

PVVC

Premium Study Material

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ANIMAL KINGDOM BY SACHIN SIR

Phylum Protozoa (Unicellular Protist Animals)

- ☆1. In which group the locomotory organelles are absent?

- (a) Flagellata (b) Sporozoa
(c) Rhizopoda (d) Ciliata
2. Which class of protozoa is totally parasitic?
(a) Flagellata (b) Sporozoa
(c) Rhizopoda (d) Ciliate
3. The presence of two types of nuclei, a macronucleus and a micronucleus, is characteristic of protozoan grouped under
(a) Sarcodina (b) Flagellata
(c) Sporozoa (d) Ciliata
4. *Amoeba* is a/an
(a) Mass of protoplasm
(b) Complete organism
(c) Acellular complete organism
(d) Cell
- ☆5. A species of *Amoeba* is called 'proteus' because it
(a) Has abundance of proteins
(b) Constantly changes its body shape
(c) Does not change its body shape
(d) Has protoplasm
6. *Amoeba* belongs to class
(a) Ciliophora (b) Sarcodina
(c) Mastigophora (d) Sporozoa
7. *Amoeba* was discovered by
(a) Linnaeus (b) Leeuwenhoek
(c) Rosenhof (d) Lambl
- ☆8. Type of pseudopodia formed in *Amoeba*
(a) Lobopodia (b) Actinopodia
(c) Filopodia (d) Reticulopodia
- ☆9. Which of the following theories is widely accepted for amoeboid locomotion?
(a) Sol-gel theory of Hyman, Pantin and Mast
(b) Surface tension theory of Berthold
(c) Rolling movement theory of Jennings
(d) Walking movement theory of Dellinger
10. Mode of nutrition in *Amoeba* is called
(a) Holophytic (b) Saprophytic
(c) Holozoic (d) Saprozoic
- ☆11. *Amoeba* ingests motile & active prey by the process called
(a) Import (b) Circumfluence
(c) Invagination (d) Circumvallation

- ☆12. Ingestion of algal filament by *Amoeba* is called
 (a) Circumvallation (b) Invagination
 (c) Circumfluence (d) Import
13. The main function of contractile vacuole in *Amoeba* is
 (a) Removal of excess salts
 (b) Excretion
 (c) Osmoregulation
 (d) Thermoregulation
- ☆14. In which of the following organelle of *Amoeba* systole & diastole take place?
 (a) Pseudopodia (b) Contractile vacuole
 (c) Plasmalemma (d) Food vacuole
15. An *Amoeba* transferred from a container X to another container Y developed a new contractile vacuole, but the vacuole disappeared again when the *Amoeba* was transferred back to container X. The containers X and Y respectively contain
 (a) Fresh and marine water
 (b) Marine and fresh water
 (c) Both contain fresh water
 (d) Both contain marine water
- ☆16. The behaviour of *Amoeba* in response to water current is classified as
 (a) Chemotaxis (b) Rheotaxis
 (c) Geotaxis (d) Thigmotaxis
17. The process of encystment in *Amoeba* helps mainly in
 (a) Dispersal of species
 (b) Perennation of the species
 (c) Reproduction
 (d) All of the above
18. *Amoebic* dysentery is caused by
 (a) *Entamoeba coli*
 (b) *Entamoeba histolytica*
 (c) *Entamoeba gingivalis*
 (d) *Amoeba proteus*
19. Which of the following animals is a parasite?
 (a) *Entamoeba histolytica*
 (b) *Musca domestica*
 (c) *Amoeba proteus*
 (d) *Hydra oligactis*
20. *Entamoeba* was first discovered by
 (a) Rosselvon Rossenhoff
 (b) Lambl
 (c) Losch
 (d) Mast
- ☆21. Pathogenic nature of *Entamoeba histolytica* was first described by
 (a) Ronald Ross (b) Lambl
 (c) Losch (d) Hyman
22. Contractile vacuoles are the characteristic osmoregulatory organelles of Protozoans. Name the protozoan among the following, which does not have contractile vacuole
 (a) *Paramecium* (b) *Euglena*
 (c) *Amoeba* (d) *Entamoeba*
23. *Entamoeba histolytica* is found in
 (a) Rectum of man
 (b) Colon of man
 (c) Oral cavity of man
 (d) Stomach of man
24. *Entamoeba histolytica* infections are transmitted through
 (a) Bird droppings
 (b) Contamination of water and food
 (c) Insects bites
 (d) Sweat
25. *Amebiasis* occurs in abundance in tropical regions because
 (a) Tropics have large housefly populations
 (b) Tropics have several species of mosquitoes in large numbers
 (c) The temperature in summer in the tropics is high
 (d) Many more species of birds occur in tropics than in temperature regions
- ☆26. The non-motile, spherical and non-pathogenic form of *Entamoeba histolytica* is
 (a) Minuta form
 (b) Trophic form
 (c) Monopodial form
 (d) Mature cyst
27. Trophozoite of *Entamoeba histolytica*
 (a) 18-30 mm (b) 60-100 mm
 (c) 110-150 mm (d) 160-200 mm

- ☆28. Which of the following is a human parasitic protozoan found in the mouth attacking gums and teeth?
- Entamoeba gingivalis*
 - Entamoeba coli*
 - Entamoeba histolytica*
 - Giardia intestinalis*
29. *Plasmodium vivax* belongs to the class
- Sarcodina
 - Telosporea
 - Ciliata
 - Mastigophora
30. The protozoans that cause malaria in humans are
- Trichosomes
 - Dinoflagellates
 - Sporozoans
 - Radiolarians
31. Which set of species names belong to same genus?
- Vivax* and *falciparum*
 - Livia* and *gangeticus*
 - Sapiens* and *cristatus*
 - Proteus* and *histolytica*
- ☆32. Which of the following is pathogen and vector of malaria respectively?
- Plasmodium* and *Anopheles*
 - Trypanosoma* and *Anopheles*
 - Trichomonas* and blow fly
 - Leishmania* and sandfly
- ☆33. The malaria day is celebrated on
- 25th April
 - 26th January
 - 15th August
 - 5th June
- ☆34. Benign malaria is caused by
- Plasmodium vivax*
 - Plasmodium falciparum*
 - Plasmodium malariae*
 - None of the above
35. Incubation period of *Plasmodium vivax* is about
- 10 hours
 - 10 days
 - 10 weeks
 - 14 days
36. Tertian malaria is caused by
- Anopheles ovale*
 - Culex falciparum*
 - Plasmodium vivax*
 - Plasmodium malariae*
- ☆37. Quartan malaria is caused by *Plasmodium*
- Ovale*
 - Falciparum*
 - Malaria*
 - Vivax*
- ☆38. Sir Ronald Ross discovered that
- Malaria is caused by foul air
 - 4 species of *Plasmodium* cause malaria
 - Malaria is transmitted by *Anopheles*
 - Malaria is caused by a protozoan
39. Who discovered *Plasmodium*?
- Sir Patric Manson
 - Sir Ronald Ross
 - Grassi
 - Charles Lavern
40. Male mosquito does not carry malaria parasite because
- It is too small to carry the malarial parasite
 - It lacks the modified mouth parts
 - It cannot digest malaria parasite
 - None of these
- ☆41. The organ, which enlarges after malaria infection in our body, is
- Spleen
 - Thymus
 - Blood
 - Liver
- ☆42. The malaria parasite is introduced into human blood as
- Metacryptozoite
 - Sporozoite
 - Cryptozoite
 - Schizonts
43. Infective stage of *Plasmodium* that infects man is known as
- Schizont
 - Trophlosole
 - Sporozoite
 - Merozoites
44. The sporozoite of *Plasmodium* is
- Uninucleated, 14 mm long and 1 mm broad
 - Multinucleated 14 mm long and 1 mm broad
 - Uninucleated 10 mm long and 5 mm broad
 - Multinucleated 14 mm long and 5 mm broad
45. Schizogony in *Plasmodium* happens in
- Alimentary canal of mosquito
 - Liver of the host
 - Liver and RBC of host
 - RBC of man
46. Asexual reproduction by schizogony in malaria parasite involves

- (a) Binary fission (b) Budding
(c) Fragmentation (d) Multiple fission
47. The resultant cells of schizogony in the life cycle of malaria parasite is
(a) Merozoites (b) Ookinetes
(c) Sporozoites (d) Schizont
48. Where would you find the pre and exoerythrocytic cycles of *Plasmodium*?
(a) Spleen of man
(b) Liver cells of man
(c) Stomach of female *Anopheles* mosquito
(d) Salivary glands of *Anopheles* mosquito
49. Stage of the life cycle of *Plasmodium* that occurs in human liver cells is
(a) Erythrocytic cycle
(b) Gamogony
(c) Pre-erythrocytic cycle
(d) Sporogony
50. Exo-erythrocytic schizogony occurs in
(a) Liver during which metacryptozoites are formed
(b) Leucocytes
(c) Liver during which cryptozoites are formed
(d) Red blood cells
51. Schizont is a stage in the life history of malaria parasite occurring in
(a) Stomach of *Anopheles*
(b) Salivary glands of *Anopheles*
(c) Blood of *Anopheles*
(d) RBC of man
- ☆52. Malaria fever in man coincides with the liberation of one of the following into the blood
(a) Metacryptozoite (b) Trophozoite
(c) Merozoite (d) Cryptozoite
53. The poisonous substance released as a result of rupturing of schizont in RBC of malaria's patient is
(a) Haemoglobin (b) Haem
(c) Haemozoin (d) Haematin
54. Erythrocytic cycle of *Plasmodium* does not have
(a) Trophozoite (b) Schizont
(c) Signet ring (d) Ookinete
55. Schuffner's dots occur at which of the following developmental stage of *Plasmodium*?
(a) Schizont (b) Schizozoite
(c) Gametocyte (d) Merozoite
56. Sexual phase in life cycle of *Plasmodium* occurs in
(a) Body cavity of mosquito
(b) Gut of mosquito
(c) Blood of man
(d) Salivary glands of mosquito
57. If all stages of erythrocytic cycle and gametocytes of *P. vivax* are sucked with the blood of a malaria patient by a *Culex* mosquito, then in its body
(a) All stages will be destroyed
(b) Micro and macrogametocytes survive and rest stages are hydrolysed
(c) Only microgametocytes will survive
(d) All stages survive normally without any change
58. Which stages of *Plasmodium* are likely to be found in the stomach of a female *Anopheles*, which has just taken a blood meal from a patient of malaria?
(a) Merozoites, trophozoites and gametocytes
(b) Sporozoites, trophozoites and gametes
(c) Merozoites, gametocytes and zygotes
(d) Gametocytes, ookinetes and gametes
59. Gametocytes of malaria parasite form in
(a) Stomach of female *Anopheles*
(b) Blood of man
(c) Stomach of male *Anopheles*
(d) Salivary gland of *Anopheles*
60. Which stage of malaria parasite escapes digestion in stomach of mosquito?
(a) Merozoite (b) Trophozoite
(c) Gametocytes (d) Sporozoite
61. In the life-cycle of *Plasmodium vivax*, the microgametocyte undergoes exflagellation in the
(a) Erythrocyte of man
(b) Stomach of the female *Anopheles*
(c) Blood plasma of man
(d) Liver cells of man

62. Zygote of which one is motile?
 (a) *Hydra* (b) *Plasmodium*
 (c) *Ascaris* (d) *Pheretima*
63. The size of ookinete of *Plasmodium* is usually
 (a) 13-15 mm length & 5 mm in width
 (b) 12-15 mm length & 3 mm in width
 (c) 15-22 mm length & 3 mm in width
 (d) 25-35 mm length and 5 mm in width
64. Oocysts of *Plasmodium* are found in
 (a) Gut of man
 (b) Stomach wall of mosquito
 (c) Blood of mosquito
 (d) Liver in man
65. Fertilised egg encysted in the stomach wall of mosquito beneath its peritoneal lining is called
 (a) Ookinete (b) Sporocyst
 (c) Oocyst (d) Statocyst
66. Sporozoites of *Plasmodium vivax* are formed in
 (a) Sporoblasts (b) Oocysts
 (c) Gametocytes (d) Spores
67. NMEP stands for
 (a) National Mosquito Eradication Plan
 (b) National Malaria Elimination Programme
 (c) National Malaria Eradication Programme
 (d) National Malaria Elimination Process
68. Spraying of oil upon stagnant water controls malaria, because
 (a) Mosquito larvae cannot breathe
 (b) Water becomes impure for mosquitoes
 (c) Oil kills malarial parasites in mosquitoes
 (d) Specific gravity of water increases
- ☆69. Quinine the remedy for malaria is extracted from
 (a) Bark of *Cinnamon*
 (b) Stem of *Hevea*
 (c) Bark of *Cinchona*
 (d) Leaves of *Ocimum*
70. The drug used against *Plasmodium falciparum* is
 (a) Nivaquine (b) Resochin
 (c) Metakelfin (d) Melubrin
- ☆71. The tough skin surface of *Paramecium* is known as
 (a) Ectoderm (b) Pellicle
 (c) Epidermis (d) Plasmalemma
72. Mode of nutrition in *Paramecium* is
 (a) Holophytic (b) Holozoic
 (c) Saprophytic (d) Saprozoic
- ☆73. Cilia of *Paramecium* are
 (a) Of uniform length
 (b) Much longer on the posterior end
 (c) Much longer on the anterior end
 (d) None of the above
- ☆74. Organelles of defence in *Paramecium* are
 (a) Sporocysts (b) Nematocysts
 (c) Trichocysts (d) Oocysts
75. The *Paramecium* takes its food through
 (a) The oral groove
 (b) The undulating membrane
 (c) The general body surface
 (d) None of the above
- ☆76. In *Paramecium* phenomenon of cyclosis is associated with
 (a) Excretion (b) Respiration
 (c) Locomotion (d) Digestion
77. *Paramecium* contains
 (a) Two micronuclei
 (b) One macro and one, two or more micronuclei
 (c) Two macronuclei
 (d) One micro and one, two or more macronuclei
78. In *Paramecium*, the essential carriers of genetic information are
 (a) Micronucleus
 (b) Macronucleus
 (c) Both macro and micronuclei
 (d) Mitochondria
79. Exchange of gametic material takes place in *Paramecium* during
 (a) Conjugation (b) Binary fission
 (c) Endomixis (d) Encystment
- ☆80. In a weak electrical field *Paramecium*

- (a) Dies
(b) Moves towards cathode
(c) Encysts
(d) Moves towards anode
- ☆81. Who was the first to discover that sleeping sickness is transmitted by tsetse fly?
(a) Edward Jenner (b) Ronald Ross
(c) Sir David Ruce (d) Charles Laveran
82. The vector for causing sleeping sickness in man is
(a) Fire fly (b) Tsetse fly
(c) May fly (d) House fly
83. *Trypanosoma* is transmitted by
(a) Inoculation (b) Contamination
(c) Kissing (d) Contact
- ☆84. Infective stage of *Trypanosoma* introduced by tsetse fly to new host is
(a) Long cylindrical form
(b) Intermediate form
(c) Metacyclic form
(d) Crithidial form
85. *Trypanosoma* is
(a) Polymorphic (b) Facultative
(c) Monogenetic (d) Non-pathogenic
- Phylum Porifera (Pore Bearing Animals)**
- ☆86. Classification of phylum Porifera is based on
(a) Nutrition (b) Locomotion
(c) Spicules (d) Reproduction
87. The *Leucosolenia* sponge is
(a) Solitary, fixed and fresh water
(b) Colonial, fixed and marine
(c) Solitary, fixed and marine
(d) Colonial, fixed and freshwater
88. To which of the following class would you place *Spongilla*?
(a) Calcarea (b) Demospongiae
(c) Hexactinellida (d) Hyalospongia
89. Which cells are found only in sponges?
(a) Amoeboid cells (b) Pigment cells
(c) Choanocytes (d) Gland cells
- ☆90. Cells, which create water current and ingest food in *Leucosolenia* and other sponges
(a) Pinacocytes (b) Choanocytes
(c) Porocytes (d) Trophocytes
91. What is left after a bath sponge disintegrates and dries?
(a) Nerve fibres
(b) Spongin fibres
(c) Calcareous spicules
(d) Siliceous spicules
- ☆92. Middle layer of body wall in sponges is called
(a) Mesoderm (b) Mesenchyme
(c) Mesogloea (d) Mesentery
93. The simplest type of canal system in Porifera is known as
(a) Leucan type (b) Ascon type
(c) Sycon type (d) Radial type
- ☆94. Cavity common to all types of canal system in sponges is
(a) Incurrent canal (b) Excurrent canal
(c) Radial chamber (d) Spongocoel
- ☆95. The path of water in a sponge is
(a) Pinacocytes → choanocytes → enteron → osculum
(b) Dermal ostia → gastral ostia → spongocoel → osculum
(c) Dermal ostia → spongocoel → gastral ostia → osculum
(d) Osculum → spongocoel → choanocytes → ostia
96. If a carmine particle is put on the osculum of a living sponge, it will
(a) Be ingested (b) Rotate
(c) Be thrown away (d) Adhere
97. Nerve cells are NOT found in
(a) Sponges (b) Nematodes
(c) Coelenterates (d) Mosquitoes
- ☆98. Power of regeneration in sponges is due to
(a) Amoebocytes (b) Scleroblasts
(c) Archeocytes (d) Thesocytes
- ☆99. Parenchymula is the larva of
(a) *Hydra* (b) *Pheretima*
(c) *Ascaris* (d) *Leucosolenia*

- ☆100. Boring sponge is
 (a) *Cliona* (b) *Euplectella*
 (c) *Chalina* (d) *Hyalonema*
- ☆101. Which one of the following is a fresh water sponge?
 (a) *Sycon* (b) *Euspongia*
 (c) *Spongilla* (d) *Euplectella*
- ☆102. Zoological name of common bath sponge is
 (a) *Hyalonema* (b) *Euspongia*
 (c) *Euplectella* (d) *Spongilla*
- ☆103. *Euplectella* (Venus's flower basket) is a
 (a) Protozoan (b) Coelenterate
 (c) Porifer (d) Nematode
104. 'Venus Flower Basket' is the name of the dried skeleton of
 (a) *Euspongia* (b) *Spongilla*
 (c) *Euplectella* (d) *Leucoslenia*
105. Which of the following cell type is capable of giving rise to other cell types in sponges?
 (a) Archaeocytes (b) Pinacocytes
 (c) Thesocytes (d) Collencytes
- Phylum Cnidaria or Coelenterata**
- ☆106. The phylum Cnidaria has remained at
 (a) Cellular level of organisation
 (b) Tissue level of organisation
 (c) Organ system level of organisation
 (d) Organ level of organisation
107. The main characteristic of the phylum Cnidaria is the presence of
 (a) Tentacles (b) Hypostome
 (c) Nematocysts (d) Basal disc
108. The characteristic feature of *Hydra* is that it is
 (a) Diploblastic and bilaterally symmetrical
 (b) Diploblastic and radially symmetrical
 (c) Triploblastic and radially symmetrical
 (d) Triploblastic and bilaterally symmetrical
109. The *Hydra* can be called
 (a) Acoelomate
 (b) Coelomate
 (c) Pseudocoelomate
 (d) Haemocoelomate
110. A coelenterate commonly known as 'Fresh water Polyp' is
 (a) *Aurelia* (b) *Hydra*
 (c) *Obelia* (d) *Physalia*
111. Which of the following animals is without sexual medusae?
 (a) *Halistemma* (b) *Hydra*
 (c) *Millepora* (d) *Velella*
- ☆112. An association mutually beneficial to both partners is represented by
 (a) Honeybee and man
 (b) Hydra and waterfleas
 (c) Zoochlorella and hydra
 (d) Earthworm and farmer
113. "Division of Labour" in multicellular animals means
 (a) All functions by a single cell-type
 (b) A function performed jointly by many cells
 (c) Different functions by different cell-types
 (d) Similar functions by different cell-types
114. Number of tentacles in *Hydra* is
 (a) 2-4 (b) 6-10
 (c) 10-40 (d) 30-40
- ☆115. Mesogloea of *Hydra* is
 (a) Acellular and can be crossed by interstitial cells
 (b) Acellular and can not be crossed by interstitial cells
 (c) Cellular and contains mesenchyme cells
 (d) Cellular and gives rise to germ cells
116. The mesogloea of *Hydra* contains
 (a) Nerve cells (b) Sensory cells
 (c) Muscle cells (d) No cells
117. *Hydra* can suddenly contract its body in length with the help of
 (a) Interstitial cells
 (b) Epithelio-muscular cells
 (c) Tentacles
 (d) Cnidocytes
- ☆118. Cells of *Hydra*, which possess flagella and also form pseudopodia, are
 (a) Epithelio-muscular
 (b) Secretory

- (c) Sensory
(d) Endothelio-muscular
119. Which one of the following tissues is totally missing in *Hydra*?
(a) Connective tissue
(b) Muscular tissue
(c) Epithelial tissue
(d) Nervous tissue
120. Cells from which cnidoblasts of *Hydra* are derived
(a) Nerve (b) Epithelio-muscular
(c) Interstitial cells (d) Sensory
121. Nematocysts occur in
(a) Cnidocytes
(b) Endosarc
(c) Epithelio-muscular cells
(d) Ectosarc
- ☆122. Penetrants and stenoteles are names of *Hydra*'s nematocysts. Of these
(a) Penetrants are larger
(b) Penetrants are smaller
(c) Both are the same
(d) Stenoteles are not found in *Hydra*
123. *Hydra* recognises its prey by
(a) Special organs
(b) Chemical stimulus of prey
(c) Nematocyst
(d) Mechanical stimulus of prey
124. The cavity in the body of *Hydra* is
(a) Hydrocoel (b) Coelenteron
(c) Haemocoel (d) Coelom
125. Coelenteron of *Hydra* serves the double purpose of
(a) Digestion and storage
(b) Excretion and locomotion
(c) Digestion and circulation
(d) Circulation and storage
126. Nutritionally *Hydra* is
(a) Saprophytic (b) Insectivorous
(c) Herbivorous (d) Carnivorous
127. Digestion in *Hydra* is
(a) Intracellular
(b) Extracellular
(c) First extracellular and then intracellular
(d) First intracellular and then extracellular
128. The most favourable food of *Hydra* is
(a) Waterfleas (b) Bacteria
(c) Fishes (d) Frog tadpoles
- ☆129. The undigested food in *Hydra* is expelled from
(a) Mouth (b) hypostome
(c) General surface (d) anus
130. *Hydra* sometimes moves upon its tentacles, using them as legs. This is known as
(a) Somersaulting (b) Gliding
(c) Walking (d) Looping
131. *Hydra* respire through
(a) Mesoglea
(b) Pellicle
(c) General body surface
(d) Gastrodermis
- ☆132. Which of these animals has no blood, yet it respire?
(a) Earthworm (b) Toad
(c) Cockroach (d) *Hydra*
133. In *Hydra*, the absence of circulatory system is filled by
(a) Ectoderm (b) Endoderm
(c) Mesoglea (d) Coelenteron
134. The nitrogenous metabolic waste in *Hydra* is mostly
(a) Ammonia is removed from whole surface of body
(b) Urea is removed mainly by tentacles
(c) Urea is removed from whole surface of body
(d) Uric acid is removed from whole surface of body
135. Nervous system was first of all originated in
(a) Leech (b) *Ascaris*
(c) *Hydra* (d) Tapeworm
136. If a *Hydra* has to propagate successfully in a pond, which is going to dry up soon, what method of reproduction, will take place in the animal?
(a) Parthenogenesis (b) Sexual
(c) Budding (d) Sporogony

137. A single mature *Hydra* bears
 (a) One testis and one ovary
 (b) One testis and several ovaries
 (c) Several testes and one ovary
 (d) Either several testes or several ovaries
138. *Hydra* guards against self-fertilisation by being
 (a) Protogynous (b) Protandrous
 (c) Monoecious (d) Hermaphrodite
- ☆139. Who first discovered the regenerative ability of *Hydra*?
 (a) Salim Ali (b) Linnaeus
 (c) Trembley (d) Aristotle
140. If *Hydra* is cut into two pieces, the posterior piece will develop
 (a) Mouth at both ends
 (b) No mouth, pedal disc
 (c) Mouth at posterior and pedal disc at anterior ends
 (d) Mouth at anterior end
- ☆141. *Physalia* the 'Portuguese-man-of-war' belongs to class
 (a) Anthozoa (b) Actinozoa
 (c) Hydrozoa (d) Scyphozoa
- ☆142. Sea anemone belongs to the class
 (a) Scyphozoa (b) Hydrozoa
 (c) Coelenterata (d) Anthozoa
- ☆143. Which one of the following is a Cnidaria?
 (a) Sea cucumber (b) Sea horse
 (c) Sea pen (d) Sea urchin
144. A colonial hydrozoan is
 (a) *Aurelia* (b) *Hydra*
 (c) *Metridium* (d) *Obelia*
- ☆145. 'Organ pipe coral' is
 (a) *Astrea* (b) *Tubipora*
 (c) *Fungia* (d) *Pennatula*
- ☆146. Brain coral is zoologically known as
 (a) *Astrea* (b) *Meandrina*
 (c) *Fungia* (d) *Verella*
147. The scientific name of precious red coral is
 (a) *Tubipora* (b) *Fungia*
 (c) *Corallium* (d) *Hydractinia*
148. A coral island with a central shallow lake is known as
 (a) Atoll (b) Coral reef
 (c) Corallite (d) Lagoon
149. "Portuguese-man-of-war" is a common name for
 (a) A polymorphic colonial cnidarian
 (b) A soldier of first world war
 (c) A solitary cnidarian
 (d) A soldier of Portuguese war

Phylum Ctenophora

150. Which one of the following is commonly known as comb jellies or sea walnuts?
 (a) Ctenophora (b) Cnidaria
 (c) Mollusca (d) Echinodermata
151. Which one of the following organisms possesses eight characteristic comb plates?
 (a) Flatworms (b) Ctenophores
 (c) Coelenterates (d) Sea stars

Phylum Platyhelminthes

152. Flatworms have three tissue layers and only one body cavity-the digestive cavity. They are called
 (a) Pseudoacoelomates
 (b) Acoelomates
 (c) Pseudocoelomates
 (d) Coelomates
153. Platyhelminthes are called as
 (a) Round worms (b) Flat worms
 (c) Blind worms (d) Acorn worms
- ☆154. Platyhelminthes represent an example of
 (a) Cellular grade of organisation
 (b) Tissue grade of organisation
 (c) Organ grade of organisation
 (d) None of the above
155. Members of class Trematoda are commonly called as
 (a) Blood flukes (b) Flatworms
 (c) Flukes (d) Tapeworms
156. Which one of the following is commonly known as pork tapeworm of man?

- (a) *Taenia marginata*
 (b) *Taenia solium*
 (c) *Taenia saginata*
 (d) *Taenia flavopunctata*
157. The adult *Taenia solium* is usually
 (a) 10 metres long and has 1200 proglottids
 (b) 12 metres long and has 1200 proglottids
 (c) 4 metres long and have 800-1000 proglottids
 (d) 4 metres long and has 400-600 proglottids
- ☆158. *Taenia saginata* differs from *T. solium* mainly in absence of
 (a) Scolex
 (b) Hooks upon scolex
 (c) Suckers upon scolex
 (d) None of the these
159. Which of the following has powerful suckers?
 (a) *Taenia solium*
 (b) *Trichinella spiralis*
 (c) *Fasciola hepatica*
 (d) *Ascaris*
- ☆160. Proglottids in tapeworm proliferate
 (a) From the head or scolex
 (b) From a special region of proliferation
 (c) Any where from the body
 (d) From the neck
- ☆161. The proglottids of tapeworm immediately below neck are
 (a) Immature and have under developed gonads
 (b) Mature and contain fertilised eggs only
 (c) Immature and have vitelline glands only
 (d) Mature and have well-developed gonads
- ☆162. Number of gravid proglottids is about
 (a) 200-250 (b) 50-75
 (c) 500 (d) 800-1000
163. The gravid proglottids wriggle out near the surface of faeces so that they may
 (a) Easily be eaten up by sheep
 (b) Easily approach water
 (c) Easily be eaten up by pig
 (d) All of the above
164. Anaerobic respiration is likely to occur in
 (a) Ants (b) Tapeworms
 (c) Echinoderms (d) Earthworms
- ☆165. In phylum Platyhelminthes, the excretory organs are
 (a) Nephridia
 (b) Malpighian tubules
 (c) Flame cells (solenocytes)
 (d) Green glands
166. Parasitic animals have well-developed
 (a) Digestive system
 (b) Respiratory system
 (c) Reproductive system
 (d) All of these
167. Where are the fertilised eggs stored in the mature proglottid of *Taenia*?
 (a) Uterus (b) Embryo sac
 (c) Vagina (d) Oviduct
168. The secondary or intermediate host of *Taenia* is
 (a) Pig (b) Dog
 (c) Man (d) Snail
169. Embryo of *Taenia*, when it comes out from the intestine of man is
 (a) Tetracanth
 (b) Miracidium
 (c) Bladderworm
 (d) Sphere having 6 hooks
- ☆170. The six hooks of the hexacanth stage in the life history of *Taenia* help in
 (a) Sticking to the tongue of the intermediate host
 (b) Boring through the wall of the proglottid to be released on the grass
 (c) Boring through the intestinal wall of the intermediate host
 (d) Anchoring to the intestinal wall of the intermediate host
171. Bladderworm is a stage in the life history of
 (a) Liver fluke (b) Planarian
 (c) Roundworm (d) Tapeworm
172. Beef tapeworm is another name of
 (a) Pork tapeworm (b) *Taenia solium*
 (c) *Taenia saginata* (d) None of the above
173. Intermediate host of *Taenia saginata* is
 (a) Pig (b) Cow
 (c) Dog (d) Man

174. Liver fluke belongs to the class
 (a) Cestoda (b) Nematoda
 (c) Trematoda (d) Turbellaria
- ☆175. The intermediate host in the case of liver fluke is
 (a) Snail (c) Pig
 (b) Man (d) Fly
176. Which of the following stages in the life history of liver fluke infects the primary host?
 (a) Metacercaria (b) Miracidium
 (c) Cercaria (d) Redia
- The primary host (sheep, goat, etc.) gets the infection by grazing on grass, leaves and other vegetation to which metacercarial cysts are attached.
177. The correct sequence of various larvae in liver fluke is
 (a) Miracidium, Sporocyst, Cercaria, Redia, Metacercaria
 (b) Miracidium, Sporocyst, Redia, Cercaria, Metacercaria
 (c) Sporocyst, Redia, Miracidium, Cercaria, Metacercaria
 (d) Cercaria, Sporocyst, Redia, Miracidium, Metacercaria
- ☆178. *Schistosoma* is known as
 (a) Blood fluke (b) Chinese liver fluke
 (c) Dog tapeworm (d) Lung fluke
179. Intermediate host of *Schistosoma* is
 (a) Man (b) Pig
 (c) Cow (d) Snail

Phylum Nematelminthes (Roundworms)

180. All of the following correctly characterise nematodes except that
 (a) They play an important role in decomposition
 (b) They are often parasitic
 (c) They have a pseudocoelom
 (d) They have both circular and longitudinal muscles
181. Phylum Nematelminthes includes these very common organisms, some of which are parasitic and most of which are often found in soil
 (a) Segmented worms
 (b) Flatworms
 (c) Earthworms
 (d) Roundworms
182. Which one of the following cavities is found in Nematelminthes?
 (a) Pseudocoelom (b) Coelenteron
 (c) Spongocoel (d) Coelom
183. The first phylum with complete digestive system was
 (a) Cnidaria (b) Nematoda
 (c) Arthropoda (d) Chordata
- ☆184. Sexual dimorphism is found in
 (a) *Hydra* (b) *Earthworm*
 (c) *Ascaris* (d) *Fasciola*
185. How can male and female *Ascaris* be identified?
 (a) The posterior end of male is straight while that of female is curved
 (b) Anterior end of female is curved while that of male is straight
 (c) Posterior end of male is curved while that of female is straight
 (d) Anterior end of male is curved while that of female is straight
186. Male *Ascaris* is
 (a) Smaller than female
 (b) Larger than female
 (c) Equal in size
 (d) Too small than female
- ☆187. Female *Ascaris* can be distinguished from male by
 (a) Straight posterior part
 (b) Pineal setae
 (c) Shorter in size
 (d) Cloaca
- ☆188. In male *Ascaris* genital pore and anus
 (a) Open through small pores present on the integument
 (b) Open into genital atrium
 (c) Open separately
 (d) Open into cloaca

- ☆189. Female genital pore of *Ascaris* is situated
- In the middle part of body
 - About 1/3 distance from the anterior end of the body midventrally
 - About 1/3 distance from the posterior end of the mid dorsally
 - At the posterior terminal end
190. The cuticle in *Ascaris*, which is an adaptation for parasitism is secreted by
- Epidermis
 - Muscular layer of body wall
 - Syncytium
 - Intestine
191. The excretory system of *Ascaris* is
- T shaped
 - H shaped
 - Z shaped
 - J shaped
192. Excretory organs of *Ascaris* are
- Kidney
 - Flame cell
 - Single excretory cell
 - Nephridia
- ☆193. Male and female *Ascaris* respectively have
- Two testes and two ovaries
 - Two testes and one ovary
 - One testis and two ovaries
 - One testis and one ovary
194. Male reproductive organs of *Ascaris* situated in the posterior half of body is of which kind
- Monodelphic
 - Didelphic
 - Tridelphic
 - Polydelphic
- ☆195. Only the anterior part of the testes is functional in *Ascaris*. Such a gonad is called
- Telogenic
 - Metagenic
 - Didelphic
 - Monorchic
196. Sperms of *Ascaris* are
- Amoeboid
 - Ciliated
 - Flagellar
 - Multiflagellar
197. Find out true statement for *Ascaris*
- A female lays about 200,000 eggs per day
 - Its eggs have thin layer of chitin only
 - Its eggs start division just after their ingestion by man
 - Its eggs are viable only for few days
198. Whose life cycle does not involve an intermediate host?
- Taenia*
 - Fasciola*
 - Ascaris*
 - Plasmodium*
199. In which of the following organ of human body the larvae of *Ascaris* normally show migration?
- Intestinal and blood vessels only
 - Blood vessels of liver only
 - Liver, heart, lungs, pharynx and intestine
 - Heart and liver
200. How many times larva of *Ascaris* moults before becoming an adult?
- Two
 - Three
 - Four
 - Many
201. The route through which developmental stages of *Ascaris* serially pass in man?
- Outside → intestine → liver → heart → lung → intestine → outside
 - Outside → oesophagus → stomach → heart → lung → liver → intestine → outside
 - Outside → mouth → intestine → liver → lung → heart → trachea → outside
 - Outside → trachea → lung → heart → liver → intestine → outside
- ☆202. Filariasis is caused by a type of
- Roundworm
 - Protozoan
 - Insect
 - Tapeworm
203. *Wuchereria bancrofti* is transmitted by
- Tsetse fly
 - Anopheles mosquito
 - Culex mosquito
 - Sandfly

Phylum Annelida

204. Annelids are abundant and successful organisms characterised accurately by all of the following except
- A hydrostatic skeleton
 - Segmentation
 - A cuticle made of chitin
 - Some parasitic forms
205. Earthworm belongs to the class
- Archannelida
 - Polychaeta
 - Oligochaeta
 - Nematoda

206. Body cavity of earthworm is called
 (a) True coelom (b) Pseudocoel
 (c) Acoelom (d) Haemocoel
- ☆207. The number of segments in a mature earthworm is about
 (a) 93-95 (b) 100-120
 (c) 140-150 (d) 200-250
- ☆208. An external girdle like band (clitellum) in a mature earthworm is located & completely surrounds which segments of the body
 (a) 15, 16, 17 (b) 14, 15, 16
 (c) 13, 14, 15 (d) 12,13, 14
209. Locomotion in earthworm is helped by
 (a) Setae
 (b) Coelomic fluid
 (c) Body wall musculature
 (d) All of the above
210. Gizzard in an earthworm serves for
 (a) Secreting slime
 (b) Absorbing digested food
 (c) Excretion
 (d) Crushing food
- ☆211. Chloragogen cells are found in
 (a) Blood of earthworm
 (b) Blood of cockroach
 (c) Coelomic fluid of earthworm
 (d) Body wall of *Leucosolenia*
- ☆212. The blood pigment of earthworms is
 (a) Haemocyanin (b) Haematin
 (c) Cyanin (d) Haemoglobin
213. Blood vascular system of earthworm is of
 (a) Open type (b) Closed type
 (c) Portal type (d) None of these
214. How many hearts are present in the blood vascular system of *Pheretima posthuma*?
 (a) 6 pairs (b) 2 pairs
 (c) 1 pair (d) 4 pairs
215. A skeleton like function during locomotion of *Pheretima posthuma* is performed by
 (a) Blood
 (b) Alimentary canal laden with mud
 (c) Coelomic fluid
 (d) Ventral nerve cord
- ☆216. An organ in earthworm analogous to our kidney is
 (a) Testis (b) Nephridium
 (c) Clitellum (d) Ovary
217. Which is correct about earthworm?
 (a) It has brain but no head
 (b) It secretes cocoon around unfertilised egg
 (c) It has no locomotory organs
 (d) It can crawl on smooth surface easily
- ☆218. Clitellum of *Pheretima* is primarily concerned with
 (a) Copulation
 (b) Production of cocoons
 (c) Excretion
 (d) Burrowing
219. Which of the following statements is true for *Pheretima*?
 (a) It is a dioecious animal with distinct sexual dimorphism
 (b) In it copulation occurs at night in burrow during rainy season
 (c) It can copulate throughout the year whenever it rains
 (d) It cannot travel both backwards and forwards
220. Presence of earthworms at a certain place is easily indicated by
 (a) Conical
 (b) Heaps of small rounded pellets of soil
 (c) Spiral coils of cast skin
 (d) Holes in the ground
221. Which of the following is South Indian earthworm?
 (a) *Pheretima* (b) *Megascolex*
 (c) *Pontebdella* (d) *Lumbricus*

Phylum Mollusca (Soft Bodied and Shelled Animals)

222. Molluscs are
 (a) Diploblastic and coelomate
 (b) Triploblastic and acoelomate
 (c) Triploblastic and pseudocoelomate
 (d) Triploblastic and coelomate

223. Molluscs are
 (a) Annulated animals
 (b) Metamerically segmented animals
 (c) Unsegmented animals
 (d) Having only head and trunk
224. All molluscs share the following except
 (a) A muscular foot
 (b) A visceral mass
 (c) A mantle
 (d) An open circulatory system
225. Which one of the animals does not have a segmented body?
 (a) Tapeworm (b) Glow worm
 (c) Earthworm (d) Ship worm
226. Foot is modified into arms or tentacles attached to the head in
 (a) Gastropoda (b) Pelecypoda
 (c) Cephalopoda (d) none of the above
- ☆227. To which class does slug (*Limax*) belong?
 (a) Gastropoda (b) Pelecypoda
 (c) Cephalopoda (d) None of the above
- ☆228. Where would you place *Nautilus* in?
 (a) Arthropoda (b) Echinodermata
 (c) Mollusca (d) Porifera
- ☆229. Tusk shell is a
 (a) Tooth of an elephant
 (b) Mollusc
 (c) None of the above
 (d) Both of the above
230. A pearl oyster belongs to class
 (a) Mollusca (b) Bivalvia
 (c) Scaphopoda (d) Gastropoda
231. What is the scientific name of the Indian pearl oyster, which is known for yielding precious pearls?
 (a) *Sepia* (b) *Pinctada vulgaris*
 (c) *Solen* (d) *Pila globosa*
232. Which of the following is a common fresh water apple snail?
 (a) *Unio* (b) *Pila*
 (c) *Aplysia* (d) *Sepia*
- ☆233. *Octopus* belongs to class
 (a) Mollusca (b) Pelecypoda
 (c) Arthropoda (d) Cephalopoda
234. Which one of the following is an amphibious mollusc?
 (a) *Nautilus*
 (b) *Octopus* (devilfish)
 (c) *Pila* (apple snail)
 (d) *Limax* (grey slug)
- ☆235. Sea hare is
 (a) *Aplysia* (b) *Pila*
 (c) *Teredo* (d) *Sepia*
- ☆236. A wood-boring mollusc is
 (a) *Patella* (b) *Teredo*
 (c) *Limax* (d) *Chiton*
- ☆237. How many arms are present in *Sepia*?
 (a) 6 (b) 8
 (c) 10 (d) 12
- ☆238. Which of the following is the part of the epidermis of a mollusc that typically secretes the shell?
 (a) Osphradium (b) Mantle
 (c) Ctenidium (d) Odontophore
239. Common name of *Octopus* is
 (a) Cuttle fish (b) Devil fish
 (c) Flying squid (d) Squid
240. Which mollusc is the largest invertebrate?
 (a) Giant clam (b) Giant snail
 (c) Giant squid (d) Giant octopus
241. Shell is absent in
 (a) *Pila*
 (b) *Sepia*
 (c) *Octopus*
 (d) Clams, mussels and oysters
242. What is the name of class to which pearl oyster belong ?
 (a) Scaphopoda (b) Gastropoda
 (c) Pelecypoda (d) Cephalopoda
243. The elephant tusk shell is
 (a) *Cypraea* (b) *Dentalium*
 (c) *Limax* (d) *Nautilus*

- ☆244. The rasping organ, radula is found in
 (a) *Unio* (b) *Pila*
 (c) *Mytilus* (d) *Loligo*
- ☆245. In *Unio* the respiratory organs are
 (a) Ctenidia (b) Book lungs
 (c) Pulmonary sac (d) Trachea
246. Glochidium larva is that of
 (a) Bivalvia (b) Cephalopoda
 (c) Gastropoda (d) All molluscs
247. Trochophore larva is the characteristic of
 (a) Annelida (b) Mollusca
 (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of the above

Phylum Arthropoda

248. Which one is the biggest phylum in regard to the number of species?
 (a) Protozoa (b) Platyhelminthes
 (c) Arthropoda (d) Chordata
249. An arthropod has all the following characteristics except
 (a) Bilateral symmetry
 (b) Pseudocoelom
 (c) Three embryonic germ layers
 (d) Protostome development
250. Among the invertebrates, arthropods are unique in possessing
 (a) A notochord (b) Ventral nerve cords
 (c) Open circulation (d) Jointed appendages
251. The presence or absence of mandibles can be used to distinguish between
 (a) Insects and centipedes
 (b) Insects and crustaceans
 (c) Insects and millipedes
 (d) Insects and spiders
252. The possession of two pairs of antennae will distinguish
 (a) Spiders from insects
 (b) Crustaceans from insects
 (c) Millipedes from centipedes
 (d) Insects from centipedes
253. Cockroach is an insect because it has
 (a) Wings (b) Six legs
 (c) Compound eyes (d) Trachea
- ☆254. *Periplaneta americana* differs from *Blatta orientalis* in
 (a) Well developed wings on the body
 (b) Wingless body
 (c) Only one pair of wings is developed
 (d) Only two pairs of wings are developed
255. Lobsters, crayfish and crabs are
 (a) Isopods (b) Copepods
 (c) Decapods (d) Diplopoda
256. Crayfish is
 (a) Crustacean (b) Edible fish
 (c) Poisonous fish (d) Mammal
 Crayfish is the customary word for a small lobster-like freshwater crustacean.
257. What is common in both *Culex* and *Anopheles*?
 (a) Both sit obliquely while resting on a plane
 (b) Both have dark spotted wings
 (c) Both have three pairs of legs, in which the last pair is held up in the air while sitting
 (d) Both lay eggs in rafts
- ☆258. The mouthparts of mosquito are of
 (a) Siphoning type
 (b) Piercing and sucking type
 (c) Sponging type
 (d) Cutting and chewing type
259. A distinct thorax does not occur in
 (a) Cockroach (b) Centipede
 (c) Whale (d) Silkworm
- ☆260. The number of segments in centipede is about
 (a) 100 (b) 50
 (c) 25 (d) 30
261. Character common in spider, cockroach and centipede is
 (a) Compound eyes (b) Book lungs
 (c) Green glands (d) Jointed legs
262. The class Arachnida is characterised by
 (a) Presence of nymphal stage
 (b) Absence of metamorphosis
 (c) Viviparous habit
 (d) Presence of metamorphosis

263. Which one of the following stages is necessary in the life cycle of an animal in which complete metamorphosis occurs?
 (a) Adult (b) Egg
 (c) Larva (d) All of these
- ☆264. Complete metamorphosis occurs in
 (a) Bug (b) Grasshopper
 (c) Silverfish (d) Butterfly
265. Locusts are closely related to
 (a) Moths (b) Beetles
 (c) Butterflies (d) Grasshoppers
266. Which one of these is an arachnid?
 (a) Bug (b) Beetle
 (c) Scorpion (d) Wasp
- ☆267. The insect, which lays eggs in water, is
 (a) Butterfly (b) Housefly
 (c) Dragonfly (d) Sandfly
268. A scout bee, finding a new food source, communicates its location to other bees and
 (a) Cannot communicate the direction of the food source
 (b) Can communicate direction of food source by round dance
 (c) Can communicate direction of the food source by tail-wagging dance
 (d) Can communicate direction of food source by round as well as tail-wagging dances
269. In bees, dance is meant for
 (a) Reproduction
 (b) Visiting the source of food
 (c) Communication
 (d) Killing foreign beings
270. Which character is found only in Arthropoda?
 (a) Segmentation of body
 (b) Ventral nerve cord
 (c) Nephridia
 (d) Chitinous exoskeleton
- ☆271. Mature larva of housefly is
 (a) Maggot (b) Wiggler
 (c) Grub (d) Caterpillar
- ☆272. Green glands are found in
 (a) Scorpion (b) Moth
 (c) Cray fish (d) Spider
273. The worker honeybee normally lives for about
 (a) 30 days (b) 90 days
 (c) 10 days (d) 15 days
274. Common about silk, lac and honey is that these are
 (a) Secretions of plants
 (b) Products of insects
 (c) Products of wingless insects
 (d) Products of social insects
275. Silk is produced by
 (a) Cocoon (b) Adult moth
 (c) Larva (d) Both (b) and (c)
276. Which of the following members of the class Arachnida are primarily parasitic?
 (a) Spiders (b) Ticks and mites
 (c) Trilobites (d) Scorpions

Phylum Echinodermata (*Spiny Animals*)

277. Echinoderms show following characteristics
 (a) Smooth skin and radial symmetry
 (b) Spiny skin and bilateral symmetry
 (c) Spiny skin and radial symmetry
 (d) Spiny skin and asymmetry
278. An animal with unsegmented coelom, superficial radial symmetry and bilateral symmetrical larva belongs to
 (a) Arthropoda (b) Mollusca
 (c) Echinodermata (d) Annelida
279. Which one of the following is NOT applicable for Echinodermata?
 (a) Marine (b) Madreporite
 (c) Podia (d) Bilateral symmetry
280. Which of the following phyla is found only in seawater?
 (a) Protozoa (b) Porifera
 (c) Coelenterata (d) Echinodermata
281. Which of these Phyla has the greatest evolutionary similarity to Phylum Chordata?
 (a) Porifera (b) Annelida
 (c) Mollusca (d) Echinodermata

282. Skeleton of Echinoderms is
 (a) Calcareous (b) Suberised
 (c) Siliceous (d) Chitinous
283. Which one of the following is an Echinoderm?
 (a) Cuttle fish (b) Jelly fish
 (c) Silver fish (d) Starfish
284. Starfish belongs to
 (a) Elasmobranchii (b) Cetacea
 (c) Teleostomi (d) Asterozoa
285. *Antedon* belongs to class
 (a) Echinodermata (b) Echinozoa
 (c) Crinozoa (d) Ophiurozoa
286. To which class do sea lilies belong?
 (a) Asterozoa (b) Echinozoa
 (c) Crinozoa (d) Holothurozoa
287. The members of class Holothurozoa are commonly called as
 (a) Sea cucumbers (b) Sea lilies
 (c) Sea stars (d) Sea urchins
- ★288. Sea cucumbers are
 (a) Scavengers (b) Predators
 (c) Parasites (d) Filter feeders
289. Arms, spines and pedicellariae are absent in
 (a) Sea urchin (b) Sea star
 (c) Sea lily (d) Sea cucumber
- ★290. To which class does brittle star belong?
 (a) Asterozoa (b) Holothurozoa
 (c) Ophiurozoa (d) Crinozoa
291. In which class arms are absent?
 (a) Asterozoa
 (b) Echinozoa
 (c) Holothurozoa
 (d) Holothurozoa and Echinozoa
- ★292. Axial gland is the other name of heart in
 (a) Molluscs (b) Echinoderms
 (c) Crustaceans (d) Annelids
- ★293. Starfishes crawl by means of
 (a) Arms (b) Muscular foot
 (c) Tube feet (d) Parapodia
294. Nervous system in echinoderms is characterised by the absence of
 (a) Radial nerves (b) Circumoral ring
 (c) Brain (d) All of the above
295. The regeneration abilities of echinoderms are
 (a) Slight (b) Moderate
 (c) Phenomenal (d) Occasional
- ★296. Minute pincers formed of calcareous ossicles embedded in the skins of starfish are
 (a) Actinostomes (b) Madreporites
 (c) Pedicellariae (d) Tube feet
297. The oral or actinal face in starfish is directed
 (a) Downwards and is lighter in colour
 (b) Upwards and is darker in colour
 (c) Downwards and is darker in colour
 (d) Upwards and is lighter in colour
298. The side of an animal away from mouth in those animals which have no definite dorsal and ventral surfaces, is called
 (a) Oral (b) Aboral
 (c) Areolar (d) Orthospiral
- ★299. What is the term used for a porous opening or filter through which water enters the hydrocoel of an echinoderm?
 (a) Actinostome (b) Madreporite
 (c) Pedicellaria (d) Tube feet
300. One of the five bands on which the tube feet are borne on the lower surface of a starfish is called
 (a) Ambulacrum (b) Pedicellaria
 (c) Madreporite (d) Actinostome
301. The Aristotle's lantern of Echinoid is an apparatus that functions as
 (a) Excretory (b) Masticatory
 (c) Respiratory (d) Reproductive
302. Which one is the larva of starfish?
 (a) Bipinnaria (b) Nauplius
 (c) Glochidium (d) Trochophore
- ★303. Which one is a fixed larva?
 (a) Brachiolaria (b) Doliolaria
 (c) Pentacrinoid (d) Pluteus
- ★304. The Pluteus larva of Echinodermata belongs to the class
 (a) Holothurozoa (b) Ophiurozoa
 (c) Echinozoa (d) Asterozoa

305. Which is unrelated?
 (a) Sea cucumber (b) Sea star
 (c) Sea urchin (d) Sea squid

Phylum Chordata (Chordates)

306. Chordates are distinguished from non-chordates by the presence of
 (a) Brain
 (b) Dorsal tubular hollow nerve cord
 (c) Ventral nerve cord
 (d) Dorsal nerve cord
- ✧307. Chordates and Echinoderm are called deuterostomes because in both of them
 (a) Mouth develops from the blastopore
 (b) Anus develops from the blastopore
 (c) There is radial symmetry
 (d) Origin of coelom is similar
308. The greatest evolutionary change enabling the land vertebrates to be completely free from water habitat is the development of
 (a) Four legs
 (b) Four chambered heart
 (c) Internal fertilisation
 (d) Lungs

Super Class Agnatha (Jawless Vertebrate)

Class Cyclostomata

- ✧309. Which of the following statements is NOT true of jawless fishes in the super class Agnatha?
 (a) They have notochords throughout their lives
 (b) They are known as cyclostomes
 (c) They have bony skeletons
 (d) They include hagfish and lamprey
- ✧310. Ammocoete larva belongs to
 (a) *Petromyzon* (b) *Myxine*
 (c) *Amphioxus* (d) *Balanoglossus*
- ✧311. *Petromyzon* attaches to the host body with the help of
 (a) Hooks (b) Suckers
 (c) Suckers & hooks (d) Suctorial mouth

Fishes

312. Which of the following characters does not belong to fishes?
 (a) Four chambered heart
 (b) Exoskeleton of scales, and mesonephric kidneys
 (c) Ten pairs of cranial nerves
 (d) Respiration by gills
313. *Lateral line sensory organs* are mainly characteristic of
 (a) Amphibians (b) Aquatic birds
 (c) Fishes (d) Aquatic mammals
314. In India largest aquarium is situated at
 (a) Bombay (b) Delhi
 (c) Madras (d) Calcutta

Class Chondrichthyes

- ✧315. Elasmobranchii is the group, which includes
 (a) Bony fishes
 (b) Lung fishes
 (c) Cartilaginous fishes
 (d) Hag fishes
- ✧316. An example of Elasmobranchii fish is
 (a) *Protopterus* (b) *Labeo*
 (c) *Scolidon* (d) Hag fish
317. Heart pumps only impure blood in case of
 (a) Shark (b) Whale
 (c) Lizard (d) Frog
318. Which one of the following is an example of viviparous animal?
 (a) Amphibians (b) Bony fish
 (c) Fish (d) Shark

Osteichthyes — Bony Fishes

- ✧319. Which one of the following is a true fish?
 (a) Silver fish (b) Flying fish
 (c) Cray fish (d) Whale
- ✧320. What is air bladder?
 (a) Larva of *Taenia solium*
 (b) Swimming organ of amphibians
 (c) Hydrostatic or respiratory organ of teleost fishes
 (d) Excretory organ of teleost fishes

- ☆321. Which of the following is a true fish?
 (a) Sea horse (b) Sea hare
 (c) Sea mouse (d) Sea cow
- ☆322. A living fossil is an animal, which has NOT undergone much change during the course of evolution and is endemic. Which of the following fish is cited as an example of living fossil?
 (a) *Labeo* (b) *Protopterus*
 (c) *Amia* (d) *Anabas*
323. The three living lung fishes namely *Protopterus*, *Lepidosiren* and *Neoceratodus* are respectively distributed in which countries of the world?
 (a) Africa, South America and Australia
 (b) Africa, Australia and Japan
 (c) South America, England and Africa
 (d) South America, India and Africa

Class Amphibians

324. Which of the following are the first tetrapod vertebrates?
 (a) Pisces (b) Reptiles
 (c) Birds (d) Amphibians
325. Which of the following traits is NOT characteristic of amphibians?
 (a) Usually requires water for reproduction
 (b) Amniote egg
 (c) Skin used as supplementary respiratory organ
 (d) Thin, scaleless skin
326. All the limbs of a tetrapod are nearly equal in size and similar in shape with a membranous skin between the fingers. What would be the chief method of movement?
 (a) Gliding (b) Jumping
 (c) Crawling (d) Flying
327. In which of the following habitat amphibians are usually NOT found?
 (a) Marine water
 (b) Terrestrial
 (c) Fresh water & terrestrial
 (d) Fresh water
328. Which of the following is a “tree frog”?
 (a) *Hyla* (b) *Alytes*
 (c) *Pipa* (d) *Bufo*
329. Salamander is a
 (a) Annelid (b) Mollusc
 (c) Amphibian (d) Bird
330. Neck is absent in frog. This helps frog in
 (a) Jumping on ground
 (b) Swimming in water
 (c) Catching prey
 (d) Respiration
331. The upper eyelid of frog is
 (a) Thick and immovable
 (b) Thick and movable
 (c) Transparent and immovable
 (d) Transparent and movable
- ☆332. Harderian glands are found in
 (a) Cockroach (b) Man
 (c) *Pheretima* (d) Frog
333. Lateral line system found in fishes has been lost in amphibia because of
 (a) Occurrence of metamorphosis in amphibia
 (b) Evolution of terrestrial habit
 (c) Change over to herbivorous feeding
 (d) Development of sturdy legs
334. If an ‘axolotl larva’ is placed in water containing sufficient iodine then
 (a) Its skin pigmentation will change
 (b) It will start metamorphosis
 (c) It remains as usual without any change
 (d) Larva will die soon

Class Reptilia

- ☆335. The number of cranial nerves in a reptile is
 (a) 8 pairs (b) 12 pairs
 (c) 10 pairs (d) 20 pairs
336. Most favourable land adaptation for reptiles is
 (a) Moist skin
 (b) Scales on body
 (c) Pulmonary respiration
 (d) None of the above

- ☆337. Which of the following animal belongs to order Chelonia of class Reptilia?
 (a) Chelone (b) *Trionyx*
 (c) *Testudo* (d) All of the above
- ☆338. Which of the following animal is poikilothermic?
 (a) Chelone (b) Ostrich
 (c) Hippopotamus (d) Parrot
- ☆339. Which of the following are exclusively marine?
 (a) Terrapins
 (b) Tortoises
 (c) Terrapins and turtles
 (d) Turtles
- ☆340. Which of the following has no teeth in its mouth?
 (a) Tortoise (b) Crocodile
 (c) *Hemidactylus* (d) *Draco*
- ☆341. Which of the following is a poisonous lizard?
 (a) *Chameleon* (b) *Draco*
 (c) *Heloderma* (d) *Varanus*
- ☆342. A flying lizard is
 (a) *Varanus* (b) Gecko
 (c) *Draco* (d) Chameleon
- ☆343. Indicate non-poisonous animal from the following
 (a) *Naja* (b) *Varanus*
 (c) *Bungarus* (d) Viper
- ☆344. The glass snake is a
 (a) Limbless amphibian
 (b) Limbless lizard
 (c) White snake
 (d) Limbless fish
345. Which one of the following is out of place?
 (a) Coral snake (b) Glass snake
 (c) Sea snake (d) Rattle snake
346. Movement of snake is helped by
 (a) Ribs (b) Head
 (c) Tail (d) Reduced ribs
- ☆347. The fangs of poisonous snakes that inject the venom are located on the
 (a) Quadrate bone (b) Parietal bone
 (c) Maxilla (d) Mandible
348. Moulting of skin in snakes is done of
 (a) Cornified cells
 (b) Epidermis
 (c) Stratum germinativum
 (d) Dermis
349. Which one of the following is poisonous?
 (a) *Naja* (b) Rat snake
 (c) Python (d) Double mouth snake
- ☆350. Laterally compressed tail is present in
 (a) Krait (b) *Hydrophis*
 (c) Russels viper (d) Cobra
351. Which one of following is a viviparous snake?
 (a) Cobra (b) Krait
 (c) Viper (d) Rat snake
- ☆352. Venom of cobra effects on
 (a) Respiratory system
 (b) Nervous system
 (c) Excretory system
 (d) Digestive system
353. Which of the following snakes has vestiges of hind limbs?
 (a) *Hydrophis* (b) Python
 (c) *Eryx* (d) Viper
- ☆354. Which of the following is a non-poisonous snake?
 (a) Cobra (b) *Eryx*
 (c) Viper (d) Krait
- ☆355. *Typhlops* is a
 (a) Blind snake (b) Glass snake
 (c) Sea snake (d) Tree snake
356. The urinary bladder is absent in
 (a) Chameleon (b) Snake and crocodile
 (c) Snake (d) Wall lizard

Class Aves

357. Which one is characteristic for birds?
 (a) They are flying animals
 (b) They are warm-blooded
 (c) They are bipedal and have feathers
 (d) They are quadruped and have scales

358. "Birds are glorified reptiles" statement given by
 (a) Darwin (b) Huxley
 (c) Lamarck (d) Mendel
359. These are absent in the modern birds
 (a) Scales (b) Feathers
 (c) Teeth (d) None of the above
360. Which of the following is a characteristic feature of birds?
 (a) Four chambered heart
 (b) Pneumatic bones
 (c) Hollow nerve cord
 (d) Large eyes
361. Which of the following characters represent flight adaptation of birds?
 (a) Bones are pneumatic
 (b) Sternum has keel for attachment of flight muscles
 (c) Fore limbs are modified into wings
 (d) All of the above
- ☆362. The sound-producing organ in singing bird is
 (a) Vocal sacs (b) Syrinx
 (c) Larynx (d) Synsacrum
363. A pigeon in the absence of down feathers will NOT be able to
 (a) Fly for long distance
 (b) Protect against ectoparasites
 (c) Exhibit secondary sexual dimorphism
 (d) Keep the body warm
- ☆364. In pigeon, which of the following glands secretes the milk in both sexes?
 (a) Liver (b) Gizzard glands
 (c) Crop glands (d) Salivary glands
365. Large and well-developed sternum with keel, in a bird suggests
 (a) Inability to fly
 (b) Fast running adaptation
 (c) Strong flying ability
 (d) Fast swimming adaptation
366. Birds have
 (a) One right aortic arch
 (b) One left aortic arch
 (c) One poorly developed and other fully developed
 (d) Both are fully developed
367. Birds differ from reptiles in which one of the following character?
 (a) Skin has scales
 (b) They are vertebrates
 (c) There is regulation of body temperature
 (d) They lay eggs
- ☆368. The wishbone of the birds is derived from
 (a) Hind limb (b) Pelvic girdle
 (c) Pectoral girdle (d) Skull
369. A bird has a very thin pointed beak, can you think that this bird is a
 (a) Honey sucking (b) Pollen eating
 (c) Carnivore (d) Seed eater
370. The adaptations of carnivorous birds are
 (a) The possession of long sharp claws
 (b) The ability to make lightning-fast swoops
 (c) The possession of sharp and hooked beaks
 (d) Ability to sing well
371. The aquatic birds have
 (a) Webbed feet (b) Long legs
 (c) Sharp claws (d) Oily feathers
- ☆372. The flightless birds Rhea, Kiwi, & Emu respectively belong to which countries?
 (a) South America, New Zealand and Australia
 (b) Africa, Australia & New Zealand
 (c) North America, Japan & Africa
 (d) Africa, Australia and Japan
373. What is the zoological name of Indian peacock, the national bird?
 (a) *Passer domesticus*
 (b) *Pavo cristatus*
 (c) *Psittaculla eupatria*
 (d) *Columba livia*
- ☆374. Which of these birds cannot fly?
 (a) Peacock (b) Duck
 (c) Emu (d) Stroke

Class Mammalia

375. Which is the class of phylum Chordata to which bat belongs?
(a) Mammalia (b) Chiroptera
(c) Prototheria (d) Aves
376. Chief features of mammals, which distinguish them from other vertebrates, are
(a) Hair and oviparity
(b) Mammary glands, hairs on skin and diaphragm
(c) Pinna and teeth
(d) Teeth and mammary glands
377. The most important advancement of mammal over reptile is
(a) The erythrocytes have become enucleated
(b) Presence of thick fur of hairs preventing the heat loss of the body
(c) Presence of placenta, vascular connection between mother & foetus
(d) Presence of diaphragm separating thoracic and abdominal cavities
378. To which of the taxonomic groups does whale belong?
(a) Fishes (b) Reptilia
(c) Mammalia (d) Arthropoda
379. The similarity between giraffe, rabbit, camel, bat and whale is that all of them have
(a) Nucleated RBC
(b) Four chambered stomach
(c) Seven cervical vertebrae
(d) Eucleated RBC
380. What is the reason for the long neck of a camel?
(a) Increase in the number of cervical vertebrae
(b) Elongation of cervical vertebrae
(c) Additional muscle pads between the vertebrae
(d) Additional bony plates between the vertebrae
381. Whale, monkey and bat have seven cervical vertebrae. Which one of the following animals would have the same number of cervical vertebrae?
(a) Giraffe (b) Crocodile
(c) Shark (d) Ostrich
382. A common cloacal chamber is found in
(a) Prototherians (b) Marsupials
(c) Eutherians (d) All mammals
383. Prototherian have evolved from
(a) Birds (b) Reptiles
(c) Eutherians (d) Amphibians
384. Monotremata is a group of animals that includes
(a) Sponges with single body opening
(b) Mammals with single cloacal opening
(c) Insects with single functional spiracle
(d) Reptiles with single urinogenital aperture
- ☆385. Which of the following is an egg-laying mammal?
(a) Kangaroo (b) Spiny anteater
(c) Bat (d) Hedgehog
386. Egg laying mammals are found in
(a) India (b) South America
(c) Africa (d) Australia
387. Which is a connecting link on the basis of anatomy?
(a) Archaeopteryx between reptiles and mammals
(b) Duck-billed platypus between reptiles and mammals
(c) Lung fish between amphibians and birds
(d) Seymouria between reptiles and birds
388. Eggs are covered by leathery shells in
(a) Birds (b) Amphibians
(c) Snakes (d) Prototherians
389. Whose egg is smallest among the vertebrates?
(a) Frog (b) Mammal
(c) Bird (d) Shark
390. Hedgehog is included under
(a) Prototheria (b) Eutheria
(c) Reptilia (d) Aves
- ☆391. Eutherians are characterised by
(a) Skin with glands
(b) True placentation
(c) Hairy skin
(d) Locomotory hindlimbs

392. *Homo sapiens* belong to order called
 (a) Chiroptera (b) Primates
 (c) Rodentia (d) Cetacea
393. Which one of the following groups, is of bovine animals?
 (a) Horse, Rhino, Zebra, Donkey
 (b) Goat, Deer, Bison, Sheep
 (c) Tiger, Lion, Cat, Dog
 (d) Dolphin, Porpoise, Whale, Sea Cow
394. The biggest living creatures in the world belongs to
 (a) Echinodermata (b) Mammals
 (c) Reptiles (d) Birds
- ★395. Members of order Rodentia have
 (a) Long incisors (b) Small incisors
 (c) Long canines (d) Long molars
396. In India the wild ass (*Asinus hemionus*) is commonly found in
 (a) Garhwal Himalayas
 (b) Thar Desert
 (c) Plateau Ladakh
 (d) Rann of Kutch
- ★397. The carnivorous mammals like cats, lions, panther, etc walk silently and swiftly, and this kind of locomotion is called as
 (a) Digitigrade locomotion
 (b) Plantigrade locomotion
 (c) Unguligrade locomotion
 (d) None of these
- ★398. Carnassial teeth are found in
 (a) Herbivorous mammals to masticate the food
 (b) Dog & cat for tearing the flesh
 (c) Dog & cat for crushing bones & cutting tough tendons
 (d) Poisonous snakes to inject venom
- ★399. In one of the following a radar system is present to locate the position of food?
 (a) Bat (b) Tiger
 (c) Cat (d) Rat
400. The order Cetacea includes
 (a) Monkey, gorilla and man
 (b) Whale, dolphin and porpoise
 (c) Hippopotamus, pig and giraffe
 (d) Dog, cat and lion
401. All mammals have hair except in the order
 (a) Cetacea (b) Chiroptera
 (c) Rodentia (d) Primates
402. *Equus* rests the weight of its body on
 (a) Only three digits (b) Only four digits
 (c) All five digits (d) Only one digit
403. *Rhino* in India is found in
 (a) Jim Corbett National Park
 (b) Parihara Lake Sanctuary
 (c) Kaziranga Sanctuary
 (d) Kanha National Park
404. The National mammal of India is
 (a) *Panthera tigris* (b) *Leo panthera*
 (c) *Elephas indica* (d) *Pavo cristatus*
405. Lions in India are now found in
 (a) Jim Corbett National park
 (b) The jungles of Madhya Pradesh
 (c) The forests of Western Ghats
 (d) Gir forests

Selected Questions from Past Years' Papers

Tick (✓) the most appropriate answer(s) among the following.

406. Which is a flightless bird ?
 (a) Albatross (b) Emu
 (c) Crane (d) Flamingo
[CET Chd., 2000]
407. Which is NOT characteristic of all chordates?
 (a) Dorsal nerve cord
 (b) Diaphragm between thorax and abdomen
 (c) Coelom
 (d) Pharyngeal gill slits
[CBSE PMT, 2000]
408. Which one is connecting link between echinoderms and chordates?
 (a) *Peripatus* (b) *Balanoglossus*
 (c) *Archaeopteryx* (d) None of the above
[Haryana PMT, 2000]

- ☆409. Development which freed land vertebrates from water was
 (a) Four appendages
 (b) Four chambered heart
 (c) Lungs
 (d) Cleidoic eggs
[MP PMT, 2000]
410. Which is true?
 (a) All living members of class Cyclostomata are parasites on some fishes
 (b) There are about 2000 species in the class Osteichthyes
 (c) *Cliona* belongs to subphylum Cephalochordata
 (d) Arthropods are diploblastic animals
[Kerala, 2000]
411. Opening of rectum in frog is called
 (a) Coccyx (b) Cloaca
 (c) Anus (d) None of the above
[CBSE PMT, 2000]
412. *Ophiosaurus* belongs to
 (a) Amphibia (b) Pisces
 (c) Reptilia (d) Aves
[Bihar PMT, 2001]
413. Which one is correct pairing ?
 (a) *Hydra* – Anthozoa
 (b) *Paramecium* - Arachnida
 (c) *Plasmodium* - Sporozoa
 (d) *Amoeba* - Ciliata
[Manipal, 2001]
414. Which one represents class Mastigophora ?
 (a) *Paramecium* (b) *Amoeba*
 (c) *Monocystis* (d) *Trypanosoma*
[MP PMT, 2001]
415. Black water fever is caused by
 (a) *Plasmodium malariae*
 (b) *P. ovale*
 (c) *P. falciparum*
 (d) *P. vivax*
[CPMT, 2001]
416. Spicules of silica occur in
 (a) *Sycon* (b) *Hyalonema*
 (c) *Leucosolenia* (d) *Grantia*
[APMEE, 2001]
417. Which is a wrong combination?
 (a) Haemocyanin - Prawn
 (b) Haemoglobin in mammals - RBC
 (c) Haemoglobin in plasma - *Pheretima*
 (d) Haemozoin - *Plasmodium cytoplasm*
[AIIMS, 2001]
418. A post-anal tail is found in
 (a) Scorpion (b) Earthworm
 (c) Snake (d) *Lepisma*
[CBSE PMT, 2001]
419. Cysticercus of *Taenia* develops in
 (a) Man (b) Goat
 (c) Sheep (d) Pig
[AFMC, 2001]
420. An ovoviviparous parasite is
 (a) *Taenia* (b) *Wuchereria*
 (c) *Ascaris* (d) *Plasmodium*
[AP MEE, 2001]
- ☆421. What is *Hymenolepis nana*?
 (a) Dog tapeworm
 (b) Dwarf tapeworm of man
 (c) Pork tapeworm
 (d) Dead man's finger
[APMEE, 2001]
422. External segmentation is absent but internal segmentation is present in
 (a) Polychaeta (b) Oligochaeta
 (c) Archiannelida (d) Hirudinea
[APMEE, 2001]
423. Which one of the following is a pseudocoelomate?
 (a) Leech (b) Liver fluke
 (c) Hookworm (d) Jelly fish
[DPMT, 2001]
424. Animals with metameric segmentation, bilateral symmetry and closed circulatory system belong to phylum

- (a) Echinodermata (b) Annelida
(c) Arthropoda (d) Mollusca
[AMU, 2001]
425. *Ancylostoma* infection spreads through
(a) Contaminated food
(b) Kissing
(c) Skin
(d) Blood
[AFMC, 2001]
426. In frog, jelly around the eggs is deposited
(a) In water after fertilization
(b) In water during fertilization
(c) In the oviduct
(d) In the ovary
[BHU, 2001]
427. Amphiblastula is larva of
(a) *Leucosolenia* (b) *Sycon*
(c) *Hydra* (d) *Planaria*
[AFMC, 2001]
428. In *Pheretima* coelomic fluid contains
(a) Dissolved haemoglobin
(b) Dissolved RBC
(c) Broken WBC
(d) Watery plasma
[BHU, 2001]
429. Skull is diapsid in
(a) Crocodile, turtle and seymouria
(b) Natrix, draco and turtle
(c) Calotes, cobra and varanosaurus
(d) Sphenodon, crocodile and viper
[MP PMT, 2001]
430. Blood glands of earthworm take part in
(a) Formation of red blood corpuscles
(b) Formation of phagocytes
(c) Maintenance of blood volume
(d) Maintenance of blood circulation
[APMEE, 2001]
431. Notochord occurs all through the length of body and throughout life in
(a) Hemichordata (b) Urochordata
(c) Cephalochordata (d) Vertebrata
[APMEE, 2001]
432. What is infective stage of Plasmodium that infects man called?
(a) Schizont (b) Trophozoite
(c) Sporozoite (d) Merozoites
[JIPMER, 2002]
433. Sites of first, second and third moulting of *Ascaris* larva are
(a) Soil, lung, intestine
(b) Soil, alveoli, lung
(c) Soil, intestine, lung
(d) Liver, stomach, intestine
[AIIMS, 2002]
434. Adult *Wuchereria bancrofti* attacks
(a) Nervous system (b) Lymph vessels
(c) Muscular system (d) Blood vessels
[AIIMS, 2002]
435. Echolocation is trait of
(a) Bats (b) Birds
(c) Insects (d) Monkeys
[Kerala, 2002]
436. In malaria life cycle, Schuffner's granules occur in
(a) Liver cells
(b) RBCs
(c) Salivary gland of mosquito
(d) Stomach wall of mosquito
[CMC, 2002]
437. All stages of *Plasmodium* are digested in stomach of female *Anopheles* except
(a) Sporozoite (b) Gametocytes
(c) Erythrocytes (d) Merozoites
[CPMT, 2002]
438. Stages in which haemozoin is liberated
(a) Sporozoite (b) Merozoite
(c) Trophozoite (d) Amoeboid
[RPMT, 2002]
439. Most animals domesticated by humans belong to
(a) Carnivora (b) Rodentia
(c) Lagomorpha (d) Ungulata
[BHU, 2002]

440. Where does sporogony in Plasmodium occur?
 (a) Stomach wall of female *Anopheles*
 (b) Lumen of gut of *Anopheles*
 (c) Liver of man
 (d) RBC of man
[DPMT, 2002]
441. Lung fluke is
 (a) *Hymenolepis nana*
 (b) *Paragonimus westermani*
 (c) *Schistosoma haematobium*
 (d) *Echinococcus granulosus*
[APMEE, 2002]
442. Mehlis' glands of tapeworm are associated with
 (a) Reproduction (b) Excretion
 (c) Respiration (d) Circulation
[BHU, 2002]
443. Which one is NOT a coelenterate ?
 (a) Sea fan (b) Sea feather
 (c) Sea cucumber (d) Sea pen
[MP PMT, 2002]
444. What is true of *Hydra*?
 (a) Marine (b) Bilateral Symmetry
 (c) Carnivorous (d) All the above.
[RPMT, 2002]
445. Toes of owl are adapted for
 (a) Perching (b) Cursorial
 (c) Raptorial (d) Walking
[CMC, 2002]
446. Gametic meiosis occurs in which stage
 (a) Diploid (b) Haploid
 (c) Tetraploid (d) Mesokaryotic
[Chd. CET, 2002]
447. Which cell of *Leucosolenia* sponge is self replicating and capable of giving rise to other cells?
 (a) Choanocyte (b) Collencyte
 (c) Amoebocyte (d) Chromocyte
[AMU, 2002]
448. Sponges are porifers because their bodies have
 (a) Spicules in skeleton
 (b) Several pores
 (c) Canal system
 (d) All the above
[RPMT, 2002]
449. Glass-rope sponge belongs to
 (a) Demospongiae (b) Hyalospongiae
 (c) Calcispongiae (d) Sclerospongiae
[BV, 2002]
450. In which subclass of Reptilia, the skull possesses, a solid roof
 (a) Anapsida (b) Diapsida
 (c) Parapsida (d) Synapsida.
[MP PMT, 2002]
451. Which one of the following animal possesses dimorphic nucleus?
 (a) *Amoeba proteus*
 (b) *Trypanosoma gambiense*
 (c) *Plasmodium vivax*
 (d) *Paramecium caudatum*
[CBSE PMT, 2002]
452. Third moulting of *Ascaris* occurs in
 (a) Liver (b) Egg
 (c) Lung (d) Intestine
[CPMT, 2002]
453. Blood glands of *Pheretima* occur in segments
 (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 3, 4 and 5
 (c) 4, 5 and 6 (d) 10, 11 and 12
[APMEE, 2002]
454. Dentition of Crocodile is
 (a) Acrodont (b) Thecodont
 (c) Bunodont (d) Pleurodont
[MP PMT, 2002]
455. What is phaosome in earthworm?
 (a) Lens (b) Pigment
 (c) Nephridium (d) Hormone
[APMEE, 2002]
456. Salmon fishes are also known as
 (a) Trout
 (b) Cod
 (c) Cartilaginous fishes
 (d) Bbony fishes
[AMU, 2002]

457. Sea mouse belongs to phylum
 (a) Chordata (b) Mollusca
 (c) Annelida (d) Echinodermata
[Orissa, 2002]
458. Loreal pit of vipers is
 (a) Thermoreceptor (b) Gustatoreceptor
 (c) Photoreceptor (d) Phonoreceptor
[APMEE, 2002]
459. Which one of the following belongs to dipnoi?
 (a) Lung fish (b) Cat fish
 (c) Rat fish (d) Star fish
[DPMT, 2002]
460. In protozoa like *Amoeba* and *Paramecium*,
 the organ for osmoregulation is
 (a) Contractile vacuole
 (b) Mitochondria
 (c) Nucleus
 (d) Food vacuole
[CBSE PMT, 2002]
461. Which one is correct?
 (a) Flatworms are eucoelomates
 (b) Fishes are radially symmetrical
 (c) Birds are poikilothermic
 (d) Earthworm is metamerically segmented
[Orissa, 2002]
462. Tunicates are
 (a) Mixotrophic (b) Parasitic
 (c) Macrophagous (d) Ciliary feeders
[APMEE, 2002]
463. Which one belongs to Hemichordata?
 (a) *Salpa* (b) *Petromyzon*
 (c) *Balanoglossus* (d) *Myxine*
[RPMT, 2002]
464. Open vascular system is absent in
 (a) House fly (b) Cockroach
 (c) Silver fish (d) Earthworm
[Haryana PMT, 2002]
465. Stenohaline fishes are
 (a) Marine fishes only
 (b) Those which tolerate narrow range of
 salinity
 (c) Those which tolerate wide range of salinity
 (d) Fresh water fishes only
[MP PMT, 2002]
466. Locomotion occurs in Earthworm with the
 help of
 (a) Setae
 (b) Setae and circular muscles
 (c) Parapodia
 (d) Setae, circular muscles and longitudinal
 muscles
[RPMT, 2002]
467. What is wrong for *Entamoeba* ?
 (a) Presence of contractile vacuole
 (b) Presence of nucleus
 (c) Presence of food vacuole
 (d) Presence of pseudopodium
[Orissa PMT, 2003]
468. Just as *Xenopsylla* is to *Yersinia pestis* so is
 (a) *Glossina palpalis* to *Wuchereria bancrofti*
 (b) *Culex* to *Plasmodium falciparum*
 (c) *Homo sapiens* to *Taenia solium*
 (d) *Phlebotomus* to *Leishmania donovani*
[AIIMS, 2003]
469. Sporozoan protists are
 (a) Parasitic
 (b) Without locomotory structures
 (c) Without pseudopodia
 (d) Both (a) and (b)
[CPMT, 2003]
470. The chief advantage of encystment to an
Amoeba is
 (a) The ability to survive during adverse
 physical conditions
 (b) The ability to live for some time without
 ingesting food
 (c) Protection from parasites and predators
 (d) The chance to get rid of accumulated
 waste products
[CBSE PMT, 2003]
471. Which is NOT component of nutrition in
Amoeba?

- (a) Phagocytosis (b) Intracellular digestion
(c) Saprotrophy (d) Exocytosis
[Orissa PMT, 2003]
472. What is incorrect about *Paramecium*?
(a) Macronucleus can be more than one
(b) Micronucleus can be more than one
(c) Macronucleus is vegetative
(d) Micronucleus is reproductive
[Haryana PMT, 2003]
473. Post-erythrocytic part of life cycle of Plasmodium is called
(a) Golgi cycle (b) Cori cycle
(c) Krebs cycle (d) Ross cycle
[Haryana PMT, 2003]
474. Lung fish is
(a) *Protopterus* (b) *Coelacanth*
(c) *Scoliodon* (d) *Labeo*
[AIEEE, 2003]
475. Which is unique in fishes?
(a) Gills
(b) Tails
(c) Lateral line sensory organs
(d) Lungs
[CPMT, 2003]
476. Incubation period for Plasmodium falciparum is
(a) 12 days (b) 15 days
(c) 20 days (d) 30 days
[AMU, 2003]
477. In elasmobranchs, oviducts are called
(a) Wolffian ducts (b) Fallopian tubes
(c) Mullerian ducts (d) Mullerian bodies
[Haryana PMT, 2003]
478. Spongocoel is lined by
(a) Choanocytes (b) Amoebocytes
(c) Spicules (d) Porocytes
[Kerala, 2003]
479. Gemmule of a sponge is
(a) Internal bud (b) External bud
(c) Lateral bud (d) All the above
[BV, 2003]
480. Sporogony of malaria parasite occurs in
(a) Liver of man
(b) Stomach wall of mosquito
(c) RBCs of man
(d) Salivary gland of mosquito
[DPMT, 2004]
481. A feature absent in annelids is
(a) Clitellum
(b) Pseudocoelom
(c) Metameric segmentation
(d) Nephridia
[DPMT, 2003]
482. What is the correct match?
(a) Cray Fish-Elasmobranch
(b) Cuttle Fish-Osteichthyes
(c) Silver Fish-Echinodermata
(d) Jelly Fish-Scyphozoa
[Haryana PMT, 2003]
483. Heart to pump blood evolved for the first time in
(a) Annelids (b) Arthropods
(c) Roundworms (d) Flatworms
[Kerala, 2003]
484. Which one penetrates through skin to become intestinal parasite?
(a) *Entamoeba* (b) Hookworm
(c) Roundworm (d) Tapeworm
[AFMC, 2003]
485. What is NOT true of *Euglena*?
(a) Presence of chlorophyll
(b) Presence of proteinaceous pellicle
(c) Presence of flagellum
(d) Presence of cellulose cell wall
[Orissa PMT, 2004]
486. Which one of the following is a very unique feature of the mammalian body?
(a) Rib cage
(b) Homeothermy
(c) Presence of diaphragm
(d) Four chambered heart
[CBSE PMT, 2004]

487. Which is wrongly matched?
 (a) Annelida – Notopodia
 (b) Ciliophora – Axonemes
 (c) Cnidaria – Parapodia
 (d) Euglenoidae – Myonemes
[Orissa, 2004]
488. Ancestors of mammals belong to
 (a) Therapsida (b) Ornithischia
 (c) Silusoidea (d) Chelonia
[Kerala, 2004]
489. Which one is a cat Fish?
 (a) *Labeo rohita* (b) *Catla catla*
 (c) *Cinhina mrigala* (d) *Wallago attu*
[Karnataka, 2004]
490. Nematocysts occur in phylum
 (a) Coelenterata (b) Nematoda
 (c) Porifera (d) Annelida
[Manipal, 2004]
491. Which one is correct matching?
 (a) *Chameleon* – Binocular vision
 (b) *Varanus* – Prehensile tail
 (c) *Heloderma* – Poison gland
 (d) House Lizard – Four chambered heart.
[AIEEE, 2004]
492. Which is common in *Euglena*, *Amoeba*, *Entamoeba* and *Trypanosoma*?
 (a) Binary fission
 (b) Contractile vacuole
 (c) Holozoic nutrition
 (d) Multiple fission
[Orissa PMT, 2004]
493. In frog, oviduct is formed by
 (a) Wolffian duct
 (b) Bidder's canal
 (c) Metanephric duct
 (d) Mullerian duct
[AFMC, 2004]
494. Which structure of *Pheretima posthuma* plays the role of liver?
 (a) Calciferous cells (b) Chloragogen cells
 (c) Clitellar cells (d) Gland cells
[CPMT, 2004]
495. What are waste laden cells of oligochaetes and polychaetes called?
 (a) Thesocytes (b) Eleocytes
 (c) Follicular cells (d) Yellow cells
[CPMT, 2004]
496. Chloragogen cells are
 (a) Respiratory only (b) Circulatory only
 (c) Polyfunctional (d) Excretory only
[Orissa, 2004]
497. Two toed hoofed feet occur in
 (a) Horse (b) Elephant
 (c) Zebra (d) Sheep
[Kerala, 2004]
498. Venom of viper affects
 (a) Nervous system
 (b) Circulatory system
 (c) Respiratory system
 (d) None of the above
[AFMC, 2004]
499. Choose the correct statement regarding *Ascaris*
 (a) Hatching of embryo takes place within 10 hours
 (b) Development and moulting takes place in alveoli of lungs
 (c) Hatching of embryo takes place in stomach due to lytic enzymes
 (d) Adulthood is reached within body of host in 10 days
[CPMT, 2004]
500. Which of the following is NOT a locomotory organelle of protozoans?
 (a) Pseudopodia (b) Cilia
 (c) Flagella (d) Parapodia
[AFMC, 2005]
501. Which of the following during respiration obtain oxygen dissolved in water by diffusion through their body surface?
 (a) Cnidarians (b) Fishes
 (c) Amphibians (d) Reptiles
[HP PMT, 2005]

502. Match the columns

- | Column I | Column II |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| (p) Limbless reptile | (i) Lamprey |
| (q) Jawless vertebrate | (ii) Salamander |
| (r) Amphibian | (iii) Snake |
| (s) Cartilaginous fish | (iv) Shark |
| (t) Flightless bird | (v) Ostrich |
- (a) (p)–(iii), (q)–(i), (r)–(ii), (s)–(iv), (t)–(v)
(b) (p)–(iii), (q)–(i), (r)–(iv), (s)–(ii), (t)–(v)
(c) (p)–(ii), (q)–(i), (r)–(i), (s)–(iv), (t)–(v)
(d) (p)–(iii), (q)–(i), (r)–(ii), (s)–(iv), (t)–(v)
(e) (p)–(i), (q)–(v), (r)–(iii), (s)–(iv), (t)–(ii)

[Kerala, 2005]

503. Canal system of Porifera is NOT connected with

- (a) Nutrition (b) Sexual reproduction
(c) Respiration (d) None of the above

[AFMC, 2005]

504. Match the columns

- | Column I | Column II |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| (p) <i>Echidna</i> | (i) Ophidia |
| (q) <i>Echimus</i> | (ii) Teleostei |
| (r) <i>Echeneis</i> | (iii) Platyhelminthes |
| (s) <i>Echis</i> | (iv) Echinoidea |
| (t) <i>Echinococcus</i> | (v) Prototheria |
- (a) (p)–(v), (q)–(i), (r)–(ii), (s)–(iv), (t)–(iii)
(b) (p)–(v), (q)–(iv), (r)–(ii), (s)–(i), (t)–(iii)
(c) (p)–(v), (q)–(i), (r)–(iii), (s)–(iv), (t)–(ii)
(d) (p)–(v), (q)–(iv), (r)–(ii), (s)–(iii), (t)–(i)

[APMEE, 2005]

505. Which one of the following characters is NOT typical of the class Mammalia?

- (a) Thecodont dentition
(b) Alveolar lungs
(c) Ten pairs of cranial nerves
(d) Seven cervical vertebrae

[CBSE PMT, 2005]

506. Hoolock gibbon (India's only ape) is found in

- (a) Simlipal National Park
(b) Desert National Park
(c) Kaziranga National Park
(d) Rajaji National Park.

[DPMT, 2005]

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

- (a) *Dromaius* (b) *Passer*
(c) *Struthio* (d) *Tinatinns*

[APMEE, 2005]

508. In *Ascaris*, male is different from female in

- (a) Presence of suckers
(b) Elongated body
(c) Tapering tail with penial spicules
(d) Curved tail with penial spicules

[RPMT, 2005]

509. Zoological name of common Indian krait is

- (a) *Bungarus coeruleus*
(b) *Naja naja*
(c) *Viper russelli*
(d) *Ophiophagiis hannah*

[Orissa, 2005]

510. Neoteny is

- (a) Development of gonads
(b) Pre-adult animal
(c) Metamorphosis
(d) Retention of larval traits in adult

[Kerala, 2005]

511. Which one is distinct character of chordates?

- (a) Chorda dorsalis (b) Cephalization
(c) Claws (d) Pharyngostomy

[Wardha, 2005]

512. Turbellarians are

- (a) Free living nematodes
(b) Parasitic nematodes
(c) Free living flatworms
(d) parasitic trematodes.

[BHU, 2006]

513. Retrogressive metamorphosis is found in

- (a) Cephalochordata (b) Urochordata
(c) Fishes (d) Amphibia

[BV, 2006]

514. Which of the following statements is/are NOT true ?

- (a) In urochordata, notochord is present only in larval tail
(b) In cephalochordata, notochord extends from head to tail

- (c) *Branchiostoma* belongs to hemichordata
 (d) Only one class of living members, class cyclostomata, represents the super class Agnatha
 (a) a, b and d only (b) c, d and a only
 (c) c only (d) a and d only
[Kerala, 2006]
515. Polyp phase does not occur in
 (a) *Obelia* (b) *Aurelia*
 (c) *Hydra* (d) *Physalia*
[BHU, 2006]
516. Three fundamental characters of all chordates are
 (a) Dorsal tubular nerve cord, diaphragm, notochord
 (b) Notochord, diaphragm, gill slits
 (c) Gill slits, diaphragm, dorsal tubular nerve cord
 (d) Notochord, gill slits, dorsal tubular nerve cord
[Manipur, 2006]
517. In which one of the following sets of animals, all the four give birth to young ones?
 (a) Kangaroo, Hedgehog, Dolphin, Loris
 (b) Lion, Bat, Whale, Ostrich
 (c) Platypus, Penguin, Bat, Hippopotamus
 (d) Shrew, Bat, Cat, Kiwi
[CBSE PMT, 2006]
518. Limbless amphibians belong to the order
 (a) Anura (b) Urodela
 (c) Gymnophiona (d) Lissamphibia
[AMU, 2006]
519. Type of canal system found in *Leucosolenia* is
 (a) ascon (b) leucon
 (c) sycon (d) rhagon
[AMU, 2006]
520. Which one is correctly matched ?

<i>Animal</i>	<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Taxon</i>
(a) Millipede	Ventral nerve cord	Arachnida
(b) Silverfish	Pectoral and pelvic fins	Chordata
- (c) Sea Anemone Triploblastic Cnidaria
 (d) Duck-billed Platypus Oviparous Mammalia
[AIIMS, 2006]
521. Triploblastic unsegmented, acoelomate, exhibiting bilateral symmetry and reproducing both asexually and sexually, with parasitic forms belong to phylum
 (a) Porifera (b) Platyhelminthes
 (c) Annelida (d) Ctenophora
[Kerala, 2006]
522. Which one requires intermediate host:
 1. *Dugesia* 2. *Schistosoma* 3. *Echinococcus*
 4. *Ancylostoma* 5. *Wuchereria*.
 (a) 3, 4 (b) 3, 5
 (c) 1, 4 (d) 2, 5
[APMEE, 2006]
523. Animal group with pseudocoelom is
 (a) Echinoderms (b) Molluscs
 (c) Nematodes (d) Annelids
[DPMT, 2006]
524. 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
[AIIMS, 2006]
525. All mammals, without any exception, are characterised by
 (a) Viviparity and biconcave red blood cells
 (b) Heterodont teeth and 12 pairs of cranial nerves
 (c) A muscular diaphragm and milk producing glands
 (d) Extra-abdominal testes and a four-chambered heart
[AIIMS, 2006]
526. A lizard like member of Reptilia is sitting on a tree with its tail coiled around a twig. This animal should be

- (a) *Hemidactylus* showing sexual dimorphism
 (b) *Varenius* showing mimicry
 (c) Garden Lizard showing camouflage
 (d) Chameleon showing protective colouration
[AIIMS, 2006]
527. In *Hydra*, nematocysts occur only in
 (a) Epidermis
 (b) Gastrodermis
 (c) Mesodermis
 (d) Endodermis
[AMU, 2006]
528. The animal having notochord throughout life is
 (a) Fish (b) Amphioxus
 (c) Snakes (d) Birds
[BV, 2006]
529. Biradial symmetry and lack of cnidoblasts are characteristics of
 (a) *Hydra* and *starfish*
 (b) *Starfish* and sea anemone
 (c) *Ctenoplana* and *Beroe*
 (d) *Aurelia* and *Paramecium*
[CBSE PMT, 2006]
530. Which of the following is a tail-less primate?
 (a) Lemur (b) Spider monkey
 (c) Loris (d) African baboon
[Orissa, 2007]
531. Arboreal adaptation occurs in
 (a) Duck (b) Squirrel
 (c) Horse (d) Parrot
[MH CET, 2007]
532. Members of hominidae are
 (a) Man, Lemur, Ape
 (b) Man, Chimpanzee, Gorilla
 (c) Monkey, Ape, Lemur
 (d) Chimpanzee, Lemur, Ape
[MH CET, 2007]
533. Connecting link between annelids and molluscs is
 (a) *Neopilina* (b) *Peripatus*
 (c) *Periplaneta* (d) *Limulus*
[BHU, 2007]
534. Which one of the following pair is correctly matched?
 (a) *Aedes* – Plague
 (b) *Anopheles* – Malaria
 (c) House fly – Yellow fever
 (d) Body louse – Typhoid
[VMMC Delhi, 2007]
535. Pseudocoelom is the characteristic of
 (a) Annelida (b) Echinodermata
 (c) Mollusca (d) Nematoda
[VMMC Delhi, 2007]
536. Which of the following is an insect?
 (a) Moth (b) Mites
 (c) Prawn (d) Scorpion
[VMMC Delhi, 2007]
537. Choanocyte is the characteristic feature of
 (a) Sponges (b) Arthropods
 (c) Annelida (d) None of these
[VMMC Delhi, 2007]
538. In sea anemone, the symmetry is
 (a) Radial (b) Bilateral
 (c) Spherical (d) Absent
[BHU, 2007]
539. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

Animals	Morphological features
(A) Crocodile	4-Chambered heart
(B) Sea Urchin	Parapodia
(C) <i>Obelia</i>	Metagenesis
(D) Lemur	Thecodont

 (a) B, C and D (b) Only A and D
 (c) Only A and B (d) A, C and D
[CBSE PMT, 2007]
540. What is common between parrot, platypus and kangaroo?
 (a) Toothless jaws
 (b) Functional post-anal tail
 (c) Ovoparity
 (d) Homoiothermy
[CBSE PMT, 2007]
541. Which one of the following pairs is mismatched?

- (a) *Apis indica* — honey
- (b) *Kenia lacca* — lac
- (c) *Bombyx mori* — silk
- (d) *Pila globosa* — pearl

[CBSE PMT, 2007]

542. Earthworms have no skeleton but during borrowing, the anterior end becomes turgid and acts as a hydraulic skeleton. It is due to
- (a) Gut peristalsis
 - (b) Setae
 - (c) Coelomic fluid
 - (d) Blood

[AIPMT, 2008]

543. Which one of the following is the true description about an animal concerned?
- (a) Rat - Left kidney is slightly higher in position than the right one
 - (b) Cockroach - 10 pairs of spiracles (2) pairs on thorax and 8 pairs on abdomen)
 - (c) Earthworm - The alimentary canal consists of a sequence of pharynx, oesophagus, stomach, gizzard and intestine
 - (d) Frog - Body divisible into three regions-head, neck and trunk

[AIPMT, 2008]

544. Which one the following is NOT a characteristic of phylum Annelida?
- (a) Pseudocoelom
 - (b) Ventral nerve cord
 - (c) Closed circulatory system
 - (d) Segmentation

[AIPMT, 2008]

545. Which one of the following phyla is correctly matched with its two general characteristic?
- (a) Echinodermata - Pentamerous radial symmetry and mostly internal fertilisation.
 - (b) Mollusca - Normally oviparous and development through a trochophore or veliger larva
 - (c) Arthropoda - Body divided into head, thorax and abdomen and respiration by tracheae

- (d) Chordata - Notochord at some stage and separate anal and urinary openings to the outside

[AIPMT, 2008]

546. Which one of the following groups of three animals each is correctly matched with their one characteristic morphological feature?

Animals	Morphological feature
----------------	------------------------------

- | | |
|--|--|
| (a) Scorpion, Spider, Cockroach | – Ventral solid central nervous system |
| (b) Cockroach, Locust– Taenia | – Metameric segmentation |
| (c) Liver fluke, Sea - anemone, Sea - cucumber | – Bilateral symmetry |
| (d) Centipede, Prawn, Sea urchin | – Jointed appendages |

[AIPMT, 2008]

547. *Ascaris* is characterized by
- (a) Presence of true coelom but absence of metamerism
 - (b) Presence of true coelom and metamerism (metamerisation)
 - (c) Absence of true coelom but presence of metamerism
 - (d) Presence of neither true coelom nor metamerism

[AIPMT, 2008]

548. Which one of the following groups of animals is bilaterally symmetrical and triploblastic?

- (a) Sponges
- (b) Coelenterates (Cnidarians)
- (c) Aschelminthes (round worms)
- (d) Ctenophores

[AIPMT, 2009]

549. Which one of the following pairs of animals comprises 'jawless fishes'?

- (a) Guppies and hag fishes
- (b) Lampreys and cels
- (c) Mackerals and Rohu
- (d) Lampreys and hag fishes

[AIPMT, 2009]

550. If a live earthworm is pricked with a needle on its outer surface without damaging its gut the fluid that comes out is
- (a) slimy mucus
 - (b) excretory fluid
 - (c) coelomic fluid
 - (d) haemolymph

[AIPMT, 2009]

551. One example of animals having a single opening to the outside that serves both as mouth as well as anus is
- (a) Fasciola
 - (b) Octopus
 - (c) Asterias
 - (d) Ascidia

[AIPMT, 2010]

552. Which one of the following statements about all the four of Spongilla, Leech, Dolphin and Penguin is correct?
- (a) All are bilaterally symmetrical.
 - (b) Penguin is homoiothermic while the remaining three are poikilothermic.
 - (c) Leech is a fresh water form while all others are marine.
 - (d) Spongilla has special collared cells called choanocytes, not found in the remaining three.

[AIPMT, 2010]

553. Which one of the following kinds of animals are *triploblastic*?
- (a) Corals
 - (b) Flat worms
 - (c) Sponges
 - (d) Ctenophores

554. Which one of the following statements about certain given animals is *correct*?
- (a) Flat worms (Platyhelminthes) are coelomates
 - (b) Round worms (Aschelminthes) are pseudocoelomates
 - (c) Molluscs are acoelomates
 - (d) Insects are pseudocoelomates

[AIPMT, 2010]

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

- (a) Lay eggs and guard them till they hatch.
- (b) Possess bony skeleton
- (c) Have gill slits at some stage
- (d) Possess a solid stranded central nervous system.

[AIPMT, 2010]

556. In which one of the following organisms its *excretory organs* are correctly stated?

- (a) Earthworm – Pharyngeal, integumentary and septal nephridia
- (b) Cockroach – Malpighian tubules and enteric caeca
- (c) Frog – Kidneys, skin and buccal epithelium
- (d) Humans – Kidneys, sebaceous glands and tear glands

[AIPMT, 2010]

557. Which one of the following groups of animals is correctly matched with its one characteristic feature without even a single exception?

- (a) *Reptilia*: possess 3-chambered heart with one incompletely divided ventricle
- (b) *Chordata*: possess a mouth provided with an upper and a lower jaw
- (c) *Chondrichthyes*: possess cartilaginous endoskeleton
- (d) *Mammalia*: give birth to young ones

[AIPMT, 2011]

558. Which of the following is correctly stated as it happens in the common cockroach ?

- (a) Malpighian tubules are excretory organs projecting out from the colon.
- (b) Oxygen is transported by haemoglobin in blood.
- (c) Nitrogenous excretory product is urea.
- (d) The food is ground by mandibles and gizzard

[AIPMT, 2011]

559. Uricotelic mode of passing out nitrogenous wastes is found in
- Reptiles and Birds
 - Birds and Annelids
 - Amphibians and Reptiles
 - Insects and Amphibians

[AIPMT, 2011]

560. Which one of the following animals is correctly matched with its particular named taxonomic category?
- Tiger - tigris, the species
 - Cuttlefish - Mollusca, a class
 - Humans - Primata, the family
 - Housefly - Musca, an order

[AIPMT, 2011]

561. In which one of the following the genus name, its two character and its class/phylum are correctly matched?

	Genus Name	Two Characters		Class/Phylum
(a)	<i>Ascaris</i>	(a)	Body segmented	Annelida
		(b)	Males and femals distinct	
(b)	<i>Salamendra</i>	(a)	A tympanum represents ear	Amphibia
		(b)	Fertilization is external	
(c)	<i>Pteropus</i>	(a)	Skin possesses hair	Mammalia
		(b)	Oviparous	
(d)	<i>Aurelia</i>	(a)	Cnidoblasts	Coelenterata
		(b)	Organ level of organization	

[AIPMT, 2011]

562. The pathogen *Microsporium* responsible for ringworm disease in humans belongs to the same Kingdom of organisms as that of:
- Ascaris*, a round worm
 - Taenia*, a tapeworm
 - Wuchereria*, a filarial worm
 - Rhizopus*, a mould

[AIPMT, 2011]

563. Which one of the following statements is totally wrong about the occurrence of *notochord* while the other three are correct?

- It is present through life in *Amphioxus*
- It is present only in larval tail in *Ascidians*
- It is replaced by a vertebral column in adult frog
- It is absent throughout life in humans from the very beginning

564. In which one of the following, the genus name two characters and its phylum are not correct matched, whereas the remaining three are correct:

	Genus Name	Two Characters		Class/Phylum
(a)	<i>Sycon</i>	(a)	Pore bearing	Porifera
		(b)	Canal system	
(b)	<i>Periplaneta</i>	(a)	Jointed appendages	Anthropoda
		(b)	Chitinous exoskeleton	
(c)	<i>Pila</i>	(a)	Body sege-mented	Mollusea
		(b)	Mouth with Radula	
(d)	<i>Asterias</i>	(a)	Spiny skinned	Echino-dermata
		(b)	Water vascular system	

[AIPMT, 2012]

565. Which one of the following options gives the correct categorisation of six animals according to the type of nitrogenous wastes (A, B, C), they give out.

	A	B	C
	Ammonotelic	Ureotelic	Uricotelic
(a)	Aquatic Amphibla	Frog, Hlumans	Pigeon, Lizards, Cockroach
(b)	Aquatic Amphibia	Cockroach, Humans	Frog, Pigeon, Lizards

(c)	Pigeon, Humans	Aquatic Amphibia, Lizards	Cock- roach, Frog
(d)	Frog, Lizards	Aquatic Amphibia, Humans	Cock- roach, Pigeon

[AIPMT, 2012]

566. Which one of the following organisms is scientifically correctly named, correctly printed according to the International Rules of Nomenclature and correctly described?

- (a) *Felis tigris* – The Indian tiger, well protected in Gir forests.
- (b) *E. coli* – Full name *Entamoeba coli*, a commonly occurring bacterium in human intestine.
- (c) *Musca domestica* – The common house lizard, a reptile.
- (d) *Plasmodium falciparum* – A protozoan pathogen causing the most serious type of malaria.

[AIPMT, 2012]

567. Which one of the following pairs of animals are similar to each other pertaining to the feature stated against them?

- (a) *Ascaris* and *Ancylostoma* – Metameric segmentation
- (b) *Sea horse* and *Flying fish* – Cold blooded (poikilothermal)
- (c) *Pteropus* and *Ornithorhynchus* – Viviparity
- (d) *Garden lizard* and *Crocodile* – Three chambered heart

[AIPMT, 2012]

TARGET  **MEDICAL ENTRANCE EXAMINATION**

Nonchordates

568. In which of the following haemocyanin pigment is found?

- (a) Annelida
- (b) Echinodermata
- (c) Insecta
- (d) Lower invertebrates

569. Given below are four matchings of an animal and its kind of respiratory organ :

- (A) Silver fish - Trachea
- (B) Scorpion - Book lung
- (C) Sea squirt - Pharyngeal gills
- (D) Dolphin - Skin

The correct matching are

- (a) A and B
- (b) A, B and C
- (c) B and D
- (d) C and D

570. Which one of the following is a matching pair of an animal and a certain phenomenon it exhibits?

- (a) Pheretima - Sexual dimorphism
- (b) Musca - Complete metamorphosis
- (c) Chameleon - Mimicry
- (d) Taenia - Polymorphism

571. During the life-cycle, *Fasciola hepatica* (liver fluke) infects its intermediate host and primary host at the following larval stage respectively?

- (a) Radian and miracidium
- (b) Cercaria and redia
- (c) Metacercaria and cercaria
- (d) Miracidium and metacercaria

572. In arthropoda, head and thorax are often used to form cephalothorax, but in which one of the following classes, is the body divided into head, thorax and abdomen?

- (a) Insecta
- (b) Myriapoda
- (c) Cnidaria
- (d) Arachnida and crustacea

573. The contrast to annelids the platyhelminths show

- (a) Absence of body cavity
- (b) Bilateral symmetry
- (c) Radial symmetry
- (d) Presence of pseudocoel

574. Metameric segmentation is the characteristic of

- (a) Mollusca and chordate
- (b) Platyhelminthes and arthropoda

- (c) Echinodermata and annelida
(d) Mollusca – Loligo, Teredo, Octopus.
575. What is true about Nereis, scorpion, cockroach and silver fish?
(a) They all possess dorsal heart
(b) None of them is aquatic
(c) They all belong to the same phylum
(d) They all have jointed paired appendages.
576. 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 - Chamaeleon absent in embryo
(c) Ventral heart - Scorpion
(d) Post-anal tail - Octopus
577. Which one of the following phyla is correctly matched with its two general characteristics? Morphological feature?
- | Animal | Morphological features |
|--|--|
| (a) Scorpion, spider, cockroach | - ventral solid central nervous system |
| (b) Cockroach, locust, Taenia | - metameric segmentation |
| (c) Liver fluke, sea anemone, sea cucumber | - bilateral symmetry |
| (d) Centipede, prawn | - jointed sea urchin appendages. |
578. Which of the following cell type is capable of giving rise to other cell types in sponges?
(a) Archaeocytes (b) Pinacocytes
(c) Collenocytes (d) Thesocytes
579. Which of the following is correct about nematocyst?
(a) It can be re-used
(b) Its ejection is conditioned reflex
(c) It is ejected on contact and pierce the prey
(d) Due to which other Hydra doesn't come in contact with it
580. Ambulacral grooves are absent in the living form of the class
(a) Crinoidea (b) Asteroidean
(c) Ophiuroidea (d) Echinodermata
581. Which one feature is common to leech, cockroach and scorpion?
(a) Nephridia (b) Ventral nerve cord
(c) Cephalization (d) Antennae
582. Which one of the following features is common to silverfish, 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

Chordates

583. The sympathetic nerves, in mammals, arise from
(a) Sacral nerves
(b) 3rd, 7th, 9th and 10th cranial nerves
(c) Thoraco-lumbar nerves
(d) Cervical nerves
584. Pneumatic bone is found in
(a) Shark (b) Rana
(c) Pigeon (d) Whale
585. What is true for mammalia?
(a) Platypus is oviparous
(b) Bats have feather
(c) Elephant is ovoviviparous
(d) Diaphragm is absent in them
586. In which of the following notochord is present in embryonic stage?
(a) All chordates (b) Some chordates
(c) Vertebrates (d) Nonchordates
587. One of the following is a very unique feature of the mammalian body
(a) Homeothermy
(b) Presence of diaphragm
(c) Four chambered heart
(d) Rib cage
588. Uricotelism is found in
(a) Mammals and birds

- (b) Fishes and fresh water protozoans
(c) Birds, reptiles and insects
(d) Frogs and toads
589. Which one of the following characters is not typical of the class mammalian?
(a) Thecodont dentition
(b) Alveolar lungs
(c) Ten pairs of cranial nerves
(d) Seven cervical vertebrae
590. In which one of the following sets of animals to all the four give birth to young ones?
(a) Kangaroo, hedgehog, dolphin, Loris
(b) Lion, bat, whale, ostrich
(c) Platypus, penguin, bat, hippopotamus
(d) Shrew, bat, cat, kiwi
591. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?
- | Animals | Morphological features |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| (i) Crocodile | - 4-chambered heart |
| (ii) Sea urchin | - parapodia |
| (iii) Obelia | - Metagenesis |
| (iv) Lemur | - Thecodont |
- (a) (ii), (iii) and (iv) (b) only (i) and (iv)
(c) only (i) and (ii) (d) (i), (iii) and (iv)
592. Which one of the following pairs of animals comprises 'jawless fishes'?
(a) Mackerels and rohu
(b) Lampreys and hag fishes
(c) Guppies and hag fishes
(d) Lampreys and eels
593. Camouflage of Chameleon is associated with
(a) Chromoplast (b) Chromosome
(c) Chromatophore (d) Chromomere
594. Quill feathers at the base of quill wings are called
(a) Coverts (b) Remiges
(c) Down feathers (d) Barbules
595. Body temperature of cold blooded animals
(a) Is constant
(b) Fluctuates with surrounding temperature
(c) Becomes very low at times
(d) Is very cold
596. Which of the following are uricotelic animals?
(a) Rohu and frog (b) Camel and frog
(c) Lizard and crow (d) Earthworm and eagle
597. All mammals without any exception are characterized by
(a) Viviparity and biconcave red blood cells
(b) Extra-abdominal testes and a four chambered heart
(c) Heterodont teeth and 12 pairs of cranial nerves
(d) A muscular diaphragm and milk producing glands
598. Which of the following does not come under the class mammals?
(a) Flying fox (b) Hedgehog
(c) Manatee (d) Lamprey

Answer Key

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (b) | 3. (d) | 4. (c) | 5. (b) | 6. (b) | 7. (c) | 8. (a) |
| 9. (a) | 10. (c) | 11. (d) | 12. (c) | 13. (c) | 14. (b) | 15. (b) | 16. (b) |
| 17. (b) | 18. (b) | 19. (a) | 20. (b) | 21. (c) | 22. (d) | 23. (b) | 24. (b) |
| 25. (a) | 26. (a) | 27. (a) | 28. (a) | 29. (b) | 30. (c) | 31. (a) | 32. (a) |
| 33. (a) | 34. (a) | 35. (d) | 36. (c) | 37. (c) | 38. (c) | 39. (d) | 40. (b) |
| 41. (a) | 42. (b) | 43. (c) | 44. (a) | 45. (a) | 46. (d) | 47. (a) | 48. (b) |
| 49. (c) | 50. (a) | 51. (d) | 52. (c) | 53. (c) | 54. (d) | 55. (a) | 56. (b) |
| 57. (a) | 58. (a) | 59. (b) | 60. (c) | 61. (b) | 62. (b) | 63. (c) | 64. (b) |
| 65. (c) | 66. (b) | 67. (c) | 68. (a) | 69. (c) | 70. (c) | 71. (b) | 72. (b) |
| 73. (b) | 74. (c) | 75. (a) | 76. (d) | 77. (b) | 78. (c) | 79. (a) | 80. (b) |

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