

Unit:- I

Chapter-4. Animal Kingdom

IMPORTANT POINTS

The basic fundamental features such as level of organisation, symmetry, cell organisation, coelom, segmentation, notochord, etc., have enabled us to broadly classify the animal kingdom. Besides the fundamental features, there are many other distinctive characters which are specific for each phyla or class.

Porifera includes multicellular animals which exhibit cellular level of organisation and have characteristic flagellated choanocytes. The coelenterates have tentacles and bear cnidoblasts. They are mostly aquatic, sessile or free-floating. The ctenophores are marine animals with comb plates. The platyhelminths have flat body and exhibit bilateral symmetry. The parasitic forms show distinct suckers and hooks. Aschelminthes are pseudocoelomates and include parasitic as well as non-parasitic round worms.

Annelids are metamerically segmented animals with a true coelom. The arthropods are the most abundant group of animals characterised by the presence of jointed appendages. The molluscs have a soft body surrounded by an external calcareous shell. The body is covered with external skeleton made of chitin. The echinoderms possess a spiny skin. Their most distinctive feature is the presence of water vascular system. The hemichordates are a small group of worm-like marine animals. They have a cylindrical body with proboscis, collar and trunk.

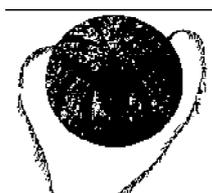
Phylum Chordata includes animals which possess a notochord either throughout or during early embryonic life. Other common features observed in the chordates are the dorsal, hollow nerve cord and paired pharyngeal gill slits. Some of the vertebrates do not possess jaws (Agnatha) whereas most of them possess jaws (Gnathostomata). Agnatha is represented by the class, Cyclostomata. They are the most primitive chordates and are ectoparasites on fishes. Gnathostomata has two super classes, Pisces and Tetrapoda. Classes Chondrichthyes and Osteichthyes bear fins for locomotion and are grouped under Pisces. The Chondrichthyes are fishes with cartilaginous endoskeleton and are marine. Classes, Amphibia, Reptilia, Aves and Mammalia have two pairs of limbs and are thus grouped under Tetrapoda. The amphibians have adapted to live both on land and water. Reptiles are characterised by the presence of dry and cornified skin. Limbs are absent in snakes. Fishes, amphibians and reptiles are poikilothermous (cold-blooded), Aves are warm-blooded animals with feathers on their bodies and forelimbs modified into wings for flying. Hind limbs are adapted for walking, swimming, perching or clasping. The unique features of mammals are the presence of mammary glands and hairs on the skin. They commonly exhibit viviparity.

For the given options select the correct options (A, B, C, D) each carries one mark.

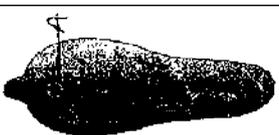
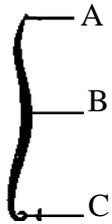
- Which of the following is a characteristic feature of sponges ?
(A) Tissue level of organization (B) Presence of ostia
(C) Extra cellular digestion (D) Indirect development
- Collar cells are found in
(A) Sponges (B) roundworms (C) earthworm (D) spider

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3. The canal system is characteristic feature of
 (A) Arthropods (B) Mollusca (C) sponges (D) echinoderms
4. Which of the following phylum animals are mostly found in marine water but few are in freshwater.
 (A) Annelida (B) Porifera (C) Mollusca (D) Chordata
5. Skeleton is made up of in porifera.
 (A) Spicules (B) Spongin (C) Both a and b (D) Chitin
6. Cavity of coelenterates is called
 (A) cavity (B) coelom (C) coelenteron (D) all above
7. Find the odd
 (A) Sea fan (B) sea horse (C) sea cucumber (D) sea lily
8. Which animal has a cylindrical form
 (A) Physalia (B) Adamsia (C) Hydra (D) b & c
9. Which animal is umbrella-shaped and free swimming
 (A) Aurelia (B) Jelly-fish (C) Hydra (D) a & b
10. Which of the following is rightly matched ?
 (A) Physalia - portuguese man of war
 (B) pennatula - sea fan
 (C) Adamsia - sea-pen
 (D) aorgania - sea anemone
11. Corals have a skeleton composed of
 (A) CaCO_3 (B) CaPO_4 (C) CaCl_2 (D) CaSiO_2
12. Match the item in column I with column II and choose the option showing correctly matched pairs.
- | I | II |
|---------------------|------------------|
| (p) porifera | (i) spongila |
| (q) Cnidaria | (ii) liver fluke |
| (r) platyhelminthes | (iii) Neris |
| (s) Annelida | (iv) Adamsia |
- (A) p - (iv), q - (ii), r - (i), s - (iii)
 (B) p - (i), q - (iv), r - (ii), s - (iii)
 (C) p - (i), q - (iv), r - (iii), s - (ii)
 (D) p - (iv), q - (ii), r - (iii), s - (i)
13. Cnidoblasts are used for
 (A) Anchorage (B) Defense (C) Capture (D) All of the given
14. Gastro-vascular cavity is located in.....
 (A) Earth worm (B) Hydra (C) Liver fluke (D) Ascaris
15. Identify the animal shown in diagram
 (A) Tape worm
 (B) pleurobrachia
 (C) Neris
 (D) Octopus



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16. The body bears _____ external rods of ciliated comb plates in pleurobrachia
 (A) Eight (B) Four (C) Ten (D) Sixteen
17. Ctenophores commonly known as _____
 (A) Flat worms (B) Sea walnuts (C) round worms (D) sponges
18. In the given diagram what does 'A' represent ?
 (A) Hooks
 (B) suckers
 (C) Flame cell
 (D) Ostia
- 
19. The excretory cells, that are found in platyhelminthes are _____
 (A) Nephridia (B) Coller cells (C) Flame cells (D) all above
20. Function of suckers cell in liverflulke
 (A) Defense (B) Roproduction (C) Locomotion (D) Absorb nutrients
21. Ascaris is found in
 (A) body cavity (B) tissue (C) alimentary canal (D) lymph nodes
22. What does A, B and C indicates in the given diagram ?
 (A) A = head B = tail C = female
 (B) A = head B = tail C = male
 (C) A = tail B = head C = female
 (D) A = tail B = head C = male
- 
23. The pseudocoelomate among these is _____
 (A) porifera (B) Annelida (C) Mollusca (D) Aschelminthes
24. Match the following columns and select the option shows correctly matched pairs
- | Column - I | Column - II |
|--|--|
| (p) Ascaris | (i) Hookworm |
| (q) Wuchereria | (ii) Round worm |
| (r) Ancylostoma | (iii) Flatworms |
| (s) Tapeworm | (iv) Filaria worm |
| (A) p - (ii), q - (iv), r - (iii), s - (i) | (B) p - (ii), q - (i), r - (iii), s - (iv) |
| (C) p - (ii), q - (iv), r - (i), s - (iii) | (D) p - (i), q - (ii), r - (iv), s - (iii) |
25. Which is correct for earth worm
 (A) Segments (B) parapodia (C) Nephridia (D) all of given
26. Neural system consists of paired ganglia connected by lateral nerves to double _____ in annelida.
 (A) ventral nerve cord (B) dorsal nerve cord
 (C) Anterior nerve cord (D) posterior nerve cord
27. Blood sucking animal is _____ .
 (A) Neris (B) Earthworm (C) a & b (D) Leech
28. _____ which help in swimming in Annelida.
 (A) parapodia (B) Nephridia (C) sucker (D) seaments

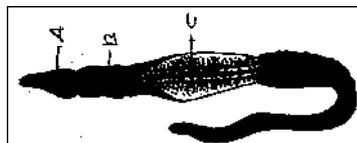
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29. This is the largest phylum of Animal on the earth.
 (A) Mollusca (B) Amphibia (C) Arthropoda (D) Aves
30. The body of arthropods is covered by _____ exoskeleton.
 (A) calcium carbonate (B) calcium sulphate (C) chitinous (D) conchitin
31. The respiratory organ in arthropods.
 (A) gill (B) book gill (C) tracheal system (D) all of given
32. The excretory organ in cockroach is
 (A) green gland (B) malpighian tubules (C) nephridia (D) kidney
33. The mouth contains a file-like rasping organ for feeding, called _____ in Mollusca.
 (A) radula (B) medulla (C) Gizzard (D) teeth
34. Match the following columns and select the correct option.
- | Column - I | Column - II |
|--|--|
| (p) pila | (i) Devil fish |
| (q) Dentalium | (ii) cuttlefish |
| (r) chaetopleura | (iii) Apple snail |
| (s) octopus | (iv) Tusk shell |
| (A) p - (ii), q - (iii), r - (iii), s - (iv) | (B) p - (iii), q - (iv), r - (ii), s - (i) |
| (C) p - (ii), q - (iv), r - (i), s - (iii) | (D) p - (i), q - (ii), r - (iii), s - (iv) |
35. In which of the following phyla, while the adult shows radial symmetry, the larva shows bilateral symmetry?
 (A) Mollusca (B) Echinodermata (C) Arthropoda (D) Annelida
36. An excretory system is absent in
 (A) Sepia (B) Crab (C) Starfish (D) Earthworm
37. Water vascular system which help in _____
 (A) locomotion (B) capture and transport of food
 (C) respiration (D) all above
38. The body is cylindrical and composed of _____ in Hemichordata
 (A) Proboscis (B) collar (C) trunk (D) all the above
39. Choose correct option for in Hemichordata-a
- | |
|---|
| (A) I = circulatory system - open
II = Respiration - gills
III = Excretory system - proboscis gland |
| (B) I = circulatory system - close
II = Respiration - gills
III = Excretory system - green gland |
| (C) I = circulatory system - open
II = Respiration - gills
III = Excretory system - kidney |
| (D) I = circulatory system - open
II = Respiration - lungs
III = Excretory system - proboscis gland |

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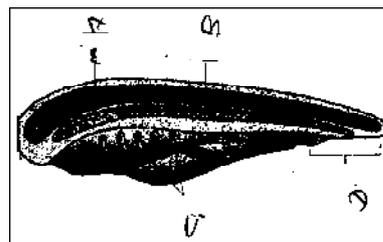
40. Choose the correct combination of labeling from the option given

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| (A) A = collar | (B) A = proboscis |
| B = trunk | B = collar |
| C = proboscis | C = trunk |
| (C) A = proboscis | (D) A = collar |
| B = collar | B = trunk |
| C = tail | C = tail |



41. Select the correct option for the region labelled as A, B and C in the given diagram ?

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| (A) A = Nerve cord | (B) A = Nerve cord |
| B = Notochord | B = Noto chord |
| C = Gill slits | C = post anal part |
| D = Post anal part | D = Gill slits |
| (C) A = Notochord | (D) A = post anal part |
| B = Gill slits | B = Gill slits |
| C = Nerve cord | C = Nerve cord |
| D = Postanal part | D = Notochord |

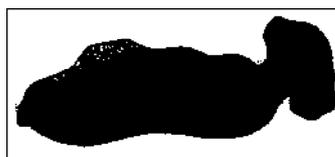


42. Into how many sub-phylum chordata is divided ?

- (A) two (B) four (C) six (D) three

43. Identify the animal

- (A) Ascidia
(B) Salpa
(C) Amphioxus
(D) Doliolum



44. The notochord is replaced by a _____ vertebral column in chordal-G.

- (A) cartilaginous (B) bony (C) both of a & b (D) none of those

45. Notochord is present only in larval tail

- (A) urochordata (B) cephalochordata (C) vertebrata (D) protochordates

46. Vertebrates have ventral muscular heart with _____ chambers.

- (A) two (B) three (C) four (D) all above

47. have a sucking and circular mouth without jawas.

- (A) lamprey (B) scoliodon (C) catla (D) rohu

48. Larve of after metamorphosis return to the ocean.

- (A) scoliodon (B) shark (C) lamprey (D) catla

49. Chondrichthyes is characterized by

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (A) ventral mouth | (B) placoid scale |
| (C) ctenoid scale and ventral mouth | (D) placoid scale and ventral mouth |

50. Air bladder is absent in _____

- (A) Dog fish (B) catla (C) Puhu (D) flying fish

51. Choose the correct combination of the given option.

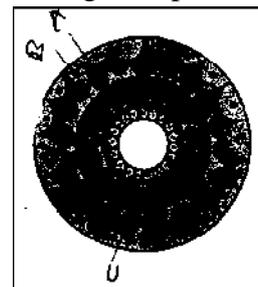
- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (A) A = Torpedo - poison sting | (B) A = Torpedo - electric organs |
| B = Sting rat - electric organs | B = string rat - posion sting |
| C = Rohu - air bladder | C = air bladder |

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- (C) A = Torpedo - electric organs
B = Sting rat - electric organs
C = Rohu - poison sting
- (D) A = Torpedo - poison sting
B = sting rat - air bladder
C = Rohu - electric organs
52. Sea horse is _____
(A) a bird (B) a mammul (C) an amphibian (D) a fish
53. Terminal mouth occur in
(A) catla (B) Electric ray (C) shark (D) sting ray
54. Which of the following is oviparous fish ?
(A) shark (B) sea horse (C) catla (D) all the above
55. The scaleless vertebrate is
(A) snake (B) Rohu (C) shark (D) rat
56. They are cold-blooded animal
(A) horse (B) sea-horse (C) bat (D) crane
57. Amphibia means
(A) A = amphi = dual (B) A = amphi = water (C) A = Amphi = single (D) A = amphi = land
B = bios = life B = bios = life B = bios = life B = bios = life
58. The limbless amphibians is
(A) Tree fog (B) Toad (C) Pana (D) Ichthyophis
59. open into a common chamber called cloaca
(A) Alimentary canal (B) reproductive tract (C) urinary (D) all the above
60. Choose the correct combination of the given option
(A) Rana - Frog (B) Ichthyophis - Toad
(C) Hyla - Salamander (D) salamander - toad
61. Which type of Respiratory is/are found in amphibians
(A) gills (B) lungs (C) skin (D) all of the obove
62. Dry skin with scales or scutes without gland is a characteristic of
(A) Aves (B) pisces (C) Reptilia (D) mammals
63. A four chambered heart is not found in
(A) mammals (B) crocodile (C) birds (D) snake
64. They do not have external _____ opening in reptilla
(A) Nose (B) Jaws (C) Ear (D) scale
65. Which animals of the following reptile is poisonous ?
(A) Turtle (B) Tree lizard (C) Crocodile (D) krait
66. Choose the correct combination of the given option ?
(A) calotes - garden lizard (B) chameleon - krait
(C) Naja - viper (D) crocodilus - tortoise
67. Which of the following is a fightless bird ?
(A) pigeon (B) vulture (C) parrot (D) ostrich
68. The hind limb generally have in Aves
(A) nail (B) scales (C) wing (D) joint skin

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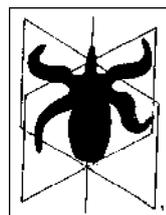
69. The hind limbs are modified for _____ in Aves.
 (A) walking (B) swimming (C) clasping (D) all of the above
70. Which of the following is present on the skin of bird
 (A) wax gland (B) oil gland (C) Hormonal gland (D) green gland
71. Endoskeleton is full A and the long bones are hollow with B in birds.
 (A) A = cartilage (B) A = Bony
 B = air cavities B = air cavities
 (C) A = Bony (B) A = cartilage
 B = air bladder B = air balloons
72. Gizzard is associated with _____ in birds
 (A) Reproductive system (B) Digestive system
 (C) circulatory system (D) skeletal system
73. The blood of Aves is
 (A) warm (B) cold (C) warm and cold (D) semi worm
74. Which is correct for birds ?
 (A) Air sacs (B) Mammary gland (C) tail (D) viviparous
75. Air sacs is connected to _____ in birds
 (A) wings (B) Bone (C) lungs (D) limbs
76. Mammary gland are found in
 (A) Aves (B) Mammalia (C) Amphibian (D) Reptile
77. Which one of the following mammalia live in water
 (A) Bat (B) platypus (C) pat (D) Blue whole
78. Which mammalian have adapted to Fly ?
 (A) Fox (B) penguin (C) ostrich (D) all of the above
79. Different types of teeth are present in the jaw in _____
 (A) crocodile (B) snake (C) Frog (D) Human
80. Which is correct for mammalia.
 (A) A = macropus = kangaroo (B) A = canis = dog
 B = camelus = cameleon B = fells = cat
 (C) A = equus = rat (D) A = camelus = cameleon
 B = leo = lion B = canis = cat
81. When any plane passing through the central axis of the body divides the organism in to two identical halves, it is called _____
 (A) asymmetrical (B) radial symmetry (C) bilateral symmetry (D) all of the above
82. Choose the correct combination for the labelling in the diagram from the given option.
- (A) A = Endoderm (B) A = Mesoderm
 B = Mesoderm B = Endoderm
 C = Ectoderm C = Ectoderm
 (C) A = Mesoderm (D) A = Endoderm
 B = Ectoderm B = Ectoderm
 C = Endoderm C = Mesoderm



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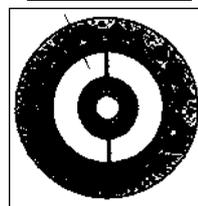
83. Symmetry observed in diagram is _____

- (A) Bilateral
 (B) Radial
 (C) Asymmetrical
 (D) all of the above



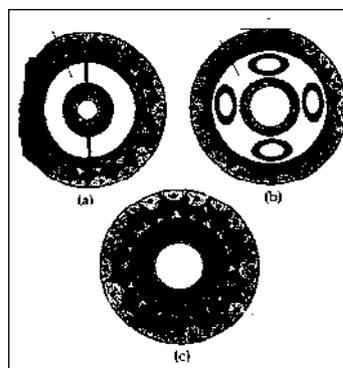
84. In the given diagram, what does 'A' represent

- (A) cavity
 (B) gut
 (C) coelom
 (D) pseudocoelom



85. In the given diagram, what does 'A', 'B', 'C' represent ?

- (A) A = Coelomate
 B = Pseudocoelomate
 C = Acoelomate
 (B) A = Coelomate
 B = Acoelomate
 C = Pseudocoelomate
 (C) A = Pseudocoelomate
 B = Pseudocoelomate
 C = Acoelomate
 (D) A = Acoelomate
 B = Coelomate
 C = Pseudocoelomate



86. The radial symmetry is observed in

- I. Platyhelminthes
 II. Coelenterates
 III. Aschelminthes
 IV. Annelids
 V. Echinoderms
 (A) II, III, and V
 (B) I, II, III, V
 (C) II, III, I
 (D) II and V
 (e) II & V

A And R type MCQ :(Question No. 87 to 105 are assertion and reason type)

Options for que no. 87 to 105

- (A) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
 (B) Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
 (C) Assertion is true but reason is false
 (D) Both Assertion and Reason are false.
 (e) Assertion is false but reason is true.

87. A = Sponges have a water transport or canal system.

R = The body is supported by skeleton made up of CaCO_3 in porifera.

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88. A = Coclenterata have central gastro - vascular cavity with a single opening mouth on hypos-tome.
R = Cnidarians exhibit two basic body forms called polyp and Medusa
89. A = Sucker is present in the parasitic forms in liver fluke.
R = They absorb nutrients from the nest.
90. A = The body of the Aschelminthes is circular in cross-section.
R = The also known as round worms
91. A = Fertilisation is internal and development may be direct or indirect in round worm.
R = Females are longer than males
92. A = Aquatic annelids like Nereis possess lateral appendages, parapodia.
R = Which help in swimming
93. A = Arthropods have Respiratory organs like gills, book gills, book lungs or tracheal system.
R = Excretion takes place through malpighion tubule is in Arthropods.
94. A = Arthropoda is the largest phylum of Animalia which includes insects.
R = Over two-thirds of all named species on earth are arthropods.
95. A = Body is covered by a calcerous shell in mollusca.
R = Molluscan have hard skeleton
96. A = The space between the hump and the mantle is called the mantle cavity in which feather like gills are present.
R = They have respiration and excretory functions.
97. A = Water vascular system is found in Aves
R = They help in blood circulation
98. A = Exdcretory organs is gills in balansoglossus
R = Respiration takes place through proboscis
99. A = Phylum chordata is divided in to three subphylum.
R = They have urochordata, cephalochordata and vertebrata
100. A = Cyclostomata have an elongated body bearing 6-15 pairs of gill slits.
R = They help in digetion
101. A = Heart is three chambered in cartilaginous fishes.
R = One auricle and two ventricle
102. A = As the name indicates (Amphi = single, bios = life) in Amphibians
R = Amphibians can live in aquatic as well as terrestrial habitats.
103. A = Heart is usually three chambered in reptillia.
R = Heart is two chambered in crocodiles
104. A = The hind limbs generally have scales and are modifided for walking, swimming or clasping.
R = The short bones are hollow with posseses air cavities.
105. A = The most uniques mammalian characteristic is the presence of milk producing glands.
R = They have two pairs of limbs, adapted for walking, running, climbing, burrowing swimming and flying.

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Competitive Exam MCQ :

106. Classification of sponges is primarily based on the (JCECE-2003)
 (A) body organization (B) body plan (C) skeleton (D) canal system
107. Symmetry in cnidaria is (AMW-2009)
 (A) radial (B) bilateral (C) pentamerous (D) spherical
108. Cavity of coelenterates is called (BHU-2008)
 (A) coelenteron (B) coelom (C) cavity (D) none of these
109. Sea anemone belongs to phylum (BCECE-2005)
 (A) protozoa (B) porifera (C) coelenterata (D) echinodermata
110. Medusa is the reproductive organs of (BHU-2008)
 (A) Hydra (B) Aurelia (C) Obelia (D) sea anemone
111. The excretory cells, that are found in platyhelminthes. (J & K CET- 2007)
 (A) Protonephridia (B) flame cells (C) Solenocytes (D) All of these
112. In which of the following organisms, self fertilization is seen. (CCET-2007)
 (A) fish (B) Round worm (C) Earthworm (D) Liver fluke
113. Nephridia of Earthworms are performing same functions as (J & K CET-2003)
 (A) gills of prawn (B) flame cells of planaria
 (C) trachea of insects (D) nematoblasts of Hydra
114. Phylum of Taenia Solium is (BCECE-2004)
 (A) Aschelminthes (B) Annelids (C) platyhelminthes (D) mollusca
115. Ascaris is found in (RPMT-2004)
 (A) body cavity (B) lymph nodes (C) tissue (D) alimentary canal
116. Which of the following animals has a true coelom ? (J & K CET-2007)
 (A) Ascaris (B) Pheretima (C) Sycon (D) Taenia solium
117. Metameric segmentation is the main feature of (Punjab PMET)
 (A) Annelida (B) Echinodermata (C) Arthropoda (D) Coelenterata
118. In Pheretima locomotion occurs with help of
 (A) circular muscles (B) longitudinal muscles and setae
 (C) parapodia (D) circular, longitudinal muscles and setae
119. Body cavity lined by mesoderm is called (J & T CET-2005)
 (A) coelenteron (B) pseudocoel (C) coelom (D) blastocoel
120. Which of the following have the highest number of species in nature ? (CBSE AIPMT-2011)
 (A) Insects (B) Birds (C) Angiosperms (D) Fungi
121. Which of the following is a crustacean ? (Guj-CET-2011)
 (A) prawn (B) snail (C) sea anemone (D) Hydra
122. The respiratory pigment present in cockroach is (OJEE-2010)
 (A) Haemoglobin (B) Haemocyanin (C) oxyhaemoglobin (D) None of these
123. Book lungs are respiratory organs in (AMU-2008)
 (A) Insects (B) Arachnids (C) Molluscs (D) Echinoderms
124. The excretory organ in cockroach is (Kerala-CEE-2007)
 (A) Malpighian corpuscle (B) Malpighian tubules
 (C) green gland (D) Metanephridia

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125. Exoskeleton of which phylum consists of chitinous cuticle ? (J & K CET-2007)
 (A) Annelida (B) porifera (C) Arthropoda (D) Echinodermata
126. In cockroach, vision is due to (Punjab PMET-2005)
 (A) one compound eye (B) two compound eyes
 (C) two simple eyes (D) two compound and two simple eyes.
127. Which of the following is an insect ? (GUJ-CET)
 (A) Moth (B) mites (C) prawn (D) scorpion
128. Which of the following respire through gill ? (J & K CET-2005)
 (A) whale (B) Turtle (C) frog (D) Prawns
129. Animals which active at night are called. (J & K CET-2004)
 (A) diurnal (B) nocturnal (C) parasites (D) nocto-diurnal
130. Salient feature of Arthropoda is (RPMT-2003)
 (A) aquatic and free living (B) chitinous exoskeleton and jointed appendages
 (C) Radulla (D) None of those
131. The second largest number of species containing phylum in the animal kingdom is (J & K CET-2008)
 (A) Annelida (B) Arthropoda (C) Mollusca (D) Chordata
132. Mollusca is (JCECE-2006)
 (A) Triploblastic, acoelomate (B) Triploblastic, coelomate
 (C) Diploblastic, acoelomate (D) Diploblastic, coelomate
133. Tube feet are the locomotory organs of (OJEE-2010)
 (A) platyhelminthes (B) Echinodermata (C) Mollusca (D) Arthropoda
134. Arms are absent in (Haryana PMJ-2007)
 (A) Seaurchin (B) Sea cucumber (C) Both a & b (D) None of these
135. Scientific name of starfish is (Amu-2004)
 (A) Echinus (B) Limulus (C) Echidna (D) Asterias
136. The echinoderms are (BHU-2005)
 (A) Arboreal insects (B) Marine animals (C) terrestrial insects (D) freshwater worms
137. In Echinoderms, tube feet are related with (AMU-2004)
 (A) locomotion (B) excretory system (C) respiratory system (D) reproductive system
138. Lateral line sense organs occur in (MHT CET-2004)
 (A) salamander (B) frog (C) water snake (D) scoliodon
139. The jawless vertebrate is (Kerala CEE-2004)
 (A) crocodile (B) zoris (C) Hyla (D) fox
 (e) Petromyzon
140. Air bladder occurs in (Haryana PMT-2006)
 (A) Torpedo (B) Anabus (C) Scoliodon (D) Elasmobranch
141. The limbless amphibian is (Kerala - CEE-2011)
 (A) Icthyophis (B) Hyla (C) Rana (D) Salamander
 (e) Bufo
142. Salamander can regenerate (AMU-2003)
 (A) tail (B) limbs (C) external gills (D) all of those

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143. In which of the following reptiles, four chambered heart is present ? (JCECE-2003)
(A) Lizard (B) Snake (C) Scorpion (D) Crocodile
144. Which of the following snake is non-poisonous ? (RMPT-2011)
(A) cobra (B) krait (C) viper (D) python
145. Which of the following is a flightless bird ? (UPCPMT-2011)
(A) ostrich (B) Emu (C) kivi (D) All of those
146. Right aortic arch is present in (Manipal-2005)
(A) reptiles only (B) Mammals only (C) birds only (D) both b and c
147. Mammal's heart is (RMPT-2011)
(A) Myogenic (B) neurogenic (C) voluntary (D) sympathetic
148. The second largest aquatic vertebrate is (J & K CET-2008)
(A) blue whale (B) whale shark (C) sea elephant (D) dugong
149. Which one is not correct ? (Haryana-PMT-2005)
(A) Humans-Ureotelic (B) Birds-Uricotelic
(C) Lizards - Uricotelic (D) Whale - Ammonotelic
150. An egg laying mammals is (J & K CET-2008)
(A) Delphinus (B) Macaca (C) ornithorhynchus (D) macropus
151. The long bones are hollow and connected by air passage these are characteristic of (AMU-2006)
(A) Mammalia (B) Aves (C) Pterosauria (D) Sponges



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ANSWER KEY

1. (B)	2. (A)	3. (C)	4. (B)
5. (C)	6. (B)	7. (B)	8. (D)
9. (D)	10. (A)	11. (A)	12. (B)
13. (D)	14. (B)	15. (B)	16. (A)
17. (B)	18. (B)	19. (C)	20. (D)
21. (C)	22. (B)	23. (D)	24. (C)
25. (D)	26. (A)	27. (D)	28. (A)
29. (C)	30. (C)	31. (D)	32. (B)
33. (A)	34. (B)	35. (B)	36. (C)
37. (D)	38. (D)	39. (A)	40. (B)
41. (C)	42. (D)	43. (A)	44. (C)
45. (A)	46. (D)	47. (A)	48. (C)
49. (D)	50. (A)	51. (B)	52. (D)
53. (A)	54. (D)	55. (D)	56. (B)
57. (A)	58. (D)	59. (D)	60. (A)
61. (D)	62. (C)	63. (D)	64. (C)
65. (D)	66. (A)	67. (D)	68. (B)
69. (D)	70. (B)	71. (B)	72. (B)
73. (A)	74. (A)	75. (C)	76. (B)
77. (D)	78. (A)	79. (D)	80. (B)
81. (B)	82. (B)	83. (B)	84. (C)
85. (A)	86. (C)	87. (C)	88. (B)
89. (A)	90. (A)	91. (B)	92. (A)
93. (B)	94. (A)	95. (A)	96. (A)
97. (D)	98. (D)	99. (A)	100. (C)
101. (D)	102. (C)	103. (C)	104. (C)
105. (B)	106. (C)	107. (A)	108. (A)
109. (C)	110. (B)	111. (B)	112. (D)
113. (B)	114. (C)	115. (D)	116. (B)
117. (A)	118. (C)	119. (C)	120. (A)
121. (A)	122. (D)	123. (B)	124. (B)
125. (C)	126. (B)	127. (A)	128. (D)
129. (B)	130. (B)	131. (C)	132. (B)
133. (B)	134. (C)	135. (D)	136. (B)
137. (A)	138. (D)	139. (C)	140. (B)
141. (A)	142. (C)	143. (D)	144. (D)
145. (D)	146. (C)	147. (A)	148. (B)
149. (D)	150. (C)	151. (B)	

