

Biology Fsc Part 1 Chapter 10 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Vertebrates that develop embryonic membranes around their embryo called	A. Amniotes B. Abamniotes C. Embryotes D. None of these
2	The body of animals which can be divided into two equal halves only in one plan is termed as	A. Asymmetrical B. Bilaterally symmetrical C. Radically symmetrical D. None of these
3	Animals that have their body cavity filled with parenchyma are called	A. Acoelomates B. Coelomates C. Pseudocoelomates D. None of these
4	The vertebrates in which placenta is formed during the development of foetus are known as	A. Pisces B. Aves C. Mammals D. None of these
5	In amphibians the necessary requirements to spend their life history include	A. Water B. Land C. Both water and land D. None of these
6	Trypanosoma causes the disease known as	A. Malaria B. Sleeping sickness C. Diarrhea D. None of these
7	In annelids the organs for excretion are	A. Flame cells B. Nephridia C. Protonephridia D. Kidneys
8	In arthropods the body cavity is known as	A. Pseudocoelom B. Enterocoel C. Haemocoel D. None of these
9	In mollusca the foot is used for	A. Capturing prey B. Locomotion C. Both a and b D. None of these
10	Which of the following is not included in grade Bilateria	A. Coelenterates B. Nematodes C. Annelids D. Molluscs
11	Which of the following is a feature of series deuterostomia	A. Cleavage of zygote is spiral and determinate B. Coelom is formed due to splitting of mesoderm C. Mouth arises from blastopore or anterior margin D. Mesoderm is derived from wall of developing gut
12	Pseudocoelom is non-homologous to true coelom because	A. It is not lined by coelomic epithelium B. It has no relation with reproductive and excretory organs C. It develops from blastocoel D. All of the above
13	Which of the following are called as sponges	A. Protozoa B. Porifera C. Coelentrata D. Nematoda
14	The food of porifera consists of microscopic organisms and organic particles in a percentage ratio of	A. 10% & 90% respectively B. 20% & 80% respectively C. 30% & 70% respectively D. 40% & 60% respectively

		D. 40% & 60% respectively
15	Protandrous means	A. Male sex cells develop first B. Male and female sex develop simultaneously C. Female sex cell develop first D. None of the above
16	The skeleton of Athropds is made of	A. Silica B. Chitin C. Calcium carbonate D. Both a and c
17	Which of the following is a motile coclenterate	A. Hydra B. Obelia C. Jelly fish D. Corals
18	Which is not included in proterostomia.	A. Arthropod B. Mollusca C. Annelida D. Enchinodermata
19	In protostomes, the blastopore forms the	A. Anus B. Brain C. Excretory pore D. Mouth
20	The integumentary and nervous system are developed from	A. Endoderm B. Ectoderm C. Mesoderm D. Mesoglea
21	The animals without a body cavity are called.	A. Eumetazoa B. Pseudocoelomata C. Coelomata D. Acoelomata
22	Pseudo coelom is present	A. Cnidaria B. Flat work C. Round worms D. Earth worm
23	Pseudo coelom is characteristics feature of.	A. Aschelminthes B. Annelida C. Mollusca D. Profera
24	Portuguese man of war is the name used for.	A. Physalia B. Obelia C. Hydra D. Aurelia
25	The largest invertebrate animal is.	A. dog fish B. Giant squid C. Octopus D. Cuttle fish
26	In Mollusca, a blue respiratory pigment is present called.	A. Haemoglobin B. Haemoerythrin C. Haemocyanin D. Prothombin
27	Pseudo coelom is characteristic.	A. Nematoda B. Mollusca C. Annelida D. Echinodermata
28	An example of beautiful and delicate sponge called venus flower basket is.	A. sycon B. Leucoselenla C. Euplectella D. spongilla
29	The inner layer of most sponges is called.	A. Pinacoderm B. Choanoderm C. Epiderm D. Endoderm
30	The process by which the water leaves the body of sponges are called.	A. Ostia B. Mouth C. Anus D. Osculum
31	The asexual reproduction in sponges occurs by.	A. Budding B. Spores C. Fragmentation D. Conidia

A. Osculum

32	The pores by which water enters in the body of sponge is called.	A. Osculum B. Ostia C. Mouth D. Spongocoel
33	In sponges asexual reproduction takes place by budding. The internal buds are called.	A. Globules B. Gemmules C. Endosperm D. Cyst
34	In sponges the food enters the spongocoel cavity through	A. Ostia B. Osculum C. Mouth D. Spiracles
35	In sponges the food enters the spongocoel cavity called.	A. Globules B. Gemmules C. Endosperm D. Ostia
36	80% of food of sponges consists of.	A. Detrital organic matter B. algae C. Phytoplankton D. Zooplankton
37	The polyp is reduced and medusa is dominant.	A. Jelly fish B. Hydra C. Sea anemon D. Obelia
38	Polymorphism is a characteristic of members of phylum.	A. Porifera B. Cnidaria C. Annelida D. Arthropoda
39	Hydra belongs to phylum	A. Mollusca B. Cnidaria C. Arthropoda D. Annelida
40	Sea Urchin belong to phylum	A. Coelenterate B. Nematoda C. Porifera D. Arthropoda
41	Polypo and Medusae are examples of.	A. Coelenterate B. Nematoda C. Porifera D. Arthropoda
42	Corals produce hard exoskeleton formed of.	A. NaCO ₃ B. CaCO ₃ C. NaOH D. KCl
43	In phylum coelenterate special cells cnidocytes give size to	A. Polyps B. Nematocytes C. Gemmules D. Gastrozooids
44	The polyp is reduced and medusa is dominant in	A. Actinia B. Aurelia C. Obelia D. Madreporite
45	Hydra is the example of.	A. Tentacular feeding B. Filter feeding C. Fluid feeding D. scraping feeding
46	In hydra ectodermal cells get food from endodermal cells by.	A. Osmosis B. diffusion C. Active transport D. Facilitated diffusion
47	Coral reefs are mostly formed. of.	A. Calcium carbonate B. Silica C. Chitin D. Lignin
48	Primary host of tape worm is.	A. Man B. Cattle C. Sheep D. Snail
49	The excretory system of flatworms is composed of.	A. Nephron B. Nephridia C. Flame cells D. Ganglia

50	Flame cells are excretory cells in.	A. Flatworms B. Segmented worms C. Round worms D. Anseets
51	Flame cells are found in the phylum	A. Nematoda B. Annelida C. Mollusca D. Platty helminthes
52	Scientific name of Planaria is.	A. Taeniasolium B. Fasciola hepatica C. Dugesia D. Schistosoma
53	All 'Flat worms' belong to phylum	A. Annelida B. Platyhelminthes C. Nematoda D. Arthropoda
54	Dugesia is a free living flatworm with a ciliated outer surface. It is commonly called.	A. Tape worm B. Liver flake C. Planaria D. Blood fluke
55	Common name for Anchylostoma duodenal is.	A. Pin worm B. Tape worm C. Hook worm D. Earth worm
56	Anbcylostoma duodenal is biological name of.	A. Flatworm B. Round worm C. Fluke D. Tape worm
57	Round worm are.	A. Acoelomates B. Pseudocoelomates C. Coelomates D. None of them
58	Neresis belongs to phylum	A. Nematoda B. Annelida C. Arthropoda D. Mollusca
59	The body cavity of Nematoda is.	A. Blastocoel B. Pseudocoelom C. Haemocoelom D. Coelom
60	Ascaris lumbricoides is an intestinal parasite of.	A. Horse B. Man C. Donkey D. Monkey
61	A free swimming trochophore larva is produced during the life cycle of.	A. Coelenterate B. Porifera C. Annelida D. Arthropods
62	Neries belongs to class	A. Polychaeta B. Hirudinea C. Oligochaeta D. Crustacea
63	Polychaeta is a class of phylum Annelida its example is.	A. Nereis B. Lumbricus Terrestis C. Pheretima D. Hirudo medicinalis
64	Nephridia are excretory structures of.	A. Sponges B. Annelids C. Arthropods D. None of these
65	Excretory organ in annelid are.	A. Nephridia B. Nephron C. Flame cells D. Malpighian tubule
66	A blue coloured respiratory pigment called hemocyanin is found is.	A. Molluscus B. Annelids C. echinoderms D. Arthropods
67	Metameric ally segmented animals are belonging to the.	A. Annelids B. Molluscus C. cnidarians

		D. Echinoderms
68	A quatic arthropods respire through	A. Lungs B. skin C. Gills D. Spiracles
69	_____ has eight eyes.	A. Lamprey B. Snake C. Bat D. Spider
70	Blood of Arthropoda is.	A. Green colour B. Red colour C. Colourless D. Brown colour
71	Excretory system in arthropods is composed of.	A. Kidney B. Nephridia C. Malpighian tubules D. Flame cells
72	Number of leqs in Arachnida are.	A. 2 B. 4 C. 6 D. 8
73	In arthropods, blood is colorless, as it is without	A. Chlorophyll B. Hamoglobin C. Hemocyanin D. Haemoiry thrin
74	A rasping tongue like radula having horny teeth is present in.	A. sponges B. Molluscs C. Coelonterates D. Annelids
75	Loligo is an animal of phylum Mollusca which is commonly called.	A. slug B. Garden snail C. Squid D. Oyster
76	Larva of Mollusca and annelids	A. Radula B. Planula C. Trocophore D. Germmula
77	In Mollucs, a respiratory pigment of blue colour is present called.	A. Haemoglobin B. Haemocyanin C. Haemoery thrin D. None of these
78	The largest invertebrate animal is	A. Cuttle fish B. Octopus C. Glant squid D. Dhysalia
79	Slow worm belongs to phylum.	A. Annelids B. Aschelminthes C. Chordata D. Plathelmin thes
80	Garden snail belongs to class.	A. Gastropoda B. Caphalopods C. Pelecypoda D. Drthropoda
81	Sepia belong to.	A. Cephalopoda B. Myriapoda C. Gastopoda D. Annelida
82	The animal with exceptionally large brain is.	A. Star fish B. Octopus C. Snail D. Sepia
83	Which one does not belong to sub class Eutheria.	A. Loligo B. Sepia C. Octopus D. Asterles
84	The larva found in echinoderms is	A. Trochophore B. Veliger C. Bipinnaria D. Planaria
		A. Cnidaria

85	The larvae such as bipinnarial and brachloria develop in members of phylum	B. Mollusca C. Echinodermata D. Annelida
86	Animal of which phylum have developed bilateral symmetry in their larvae and radial symmetry in adults.	A. Nematoda B. Annelida C. Echinodermata D. Mollusca
87	The spinny skinned animals are included iin.	A. Porifere B. echinodermata C. Mollusca D. Annelida
88	The phylum which is exclusively marine is	A. Canidaria B. proifera C. Echinadermata D. Annelida
89	Sea urchin belong to sub class.	A. Arthropoda B. Echinodermata C. protozoa D. Annelida
90	Which one of the following is not a sub phylum to choradata.	A. Urochoradata B. Cephalochordata C. Hemichordata D. Vertebrata
91	The example of phylum Hemichordata is.	A. Molgula B. Amphioxus C. Balanoglossus D. Asierias
92	In presence of notochord is the character of	A. arthropoda B. Mollusea C. Chordata D. Nematoda
93	The largest invertebrate is.	A. Earth worm B. Star fish C. Giant squid D. Ascarus
94	Cartilaginous fishes contain scales.	A. Placoid B. Ganoid C. Cycloid D. Ctenoid
95	Example of tunicate is.	A. Amphioxus B. Molgula C. Reptilia D. Amphibia
96	Ancient fish that have developed lungs are called.	A. Dipnoi B. Thaliacea C. Asterias D. Leptocardil
97	Sphenodon is found is.	A. Australia B. New Zealand C. Texas D. Berlin
98	One of these is an early reptile	A. Platy pus B. Archaeopterye C. Varanope D. snake
99	The skeleton of birds is light due to.	A. <div>Extension of lungs</div> B. Air chambers C. Air spaces D. Air sacs
100	the hind limb of birds is modified for.	A. Walking B. Perching C. Running D. Flying
101	Voice organs of birds.	A. Larynx B. Pharynx C. syrinx D. Vocal cords
102	Syrinx is an organ of voice in.	A. Amphibians B. Birds C. Mammals D. Reptiles

103	Syrinx is a	A. Organ of voice in mammals B. Organ of voice in birds C. Copulatory organ in birds D. Sense organs in birds
104	Scales in pangolin are actually.	A. Modified rings B. Modified feathers C. spines D. Modified hairs
105	One of the following is a fossil fish.	A. Cotylosaurs B. Veranope C. dipnoi D. Archaeopteryx
106	Prototherian are commonly called.	A. Egg laying mammals B. placental mammals C. Pouched mammals D. None of these
107	Marsupium is the characteristic feature of.	A. Dolphin B. Opossum C. Echidna D. duckbill platypus
108	The sub class that has not primitive mammals is	A. Prototherian B. Eutherian C. Megatheria D. None of these
109	What is the true sequence of bones in the mammalian ear.	A. Malleus, incus and stapes B. Incus and stapes C. Malleus and stapes D. Stapes and malleus
110	Mammals become dominant in	A. Paleozoic period B. Mesozoic period C. Coenozoic period D. Proterozoic period
111	The pouched mammals are	A. Prototheria B. Metatheria C. Eutheria D. Egg laying mammals
112	Kangaroo belong to sub class.	A. Eutheria B. Reptilia C. Metatheria D. Prototheria
113	Mammals have only	A. Right arotic arch B. Left arotic arch C. Both left and right arotic arches D. No artic arch
114	Dolphin is	A. Fish B. Bird C. Mammals D. Amphibian
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190	_____ is a larval stage of Mollusca.	A. Radula B. Planula

190	Larva of Mollusca and annelids	C. Trochophore D. Germmula
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217	Syrinx is a	A. Organ of voice in mammals B. Organ of voice in birds C. Copulatory organ in birds D. Seuse organs in birds
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221	Marsupium is the characteristic feature of.	A. Dolphin B. Opossum C. Echidna D. duckbill platypus
222	The sub class that has not primitive mammals is	A. Prototherian B. Eutherian C. Megatheria D. None of these
223	What is the true sequence of bones in the mammalian ear.	A. Malleus, incuse and stapes B. Incus and stapes C. Malleus and stapes D. Stapes and malleus
224	Mammals become dominant in	A. Paleozoic period B. Mesozoic period C. Coenozoic period D. Proterozoic period
225	The pouched mammals are	A. Prototheria B. Methatheria C. Eutheria D. - - - - -

D. Egg lying mammals

226 Kangaroo belong to sub class.

- A. Eutheria
- B. Reptilia
- C. Metatheria
- D. Prototheria

227 Mammals have only

- A. Right arotic arch
- B. Left arotic arch
- C. Both left and right arotic arches
- D. No artic arch

228 Dolphin is

- A. Fish
- B. Bird
- C. Mammals
- D. Amphibian