

NEET : CHAPTER WISE TEST-4**SUBJECT :- BIOLOGY****CLASS :- 11th****CHAPTER :- ANIMAL KINGDOM**

DATE.....

NAME.....

SECTION.....

(SECTION-A)

1. A complete digestive system with two openings, mouth and anus, is absent in
(A) Annelida (B) Arthropoda
(C) Platyhelminthes (D) Aschelminthes
2. Pseudocoelom is a feature of
(A) Platyhelminthes (B) Annelids
(C) Aschelminthes (D) Arthropods
3. Open circulatory system is found in
(A) Arthropods and annelids
(B) Annelids and molluscs
(C) Molluscs and arthropods
(D) Cephalochordates and annelids
4. Blind sac body plan is found in
(A) Coelenterata (B) Porifera
(C) Annelida (D) Mollusca
5. Pseudometamerism is found in
(A) Tapeworm (B) Round worm
(C) Snail (D) Cockroach
6. Which of the following is incorrect?
(A) Sponges have cellular level of organization.
(B) Sponges are classified on the basis of their exoskeleton.
(C) Sponges are mostly found in marine environment.
(D) Euspongia is the common bath sponge.
7. Sponges have holozoic nutrition with intracellular digestion. This digestion of food occurs in
(A) Porocytes and Pinacocytes
(B) Amoebocytes and Choanocytes
(C) Pinacocytes and Choanocytes
(D) Archaeocytes and Sclerocytes
8. Which of the following is a true statement about sponges?
(A) They have one mouth and innumerable exits.
(B) They have innumerable mouths and one exit.
(C) Spicules are made of chitin
(D) They have pseudocoelom.
9. Sponges have a water transport or canal system, in which the path of water is
(A) Osculum Ostia Spongocoel
(B) Ostia Osculum Spongocoel
(C) Osculum Ostia Spongocoel
(D) Ostia Spongocoel Osculum
10. Formation of canal system in sponges is due to
(A) Porous wall
(B) Folding of inner wall
(C) Tissue grade of organization
(D) Totipotency
11. Metagenesis in Obelia is different from the alternation of generations in plants because
(A) Polyp is diploid, while medusa is haploid
(B) Polyp is haploid, while medusa is diploid
(C) Both are diploid, and there is no change in ploidy
(D) None of the above
12. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding Cnidarians?
(A) They are all aquatic.
(B) They are diploblastic with blind sac body plan.
(C) Gastrovascular cavity serves for digestion and circulation
(D) Some cnidarians secrete endoskeleton of calcium carbonate and form coral reefs.
13. Hydra has
(A) 6-10 tentacles
(B) Incomplete digestive tract
(C) Both intracellular and extracellular digestion
(D) All of the above
14. Mesoglea of ctenophores has
(A) Amoebocytes
(B) Smooth muscle cells
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) None of the above.
15. Which of the following cells are present in ctenophores that help in adhesion and food capture?
(A) Cnidoblasts (B) Solenocytes
(C) Colloblasts (D) Renette cells
16. The larval stage found in ctenophores is
(A) Planula (B) Cydippid
(C) Bipinnaria (D) Nauplius
17. Bioluminescence is well-marked in
(A) Echinoderms (B) Ctenophores
(C) Molluscs (D) Amphibians

18. Ctenophores possess statocysts in
 (A) Base of comb plates
 (B) Base of tentacles
 (C) Oral region
 (D) Aboral region
19. External fertilization with indirect development is seen in
 (A) Ascaris (B) Leech
 (C) Ctenoplane (D) Cockroach
20. Flame cells of flatworms are used for
 (A) Respiration (B) Excretion
 (C) Circulation (D) Digestion
21. Number and arrangement of hooks in the rostellum *Taenia solium* are
 (A) 32-42 in two whorls
 (B) 22-32 in two whorls
 (C) 22-32 in one whorl
 (D) 40-50 in one whorl
22. *Taenia solium* is characterized by
 (A) Presence of proglottids
 (B) Presence of a distinct head
 (C) Absence of digestive tract
 (D) All of the above
23. Which of the following is the correct sequence of larval stages in liver fluke?
 (A) Miracidium Redia Cercaria Sporocyst
 (B) Redia Cercaria Miracidium Sporocyst
 (C) Miracidium Sporocyst Redia Cercaria
 (D) Redia Miracidium Sporocyst Cercaria
24. Apolysis refers to
 (A) Removal of immature proglottids
 (B) Removal of gravid proglottids
 (C) Removal of head from neck
 (D) Budding of segments from neck
25. Excretory organs in adult *Ascaris* are
 (A) Nephridia (B) Renette cells
 (C) Malpighian tubules (D) Green glands
26. Microfilariae refers to
 (A) Male *Wuchereria*
 (B) Female *Wuchereria*
 (C) Infective larva of *Ascaris*
 (D) Juvenile *Wuchereria*
27. The infection of *Enterobius* in man is caused by
 (A) Piercing (B) Inoculation
 (C) Contamination (D) Sneezing
28. All of the following are parasites of small intestine, except
 (A) *Ascaris* (B) *Taenia solium*
 (C) *Enterobius* (D) *Ancylostoma*
29. Which of the following is called whipworm?
 (A) *Taenia solium*
 (B) *Enterobius vermicularis*
 (C) *Trichuris trichura*
 (D) *Dracunculus medinensis*
30. Which of the following is common in Annelida and Arthropoda?
 (A) Dorsal nerve cords
 (B) Ventral nerve cords
 (C) Anterior nerve cords
 (D) Hollow nerve cords
31. Leeches are blood-sucking parasites and are characterized by all of the following characters, except
 (A) Presence of botryoidal tissue
 (B) Presence of suckers for feeding and locomotion
 (C) Absence of parapodia and setae
 (D) Permanent clitellum is present
32. Annelids are
 (A) Mostly free-living, few parasitic
 (B) Mostly parasite, few free-living
 (C) All are parasitic
 (D) All are free-living
33. Johnston's organs are found in
 (A) Abdomen of housefly
 (B) Abdomen of spider
 (C) Antennae of mosquito
 (D) Cephalothorax of prawn
34. Find the mismatch.
 (A) *Musca* Housefly
 (B) *Astacus*-Crayfish
 (C) *Araneus* Scorpion
 (D) *Sarcoptes*-Itch mite
35. The number of antennae in scorpio are
 (A) 2 (B) 4 (C) None (D) 6

(SECTION-B)

36. The chief excretory waste of insects is
 (A) Urea (B) Uric acid
 (C) Ammonia (D) Ornithuric acid
37. Internal shell is found in
 (A) *Pila* and octopus
 (B) *Pila* and cuttlefish
 (C) Cuttlefish and squid
 (D) *Nautilus* and *Pila*

38. The largest class of mollusca is
(A) Bivalvia
(B) Gastropoda
(C) Cephalopoda
(D) Monoplacophora
39. A cephalopod without a shell is
(A) Cuttlefish (B) Apple snail
(C) Unio (D) Octopus
40. Echinoderms have an endoskeleton of
(A) Calcified bones
(B) Calcareous ossicles
(C) Chitinous plates
(D) Spongin fibers
41. The biological name of brittle star is
(A) Antedon (B) Ophiotrix
(C) Pentaceros (D) Echinus
42. Hemichordates are
(A) Marine and disc-like
(B) Freshwater and disc-like
(C) Marine and worm-like
(D) Freshwater and worm-like
43. The body of Balanoglossus is divided into
(A) Head and trunk
(B) Head, neck, and abdomen
(C) Proboscis, collar, and trunk
(D) Prosoma, mesasoma, and metasoma
44. Which of the following pairs of animals are jawless vertebrates?
(A) Lamprey and Amphioxus
(B) Amphioxus and Herdmania
(C) Lamprey and hagfish
(D) Rohu and eel
45. Internal fertilization and viviparity are the characteristics of class
(A) Chondrichthyes (B) Reptilia
(C) Amphibia (D) Osteichthyes.
46. Lung fishes are
(A) Marine inhabitants
(B) Marine and freshwater inhabitants
(C) Freshwater and terrestrial inhabitants
(D) Freshwater inhabitants
47. Gambusia is
(A) Pest of fishes
(B) Parasitic fish
(C) Fish predator of mosquito larvae
(D) Mosquito spreading yellow fever
48. Isinglass, a type of byproduct of fish industry, is principally used for
(A) Producing insulin
(B) Feeding cattle, pig, and poultry
(C) Clarifying wines and beer.
(D) Preparing paints and varnishes
49. A frog lives in water or near water bodies because
(A) Its main food is aquatic larvae
(B) The webs of forelimbs are used for swimming
(C) Its gills help in respiration
(D) It respire through skin which remains moist in aquatic environment.
50. Class Reptilia is named on the basis of
(A) Habitat
(B) Dry and cornified skin
(C) Mode of locomotion
(D) Dentition