

Biology Fsc Part 1 Chapter 10 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	In Molluscs, a respiratory pigment of blue colour is present called.	A. Haemoglobin B. Haemocyanin C. Haemoery thrin 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	In hydra ectodermal cells get food from endodermal cells by.	A. Osmosis B. diffusion C. Active transport D. Facilitated diffusion
4	Which of the following is a motile coclenterate	A. Hydra B. Obelia C. Jelly fish D. Corals
5	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
6	Sea urchin belong to sub class.	A. Arthropoda B. Echinodermata C. protozoa D. Annelida
7	Th polyp is reduced and medusa is dominant.	A. Jelly fish B. Hydra C. Sea anemon D. Obelia
8	Scientific name of Planaria is.	A. Taeniasolium B. Fasciola hepatica C. Dugesia D. Schistosoma
9	Which of the following are called as sponges	A. Protozoa B. Porifera C. Coelentrata D. Nematoda
10	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
11	Ascaris lumbricoides is an intestinal parasite of.	A. Horse B. Man C. Donkey D. Monkey
12	Round worm are.	A. Acoelomates B. Pseudocoelomates C. Coelomates D. None of them
13	A quatic arthropods respire through	A. Lungs B. skin C. Gills D. Spiracles
14	In annelids the organs for excretion are	A. Flame cells B. Nephridia C. Protonephridia D. Kidneys

15	In mollusca the foot is used for	A. Capturing prey B. Locomotion C. Both a and b D. None of these
16	Blood of Arthropoda is.	A. Green colour B. Red colour C. Colourless D. Brown colour
17	Flame cells are found in the phylum	A. Nematoda B. Annelida C. Mollusca D. Platy helminthes
18	In amphibians the necessary requirements to spend their life history include	A. Water B. Land C. Both water and land D. None of these
19	The skeleton of birds is light due to.	A. <div>Extension of lungs</div> B. Air chambers C. Air spaces D. Air sacs
20	The skeleton of Athropds is made of	A. Silica B. Chitin C. Calcium carbonate D. Both a and c
21	Polymorphism is a characteristic of members of phylum.	A. Porifera B. Cnidaria C. Annelida D. Arthropoda
22	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
23	Voice organs of birds.	A. Larynx B. Pharynix C. syrinx D. Vocal cords
24	The animal with exceptionally large brain is.	A. Star fish B. Octopus C. Snail D. Sepia
25	The spinny skinned animals are included iin.	A. Porifere B. echinodermata C. Mollusca D. Annelida
26	Marsupium is the characteristic feature of.	A. Dolphin B. Opossum C. Echidna D. duckbill platypus
27	In phylum coelenterate special cells cnidocytes give size to	A. Polyps B. Nematocysts C. Gemmules D. Gastrozolds
28	Dolphin is	A. Fish B. Bird C. Mammals D. Amphibian
29	Anbcylostoma duodenal is biological name of.	A. Flatworm B. Round worm C. Fluke D. Tape worm
30	Sea Urchin belong to phylum	A. Coelantrate B. Nematoda C. Porifera D. Arthropoda
31	A rasping tongue like radula having horny teeth is present in.	A. sponges B. Molluscs C. Coelonterates D. Annelids
32	The larvae such as bipinnarial and brachloria develop in members of phylum	A. Cnidaria B. Mollusca C. Echinodermata

		<p>C. Echinodermata</p> <p>D. Annelida</p>
33	Excretory organ in annelid are.	<p>A. Nephridia</p> <p>B. Nephron</p> <p>C. Flame cells</p> <p>D. Malpighian tubule</p>
34	The sub class that has not primitive mammals is	<p>A. Prototherian</p> <p>B. Eutherian</p> <p>C. Megatheria</p> <p>D. None of these</p>
35	Garden snail belongs to class.	<p>A. Gastropoda</p> <p>B. Caphalopods</p> <p>C. Pelecypoda</p> <p>D. Drthropoda</p>
36	Pseudocoelom is non-homologous to true coelom because	<p>A. It is not lined by coelomic epithelium</p> <p>B. It has no relation with reproductive and excretory organs</p> <p>C. It develops from blastocoel</p> <p>D. All of the above</p>
37	Pseudo coelom is characteristics feature of.	<p>A. Aschelminthes</p> <p>B. Annelida</p> <p>C. Mollusca</p> <p>D. Profera</p>
38	Larva of Mollusca and annelids	<p>A. Radula</p> <p>B. Planula</p> <p>C. Trocophore</p> <p>D. Germmula</p>
39	Mammals become dominant in	<p>A. Paleozoic period</p> <p>B. Mesozoic period</p> <p>C. Coenozoic period</p> <p>D. Proterozoic period</p>
40	Sphenodon is found is.	<p>A. Australia</p> <p>B. New Zealand</p> <p>C. Texas</p> <p>D. Berlin</p>
41	In protostomes, the blastopore forms the	<p>A. Anus</p> <p>B. Brain</p> <p>C. Excretory pore</p> <p>D. Mouth</p>
42	Hydra belongs to phylum	<p>A. Mollusca</p> <p>B. Cnidaria</p> <p>C. Arthropoda</p> <p>D. Annelida</p>
43	What is the true sequence of bones in the mammalian ear.	<p>A. Malleus, incuse and stapes</p> <p>B. Incus and stapes</p> <p>C. Malleus and stapes</p> <p>D. Stapes and malleus</p>
44	Prototherian are commonly called.	<p>A. Egg laying mammals</p> <p>B. placental mammals</p> <p>C. Pouched mammals</p> <p>D. None of these</p>
45	Scales in pangolin are actually.	<p>A. Modified rings</p> <p>B. Modified feathers</p> <p>C. spines</p> <p>D. Modified hairs</p>
46	The polyp is reduced and medusa is dominant in	<p>A. Actinia</p> <p>B. Aurelia</p> <p>C. Obelia</p> <p>D. Madrepore</p>
47	In sponges the food enters the spongocoel cavity called.	<p>A. Globules</p> <p>B. Gemmules</p> <p>C. Endosperm</p> <p>D. Ostia</p>
48	Example of tunicate is.	<p>A. Amphioxus</p> <p>B. Molgula</p> <p>C. Reptilia</p> <p>D. Amphibia</p>
49	Hydra is the example of.	<p>A. Tentacular feeding</p> <p>B. Fiter feeding</p> <p>C. Pluid feeding</p> <p>D. scraping feeding</p>

50	A blue coloured respiratory pigment called hemocyanin is found in.	A. Molluscus B. Annelids C. echinoderms D. Arthropods
51	Pseudo coelom is present	A. Cnidaria B. Flat worm C. Round worms D. Earth worm
52	Metameric ally segmented animals are belonging to the.	A. Annelids B. Molluscus C. cnidarians D. Echinoderms
53	In sponges the food enters the spongocoel cavity through	A. Ostia B. Osculum C. Mouth D. Spiracles
54	Common name for Anchylostoma duodenale is.	A. Pin worm B. Tape worm C. Hook worm D. Earth worm
55	Number of legs in Arachnida are.	A. 2 B. 4 C. 6 D. 8
56	Nephridia are excretory structures of.	A. Sponges B. Annelids C. Arthropods D. None of these
57	The integumentary and nervous system are developed from	A. Endoderm B. Ectoderm C. Mesoderm D. Mesoglea
58	An example of beautiful and delicate sponge called Venus flower basket is.	A. Sycon B. Leucosolenia C. Euplectella D. Spongilla
59	Polyp and Medusae are examples of.	A. Coelenterate B. Nematoda C. Porifera D. Arthropoda
60	Loligo is an animal of phylum Mollusca which is commonly called.	A. slug B. Garden snail C. Squid D. Oyster
61	In arthropods the body cavity is known as	A. Pseudocoelom B. Enterocoel C. Haemocoel D. None of these
62	One of these is an early reptile	A. Platy pus B. Archaeopteryx C. Varanope D. snake
63	Mammals have only	A. Right aortic arch B. Left aortic arch C. Both left and right aortic arches D. No aortic arch
64	Dugesia is a free living flatworm with a ciliated outer surface. It is commonly called.	A. Tape worm B. Liver fluke C. Planaria D. Blood fluke
65	The largest invertebrate animal is	A. Cuttle fish B. Octopus C. Giant squid D. Dhysalia
66	Which is not included in protostomia.	A. Arthropod B. Mollusca C. Annelida D. Echinodermata
67	In arthropods, blood is colorless, as it is without	A. Chlorophyll B. Hemoglobin C. Hemocyanin

		D. Haemoiryr thrin
68	The larva found in echinoderms is	A. Trochophore B. Veliger C. Bipinnaria D. Planaria
69	The largest invertebrate animal is.	A. dog fish B. Glant squid C. Octopus D. Cuttle fish
70	The process by which the water leaves the body of sponges are called.	A. Ostia B. Mouth C. Anus D. Osculum
71	Animals that have their body cavity filled with parenchyma are called	A. Acoelomates B. Coelomates C. Pseudocoelomates D. None of these
72	Animal of which phylum have developed bilateral symmetry in their larvae and radial symmetry in adults.	A. Nematoda B. Annelida C. Echinodermata D. Mollusca
73	_____ has eight eyes.	A. Lamprey B. Snake C. Bat D. Spider
74	Syrinx is an organ of voice in.	A. Amphibians B. Birds C. Mammals D. Reptiles
75	In Mollusca, a blue respiratory pigment is present called.	A. Haemoglobin B. Haemoerythrin C. Haemocyanin D. Prothombin
76	The pores by which water enters in the body of sponge is called.	A. Osculum B. Ostia C. Mouth D. Spongocoel
77	The body cavity of Nematoda is.	A. Blastocoel B. Pseudocoelom C. Haemocoelom D. Coelom
78	Ancient fish that have developed lungs are called.	A. Dipnoi B. Thaliacea C. Asterias D. Leptocardil
79	All 'Flat worms' belong to phylum	A. Annelida B. Platyhelminthes C. Nematoda D. Arthropoda
80	Trypanosoma causes the disease known as	A. Malaria B. Sleeping sickness C. Diarrhea D. None of these
81	Neresis belongs to phylum	A. Nematoda B. Annelida C. Arthropoda D. Mollusca
82	The animals without a body cavity are called.	A. Eumetazoa B. Pseudocoelomata C. Coelomata D. Acoelomata
83	Flame cells are excretory cells in.	A. Flatworms B. Segmented worms C. Round worms D. Anseets
84	In presence of notochord is the character of	A. arthropoda B. Mollusea C. Chordata D. Nematoda
		A. Pisces

85	The vertebrates in which placenta is formed during the development of foetus are known as	B. Aves C. Mammals D. None of these
86	Portuguese man of war is the name used for.	A. Physalia B. Obelia C. Hydra D. Aurelia
87	The largest invertebrate is.	A. Earth worm B. Star fish C. Giant squid D. Ascarus
88	In sponges asexual reproduction takes place by budding. The internal buds are called.	A. Globules B. Gemmules C. Endosperm D. Cyst
89	The excretory system of flatworms is composed of.	A. Nephron B. Nephridia C. Flame cells D. Ganglia
90	Vertebrates that develop embryonic membranes around their embryo called	A. Amniotes B. Abamniotes C. Embryotes D. None of these
91	Pseudo coelom is characteristic.	A. Nematoda B. Mollusca C. Annelida D. Echinodermata
92	The phylum which is exclusively marine is	A. Canidaria B. proifera C. Echinadermata D. Annelida
93	Excretory system in arthropods is composed of.	A. Kidney B. Nephridia C. Malpighian tubules D. Flame cells
94	the hind limb of birds is modified for.	A. Walking B. Perching C. Running D. Flying
95	Polychaeta is a class of phylum Annelida its example is.	A. Nereis B. Lumbricus Terrestis C. Pheretime D. Hirudo medicinalis
96	The example of phylum Hemichordata is.	A. Molgula B. Amphioxus C. Balanoglossus D. Asierias
97	80% of food of sponges consists of.	A. Detrital organic matter B. algae C. Phytoplankton D. Zooplankton
98	The asexual reproduction in sponges occurs by.	A. Budding B. Spores C. Fragmentation D. Conidia
99	Sepia belong to.	A. Cephalopoda B. Myriapoda C. Gastopoda D. Annelida
100	Which one of the following is not a sub phylum to choradata.	A. Urochordata B. Cephalochordata C. Hemichordata D. Vertebrata
101	Cartilaginous fishes contain scales.	A. Placoid B. Ganoid C. Cycloid D. Ctenoid
102	Coral reefs are mostly formed. of.	A. Calcium carbonate B. Silica C. Chitin D. Lignin

103	Kangaroo belong to sub class.	A. Eutheria B. Reptilia C. Metatheria D. Prototheria
104	The pouched mammals are	A. Prototheria B. Methatheria C. Eutheria D. Egg lying mammals
105	Corals produce hard exoskeleton formed of.	A. NaCO ₃ B. CaCO ₃ C. NaOH D. KCl
106	One of the following is a fossil fish.	A. Cotylosaurs B. Veranope C. dipnol D. Archaeopteryx
107	Primary host of tape worm is.	A. Man B. Cattle C. Sheep D. Snail
108	Slow worm belongs to phylum.	A. Annelids B. Aschelminthes C. Chordata D. Plathelminthes
109	A free swimming trochophore larva is produced during the life cycle of.	A. Coelenterate B. Porifera C. Annelida D. Arthropods
110	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
111	Neries belongs to class	A. Polychaeta B. Hirudinea C. Oligochaeta D. Crustacea
112	Which of the following is not included in grade Bilateria	A. Coelenterates B. Nematodes C. Annelids D. Molluscs
113	The inner layer of most sponges is called.	A. Pinacoderm B. Choanoderm C. Epiderm D. Endoderm
114	Which one does not belong to sub class Eutheria.	A. Loligo B. Sepia C. Octopus D. Asteries