

EXERCISE-I

Important terms and classification of animals

1. Tube-within-a-Tube body plan is shown by
 - (A) Coelenterates
 - (B) Platyhelminthes
 - (C) Aschelminthes (Nemethelminthes)
 - (D) Porifers
2. Development of mouth later than anus is the condition called
 - (A) Brachistomatic (B) Schizostomatic
 - (C) Deuterostomatic (D) Protostomatic
3. Blind sac body plan is shown by
 - (A) Roundworms (B) Annelids
 - (C) Coelenterates (D) Arthropods
4. Digestive system is complete where
 - (A) All the digestive glands are present
 - (B) Both anus and mouth are present
 - (C) Digestion occurs in the cavity of digestive tract
 - (D) Digestion occurs in the individual cells lining the digestive tract
5. Diploblastic animals occur in
 - (A) Annelida (B) Porifera
 - (C) Coelenterata (D) Both (B) and (C)
6. Trochophore larva occurs in
 - (A) Annelida and Porifera
 - (B) Coelenterata and Annelida
 - (C) Mollusca and Coelenterata
 - (D) Annelida and Mollusca
7. Animal with pseudocoelom is
 - (A) *Amia*/Leech
 - (B) *Lepisna*/Liver Fluke
 - (C) Dragon Fly/Jelly Fish
 - (D) *Wuchereria*/Hookworm
8. Veliger larva occurs in phylum
 - (A) Mollusca (B) Echinodermata
 - (C) Arthropoda (D) Cnidaria
9. What is characteristic of deuterostomes
 - (A) Spiral cleavage, blastopore becoming mouth
 - (B) Radial cleavage, blastopore becoming anus
 - (C) Spiral cleavage, blastopore becoming anus
 - (D) Radial cleavage, blastopore becoming mouth
10. Larva like stage of *Hydra* is
 - (A) Planula (B) Hydrula
 - (C) Scyphula (D) Hydratuba

Phylum-Porifera

11. The embryo of *Taenia* present in ripe proglottids is
 - (A) Tetracanth (B) Hexacanth
 - (C) Miracidium (D) Bladderworm
12. *Schistosoma* is a parasite found in
 - (A) Blood (B) Liver
 - (C) Lungs (D) Intestine
13. Onchosphere occurs in
 - (A) *Ascaris* (B) *Fasciola*
 - (C) *Taenia* (D) *Planaria*
14. Transfer of *Taenia* to secondary host occurs
 - (A) Onchosphere (B) Cysticercus
 - (C) Morula (D) Egg.
15. What is true of *Taenia solium*
 - (A) It sucks food from host by means of oral suckers
 - (B) It has head, neck and thorax. An abdomen is absent
 - (C) Onchospheres are highly resistant and can withstand boiling temperature
 - (D) The animal has no mouth, alimentary canal and anus
16. Mehlis's glands of Tapeworm are associated with
 - (A) Reproduction (B) Excretion
 - (C) Respiration (D) Circulation

17. Sometimes parasites themselves are parasitised by other organism, such parasites known as
(A) Symbionts (B) Endoparasites
(C) Ectoparasites (D) Hyperparasites
18. Bilaterally symmetrical but acoelomate animal is
(A) Liver fluke (B) Jelly fish
(C) Round worms (D) Crab
19. Animals devoid of respiratory, excretory and circulatory organs are belong to phylum
(A) Echinodermata (B) Platyhelminthes
(C) Porifera (D) Mollusca
20. Chloragogen cells resemble the following in function
(A) Collared cells (B) Flame cells
(C) Plasma cells (D) Mesophyll cells
27. Budding is a normal mode of asexual reproduction in
(A) Starfish and Hydra
(B) Hydra and sponges
(C) Tapeworm and Hydra
(D) Sponges and starfish
28. Which one of the following animals possesses nerve cells but no nerves
(A) *Hydra* (B) Tapeworm
(C) Earthworm (D) Frog's tadpole
29. Nematocysts take part in
(A) Locomotion
(B) Offence and defence
(C) Food capture
(D) All the above
30. Sea fan belongs to
(A) Echinodermata (B) Crinoidea
(C) Mollusca (D) Coelentrata

Phylum-Coelenterata

21. How many ova are formed in the ovary of *hydra*
(A) 2 (B) 4
(C) 1 (D) 3
22. Which one of the following animals is a coelenterate
(A) Sea cow (B) Sea horse
(C) Sea cucumber (D) Sea pen
23. *Hydra* receives impulses and stimuli through
(A) Nerve net (B) Sensory cells
(C) Nematocytes (D) All of these
24. In which class of coelenterata the polyp and medusa both are found in one animal
(A) Hydrozoa (B) Scyphozoa
(C) Anthozoa (D) None of them
25. Which of the following belongs to anthozoa
(A) *Aurelia* (B) *Fungia*
(C) *Stercularia* (D) *Dugesia*
26. Muscles of *Hydra* are
(A) Smooth (B) Skeletal
(C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of the above

Phylum-Platyhelminthes

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40. Chloragogen cells resemble the following in function
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(C) Plasma cells (D) Mesophyll cells
46. The study of worms causing parasitic infestation in human is
(A) Helminthology (B) Ichthyology
(C) Malacology (D) Herpetology
47. Which is secondary/intermediate host of Hookworm
(A) Bed Bug
(B) Sandfly
(C) Mosquito
(D) None of the above
48. *Wuchereria* causes a disease in parts of India
(A) Filariasis-South India
(B) Elephantiasis-Bihar
(C) Elephantiasis-Karnataka
(D) None of the above
49. Which larval stage of *Ascaris* is infective
(A) First and fourth
(B) Second and third
(C) First and second
(D) Third and fourth
50. Which is not true of *Ascaris* infection
(A) More common in children
(B) Does not produce tonsilitis
(C) Number can be 500-5000
(D) Infection is cured even without medication

Phylum-Nemathelminthes

41. A thick layer of cuticle on the surface of *Ascaris* indicates
(A) Reproduction (B) Growth
(C) Parasitism (D) Evolution
42. Embryonated egg of *Ascaris* is
(A) An egg with gastrula
(B) An egg with blastula
(C) An egg with juvenile
(D) An egg within an egg
43. Sensory structures in *Ascaris* are
(A) Phasmids (B) Amphids
(C) Papillae (D) All the above
44. Excretory pores present in *Ascaris* are
(A) One (B) Two
(C) One pair (D) Two pairs
45. In humans, elephantiasis is caused by
(A) *Ascaris lumbricoides*
(B) *Dracunculus medinensis*
(C) *Wuchereria bancrofti*
(D) *Ancylostoma duodenale*

Phylum-Annelida

51. Schizocoelic coelom, haemoglobin dissolved in plasma and segmental nephridia are present in the animal is
(A) Cockroach (B) Pheretima
(C) *Ascaris* (D) Aurelia
52. In which of the following the segmentation is best represented
(A) *Ascaris* (B) Fish
(C) Leech (D) Scorpion
53. True coelom appeared first in the course of evolution in
(A) Echinodermata (B) Annelida
(C) Chordata (D) Aschelminthes

- 54.** Region of Earthworm which is forest of nephridia is
 (A) Clitellar region
 (B) Pharyngeal region
 (C) Typhlosolar region
 (D) Intestinal reagon
- 55.** Chloragogen cells are present in
 (A) Body wall of Leucosolenia
 (B) Blood of Earthworm
 (C) Coelomic fluid of Earthworm
 (D) Blood of Cockroach.
- 56.** *Pheretima posthuma* is highly useful as
 (A) Their burrows make the soil loose
 (B) They make the soil porous, leave their castings and take organic debris in the soil
 (C) They are used as fish meal
 (D) They kill the birds due to biomagnification of chlorinated hydrocarbons.
- 57.** Earthworm possesses hearts
 (A) 6 pairs (B) 4 pairs
 (C) 2 pairs (D) 1
- 58.** Earthworm helps farmers by
 (A) Destroying harmful bacteria
 (B) Destroying harmful and insects
 (C) Making soil porous and loose
 (D) Both (A) and (B)
- 59.** Enteronephric nephridia of Earthworm are
 (A) Pharyngeal and septal
 (B) Pharyngeal
 (C) Septal
 (D) Integumentary
- 60.** In earthworm, ovary is situated in segment
 (A) 13 (B) 9
 (C) 10 (D) 26
- 61.** Nephrostome occurs in
 (A) Septal nephridia
 (B) Integumentary nephridia
 (C) Pharyngeal and septal nephridia
 (D) Pharyngeal and integumentary nephridia
- 62.** Animals having multiple or numerous setae are included under
 (A) Polychaeta (B) Oligochaeta
 (C) Hirudinea (D) Onychophora
- 63.** Movement of coelomic fluid helps in locomotion of
 (A) *Hydra* (B) Frog
 (C) Starfish (D) Earthworm
- 64.** Closed circulatory system occurs in
 (A) Earthworm (B) Cockroach
 (C) Grasshopper (D) Housefly
- 65.** Which one is not deuterostome
 (A) Chordata
 (B) Cephalochordata
 (C) Annelida
 (D) Echinodermata
- 66.** Trochophore larva is found in
 (A) Annelida (B) Platyhelminthes
 (C) Coelenterate (D) Prawn
- 67.** Spermathecae in earthworm is
 (A) For producing sperm
 (B) For storage of sperm obtained from male earthworm during copulation and used in future
 (C) Both (A) and (B)
 (D) None of these
- 68.** Leech secretes which of the following anticoagulant
 (A) Hirudin (B) Heparin
 (C) Serotonin (D) Histamine
- 69.** Earthworms have how many segments
 (A) 85 - 400 (B) 100 - 200
 (C) 20 - 95 (D) 115 - 120
- 70.** Which one of the following groups of structures/organs have similar function
 (A) Typhlosole in earthworm, intestinal villi in rat and contractile vacuole in *Amoeba*
 (B) Nephridia in earthworm, Malpighian tubules in cockroach and urinary tubules in rat
 (C) Antennae of cockroach, tympanum of frog and clitellum of earthworm
 (D) Incisors of rat, gizzard (proventriculus) of cockroach and tube feet of starfish

Phylum-Arthropoda

71. Insects have blood which
 - (A) Resembles human blood in colour
 - (B) Circulates through arteries and veins
 - (C) Circulates through an open system
 - (D) Has haemoglobin in the cells
72. Which of the following is absent in the mouth part of housefly
 - (A) Labrum
 - (B) Epipharynx
 - (C) Mandibles
 - (D) Maxillary palps
73. Biramous appendages are typically found in
 - (A) Insecta
 - (B) Crustacea
 - (C) Annelida
 - (D) Arachnida
74. Which one of the following belongs to phylum arthropoda
 - (A) *Octopus*
 - (B) *Termite*
 - (C) *Nereis*
 - (D) Leech
75. In cockroach, the excretory organs are
 - (A) Malpighian tubules
 - (B) Nephridia
 - (C) Malpighian corpuscles
 - (D) Solenocytes (flame cells)
76. Eggs of human louse are called
 - (A) Maggots
 - (B) Nits
 - (C) Tumblers
 - (D) Cocoon
77. Pupa of butterfly is called as
 - (A) Caterpillar
 - (B) Chrysalis
 - (C) Imago
 - (D) Nymph
78. Spiders and scorpions are included in class
 - (A) Arachnida
 - (B) Echarida
 - (C) Actinozoa
 - (D) Anthozoa
79. Book-lungs are respiratory organs which are found in
 - (A) Insects
 - (B) Crustaceans
 - (C) Arachnids
 - (D) Onychophores
80. The haemocoel of an insect is actually a
 - (A) Modified blood vessel
 - (B) True coelom
 - (C) Pseudocoelom
 - (D) Schizocoelom
81. Mouth parts of Cockroach are of
 - (A) Piercing and sucking
 - (B) Sucking and siphoning
 - (C) Cutting and biting type
 - (D) Sucking and rasping
82. In insect, oxygen is carried to different tissues by
 - (A) Diffusion through surface
 - (B) Tracheal tubes
 - (C) Respiratory pigment through blood
 - (D) Gills
83. Wings are vestigial in Cockroach
 - (A) Female *Blatta orientalis*
 - (B) Male *Blatta orientatis*
 - (C) Male *Periplanata americana*
 - (D) Female *Periplanata americana*
84. Anal cerci occur in
 - (A) Both male and female cockroaches
 - (B) Male Cockroach
 - (C) Female Cockroach
 - (D) Female *Ascaris*
85. In the life cycle of mosquito, comma-shaped stage is
 - (A) Larval stage
 - (B) Pupal stage
 - (C) Imago stage
 - (D) None of these
86. Arachnida contains
 - (A) Wasps
 - (B) Insects
 - (C) Spiders
 - (D) Beetles
87. *Ascaris* and Cockroach resemble each other in
 - (A) Pseudocoel
 - (B) Sexual dimorphism
 - (C) Nephridia
 - (D) Dorsal tubular nerve cord
88. Which among the following is a social insect
 - (A) White Ants
 - (B) Locusts
 - (C) Bed Bugs
 - (D) Mosquitoes
89. One pair of wings occurs in
 - (A) Dragonfly
 - (B) Housefly
 - (C) Mayfly
 - (D) Butterfly
90. An arthropod without a true head is
 - (A) Bed Bug
 - (B) Louse
 - (C) Butterfly
 - (D) Tick

- 91.** Antennae are absent in
(A) Housefly (B) Mosquito
(C) Silkworm (D) Tick
- 92.** Arthropods lack
(A) Jointed appendages (B) Cilia
(C) Respiratory organs (D) Segmented body
- 93.** Holometaboly is found in
(A) Lady Bird Beetle
(B) Bed Bug
(C) Cockroach
(D) Grass Hopper
- 94.** Number of malpighian tubules present in Cockroach is
(A) 50-60
(B) 80-90
(C) 100-150
(D) 200-250
- 95.** Arthropoda is differentiated from annelids by
(A) Segmented body
(B) Absence of nephridia
(C) Eyes
(D) None of the above
- 96.** The peculiar pungent smell of cockroach is produced by the secretions of
(A) Pheromones
(B) Flame cells
(C) Abdominal glands
(D) Cervical glands
- 97.** The cockroach of genus *Blatta* is also called
(A) German cockroach
(B) Australian cockroach
(C) Orient cockroach
(D) American cockroach
- 98.** The young one of cockroach is called.....
(A) Caterpillar
(B) Nymph
(C) Fingerling
(D) Maggot
- 99.** Which one of following feature is possessed by crustaceans and not by insects
(A) Paired limbs
(B) Two pairs of antenna
(C) Chitinous exoskeleton
(D) Bilateral symmetry
- 100.** Insect have
(A) 2 pairs of legs (B) 3 pairs of legs
(C) 4 pairs of legs (D) 1 pairs of legs
- Phylum-Mollusca**
- 101.** In gastropods, the larval form is called
(A) Ephyra
(B) Glochidium
(C) Scyphistoma
(D) Veliger and trochophore
- 102.** Cephalopoda is a class of animals in which
(A) Notochord extends upto head
(B) Foot is located on head
(C) Head is located on foot
(D) Head is fused with thorax
- 103.** 'Sea hare' is
(A) *Aplysia* (B) *Pila*
(C) *Teredo* (D) *Septa*
- 104.** Secondly asymmetrical type of symmetry is present in
(A) *Unio* (B) *Snail*
(C) *Holothuria* (D) *Star fish*
- 105.** Which set is correct
(A) *Euglena*--cilia
(B) *Paramecium*-Flagella
(C) *Snail*-Foot
(D) *Amoeba*-Foot
- 106.** *Octopus*, *Squid* and *Cuttle Fish* belong to class
(A) Cephalopoda (B) Apoda
(C) Decapoda (D) Scaphopoda
- 107.** Mollusca is differentiated from other by
(A) Bilateral symmetry and external skeleton
(B) Mantle and gill
(C) Shell and nonsegmented body
(D) Mantle and nonsegmented body.
- 108.** Annelida and mollusca resemble in many embryonic features because both have
(A) Spiral cleavage and mesoderm formation
(B) Identical conspicuous segmentation in body, muscles and nervous system
(C) Meroblastic cleavage and ectoderm formation
(D) Special types of mouth parts
- 109.** Shell is internal in
(A) *Loligo* (B) *Chiton*
(C) *Dentalium* (D) *Unio*
- 110.** Osphradium of *Pila* is
(A) Chemoreceptor (B) Photoreceptor
(C) Tangoreceptor (D) Phonoreceptor

Phylum-Echinodermata

111. An animal that transforms from bilateral to radial symmetry in its life history is
 (A) Hydra (B) Obelia
 (C) Starfish (D) Sponge
112. Absence of excretory organs, great power of regeneration and exclusively marine animals belong to the phylum
 (A) Mollusca (B) Echinodermata
 (C) Fishes (D) Arthropoda
113. Segmentation of body is not represented in
 (A) Cray fish (B) Frog
 (C) Grasshopper (D) Star fish
114. Mark the correct one

	Class	Phylum	Example
(A)	Annelida	Oligocheta	Nereis
(B)	Mollusca	Pelecypoda	Cuttle fish
(C)	Reptillia	Ophidia	Lizard
(D)	Echinodermata	Holothuroidea	Cucumaria

115. Triploblastic, organ system grade body, coelomate and unsegmented animals are of
 (A) Coelenterata
 (B) Echinodermata
 (C) Mollusca
 (D) Arthropoda
116. Basket star belongs to class
 (A) Ophiuroidea (B) Echinoidea
 (C) Asteroidea (D) Crinoidea
117. Box like calcareous test occurs in
 (A) Sea Lily (B) Sea Star
 (C) Sand Dollar (D) Sea Cucumber
118. In which class of echinodermata stalk is found for attachment with substratum
 (A) Asteroidea (B) Echinoidea
 (C) Ophiuroidea (D) Crinoidea
119. Bipinnaria is the larva of
 (A) Pila
 (B) Lemellidens
 (C) Sepia
 (D) Star fish (Asteroidea)

120. Which one of the following statement is true about an organism and its classification
 (A) Blue green alga is kind of fungus
 (B) Sea horse is closely related to dolphim
 (C) Maiden hair tree is a kind of angiosperm
 (D) Sea lily is a kind of echninoderm

Phylum-Chordata

121. Ammocoete larva occurs in the life-history of
 (A) Lamprey (B) Sea urchin
 (C) Balanoglossus (D) Ascidian
122. Lampreys are
 (A) Jawless fishes
 (B) Jawless primitive vertebrates
 (C) Jawed fishes
 (D) Fishes with a spherical mouth
123. The wheel organ is found is
 (A) Ascidian (B) Lancet
 (C) Starfish (D) Acorn worm
124. Which one of the following is a chordata but not a vertebrate
 (A) Sea cow (B) Sea lion
 (C) Sea mouse (D) Sea squirt
125. Larva of *Balanoglossus* is
 (A) Tornaria (B) Muller's larva
 (C) Kentrogen larva (D) Tadpole
126. Which of the following is a distinct character
 (A) Chorda dorsalis (B) Cephalization
 (C) Claws (D) Pharyngotomy
127. Vertebral column is derived from
 (A) Notochord
 (B) Dorsal nerve cord
 (C) Ventral nerve cord
 (D) Outgrowth of cranium
128. Match items in column I with those give in column II

	Column I		Column II
(A)	Limbless reptile	(i)	Lamprey
(B)	Jawless vertebrate	(ii)	Salamander
(C)	Amphibian	(iii)	Snake
(D)	Cartilaginous fish	(iv)	Shark
(E)	Flightless bird	(v)	Ostrich

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

129. Common characteristic of all vertebrates without exception is

- (A) Exoskeleton
(B) Presence of well developed skull
(C) Two pairs of functional appendages
(D) Division of body into head, neck, trunk and tail

130. Which of the following is the smallest taxonomic group of animals having a cranium, vertebral column, ventral heart, pulmonary respiration and two pairs of limbs

- (A) Gnathostomata (B) Tetrapoda
(C) Vertebrata (D) Chordata

Class-Pisces

131. Anadromous fishes move

- (A) From sea to freshwater
(B) From sea to estuary
(C) From river to sea
(D) From estuary to sea

132. Cartilaginous fishes do not have

- (A) Operculum (B) Scales
(C) Gill stits (D) Pelvic fins

133. Which is viviparous

- (A) Bony fish (B) Lung fish
(C) Frog (D) Shark

134. Common name of fish *Anguilla* is

- (A) Eel (B) Rohu
(C) Hilsa (D) Bombay duck

135. In fishes the kidney is

- (A) Pronephros (B) Mesonephros
(C) Metanephros (D) Holonephros

136. In one of the following fishes, the dorsal fin is modified into suckers

- (A) *Torpedo* (B) *Echeneis*
(C) *Hippocampus* (D) *Neoceratodus*

137. Presence of claspers in an important character in

- (A) *Sphyrna* (B) *Echeneis*
(C) *Hippocampus* (D) *Exocoetus*

138. A fish differs from whale in having

- (A) Blubber (B) Lungs
(C) Teeth (D) Gills

139. Salmon belongs to the group of

- (A) Bony fishes
(B) Cartilaginous fishes
(C) Cod fishes
(D) Trout fishes

140. One of the following is known as 'oil sardine'

- (A) *Atropus surtensis*
(B) *Harpodon recherius*
(C) *Sardinella longiceps*
(D) *Rastrelliger kanegunta*

Class-Amphibia

141. The venous system of frog differ from that of rabbit in the presence of

- (A) Hepatic portal system
(B) Renal portal system
(C) Three vena cavae
(D) Hepatic vein

142. A frog lives in water or near water because

- (A) It can get its food easily in water
(B) Its hindlimbs are webbed and help in swimming
(C) It can see through its transparent eyelids while swimming
(D) It respire through the skin

143. Fire-bellied toad is

- (A) *Amphiuma* (B) *Necturus*
(C) *Salamandra* (D) *Bombinator*

144. A true terrestrial animal is

- (A) Tortoise (B) Toad
(C) Frog (D) *Necturus*

- 145.** A frog has
 (A) Hands but no fingers
 (B) Ears but no pinnae
 (C) Eyes but no lids
 (D) Jaws but no teeth
- 146.** Frog has
 (A) Five fingers and four toes
 (B) Four fingers and five toes
 (C) Five fingers and five toes
 (D) Four fingers and four toes
- 147.** Common Indian bull frog is
 (A) *Rana tigrina*
 (B) *Rana esculenta*
 (C) *Rana silvatica*
 (D) *Rana cyanophlyctis*
- 148.** Retention of larval characters even after sexual maturity is called
 (A) Ontogenesis (B) Parthenogenesis
 (C) Neoteny (D) Phylogenesis
- 149.** The glands present in the skin of frog are
 (A) Mucous and poisonous
 (B) Sweat and mammary
 (C) Sweat and sebaceous
 (D) Mucous and sweat
- 150.** Frog is
 (A) Amentelic (B) Ammonotelic
 (C) Ureotelic (D) Uricotelic
- 155.** Large size scales fully extended from side to side on the belly are characteristics of
 (A) Krait and sea snake
 (B) Cobra and *python*
 (C) Rat snake and Cobra
 (D) *Python* and Krait
- 156.** Which of the following systems in man is affected by the bite of cobra
 (A) Digestive (B) Nervous
 (C) Excretory (D) Circulatory
- 157.** Turtles are
 (A) Pisces (B) Reptiles
 (C) Molluscs (D) Arthropods
- 158.** The type of dentition in Crocodile is
 (A) Acrodont (B) Bunodont
 (C) Pleurodont (D) Thecodont
- 159.** Scientific name of king cobra is
 (A) *Naja naja*
 (B) *Bungarus coeruleus*
 (C) *Naja hunnah*
 (D) *Vipera russelli*
- 160.** Crocodile heart is
 (A) Single chambered (B) 2-chambered
 (C) 3-chambered (D) 4-chambered

Class-Reptilia

- 151.** Poisonous fangs of a snake are modified
 (A) Mandible (B) Maxillary teeth
 (C) Canines (D) Nasals
- 152.** Which of the following is a marine snake
 (A) *Enhydrina* (B) *Typhlops*
 (C) *Bungarus* (D) *Naja*
- 153.** Snake moulting consists of
 (A) Epidermis
 (B) Dermis
 (C) Cornified cells
 (D) Stratum germinativum
- 154.** Pear-shaped head, sharply separated from rest of the body and covered with small scales is a feature of
 (A) *Pythons* (B) *Vipers*
 (C) *Kraits* (D) *Cobras*

Class-Aves

- 161.** Pneumatic bones are found in
 (A) Domestic lizard (B) Tadpole of frog
 (C) Flying lizard (D) Pigeon
- 162.** The vertebrae of birds are characteristically
 (A) Heterocoelous (B) Acoelous
 (C) Opisthocoelous (D) Amphicoelous
- 163.** Which of the following birds cannot fly
 (A) Peacock (B) Duck
 (C) Emu (D) Stork
- 164.** Monocondylic skull, warm blooded animals with air sacs are present in
 (A) Reptilia (B) Birds
 (C) Amphibia (D) Mammalia
- 165.** Carpo-metacarpus and tarso-metatarsus are present in
 (A) Reptilia
 (B) Mammalia
 (C) Birds
 (D) Both (A) and (B)

- 166.** The largest egg belongs to
 (A) Elephant (B) Whale
 (C) Dinosaur (D) Ostrich
- 167.** Bone marrow does not occur in
 (A) Fishes (B) Amphibians
 (C) Birds (D) Reptiles
- 168.** Preen gland occurs in
 (A) Pisces (B) Aves
 (C) Reptilia (D) Mammalia
- 169.** Without exception, all birds are
 (A) Omnivorous
 (B) Have feathers and fly
 (C) From nests and care them
 (D) Have calcareous shelled egg
- 170.** Which of the following is merrythought bone
 (A) Coracoid (B) Clavicle
 (C) Scapula (D) Suprascapula
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- Class-Mammalia**
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- 171.** Animals belonging to the order 'rodentia' have
 (A) Long incisors (B) long canines
 (C) short incisors (D) long molars
- 172.** Corpora bigemina is not present in
 (A) Frog (B) Snake
 (C) Birds (D) Rabbit
- 173.** Why do mammals lack mucus glands in their skin
 (A) The skin is not slippery
 (B) The skin is tough
 (C) The epidermis has many layers of cells
 (D) The skin is not respiratory
- 174.** Double circulatory heart is present in
 (A) Birds only (B) Mammals only
 (C) Reptilia only (D) Both (A) and (B)
- 175.** Cerebellum of one of the following animals is provided with lateral lobes and arborvitae
 (A) Reptilia (B) Mammals
 (C) Birds (D) Amphibia
- 176.** 12 pairs of cranial nerves are present in
 (A) Reptilia (B) Birds only
 (C) Mammals only (D) All the above
- 177.** Rabbit belongs to the order
 (A) Rodentia (B) Lagomorpha
 (C) Artiodactyla (D) Perissodactyla
- 178.** To which of the taxonomic group does whale belong
 (A) Fishes (B) Reptilia
 (C) Mammalia (D) Arthropoda
- 179.** Which one of the following is a metatherian
 (A) Didelphis
 (B) Ornithorhynchus
 (C) Tarsier
 (D) Hystericus
- 180.** The mammal which possesses both the reptiles and mammalian characters
 (A) Marsupials (B) Monotremes
 (C) Equus (D) Oryctolagus
- 181.** Hairs occur in all mammals except those of
 (A) Chiroptera (B) Rodentia
 (C) Cetacea (D) Primates
- 182.** The sweat gland are scanty in
 (A) Elephant (B) Man
 (C) Rabbit (D) Polar bear
- 183.** "Sea lion" belongs to
 (A) Class Reptilia
 (B) Subclass Prototheria
 (C) Superclass Pisces
 (D) Order Carnivora
- 184.** The Zoological name of 'Lion-tailed macaque' is
 (A) *Macaca rhesus* (B) *Macaca silenus*
 (C) *Macaca mulatta* (D) None of these
- 185.** Locomotion in Kangaroo is
 (A) Saltatorial (B) Volant
 (C) Cursorial (D) Creeping
- 186.** Pinna is absent in
 (A) Sirenia (B) Primates
 (C) Rodentia (D) All of these
- 187.** Which one has a poison gland
 (A) Wall lizard (B) *Scoliodon*
 (C) Rat snake (D) Male platypus
- 188.** In mammals, few vertebrae join to form
 (A) Humerus (B) Femur
 (C) Synsacrum (D) Atlas
- 189.** Whale is air breather but can live under water for a long time because it possesses
 (A) Large lungs (B) Small lungs
 (C) Blubber (D) Retea mirabile
- 190.** Only poisonous mammal is
 (A) *Ornithorhynchus* (B) *Echidna*
 (C) Guinea pig (D) Snake