cyclostomata (B) Chondrichthyes
(C) Osteichythes (D) None of above
- 154. Which of followings is not the adaptation in fish for aquatic mode of life:**
(A) They have gills (B) They have fins
(C) They have cartilaginous skeleton (D) They have streamline body
- 155. Which of the following fishes is taken as ancestor of the amphibian?**
(A) Sharks (B) Dipnoi
(C) Trout (D) Carps
- 156. Which of the followings is fish like characteristics in amphibian:**
(A) They have gills (B) They have tail
(C) They have limbs (D) None of above
- 157. Tuatara (Sphenodon) is found in:**
(A) Pakistan (B) Australia
(C) New Zealand (D) America
- 158. The modern birds have evolved from which of the following reptiles?**
(A) Dinosaurs (B) Crocodiles
(C) Lizards (D) Sphenodon
- 159. Which of the following characteristics of the Archaeopteryx is the reptilian characteristic?**
(A) Feathers on the body (B) It has beak
(C) It has teeth (D) It has tail
- 160. The voice organ of birds is:**
(A) Larynx (B) Pharynx
(C) Syrinx (D) Vocal cord
- 161. The reptilian ancestor of the mammals is:**
(A) Dinosaurs (B) Crocodiles
(C) Cotylosaurs (D) Lizards

- 162. Mammals have become dominant in the:**
(A) Cenozoic era (B) Paleozoic era
(C) Mesozoic era (D) None of above
- 163. The mammals have:**
(A) Right aortic arch (B) Left aortic arch
(C) Both right and left (D) None of above
- 164. The birds have:**
(A) Right aortic arch (B) Left aortic arch
(C) Both right and left (D) None of the following
- 165. The voice organ in mammals is:**
(A) Larynx (B) Pharynx
(C) Syrinx (D) Vocal cord
- 166. Which of the following mammals have cloaca?**
(A) Prototheria (B) Metatheria
(C) Eutheria (D) None of above
- 167. Which of the followings is an egg lying mammal?**
(A) Echidna (B) Kangaroo
(C) Sphenodon (D) Mice
- 168. Stigma:**
(A) Late (B) Devonian
(C) Double fertilization (D) Dichotomously branched
- 169. Which of the following is not included in grade Bilateria?**
(A) Nematods (B) Coelentrates
(C) Molluscs (D) Annelids
- 170. Which of the following is a feature of series Deuterostomia?**
(A) Mouth arises from blastopore or anterior margin
(B) Mesoderm is derived from wall of developing gut
(C) Cleavage of zygote is spiral and determinate
(D) Coelom is formed due to splitting of mesoderm

- 171. Pseudocoelom is non-homologous to true coelom because:**
- (A) It has no relation with reproductive and excretory organs
 - (B) It is not lined by coelomic epithelium
 - (C) It develops from blastocoel
 - (D) All of the above
- 172. Which of the following are called as sponges?**
- (A) Coelentrata
 - (B) Porifera
 - (C) Nematoda
 - (D) Protozoa
- 173. The food of Porifera consists of microscopic organisms and organic particles in a percentage ratio of:**
- (A) 10% & 90% respectively
 - (B) 20% & 80% respectively
 - (C) 30% & 70% respectively
 - (D) 40% & 60% respectively.
- 174. Protoandrous means:**
- (A) Male sex cells develop first
 - (B) Male and female sex develop simultaneously
 - (C) Female sex cells develop first
 - (D) None of the above
- 175. The shell of sponges is composed of:**
- (A) Silica
 - (B) Chitin
 - (C) Calcium carbonate
 - (D) Both A and D
- 176. Which of the following is a motile coelentrates?**
- (A) Jelly fish
 - (B) Hydra
 - (C) Obelia
 - (D) Corals
- 177. Mode of nutrition in coelentrates is:**
- (A) Herbivorous
 - (B) Detritivorous
 - (C) Omnivorous
 - (D) Carnivorous
- 178. Which of the following is a unisexual group?**
- (A) Porifera
 - (B) Annelida
 - (C) Nematoda
 - (D) Platyhelminthes

- 179. Which of the following is not a parasite?**
(A) Liver fluke (B) Blood fluke
(C) Tape worm (D) Planaria
- 180. Which of the following are adaptations for parasitic mode of life in Platyhelminthes?**
(A) Resistant cuticle (B) Adhesive organs like suckers
(C) Simplified digestive system (D) All of the above
- 181. Which of the following is not a class of phylum Annelida?**
(A) Oligochaeta (B) Polychaeta
(C) Hirudinea (D) Crustacea
- 182. Annelida and Arthropoda are belived to have common origin because both have:**
(A) Segmented body (B) Cuticle
(C) Appendages (D) All of the above
- 183. Cuttle fish is included in class:**
(A) Gastropoda (B) Myriapoda
(C) Cephalopoda (D) Pelecypoda
- 184. Which of the following is not a similarity between echinoderms & chordates?**
(A) Biochemical peculiarities
(B) Radial cleavage during development of embryos
(C) Water vascular system
(D) Formation of anus from blastobpore
- 185. Which of the following is not a sub-phylum of phylum Chordata?**
(A) Cephalochordata (B) Hemichordata
(C) Craniata (D) Urochordata
- 186. Which of the following is a class of Pisces?**
(A) Cyclostomata (B) Osteichthyes
(C) Chondrichthyas (D) All of the above
- 187. The adaptive character which helps the fish to live in water is:**
(A) Non-paired appendages (B) External fertilization
(C) Stream-lined body (D) Ventral suctorial mouth

- 188. Archaeopteryx resembles the present day bird in having similar:**
(A) Syrinx (B) Gizzard
(C) Skull (D) None of above
- 189. The reptilian features of protoheria are:**
(A) Mammary glands and cloaca (B) Cloaca and cloacal opening
(C) Bill and webbed toes. (D) Mammary glands and webbed toes.
- 190. In arthropods, the organs of excretion are:**
(A) Malpighian tubules (B) Nephridia
(C) Flame cells (D) Kidneys
- 191. According to Robert Whittaker's classification, Protozoa belong to kingdom:**
(A) Fungi (B) Protista/Protoctista
(C) Monera (D) Pig/cattle
- 192. Which of the following have indeterminate shape and are asymmetrical?**
(A) Porifera (B) Protista/Protoctista
(C) Sponges/Porifera/Parazoa (D) Mesenchyma/Parenchyma
- 193. In platyhelminthes, mesoderm forms a loops, cellular tissue called _____.**
(A) Protista (B) Mesenchyma/Parenchyma
(C) Porifera (D) Protoctista
- 194. A true coelom is filled with a fluid called:**
(A) Osculum (B) Coelomic fluid
(C) Protoctista (D) Choanocytes
- 195. Choanoderm is made of flagellated collar cells called:**
(A) Coelentrata (B) Chitin
(C) Choanocytes (D) Coelomic fluid
- 196. In sponges, the pore through which water leaves the body is known as:**
(A) Osculum (B) Coelentrata
(C) Coelomic fluid (D) Chitin
- 197. Euplectella belongs to phylum:**
(A) Porifera (B) Protoctista
(C) Parazoa (D) Protista

- 198. Which is also known as cnidaria?**
(A) Urochordata (B) Sponges
(C) Coelentrata (D) Parazoa
- 199. Tape worm completes its life cycle in two hosts, humans and:**
(A) Mosquito (B) Dog
(C) Pig/cattle (D) Sheep
- 200. Sense organs of nematods are called as:**
(A) Protoctista (B) Porifera
(C) Papillae (D) Parazoa
- 201. Ancylostoma duodenale is commonly known as:**
(A) Pin worm (B) Ship worm
(C) Hook worm (D) None of the above
- 202. For locomotion the body wall of annelids contains longitudinal muscles and:**
(A) Circular (B) Uric acid
(C) Hook (D) Coelentrata
- 203. In arthropods, nitrogenous wastes are in the form of solid:**
(A) Ammonia (B) Ammonia with water
(C) Urea (D) Uric acid
- 204. What is the abrupt change of form or structure during the life cycle of an insect?**
(A) Mesenchyma (B) Mantle
(C) Parenchyma (D) Metamorphosis
- 205. What type of blood circulatory system is in arthropods?**
(A) Open (B) Close
(C) Mix (D) All of the above
- 206. Exosekeleton of arthropods is made up of:**
(A) Scales (B) Spicules
(C) Bones (D) Chitin
- 207. The body of molluscs is covered by a glandular epithelium called:**
(A) Medreporite (B) Parenchyma
(C) Mantle (D) Mesenchyma

- 208. The giant squid is the largest invertebrate reaching a length of:**
(A) 13m (B) 15m
(C) 11m (D) 17m
- 209. The ability of an organism to reform lost organs is called:**
(A) Regeneration (B) Fragmentation
(C) Budding (D) Metamorphosis
- 210. The hydrostatic organ of bony fish is called:**
(A) Osculum (B) Swim bladder
(C) Gills (D) None of the above
- 211. Which of the following has three chambered heart?**
(A) Reptiles (B) Fish
(C) Amphibians/Frog (D) All of the above
- 212. Red blood cells of are non-nucleated in.**
(A) Mammals (B) Amphibians
(C) Both A and B (D) None of the above
- 213. Opossum belongs to sub-class:**
(A) Eutheria (B) Prototheria
(C) Mesenchyma (D) Metatheria
- 214. The system in which water moves inside the body of an Enhinoderm is known as:**
(A) Mesenteries (B) Water vascular system
(C) Swim bladder (D) Radula
- 215. Insects have how many pairs of leg?**
(A) 9 (B) 5
(C) 3 (D) 7
- 216. Molluscs have rasping tongue like structure ————— in the mouth cavity.**
(A) Mollusca (B) Mammals
(C) Mantle (D) Radula

217. Which of these includes 50,000 living species and is the second largest phylum of invertebrates?
- (A) Mammals (B) Mantle
(C) Metatheria (D) Mollusca
218. The larva of molluscs is called as:
- (A) Trochophore (B) Acidia
(C) Pinnularia (D) Brachiolaria
219. Robert Whittaker:
- (A) Tissues organized into organs and systems.
(B) Do not have body cavity
(C) 5-kingdom classification
(D) Marine sponge
220. Acoelomata:
- (A) Do not have body cavity
(B) Tissues organized into organs and systems
(C) Have false body cavity
(D) Ingestion of food
221. Eumetazoa:
- (A) Have false body cavity
(B) Ingestion of food
(C) Tissues organized into organs and systems
(D) 5-kingdom classification
222. Choanocytes:
- (A) Tissues organized into organs and systems
(B) 5-kingdom classification
(C) Do not have body cavity
(D) Ingestion of food

223. Sycon:

- (A) Ingestion of food
- (B) Have false body cavity
- (C) Tissues organized into organs and systems
- (D) Marine sponge

224. Nematocysts:

- (A) Umbrella like sexually reproducing individuals
- (B) Stinging cells
- (C) Excretion
- (D) Corals

225. Gastrozooids:

- (A) Hydra
- (B) Endoparasite
- (C) Umbrella like sexually reproducing individuals
- (D) Stinging cells

226. Madreporite:

- (A) Corals
- (B) Hydra
- (C) Stinging cells
- (D) Endoparasite

227. Flame cells:

- (A) Excretion
- (B) Endoparasite
- (C) Stinging cells
- (D) Hydra

228. Fasciola:

- (A) Endoparasite
- (B) Hydra
- (C) Stinging cells
- (D) Umbrella like sexually reproducing individuals

229. Parapodia:

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (A) Breathing | (B) Leech |
| (C) Earth worm | (D) Locomotion |

230. Hermaphrodite:

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| (A) Leech | (B) Earth worm |
| (C) Bisexual | (D) Breathing |

231. *Hirudo medicinalis*:

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| (A) Earth worm | (B) Bisexual |
| (C) Uric acid | (D) Leech |

232. Nitrogenous waste:

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| (A) Locomotion | (B) Uric acid |
| (C) Earth worm | (D) Bisexual |

233. Tracheae:

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| (A) Leech | (B) Locomotion |
| (C) Breathing | (D) Bisexual |

234. Arthropoda:

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| (A) Jointed appendages | (B) Sieve like plate |
| (C) Bisexual | (D) Snail |

235. Mollusca:

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Snail | (B) Spiny skinned animal |
| (C) Sieve like plate | (D) Larva |

237. Trochophore:

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------|
| (A) Earth worm | (B) Jointed appendages |
| (C) Larva | (D) Snail |

238. Echinodermata:

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Snail | (B) Sieve like plate |
| (C) Jointed appendages | (D) Spiny skinned animal |

239. Madreporite:

- (A) Sieve like plate
- (B) Spiny skinned animal
- (C) Snail
- (D) Jointed appendages

240. Hemichordata:

- (A) Baleglossus
- (B) Snail
- (C) Cranium present
- (D) Marsupials

241. Acrania:

- (A) Warm blooded
- (B) Cranium present
- (C) Cranium absent
- (D) Baleglossus

242. Cyclostomata:

- (A) Baleglossus
- (B) Jaws absent
- (C) Marsupials
- (D) Warm blooded

243. Homeothermic:

- (A) Warm blooded
- (B) Baleglossus
- (C) Marsupials
- (D) Jaws absent

244. Metatheria:

- (A) Cranium absent
- (B) Warm blooded
- (C) Marsupials
- (D) Cranium present

Answers

Sr.	Ans.	Sr.	Ans.	Sr.	Ans.	Sr.	Ans.	Sr.	Ans.
1.	(D)	2.	(C)	3.	(C)	4.	(C)	5.	(C)
6.	(C)	7.	(B)	8.	(B)	9.	(C)	10.	(C)
11.	(B)	12.	(B)	13.	(C)	14.	(C)	15.	(B)
16.	(A)	17.	(B)	18.	(B)	19.	(B)	20.	(D)
21.	(B)	22.	(C)	23.	(A)	24.	(A)	25.	(B)
26.	(D)	27.	(B)	28.	(D)	29.	(A)	30.	(D)
31.	(A)	32.	(D)	33.	(B)	34.	(C)	35.	(A)
36.	(C)	37.	(B)	38.	(C)	39.	(B)	40.	(C)
41.	(A)	42.	(D)	43.	(C)	44.	(D)	45.	(D)
46.	(C)	47.	(A)	48.	(D)	49.	(A)	50.	(B)
51.	(A)	52.	(C)	53.	(B)	54.	(C)	55.	(D)
56.	(C)	57.	(B)	58.	(C)	59.	(C)	60.	(D)
61.	(D)	62.	(C)	63.	(D)	64.	(C)	65.	(C)
66.	(A)	67.	(C)	68.	(C)	69.	(A)	70.	(B)
71.	(C)	72.	(D)	73.	(C)	74.	(D)	75.	(C)
76.	(A)	77.	(C)	78.	(C)	79.	(C)	80.	(B)
81.	(C)	82.	(B)	83.	(C)	84.	(D)	85.	(B)
86.	(C)	87.	(C)	88.	(C)	89.	(C)	90.	(C)
91.	(A)	92.	(C)	93.	(C)	94.	(C)	95.	(C)
96.	(C)	97.	(B)	98.	(B)	99.	(A)	100.	(C)
101.	(B)	102.	(B)	103.	(C)	104.	(D)	105.	(C)
106.	(D)	107.	(C)	108.	(C)	109.	(C)	110.	(B)
111.	(A)	112.	(C)	113.	(D)	114.	(C)	115.	(C)
116.	(C)	117.	(C)	118.	(D)	119.	(B)	120.	(C)

Sr.	Ans.	Sr.	Ans.	Sr.	Ans.	Sr.	Ans.	Sr.	Ans.
121.	(B)	122.	(C)	123.	(D)	124.	(A)	125.	(C)
126.	(B)	127.	(B)	128.	(B)	129.	(B)	130.	(B)
131.	(A)	132.	(C)	133.	(C)	134.	(B)	135.	(B)
136.	(B)	137.	(B)	138.	(C)	139.	(B)	140.	(D)
141.	(B)	142.	(C)	143.	(B)	144.	(B)	145.	(D)
146.	(B)	147.	(B)	148.	(A)	149.	(A)	150.	(C)
151.	(C)	152.	(C)	153.	(A)	154.	(C)	155.	(B)
156.	(A)	157.	(C)	158.	(B)	159.	(C)	160.	(C)
161.	(C)	162.	(B)	163.	(B)	164.	(A)	165.	(A)
166.	(C)	167.	(A)	168.	(C)	169.	(B)	170.	(B)
171.	(C)	172.	(B)	173.	(B)	174.	(A)	175.	(C)
176.	(A)	177.	(D)	178.	(C)	179.	(D)	180.	(B)
181.	(D)	182.	(D)	183.	(C)	184.	(C)	185.	(B)
186.	(D)	187.	(C)	188.	(C)	189.	(B)	190.	(A)
191.	(B)	192.	(C)	193.	(B)	194.	(B)	195.	(C)
196.	(A)	197.	(A)	198.	(C)	199.	(C)	200.	(C)
201.	(C)	202.	(C)	203.	(D)	204.	(D)	205.	(A)
206.	(D)	207.	(C)	208.	(B)	209.	(A)	210.	(B)
211.	(C)	212.	(D)	213.	(D)	214.	(B)	215.	(C)
216.	(D)	217.	(D)	218.	(A)	219.	(C)	220.	(A)
221.	(C)	222.	(D)	223.	(D)	224.	(B)	225.	(C)
226.	(A)	227.	(A)	228.	(A)	229.	(D)	230.	(C)
231.	(D)	232.	(B)	233.	(C)	234.	(A)	235.	(A)
236.	(D)	237.	(D)	238.	(A)	239.	(A)	240.	(C)
241.	(C)	242.	(B)	243.	(A)	244.	(C)		