CB04 SYLLABUS : Animal Kingdom Marking Scheme : + 4 for correct & (-1) for incorrect Max. Marks: 180 Time : 60 min. INSTRUCTIONS : This Daily Practice Problem Sheet contains 45 MCQs. For each question only one option is correct. Darken the correct circle/ bubble in the Response Grid provided on each page. 1. Classification of Porifera is based on (a) Aschelminthes (round worms) (a) branching (b) spicules (b) Ctenophores (c) reproduction (d) symmetry (c) Sponges 2. A chordate character is (d) Coelenterates (Cnidarians) (a) gills (b) spiracles Which of the following animal is cold blooded and has 4 -6. (c) postanal tail (d) chitinous exoskeleton chambered heart? 3. Which one of the following pairs of animals comprises (a) Salamander (b) **Ornithorhynchus** 'jawless fishes'? (c) Crocodile (d) *Calotes* (a) Mackerals and Rohu (b) Lampreys and hag fishes 7. Which one of the following is NOT a characteristic of (c) Guppies and hag fishes (d) Lampreys and eels phylum Annelida? 4. Leech is (a) Closed circulatory system (a) carnivorous (b) sanguivorous (b) Segmentation (c) ectoparasite (d) Both (b) and (c) (c) Pseudocoelom 5. Which one of the following groups of animals is bilaterally (d) Ventral nerve cord symmetrical and triploblastic? 2. (a)b)c)d) 4. abcd 5. (a)b)c)d) Response 1. (a)b)(c)(d) 3. (a)b)c)d) 6. (a)(b)(c)(d) 7. abcd Grid Space for Rough Work

Fundamentals - Call - 9667772681

—— DPP/ CB04

 8. Which one of the following characters is not typical of the class mammalia? (a) Thecodont dentition (b) Alveolar lungs (c) Ten pairs of crainal nerves (d) Seven cervical vertebrae (e) Arthropoda (f) Sublinguals (f) Througains (f) Sublinguals (f) Sub				
 (a) The codent dentition (b) Alveolar lungs (c) Ten pairs of cranial nerves (d) Seven cervical vertebrae (e) 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 (e) Maxillaries (f) Parotids (f) Standard with metameric segmentation. Which one of the following categories of a minals, is correctly described with no single exception in it? (a) All sponges are marine and have collared cells (b) All mammals are viviparous and possess diaphragm for breathing. (c) All popties have four pairs of gills and an opercular on each side. (d) All reptiles possess scales, have a three chambered (d) Aschelminthes and Annelida (e) Celenterata and Platyhelminthes (f) Patyhelminthes and Annelida (f) Celenterata and Platyhelminthes (f) Celenterata and Platyhelminthes (f) Patyhelminthes (f) Rusponsse (g) Differ and Coelenterata (g) Net Coelenterata and Platyhelminthes (g) Net Coelenterata and Platyhelminthes (g) Net Coelenterata and Platyhelminthes (g) Net Coelenterata (g) Net Coelenterata	8.	Which one of the following characters is not typical of the	15.	Which of the following statements is/are not true?
 (a) The codort dentition (b) Alveolar lungs (c) Ten pairs of cranial nerves (d) Seven cervical vertebrae (e) 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 (e) Chitinous exoskeleton (a) Linguals (b) Subbinguals (c) Maxillaries (d) Parotids (e) Echinodermata (f) Manuals are radially symmetrical but larvae exhibit bilateral symmetry in a disclosed circulatory system belong to phylum (a) Mollusca (b) Hemichordata (c) Antivals with no single exception in it? (a) All boory fishes have four pairs of gills and an opercular on each side. (b) All mammals are viviparous and possess diaphragm for breathing. (c) Celenterata and Annelida (d) Aschelminthes and Annelida (e) Celenterata and Annelida (f) Patyhelminthes (f) Coelenterata and Playhelminthes (f) Coelenterata and Playhelmint				
 (b) Alveolar lungs (c) Ten pairs of cranial nerves (d) Seven cervical vertebrae 9. 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 (e) Maxillaries (f) Von pairs of antenna (g) Poison glands of snake are modified (a) Linguals (b) Sublinguals (c) Maxillaries (d) Builderal symmetry (e) Maxillaries (f) Poison glands of snake are modified (a) Linguals (b) Sublinguals (c) Echinodermata (d) Ceplalochordata (e) Echinodermata (f) All mammals are viviparous and possess diaphragm for breathing. (e) All mammals are viviparous and possess diaphragm for breathing. (e) All mammals are viviparous and possess diaphragm for breathing. (f) All reptiles possess scales, have a three chambered heart and are cold blooded (pokilothermal). 13. Solenceytes and metanephrifdia are exerctory organs of (f) Anneidda and Annelida (g) Patybeliminthes and Annelida (h) Ceclenterata and Mollusca (h) Calenterata and Platyhelminthes (h) Coclenterata and Platyhelminthes (f) Coelenterata and Platyhelminthes (g) Rubic (g) 11. (g) (g) 11. (g) (g) 11. (g) (g) (g) 12. (g) (g) (g) 13. (g) (g) (g) 14. (g) (g) (g) 14. (g) (g) (g) 16. (g) (g) (g) 17. (g) (g) (g) (g) (g) (g) (g) (g) (g) (g)		(a) Thecodont dentition		
 (c) The pairs of crantal nerves (d) Seven cervical vertebrae (e) Maillaries (f) Poison glands of snake are modified (a) Linguals (b) Sublinguals (c) Maxillaries (d) Particla unavestified (e) Maxillaries (f) Poison glands of snake are modified (a) Mollusca (b) Hemichordata (c) Echinodermata (d) Carthropoda (e) All sponges are marine and have collared cells. (f) All reptiles possess scales, have a three chambered heart and are cold blooded (poikilottermat). (f) Poisfera and Celenterata (g) Coelenterata and Platyhelminthes (g) Arthropoda (g) Poisfera and Celenterata (g) Coelenterata and Platyhelminthes (g) Arthropoda (g) Celenterata and Platyhelminthes (g) Arthropoda (g) Poisfera and Celenterata (g) Scelenterata and Platyhelminthes (g) Arthropoda (g) Poisfera and Celenterata (g) Scelenterata and Platyhelminthes (g) Arthropoda (g) Scelenterata and Schinodermata (g) Scelentere		(b) Alveolar lungs		
(d) Seven cervical vertebrae9. Which one of sollowing feature is possessed by Crustaceans and not by insects?(a) Paired limbs(b) Two pairs of antenna(c) Chitmous exoskeleton(d) Bilateral symmetry(e) Chitmous exoskeleton(a) Linguals(b) Two pairs of antenna(c) Chitmous exoskeleton(a) Maillaries(b) Protoson glands of snake are modified(a) Linguals(b) Sublinguals(c) Maxillaries(d) All radius are radially symmetrical but larvae exhibit bilateral symmetry in (c) Maxillaries(e) Echinodermata(f) Only one class of living members, class Cyclostomata represents the super class agantha(a) Mollusca(b) Hemichordata (c) Echinodermata(c) Echinodermata(d) All sponges are marine and have collared cells (b) All mammals are viviparous and possess diaphragi for breathing.(e) All bony fishes have four pairs of gills and an operculum on each side.(d) All reptiles possess scales, have a three chambered heart and are cold blooded (poikilothermal).13. Solencoytes and metanephridia are excertory organs of (a) Annelida and Arthropoda(b) Patyhelimithes and Annelida (c) Ccelenterata and Coelenterata (c) Ccelenterata and Platyhelimithes (c) Ccelenterata and Platyhelimith		(c) Ten pairs of cranial nerves		
 9. Which one of following feature is possessed by Crustaceans and not by insects? (a) Paired limbs (b) Two pairs of antenna (c) Chitinous excesseleton (d) Bilateral symmetry (e) Maxillaries (f) Parotids (f) Poison glands of snake are modified (a) Linguals (b) Sublinguals (c) Maxillaries (d) Parotids (e) Maxillaries (f) Parotids (f) Parotids (f) Parotids (g) Maxillaries (h) Parotids (h) Auklisare radially symmetry in (g) Cohinodermata (h) Funchordata (h) All sponges are marine and have collared cells. (h) All mammals are viviparous and possess diaphragm for breathing. (e) All sponges are marine and have collared cells. (h) All reptiles possess scales, have a three chambered heart and are cold bloaded (poikilothermat). 13. Solenocytes and metanephridia are excretory organs of (a) Annelida and Arthropoda (f) Partyhelminthes and Annelida (g) Coelenterata and Mollusca (h) Provides space within which the gonads can expand and farge mumber of gametes stored (c) Coelenterata and Platyhelminthes (d) Arthropoda and Mollusca (e) Coelenterata and Platyhelminthes (f) Arthropoda and Mollusca (g) The evolution of an internal body cavity/coelom offered an advantage in aniab body design in all areas, except (h) Croclenterata (h) Croclenterata and Platyhelminthes (h) Coelenterata and Platyhelmint				
and not by insects?1represents the super class agnatha(a) Paired limbs(b) (i) and (iv)(c) (ii) and (iv)(c) Maxillaries(c) Poison glands of snake are modified(a) Linguals(b) Sublinguals(c) Maxillaries(c) Partoids(c) Contractile vacuole(d) general surface(e) Maxillaries(d) Partoids(e) Contractile vacuole(d) general surface(f) Poison glands of snake are modified(e) Echinodermata(f) Partoids(f) Partoids(f) Partoids(f) Annelida(f) Moltusca(g) Moltusca(h) Hemichordata(e) Echinodermata(f) Cephalochordata(g) Echinodermata(f) Cephalochordata(f) Annelida(h) Moltusca(g) All sponges are marine and have collared cells(f) All marmals are viviparous and possess diaphragm(f) The segments of carthowrms are(g) All propies have four pairs of gills and an operculum on each side.(f) Patyhelminthes and Annelida(f) Present in mesoderm but not in the adult(g) Aschelminthes and Annelida(f) Patyhelminthes and Annelida(f) Present in mesoderm but not in the ectoderm(g) Ceclenterata and Mollusca(f) Ceclenterata and Holinodermata(f) Provides space within which the gonads can expand and harge number of gametes stored(f) Coclenterata and Mollusca(f) Circulation(f) Circulation(g) Aschelminthes and Annelida(f) Circulation(f) Circulation(g) Coclenterata and Mollusca(f) Circulation(f) Circulation(g) Coclenterata and Mollusca(f) Circulation(f) Circulation(g) Coclenterata	9.			
 (a) Paired limbs (b) Two pairs of antenna (c) Chitinous exoskeleton (d) Bilateral symmetry (e) Maxillaries (f) Portoids (f) Poison glands of snake are modified (a) Linguals (b) Sublinguals (c) Maxillaries (d) Parotids (e) Maxillaries (f) Parotids (f) And (iv) (g) Bilateral symmetry (h) Autilisare radially symmetrical but larvae exhibit bilateral symmetry in (a) Mollusca (b) Hemichordata (c) Echinodermata (d) Cephalochordata (e) Echinodermata (f) Cephalochordata (f) All sponges are marine and have collared cells (h) All mammals are viviparous and possess diaphragm for breathing. (e) All bony fishes have four pairs of gills and an operculum on each side. (f) All reptiles possess scales, have a three chambered heart and are cold blooded (pokilothermal). (g) Aschelminthes and Annelida (h) Pariferia and Coelenterata (h) Pariferia and Coelenterata (h) Coelenterata and Platyhelminthes (c) Coelenterata and Platyhelminthes (d) Arthropoda and Mollusca (e) Coelenterata and Platyhelminthes (f) Coelenterata and Platyhelminthes (g) Exponser (g) Sub © (g) 9, (g) (G) (h) (g) (G) 11, (g) (G) 				
 (b) Two pairs of antenna (c) Chitmous exoskeleton (d) Biltareal symmetry (e) Maxillaries (f) Parotids (g) Maxillaries (h) Parotids (h) Maxillaries (h) Parotids (i) Maxillaries (j) Parotids (i) Mallusca (j) Hemichordata (j) Cephalochordata (k) Mollusca (k) Hemichordata (c) Cechenterata and Parameta dia exerctory organs of (j) All reptiles possess scales, have a three chambered heart and are cold blooded (poikilothermal). (j) Solenocytes and metanephridia are excretory organs of (j) Annelida and Arthropoda (j) Celenterata and Mollusca (j) Arthropoda and Mollusca (k) Q) Q (j) Q				(a) (ii) and (iv) (b) (i), (iii) and (iv)
 (a) Chitmous exoskeleton (b) Representation of the following categories of animals, is correctly described with no single exception in it? (c) All sponges are marine and have collared cells. (d) All sponges are marine and have collared cells. (e) All bony fishes have four pairs of gills and an opercular on each side. (f) All reptiles possess scales, have a three chambered heart and are cold blooded (poikilothermal). (f) Annelida and Arthropoda (g) Annelida and Arthropoda (h) All reptiles possess scales, have a three chambered heart and are cold blooded (poikilothermal). (g) Annelida and Arthropoda (h) All reptiles and matenephridia are excretory organs of the Coelenterata and Mollusca (h) Arthropoda and Mollusca (h) Porifera and Coelenterata (h) Coelenterata and Pathelminthes (h) Coelenterata and Pathelminthes (h) Coelenterata and Mollusca (h) Ratial symmetry occurs in the Coelenterata and Mollusca (h) Repetitive, with serial repetition of an internal body cavity/coelom offered an and vantage in anima body cavity/coelom offered an and vantage in anima body cavity/coelom offered an and vantage in anima body cavity/coelom offered and ard tharden (b) Provides space within which the gonads can expand and large number of gamees stored (c) Critulation (d) Arthropoda and Mollusca (e) Repetitive, with serial repetition of an iternal body cavity/coelom offered and ard transpace of the following categories of the following categories of the sector of				(c) (iii) only (d) (i) and (iv)
 (d) Bilateral symmetry (e) Poison glands of snake are modified (a) Linguals (b) Sublinguals (c) Maxillaries (d) Parotids (e) Contractile vacuole (f) Animals with metameric segmentation, bilateral symmetry in (a) Mollusca (g) Mollusca (h) Hemichordata (c) Echinodermata (d) Cephalochordata (e) Echinodermata (f) Cephalochordata (g) All sponges are marine and have collared cells. (h) All mammals are viviparous and possess diaphragm for breathing. (e) All hory fishes have four pairs of gills and an opercutum on each side. (f) All reptiles possess scales, have a three chambered heart and are cold blooded (poikilothermal). (g) Annelida and Arthropoda (h) Platyhelminthes and Annelida (h) Celenterata and Platyhelminthes (h			16.	
 10. Poison glands of snake are modified (a) Linguals (b) Sublinguals (c) Maxillaries (d) Parotids 11. The adults are radially symmetry in (a) Mollusca (b) Hemichordata (c) Echinodermata (d) Cephalochordata 12. Which one of the following categories of animals, is correctly described with no single exception in it? (a) All sponges are marine and have collated cells. (b) All mammals are viviparous and possess diaphragm for breathing. (c) All bony fishes have four pairs of gills and an operculum on each side. (d) All reptiles possess scales, have a three chambered heart and are cold blooded (poikilothermal). 13. Solencoytes and Manelida (c) Ceelenterata and Annelida (d) Arthropoda and Mollusca 14. Radial symmetry occurs in (a) Porifera and Ceelenterata (b) Celenterata and Platyhelminthes (c) Coelenterata and Platyhelminthes (d) Arthropoda and Mollusca 15. Solencoytes and manelida (e) Coelenterata and Platyhelminthes (f) Arthropoda and Mollusca 20. The evolution of an internal body cavity/coelom offered an advantage in animal body design in all areas, except (a) Evolution of an internal body cavity/coelom offered an advantage in animal body design in all areas, except (a) Evolution of a filterient freedom of movement 21. Response (a) Annelida (b) C) (d) 14. (a) (b) (c) (d) 11. (a) (b) (c) (d) 				
 (a) Linguals (b) Sublinguals (c) Maxillaries (d) Parotids (d) Parotids (e) Parotids (e)	10			
 (c) Maxillaries (d) Parotids and closed circulatory system belong to phylum (a) Mollusca (b) Hemichordata (c) Echinodermata (d) Cephalochordata (c) Echinodermata (d) Cephalochordata (d) All sponges are marine and have collared cells. (e) All bony fishes have four pairs of gills and an operculum on each side. (f) All control fishes have four pairs of gills and an operculum on each side. (g) All popiles possess scales, have a three chambered heart and are cold blooded (poikilothermal). (g) All control fishes have four pairs of gills and an operculum on each side. (g) All popiles possess scales, have a three chambered heart and are cold blooded (poikilothermal). (g) Coelenterata and Mollusca (h) Platyhelminthes and Annelida (c) Coelenterata and Platyhelminthes (d) Arthropoda and Mollusca (e) Coelenterata and Platyhelminthes (f) Coelenterata and Platyhelminthes (g) Arthropoda and Mollusca (h) Provides space within which the gonads can expand and large number of gametes stored (c) Circulation (d) Arthropoda and Mollusca (e) Coelenterata and Platyhelminthes (f) Coelenterata and Platyhelminthes (g) Broinfera and Coelenterata (h) Coelenterata and Platyhelminthes (h) Provides space within which the gonads can expand and large number of gametes stored (c) Circulation (d) Greater freedom of movement 	10.		17	
 11. The adults are radially symmetrical but larvae exhibit bilateral symmetry in (a) Mollusca (b) Hemichordata (c) Echinodermata (d) Cephalochordata 12. Which one of the following categories of animals, is correctly described with no single exception in it? (a) All sponges are marine and have collared cells. (b) All mammals are viviparous and possess diaphragm for breathing. (c) All bony fishes have four pairs of gills and an operculum on each side. (d) All reptiles possess scales, have a three chambered heart and are cold blooded (poikilothermal). 13. Solenocytes and metanephridia are excretory organs of (a) Annelida and Arthropoda (b) Platyhelminthes and Annelida (c) Coelenterata and Mollusca (c) Coelenterata and Mollusca (c) Coelenterata and Platyhelminthes (c) Ta, a b C (d) 14. (a) b C (d) 15. (a) b C (d) 16. (a) b C (d) 17. (a) b C (d) 18. (a) b C (d) 19. (a) b C (d) 20. (a) b C (d) 10. (a) b C (d			1/.	
 symmetry in (a) Mollusca (b) Hemichordata (c) Echinodermata (d) Cephalochordata 12. Which one of the following categories of animals, is correctly described with no single exception in it? (a) All sponges are marine and have collared cells. (b) All mammals are viviparous and possess diaphragm for breathing. (c) All bony fishes have four pairs of gills and an operculum on each side. (d) All reptiles possess scales, have a three chambered heart and are cold blooded (poikilothermal). 13. Solenocytes and metanephridia are excretory organs of (a) Annelida and Arthropoda (b) Platyhelminthes and Annelida 14. Radial symmetry occurs in (a) Arthropoda and Mollusca (b) Coelenterata and Platyhelminthes (c) Coelenterata and Platyhelminthes (d) Arthropoda and Mollusca (e) Coelenterata and Platyhelminthes (f) Arthropoda and Mollusca (g) Provides space within which the gonads can expand and large number of gametes stored (c) Circulation (d) Greater freedom of movement Responses (g) Responses (g) Run 	11			
 (a) Mollusca (b) Hemichordata (c) Echinodermata (d) Cephalochordata 12. Which one of the following categories of animals, is correctly described with no single exception in it? (a) All sponges are marine and have collared cells. (b) All mammals are viviparous and possess diaphragm for breathing. (c) All bony fishes have four pairs of gills and an operculum on each side. (d) All reptiles possess scales, have a three chambered heart and are cold blooded (poikilothermal). 13. Solenocytes and metanephridia are excretory organs of (a) Annelida and Arthropoda (e) Coelenterata and Mollusca (f) Arthropoda and Mollusca (g) Arthropoda and Mollusca (g) Arthropoda and Mollusca (h) Arthropoda (h) 19.(a) (b) (c) (b) (b) (c) (c) (b) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c	11.			
 (c) Echinodermata (d) Cephalochordata 12. Which one of the following categories of animals, is correctly described with no single exception in it? (a) All sponges are marine and have collared cells. (b) All mammals are viviparous and possess diaphragm for breathing. (c) All bony fishes have four pairs of gills and an operculum on each side. (d) All reptiles possess scales, have a three chambered heart and are cold blooded (poikilothermal). 13. Solenocytes and metanephridia are excretory organs of (a) Annelida and Arthropoda (b) Platyhelminthes and Annelida (c) Celenterata and Mollusca 14. Radial symmetry occurs in (a) Porifera and Coelenterata (b) Coelenterata and Echinodermata (c) Coelenterata and Echinodermata (d) Arthropoda and Mollusca 15. @ 0 @ 0 14. @ 0 @ 0 14. @ 0 @ 0 11. @ 0 @ 0 11. @ 0 @ 0 17. @ 0 @ 0 0 17. @ 0 @ 0 17. @ 0 @ 0 17. @ 0 @ 0 17. @ 0 @ 0 0 17. @ 0 @ 0 17. @ 0 @ 0 0 17. @ 0 @ 0 17. @ 0 @ 0 0 17. @ 0 @ 0 17. @ 0 @ 0 0 17. @ 0 @ 0 0 17. @ 0 @ 0 0 17. @ 0 @ 0 0 17. @ 0 @ 0 0 17. @ 0 @ 0 0 17. @ 0 @ 0 0 17. @ 0 @ 0 0 17. @ 0 @ 0 0 17. @ 0 @ 0 0 17. @ 0 @ 0 0 17. @ 0 @ 0 0 17. @ 0 @ 0 0 17. @ 0 @ 0 0 17. @ 0 @ 0 0 0 17. @ 0 @ 0 0 0 17. @ 0 @ 0 0 17. @ 0 @ 0 0 0 17. @ 0 @ 0 0 0 17. @ 0 @ 0 0 0 0 17. @ 0 @ 0 0 0 0 17. @ 0 @ 0 0 0 17. @ 0 @ 0 0 0 0 17. @ 0 @ 0 0 0 0 17. @ 0 @ 0 0 0 0 0 17. @ 0 @ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0				
 12. Which one of the following categories of animals, is correctly described with no single exception in it? (a) All sponges are marine and have collared cells. (b) All mammals are viviparous and possess diaphragm for breathing. (c) All bony fishes have four pairs of gills and an operculum on each side. (d) All reptiles possess scales, have a three chambered heart and are cold blooded (poikilothermal). 13. Solenocytes and metanephridia are excretory organs of (a) Annelida and Arthropoda (b) Platyhelminthes and Annelida (c) Coelenterata and Mollusca 14. Radial symmetry occurs in (a) Porifera and Coelenterata (b) Coelenterata and Platyhelminthes (c) Carculation (d) Arthropoda and Mollusca 15. Solenocytes and Mollusca (e) Coelenterata and Platyhelminthes (f) Arthropoda and Mollusca (g) D C d) 14. (a) (b) (c) (d) 11. (a) (c) (d) 17. (a) (c) (d) 18. (a) (c) (d) 19. (a) (c) (d) 10. (a) (c) (d) 17. (a) (c) (d) 17. (a) (c) (d) 18. (a) (c) (d) 19. (a) (c) (d) 20. (a) (c) (d) (c) (d) (d) (c) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d			18.	Which one of the following characters is not typical of the
correctly described with no single exception in it? (a) All sponges are marine and have collared cells. (b) All mammals are viviparous and possess diaphragm for breathing. (c) All bony fishes have four pairs of gills and an operculum on each side. (c) All reptiles possess scales, have a three chambered heart and are cold blooded (poikilothermal). (a) Apparent in the embryo but not in the adult (b) Platyhelminthes and Annelida (c) Ceelenterata and Mollusca (c) Ceelenterata and Platyhelminthes (c) Ceelenterata and Platyhelminthes (c) Coelenterata and Platyhelminthes (c) Circulation (d) Arthropoda and Mollusca (c) Ceelenterata and Platyhelminthes (e) Coelenterata and Platyhelminthes (c) Circulation (d) Arthropoda and Mollusca (c) Circulation (e) Coelenterata and Platyhelminthes (c) Circulation (f) Arthropoda and Mollusca (f) Arthropoda and Mollusca (g) Arthropoda and Mollusca (f) Arthropoda and Mollusca (f) Arthropoda and Mollusca (f) Arthropoda and Mollusca (g) Arthropoda and Mollusca (f) Arthropoda and Mollusca (h) Arthropoda and Mollusca (f) Arthropoda and Mollusca (f) Arthropoda and Mollusca (f) Arthropoda and Mollusca (g) Arthropoda and Mollusca (f) Arthropoda and Mollusca <tr< th=""><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>class Mammalia?</th></tr<>				class Mammalia?
 (a) All sponges are marine and have collared cells. (b) All mammals are viviparous and possess diaphragm for breathing. (c) All bony fishes have four pairs of gills and an operculum on each side. (d) All reptiles possess scales, have a three chambered heart and are cold blooded (poikilothermal). 13. Solenocytes and metanephridia are excretory organs of (a) Annelida and Arthropoda (b) Platyhelminthes and Annelida (c) Coelenterata and Mollusca (d) Aschelminthes and Annelida (e) Coelenterata and Platyhelminthes (f) All symmetry occurs in (a) Porifera and Coelenterata (b) Coelenterata and Platyhelminthes (c) Coelenterata and Platyhelminthes (d) Arthropoda and Mollusca 14. Radial symmetry occurs in (a) Porifer and Coelenterata (b) Coelenterata and Platyhelminthes (c) Coelenterata and Platyhelminthes (d) Arthropoda and Mollusca 15. (a) (b) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c	12.			(a) Thecodont dentition
 (a) All sponges are marine and have collared cells. (b) All mammals are viviparous and possess diaphragm for breathing. (c) All bony fishes have four pairs of gills and an operculum on each side. (d) All reptiles possess scales, have a three chambered heart and are cold blooded (poikilothermal). 13. Solenocytes and metanephridia are excretory organs of (a) Annelida and Arthropoda (b) Platyhelminthes and Annelida (c) Coelenterata and Mollusca (d) Arthropoda and Platyhelminthes (e) Coelenterata and Echinodermata (f) Coelenterata and Platyhelminthes (g) Becaleterata and Platyhelminthes (h) Arthropoda and Mollusca (h) Provides space within which the gonads can expand and large number of gametes stored (c) Circulation (d) Arthropoda and Mollusca (e) Coelenterata and Platyhelminthes (f) Arthropoda and Mollusca (h) Provides space within which the gonads can expand and large number of gametes stored (c) Circulation (d) Arthropoda and Mollusca (e) Coelenterata and Platyhelminthes (f) Arthropoda and Mollusca (h) Provides space within which the gonads can expand and large number of gametes stored (c) Circulation (d) Greater freedom of movement 				(b) Alveolar lungs
 (b) All mammals are viviparous and possess diaphragm for breathing. (c) All bony fishes have four pairs of gills and an operculum on each side. (d) All reptiles possess scales, have a three chambered heart and are cold blooded (poikilothermal). 13. Solenocytes and metanephridia are excretory organs of (a) Annelida and Arthropoda (b) Platyhelminthes and Annelida (c) Coelenterata and Mollusca (d) Aschelminthes and Annelida (e) Coelenterata and Mollusca (f) Provides space within which the gonads can expand and large number of gametes stored (c) Circulation (d) Arthropoda and Mollusca (e) Coelenterata and Platyhelminthes (f) All explored and Mollusca (g) Porifera and Coelenterata (h) Coelenterata and Platyhelminthes (h) Aschelminthes and Annelida (h) Coelenterata and Platyhelminthes (h) Aschelminthes and Annelida (h) Response Grup 8. (a) (b) (c) (c) 14. (a) (b) (c) (c) 15. (a) (b) (c) (c) 17. (a) (b) (c) (c) 18. (a) (b) (c) (c) 19. (a) (b) (c) (c) 20. (a) (b) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c		(a) All sponges are marine and have collared cells.		
 for breathing. (c) All bony fishes have four pairs of gills and an operculum on each side. (d) All reptiles possess scales, have a three chambered heart and are cold blooded (poikilothermal). 13. Solenocytes and metanephridia are excretory organs of (a) Annelida and Arthropoda (b) Platyhelminthes and Annelida (c) Coelenterata and Mollusca (d) Aschelminthes and Annelida (e) Coelenterata and Mollusca (f) Present in mesoderm but not in the ectoderm (d) Aschelminthes and Annelida (e) Coelenterata and Celenterata (f) Present in mesoderm but not in the ectoderm (g) Aschelminthes (h) Porvides space within which the gonads can expand and large number of gametes stored (c) Circulation (d) Arthropoda and Mollusca (e) Coelenterata and Platyhelminthes (f) Provides space within which the gonads can expand and large number of gametes stored (c) Circulation (d) Greater freedom of movement Response 8. (a) (b) (c) (d) 14. (a) (b) (c) (d) 15. (a) (b) (c) (d) 16. (a) (b) (c) (d) 17. (a) (b) (c) (d) 18. (a) (b) (c) (d) 19. (a) (b) (c) (d) 10. (a) (b) (c) (d) 11. (a) (b) (c) (d) 17. (a) (b) (c) (d) 18. (a) (b) (c) (d) 19. (a) (b) (c) (d) 10. (a) (b) (c) (d) 11. (a) (b)		(b) All mammals are viviparous and possess diaphragm		
 (c) All bony fishes have four pairs of gills and an operculum on each side. (d) All reptiles possess scales, have a three chambered heart and are cold bloded (poikilothermal). 13. Solenocytes and metanephridia are excretory organs of (a) Annelida and Arthropoda (b) Platyhelminthes and Annelida (c) Coelenterata and Mollusca (d) Aschelminthes and Annelida 14. Radial symmetry occurs in (a) Porifera and Coelenterata (b) Coelenterata and Echinodermata (c) Coelenterata and Echinodermata (c) Coelenterata and Mollusca (d) Aschelminthes and Annelida 14. Radial symmetry occurs in (a) Porifera and Coelenterata (b) Coelenterata and Platyhelminthes (c) Coelenterata and Platyhelminthes (c) Coelenterata (c) Coelenterata and Platyhelminthes (c) Coelenterata (c) Coelenterata and Platyhelminthes (c) Coelenterata (c) C			10	
 on each side. (d) All reptiles possess scales, have a three chambered heart and are cold blooded (poikilothermal). 13. Solenocytes and metanephridia are excretory organs of (a) Annelida and Arthropoda (b) Platyhelminthes and Annelida (c) Coelenterata and Mollusca (d) Aschelminthes and Annelida (e) Coelenterata and Mollusca (f) Aschelminthes and Annelida 14. Radial symmetry occurs in (a) Porifera and Coelenterata (b) Coelenterata and Platyhelminthes (c) Coelenterata and Bechinodermata (c) Coelenterata and Mollusca 14. Radial symmetry occurs in (a) Porifera and Coelenterata (b) Coelenterata and Mollusca 15. (a) (b) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c			19.	
 (d) All reptiles possess scales, have a three chambered heart and are cold blooded (poikilothermal). 13. Solenocytes and metanephridia are excretory organs of (a) Annelida and Arthropoda (b) Platyhelminthes and Annelida (c) Coelenterata and Mollusca (d) Aschelminthes and Annelida 14. Radial symmetry occurs in (a) Porifera and Coelenterata (b) Coelenterata and Bethinodermata (c) Coelenterata and Bethinodermata (c) Coelenterata and Mollusca 15. (a) (b) (c) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d				
 heart and are cold blooded (poikilothermal). 13. Solenocytes and metanephridia are excretory organs of (a) Annelida and Arthropoda (b) Platyhelminthes and Annelida (c) Coelenterata and Mollusca (d) Aschelminthes and Annelida 14. Radial symmetry occurs in (a) Porifera and Coelenterata (b) Coelenterata and Platyhelminthes (c) Coelenterata and Platyhelminthes (d) Arthropoda and Mollusca 20. The evolution of an internal body cavity/coelom offered an advantage in animal body design in all areas, except (a) Porifera and Coelenterata (b) Coelenterata and Echinodermata (c) Coelenterata and Platyhelminthes (d) Arthropoda and Mollusca 20. The evolution of an internal body cavity/coelom offered an advantage in animal body design in all areas, except (a) Evolution of effecient organ systems (b) Provides space within which the gonads can expand and large number of gametes stored (c) Circulation (d) Greater freedom of movement Response 8. (a) (b) (c) (d) 14. (a) (b) (c) (d) 15. (a) (b) (c) (d) 16. (a) (b) (c) (d) 17. (a) (b) (c) (d) 18. (a) (b) (c) (d) 19. (a) (b) (c) (d) 20. (a) (b) (c) (d) 				
 13. Solenocytes and metanephridia are excretory organs of (a) Annelida and Arthropoda (b) Platyhelminthes and Annelida (c) Coelenterata and Mollusca (d) Aschelminthes and Annelida 14. Radial symmetry occurs in (a) Porifera and Coelenterata (b) Coelenterata and Echinodermata (c) Coelenterata and Platyhelminthes (d) Arthropoda and Mollusca 15. a) b c d 16. a) b c d 17. a) b c d 				
 (a) Annelida and Arthropoda (b) Platyhelminthes and Annelida (c) Coelenterata and Mollusca (d) Repetitive, with serial repetition of at least some organs 20. The evolution of an internal body cavity/coelom offered an advantage in animal body design in all areas, except (a) Porifera and Coelenterata (b) Coelenterata and Echinodermata (c) Coelenterata and Echinodermata (c) Coelenterata and Platyhelminthes (d) Arthropoda and Mollusca 8. (a) (b) (c) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d	13			(c) Present in mesoderm but not in the ectoderm
 (b) Platyhelminthes and Annelida (c) Coelenterata and Mollusca (d) Aschelminthes and Annelida 14. Radial symmetry occurs in (a) Porifera and Coelenterata (b) Coelenterata and Echinodermata (c) Coelenterata and Echinodermata (c) Coelenterata and Platyhelminthes (d) Arthropoda and Mollusca Response GRID (b) Platyhelminthes (c) Coelenterata (c) Coelenterata (c) Coelenterata and Platyhelminthes (c) Coelenterata and Platyhelminthes (d) Arthropoda and Mollusca Response GRID (a) b C d (b) C d (c) Circulation (d) 11. (a) b C d (d) 12. (a) b C d (d) 15. (a) b C d (d) 16. (a) b C d (d) 17. (a) b C d 	15.			(d) Repetitive, with serial repetition of at least some
 (b) Fratyleminutes and Amerida (c) Coelenterata and Mollusca (d) Aschelminthes and Annelida 14. Radial symmetry occurs in (a) Porifera and Coelenterata (b) Coelenterata and Echinodermata (c) Coelenterata and Echinodermata (d) Arthropoda and Mollusca 20. The evolution of an internal body cavity/coelom offered an advantage in animal body design in all areas, except (a) Evolution of effecient organ systems (b) Provides space within which the gonads can expand and large number of gametes stored (c) Coelenterata and Platyhelminthes (d) Arthropoda and Mollusca (e) Coelenterata (f) Provides space within which the gonads can expand and large number of gametes stored (c) Circulation (d) Greater freedom of movement Response GRID 8. (a) (b) (c) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d				
 (c) Coelenterata and Nonlisca (d) Aschelminthes and Annelida (a) Porifera and Coelenterata (b) Coelenterata and Echinodermata (c) Coelenterata and Platyhelminthes (d) Arthropoda and Mollusca (e) Coelenterata and Platyhelminthes (f) Coelenterata and Platyhelminthes (g) Arthropoda and Mollusca (h) Provides space within which the gonads can expand and large number of gametes stored (c) Circulation (d) Greater freedom of movement Response GRID 8. a) b C d) 14. a) b C d) 15. a) b C d) 11. a) b C d) 17. a) b C d) 18. a) b C d) 19. a) b C d) 20. a) b C d)			20.	
 (d) Abstrumentation and Affine function of the functi			- 01	
 (a) Porifera and Coelenterata (b) Provides space within which the gonads can expand and large number of gametes stored (c) Coelenterata and Platyhelminthes (d) Arthropoda and Mollusca (e) Response GRID 8. (a) (b) (c) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d				
(a) Fornert and Coefficient and large number of gametes stored (b) Coelenterata and Echinodermata (c) Circulation (c) Coelenterata and Platyhelminthes (c) Circulation (d) Arthropoda and Mollusca (d) Greater freedom of movement Response 8. (a) (b) (c) (d) 14. (a) (b) (c) (d) 15. (a) (b) (c) (d) 16. (a) (b) (c) (d) 17. (a) (b) (c) (d) 18. (a) (b) (c) (d) 19. (a) (b) (c) (d) 20. (a) (b) (c) (d)	14.			
(c)Coelenterata and Platyhelminthes(d)Arthropoda and Mollusca(e)Circulation(f)Greater freedom of movement(f)(f				
(c) Contenting and Multistand Fullyholimities (d) Arthropoda and Mollusca (d) Greater freedom of movement (d) Greater freedom of movement (d) Greater freedom of movement (e) (f) (f) (f) (f)<				
Response 8. @bcd 9. @bcd 10. @bcd 11. @bcd 12. @bcd I3. @bcd 14. @bcd 15. @bcd 16. @bcd 17. @bcd I8. @bcd 19. @bcd 20. @bcd 16. @bcd 17. @bcd		(c) Coelenterata and Platyhelminthes		
RESPONSE 13. \hat{a} \hat{b} \hat{c} \hat{d} 14. \hat{a} \hat{b} \hat{c} \hat{d} 15. \hat{a} \hat{b} \hat{c} \hat{d} 16. \hat{a} \hat{b} \hat{c} \hat{d} 17. \hat{a} \hat{b} \hat{c} \hat{d} GRID 18. \hat{a} \hat{b} \hat{c} \hat{d} 19. \hat{a} \hat{b} \hat{c} \hat{d} 20. \hat{a} \hat{b} \hat{c} \hat{d} 17. \hat{a} \hat{b} \hat{c} \hat{d}		(d) Arthropoda and Mollusca		(d) Greater freedom of movement
RESPONSE 13. \hat{a} \hat{b} \hat{c} \hat{d} 14. \hat{a} \hat{b} \hat{c} \hat{d} 15. \hat{a} \hat{b} \hat{c} \hat{d} 16. \hat{a} \hat{b} \hat{c} \hat{d} 17. \hat{a} \hat{b} \hat{c} \hat{d} GRID 18. \hat{a} \hat{b} \hat{c} \hat{d} 19. \hat{a} \hat{b} \hat{c} \hat{d} 20. \hat{a} \hat{b} \hat{c} \hat{d} 17. \hat{a} \hat{b} \hat{c} \hat{d}		8 0000 9 0000	10	
18 . ⓐ ⓑ ⓒ ⓓ 19. ⓐ ⓑ ⓒ ⓓ 20. ⓐ ⓑ ⓒ ⓓ				
		$G_{\text{RID}} = \begin{bmatrix} 13.(a) & b & c & d \\ 14.(a) & b & c & d \end{bmatrix}$		
		18. (a)(b)(c)(d) 19. (a)(b)(c)(d)	20.	
		0000 0000		

в-14

_____ Space for Rough Work _____

Fundamentals - Call - 9667772681

DPP/ CB04 ·

21. Animals like bats have/are(a) Hollow skeleton

- (b) Feathers which are modified reptilian scales
- (c) Endothermic
- (d) Efficient respiration. Non-vascular air sacs are connected to lungs to supplement respiration
- **22.** Which of the following is incorrect match of animal group/life style/structure/function?

22.	U				(b) Feather on their body and can fry			
	group/life style/structure/function?				(c) Nests to care their babies			
	Animal Lifestyle Structure/functions			(d) Internal fertilization, are oviparous and eggs are				
			group		covered with calcareous shell			
	(a) Sponges	Sessile filter	Amoebocytes/carry	27.	Which one of the following is a coelenterate?			
		feeders	food and wastes		(a) Sea mouse (b) Sea anemone			
			Spicules/support		(c) Sea urchin (d) Sea cucumber			
			and protection	28.	Presence of external ear pinna, body hairs, four cham-			
			spongin / support		bered heart are the characters of			
	(b) Cnidarians	Free floating	Gastrovascular		(a) Macropus (b) Balaenoptera			
	(-)	or attached	cavity/digestion		(c) Psittacula (d) Aptenodytes			
			Cnidocytes/	29.	Which one of the following statements about certain			
			protection and food		given animals is correct?			
		getting			(a) Round worms are pseudo-coelomates			
	(c) Flatworms	Free living	Flame cells/		(b) Molluscs are accelomates			
	(c) Thatworms	or parasite	excretion		(c) Insects are pseudo-coelomates			
		of parasite	Tegument/					
				20				
	(1) 1(1)	T (11	protection	30.	Which one of the following phyla is correctly matched			
	(d) Molluscs	Terrestrial,	Radula/feeding		with its two general characteristics?			
		marine, fresh	mantle/motility		(a) Echinodermata – pentamerous radial symmetry and			
	a	water inhabitan			mostly internal fertilization			
23.		o <mark>wi</mark> ng analogy : Pig	eon's milk : Crop ::		(b) Mollusca – normally oviparous and development			
	Song :				through a trochophore or veliger larva			
	(a) Syrinx	(b) Trachea			(c) Arthropoda – body divided into head, thorax and			
	(c) Proventriculus (d) Anterior air sacs				ab <mark>d</mark> omen and respiration by mouth			
24.	Which of the following is not correct matching of phylum		matching of phylum		(d) Chordata – notochord persists throughout and			
	and its three exan				separate anal and urinary openings to the outside			
		l <mark>ph</mark> rodite, Chaetop		31.	Amphibians share with reptiles all of the following			
		<mark>ere</mark> do, Aplysia, C h			characters expect			
	(c) Aschelminth	n <mark>es</mark> : Ancylostoma, 1	Enterobius, Tubifex		(a) ventral heart			
	(d) Arthropoda	: <mark>B</mark> uthus, Lepisma,	Leptocorisa		(b) external fertilization and indirect development			
25.	Hemichordates di	ffer from chordates,	in that hemichordates		(c) dioecious, oviparous			
	(a) Are gill brea	thers			(d) cold blooded or poikilotherms.			
		21.@bcd	22.@bcd	23	abcd 24.abcd 25. abcd			
	Response							

_ Space for Rough Work

Fundamentals - Call - 9667772681

(b) Fertilisation is external and development is indirect

Are bilaterally symmetrical, triploblastic and coelo-

(c) Do not possess notochord

(a) Oil gland at the base of tail

(b) Feather on their body and can fly

mate animals

(d)

26. All birds have

- DPP/ CB04

32. Which of the following statements about the body cavity			(b) Move through loose marine sediments			
	of animals is true ?		(c) Be hermaphroditic			
	(a) The body cavity of coelomates develops from the		(d) Inject paralytic poisons into their prey			
	embryonic ectoderm.	38.	An animal is divided along its main body axis to produce			
	(b) The acoelomates' body cavity is filled with liquid.		similar halves. Which of the following types of symmetry			
	(c) The pseudocoel of the pseudocoelomates have a		could apply ?			
	peritoneum.		(a) Spherical (b) Radial			
	(d) The accelomates do not have an enclosed body		(c) Radial or biradial (d) Bilateral			
	cavity.	39.				
33.	Sponges have a very simple body plan. Which of the following	07.	of the following types of body symmetry in animals ?			
55.	statements about sponge structure or function is false?		(a) Asymmetric (b) Radial			
	(a) Choanocytes are flagellated cells that play a role in		(c) Biradial (d) Bilateral			
	feeding.	40.	Amphids present on ventrolateral lips of <i>Ascaris</i> are			
		40.				
	(b) Large species are found in areas of heavy wave		(a) Chemoreceptors (b) Olfactoreceptors			
	action, where food is most abundant.	41	(c) Tactoreceptors (d) Gustatoreceptors			
	(c) Individual sponges are both male and female.	41.	1			
	(d) Water enters a sponge through pores and exits via		class			
	one or more oscula.		(a) Scyphozoa (b) Antho <mark>zo</mark> a			
34.	Which of the following traits is not shared by the		(c) Porifera (d) Placozoa			
	Ctenophora and the Cnidaria ?	42.	Which of the following characteristics is unique to the			
	(a) Both are diploblastic		phylum Cnidaria ?			
	(b) Both have radial symmetry		(a) Sexual reproduction			
	(c) Both have complete guts.		(b) Symbiotic associations with other organisms			
	(d) Both have fe <mark>edi</mark> ng tentacles.		(c) Sedentary body forms			
35.	Earthworm has		(d) Nematocysts			
	(a) Two eyes (b) Many eyes	43.	Which of the following statements is true of all flatworms?			
	(c) No eyes (d) One eye.		(a) Flatworms are biradially symmetric			
36.	Which of the following statements is not true of the Rotifera?		(b) Flatworms have a complete digestive system			
	(a) They have a complete gut with an anterior mouth and		(c) Flatworms tend to have large, thickened bodies			
	posterior anus.		(d) Flatworms are triploblastic			
	(b) They are coelomates	44.	Which of the following structures is absent from a typical			
	(c) The corona is a ciliated organ used in acquiring food.		gastropod mollusk (e.g., a garden snail)?			
	(d) They use a hydrostatic skeleton.		(a) Protective shell (b) Head			
37.	The combination of a true coelom and repeating body		(c) Radula (d) None of these			
	segmentation allows the annelids (unlike the anatomically		Which two of the following are found in the mesophyl or			
	"simpler" worms) to do which of the following?		protein matrix and serve as structural support for a sponge?			
	(a) Attain complex body shapes and thus locomote more		(a) spicule, spongin (b) osculum, spicule			
	precisely		(c) medusa, polyp (d) polyp, osculum			
	1 2					
	$\begin{array}{c} 32. \ \textcircled{a} \ \textcircled{b} \ \textcircled{c} \ \textcircled{d} \ \textcircled{d} \ \textcircled{a} \ \textcircled{b} \ \textcircled{c} \ \textcircled{d} \ \textcircled{b} \ \textcircled{c} \ \end{array}{c} \ \end{array}{c} \ \textcircled{c} \ \textcircled{c} \ \textcircled{c} \ \textcircled{c} \ \end{array}{c} \ \end{array}{c} \ \end{array}{c} \ \textcircled{c} \ \textcircled{c} \ \textcircled{c} \ \end{array}{c} \ \end{array}{c} \ \end{array}{c} \ \end{array}{c} \ \end{array}{c} \ \rule{c} \ c$					
	37.(a)(b)(c)(d) $30.(a)(b)(c)(d)$	39.				

в-16

Response Grid	32. ⓐ ⓑ ⓒ ⓓ 37. ⓐ ⓑ ⓒ ⓓ 42. ⓐ ⓑ ⓒ ⓓ	33.@bcd 38.@bcd 43.@bcd	34. a b c d 39. a b c d 44. a b c d	35. a b c d 40. a b c d 45. a b c d	36. @bcd 41. @bcd

_____ Space for Rough Work _____

DAILY PRACTICE PROBLEM DPP CHAPTERWISE 4 - BIOLOGY					
Total Questions45Total Marks180					
Attempted Correct					
Incorrect		Net Score			
Out-off Score40Qualifying Score65					
Success Gap = Net Score – Qualifying Score					
Net Score = (Correct $\times 4$) – (Incorrect $\times 1$)					

Fundamentals - Call - 9667772681