

AHUJA CAREER INSTITUTE

Biology (NEET) BY Dr.Nirav Soni

Std-11th English

Marks:-180

❖ Each Question has 4 marks ,Negative 1 mark

180

- (1) Which of the following is not a correct match of animal and its habitat?
(a) Hydra vulgaris – Sea water (b) Hydra gangetica – Freshwater
(c) Obelia – Sea water (d) Physalia – Sea water
- (2) Match the following and select the correct option from the codes given below.

Column I		Column II	
A.	Physalia	(i)	Sea anemone
B.	Meandrina	(ii)	Brain coral
C.	Gorgonia	(iii)	Sea fan
D.	Adamsia	(iv)	Portuguese man-of-war

- (a) A–(iii), B–(ii), C–(i), D–(iv) (b) A–(iv), B–(iii), C–(ii), D–(i)
(c) A–(iv), B–(ii), C–(iii), D–(i) (d) A–(ii), B–(iii), C–(i), D–(iv)
- (3) Which of the following have porous body and are diploblastic?
(a) Aurelia and Obelia (b) Adamsia and Euplectella
(c) Leucosolenia and Spongilla (d) Sycon and Hydra
- (4) Among the following organisms which is a completely non-parasitic form?
(a) Sea anemone (b) Tapeworm (c) Leech (d) Mosquito
- (5) What is common among crab and honeybee?
(a) Jointed legs (b) Metamorphosis (c) Compound eyes (d) Poison glands
- (6) Which of the following are examples of Arthropoda?
(a) Silver fish, star fish, prawn (b) Clam worm, apple snail, honey bee
(c) Sea star, tongue worm, scorpion (d) Cockroach, scorpion, prawn
- (7) Which one of the following phyla is correctly matched with its two general characteristics?
(a) Echinodermata – pentamerous radial symmetry and mostly internal fertilisation
(b) Mollusca – normally oviparous and development through a trochophore or veliger larva
(c) Arthropoda – body divided into head, thorax and abdomen and respiration by mouth
(d) Chordata – notochord persists throughout and separate anal and urinary openings to the outside
- (8) The echinoderms, hemichordates and chordates had which of the following larva as a common ancestral form?
(a) Tornaria (b) Trochophore (c) Dipleurula (d) Bipinnaria
- (9) Match column I with column II and select the correct option from the given codes.

Column I		Column II	
A.	Wings	(i)	Reptiles
B.	Operculum	(ii)	Chondrichthyes
C.	Scutes	(iii)	Birds
D.	Cartilaginous endoskeleton	(iv)	Osteichthyes

- (a) A–(iii), B–(i), C–(iv), D–(ii) (b) A–(i), B–(iii), C–(iv), D–(ii)
(c) A–(iv), B–(iii), C–(ii), D–(i) (d) A–(iii), B–(iv), C–(i), D–(ii)
- (10) Match the excretory organs listed under column I with the animals given under column II and select the correct option.

Column I (Excretory organs)		Column II (Animals)	
A.	Nephridia	(i)	Hydra
B.	Malpighian tubules	(ii)	Leech
C.	Protonephridia	(iii)	Shark
D.	Kidneys	(iv)	Roundworms

		(v)	Cockroach
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- (a) A–(ii), B–(v), C–(iv), D–(iii) (b) A–(iv), B–(ii), C–(i), D–(v)
(c) A–(v), B–(ii), C–(iv), D–(iii) (d) A–(ii), B–(iv), C–(v), D–(i)

(11) To which classes do the following animals belong?

A–Petryomyzon, B–Scoliodon, C–Pristis

- (a) A–Cyclostomata, B–Chondrichthyes, C–Chondrichthyes
(b) A–Osteichthyes, B–Chondrichthyes, C–Chondrichthyes
(c) A–Osteichthyes, B–Chondrichthyes, C–Osteichthyes
(d) A–Osteichthyes, B–Chondrichthyes, C–Cyclostomata

(12) Identify the given animal.

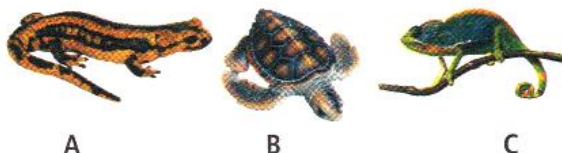


- (a) Naja (b) Ornithorhynchus (c) Struthio (d) Chameleon

(13) The limbless amphibian is

- (a) Ichthyophis (b) Hyla (c) Rana (d) Salamandra.

(14) Identify the following animals and the classes to which they belong.



- (a) A–Salamandra, Amphibia; B–Chelone, Reptilia; C–Chameleon, Reptilia
(b) A–Salamandra, Reptilia; B–Chelone, Reptilia; C–Chameleon, Reptilia
(c) A–Salamandra, Amphibia; B–Chelone, Amphibia; C–Chameleon, Amphibia
(d) A–Salamandra, Urochordata; B–Chelone, Cephalo–chordata; C–Chameleon, Hemichordata

(15) Match the columns and select the correct option.

Column I		Column II	
A.	Octopus	(i)	Limbs
B.	Crocodile	(ii)	Comb plates
C.	Catla	(iii)	Arms
D.	Ctenoplane	(iv)	Fins

- (a) A–(ii), B–(i), C–(iii), D–(iv) (b) A–(iv), B–(ii), C–(i), D–(iii)
(c) A–(i), B–(iii), C–(ii), D–(iv) (d) A–(iii), B–(i), C–(iv), D–(ii)

(16) Which among these is not a homeotherm?

- (a) Aptenodytes (b) Testudo (c) Columba (d) Neophron

(17) Which of the following groups of animals are uricotelic?

- (a) Reptiles, birds, land snails, insects
(b) Reptiles, birds, land snails
(c) Aquatic amphibians, birds, land snails, insects
(d) Amphibians, reptiles, birds, insects

(18) Select the correct option that represents examples of the following types of animals.

- (i) Roundworm
(ii) Fish possessing poison sting
(iii) A limbless amphibian
(iv) An oviparous mammal

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(a)	Palaemon	Labeo rohita	Salamander	Kangaroo
(b)	Nereis	Torpedo	Hyla	Pteropus
(c)	Hirudinaria	Pristis	Bufo	Delphinus
(d)	Ascaris lumbricoides	Sting ray	Ichthyophis	Duck–billed platypus

(19) Match column I with column II and select the correct option from the given codes.

Column I		Column II	
A.	Ammocoete larva	(i)	Sea horse
B.	Crocodiles	(ii)	Penguin
C.	Fish	(iii)	Lamprey
D.	Bird	(iv)	Reptilia
E.	Mammal	(v)	Bat

- (a) A–(iii), B–(iv), C–(i), D–(ii), E–(v) (b) A–(i), B–(iv), C–(v), D–(ii), E–(iii)
(c) A–(v), B–(iii), C–(ii), D–(iv), E–(i) (d) A–(iv), B–(ii), C–(i), D–(iii), E–(v)

(20) Match column I with column II and select the correct option from the given codes.

Column I		Column II	
A.	Labeo rohita	(i)	Red junglefowl
B.	Gallus gallus	(ii)	Rohu
C.	Bos indicus	(iii)	Tussar silkworm
D.	Antheraea mylitta	(iv)	Cattle

- (a) A–(ii), B–(iii), C–(i), D–(iv) (b) A–(iii), B–(i), C–(iv), D–(ii)
(c) A–(ii), B–(i), C–(iv), D–(iii) (d) A–(ii), B–(i), C–(iii), D–(iv)

(21) What is common between parrot, platypus and kangaroo?

- (a) Toothless jaws (b) Functional postanal tail
(c) Oviparity (d) Homoiothermy

(22) Match column I with column II and select the correct option from the given codes.

Column I		Column II	
A.	Protochordata	(i)	Delphinus
B.	Limbless amphibia	(ii)	Myxine
C.	Oviparous mammal	(iii)	Ornithorhynchus
D.	Aquatic mammal	(iv)	Doliolum
E.	Jawless vertebrate	(v)	Ichthyophis

- (a) A–(v), B–(iv), C–(iii), D–(i), E–(ii) (b) A–(iv), B–(v), C–(iii), D–(i), E–(ii)
(c) A–(iv), B–(v), C–(iii), D–(ii), E–(i) (d) A–(v), B–(iii), C–(i), D–(ii), E–(iv)

(23) In which one of the following, the genus name, its two characters and its class/phylum are correctly matched?

	Genus name		Two characters	Class/Phylum
(a)	Ascaris	(i)	Body segmented	Annelida
		(ii)	Males and females distinct	
(b)	Salamandra	(i)	A tympanum cover middle ear,	Amphibia
		(ii)	Fertilisation is internal	
(c)	Pteropus	(i)	Skin possesses hair	Mammalia
		(ii)	Oviparous	
(d)	Aurelia	(i)	Cnidoblast	Coelenterata
		(ii)	Organ level of organisation	

(24) Which one of the following sets of animals share a four chambered heart?

- (a) Amphibian, Reptiles, Birds (b) Crocodiles, Birds, Mammals
(c) Crocodiles, Lizards, Turtles (d) Lizards, Mammals, Birds

(25) Given below are types of cells present in some animals. Which of the following cells can differentiate to perform different functions?

- (a) Choanocytes (b) Interstitial cells
(c) Gastrodermal cells (d) Nematocytes

(26) In some animal groups, the body is found divided into compartments with serial repetition of at least some organs. This characteristic feature is called

- (a) segmentation (b) metamerism (c) metagenesis (d) metamorphosis.

(27) Which of the following pairs of animals has non-glandular skin?

- (a) Snake and Frog (b) Chameleon and Turtle
(c) Frog and Pigeon (d) Crocodile and Tiger

(28) Birds and mammals share one of the following characteristics as a common feature.

- (a) Pigmented skin (b) Pneumatic bones (c) Viviparity (d) Warm blooded

(29) Match the column A with column B and choose the correct option.

Column A		Column B	
A.	Porifera	i.	Canal system
B.	Aschelminthes	ii.	Water-vascular system
C.	Annelida	iii.	Muscular pharynx
D.	Arthropoda	iv.	Jointed appendages
E.	Echinodermata	v.	Metameres

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

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

(30) Body cavity is the cavity present between body wall and gut wall. In some animals the body cavity is not lined by mesoderm. Such animals are called

- (a) acoelomate (b) pseudocoelomate (c) coelomate (d) haemocoelomate.

(31) Which one of the following is not a poisonous snake?

- (a) Cobra (b) Viper (c) Python (d) Krait

(32) Match the following list of animals with their level of organisation.

	Division of Labour		Animal
A.	Organ level	i.	Pheretima
B.	Cellular aggregate level	ii.	Fasciola
C.	Tissue level	iii.	Spongilla
D.	Organ system level	iv.	Obelia

Choose the correct match showing division of labour with animal example.

- (a) i–B, ii–C, iii–D and iv–A (b) i–B, ii–D, iii–C and iv–A

- (c) i–D, ii–A, iii–B and iv–C (d) i–A, ii–D, iii–C and iv–B

(33) The characteristics given below are associated with

- (i) Body is covered by dry and cornified skin, epidermal scales or scutes
(ii) They have no external ear
(iii) Crawling, creeping habit
(iv) 3 chambered heart

- (a) reptile (b) bird (c) amphibian (d) Osteichthyes.

(34) Which of the following is incorrectly matched?

- (a) Spiny tailed lizard – Uromastix hardwickii
(b) Garden lizard – Hemidactylus flaviviridis
(c) Gila monster – Heloderma
(d) Monitor lizard – Varanus

(35) Which one of the following is a matching pair of an animal and a certain phenomenon it exhibits?

- (a) Pheretima – Sexual dimorphism (b) Musca – Complete metamorphosis
(c) Chameleon – Mimicry (d) Taenia – Polymorphism

(36) Amphibians share with reptiles all of the following characters except

- (a) ventral heart (b) external fertilisation and indirect development
(c) dioecious, oviparous (d) cold blooded or poikilotherms.

(37) Match column I with column II and select the correct option from the given codes.

Column I		Column II	
A.	Cartilaginous fishes	(i)	Usually external fertilisation
B.	Bony fishes	(ii)	Internal fertilisation
		(iii)	Mostly oviparous
		(iv)	Mostly viviparous
		(v)	Direct development

- (a) A–(i), (iii), (v); B–(ii), (iv)

- (b) A–(ii), (iv); B–(i), (iii), (v)

- (c) A–(iii), (v); B–(i), (ii), (iv)

- (d) A–(i), (ii), (iv); B–(iii), (v)

(38) Match column I with column II and select the correct option from the given codes.

Column I		Column II	
A.	Choanocytes	(i)	Platyhelminthes

B.	Cnidoblasts	(ii)	Ctenophora
C.	Flame cells	(iii)	Porifera
D.	Nephridia	(iv)	Coelenterata

- (a) A–(ii), B–(i), C–(iv), D–(v), E–(iii) (b) A–(ii), B–(iv), C–(i), D–(v), E–(iii)
(c) A–(v), B–(i), C–(iii), D–(ii), E–(iv) (d) A–(iii), B–(iv), C–(i), D–(v), E–(ii)
- (39)** In which of the following, segmentation in the body is first observed?
(a) Aschelminthes (b) Arthropoda (c) Annelida (d) Platyhelminthes
- (40)** The statements given below shows some characteristics of a phylum. Identify it.
(i) Tissue absent
(ii) Internal fertilisation
(iii) Development is indirect
(iv) Spongocoelate with ostia (many) and single osculum and canal system
(v) Sexes are hermaphrodite.
(a) Cnidaria (b) Porifera (c) Platyhelminthes (d) Ctenophora
- (41)** Which is not correct for sponges?
(a) Internal fertilisation (b) External fertilisation
(c) Gemmule formation (d) Gametes are formed from epidermal cells
- (42)** Which of the following is not a characteristic feature of sponges?
(a) Cellular level of organisation (b) Presence of ostia
(c) Intracellular digestion (d) Body supported by chitin
- (43)** In most simple type of canal system of Porifera, which of the following ways exhibit water flow?
(a) Ostia → Spongocoel → Osculum → Exterior
(b) Spongocoel → Ostia → Osculum → Exterior
(c) Osculum → Spongocoel → Ostia → Exterior
(d) Osculum → Ostia → Spongocoel → Exterior
- (44)** Which of the following is correctly matched?
(a) Radial symmetry – Coelenterates (b) Coelomates – Aschelminthes
(c) Metamerism – Molluscs (d) Triploblastic – Sponges
- (45)** Stinging capsules (nematocysts) are found in
(a) Scypha and brain coral (b) Cliona and Chalina
(c) sea pen and sea fan (d) Grantia and Velella.

*******ANSWER KEY***** Test Paper Name:– CHAPTER–4 ANIMAL**

		(1)	(a)	(2)	(c)	(3)	(c)	(4)	(a)	(5)	(a)	(6)	(d)
(7)	(b)	(8)	(c)	(9)	(d)	(10)	(a)	(11)	(a)	(12)	(d)	(13)	(a)
(14)	(a)	(15)	(d)	(16)	(b)	(17)	(a)	(18)	(d)	(19)	(a)	(20)	(c)
(21)	(d)	(22)	(b)	(23)	(b)	(24)	(b)	(25)	(b)	(26)	(b)	(27)	(b)
(28)	(d)	(29)	(c)	(30)	(b)	(31)	(c)	(32)	(c)	(33)	(a)	(34)	(b)
(35)	(b)	(36)	(b)	(37)	(b)	(38)	(d)	(39)	(c)	(40)	(b)	(41)	(b)
(42)	(d)	(43)	(a)	(44)	(a)	(45)	(c)						