Animal diversity-II

1. In which of the following prochordates notochord is absent in adults?

a) Amphioxus b) Asymmetron c) Ascidian d) Ascaphus

2. The only well developed chordate character in adult tunicates is

a) Notochord b) nerve cord

c) heart d) pharyngeal gill slits

3. Identify the sanguivorous vertebrate from the following

a) Lancelet b) Lamprey c) Sucker fish d) Hag fish

4. Fishes mainly excrete ammonia because they are

a)anamniotes b)aquatic c)cold blooded d)gill breathing

5. The temporary association of suckerfish with another fish is an example of

a) ectoparasitism b) endo commensalism

c) Ecto commensalism d) mutualism

6. Identify the limbless fossorial amphibian from the following

a) Ichthyophis b) Hydrophis c)Ophiocephalus d)Ophiophagus

7. The caudal vertebrae of amphibians are fused to form

a)Urosytle b)Pygostyle c)Coccyx d)Telson

8. Three chambered cloaca is present in all

a)amniotes b) sauropsidans

c) Terrestrial vertebrates d) oviparous vertebrates

9. Reptilian group with paired copulatory organs is

a)Chelonia b)Squamata c)Crocodilia d)Rhyncocephalia

10. Identify the "amniotic living fossil" vertebrate from the following

a)Latimeria b)Archaeopteryx c)Ornithorhynchus d)Sphenodon

11. Reptilian group with complete inter ventricular septum in the heart is

a)Chelonia b)Lacertilia c)Ophidia d)Crocodilia

12. Vertebrates with reduced renal portal system are

a) Egg laying mammals b) feathery bipeds

c) Placental mammals d) cold blooded amniotes

13. The "wish bone" in birds is formed by the union of

a) clavicles and coracoids

b) clavicles and interclavicle

c) thoracic, lumbar, sacral and caudal vertebrae

d) carpals and metacarpals

14. Mammals with well developed corpus callossum in brain are

a)eutherians b)marsupials c)monotremes d)only primates

15. Mammals originated from

a) therapod dinosaurs during jurassic period

b) therapsid reptiles during triassic period

c) crocodilians during cretaceous period

d) ornithischian dinosaurs during cretaceous period

16. In frog, protein digestion completes in

a) dueodenum b) ileum c)stomach d)colon

17. The contraction in the heart of frog commences from

a) Left atrium b) sinus venosus c) right atrium d) ventricle

18. Study the following statements regarding cephalochordates and choose the correct combination.

I) Excretory organs are pronephric kidneys

II) Circulatory system is without heart and respiratory pigment

III) They show filter feeding

a) I & II b) II & III c) All are true d) I & III

19. Study the following and choose the correct combination pertaining to elasmobranchs

I) Endoskeleton of elasmobranchs is made of cartilage

II) Skin covered by placoid scales

III) Caudal fin is homocercal

IV) Claspers are modified ventral fin

a) I, II & III correct b) I & II correct

c) II & IV correct d) only I is correct

20. Identify the correct statements from the following regarding Dipnoi

I) Lung fish exhibit discontinuous distribution

II) Air bladder acts as lung

III) Dipnoi are ancestors of tetrapods

IV) Lung fish are marine cartilaginous fish

a) I & II b) II & III c) III & IV d) I & IV

21. Identify the incorrect statement from the following

a) Frogs have sternum but ribs are absent

b) Caecilians are tailed amphibians but limbs are absent

c) Salamanders have equal sized fore limbs and hind limbss

d) Frogs and toads have unequal sized limbs but tail absent

22. Choose the correct combination from the following

I) Snakes are absent in Newzealand and Ireland

II) Tuatara lizard and Kiwi are present only in Newzealand

III) Marsupials are present only in Australia

IV) Oppossums are found only in South America

a) All are correct b) Only I is correct

c) Only III is incorrect d) Only I & II are correct

23. Study the following and choose the correct combination about birds

I) All the bones in birds are pneumatic bones

II) Airsacs are responsible for the pneumaticity of bones

III) Exchange of gases takes place both in lungs and air sacs

IV) Presence of air sacs causes continuous oxygenation of blood in birds

a) All are correct b)I & II c) II & III d) II & IV

24. Identify the incorrect statements from the following about monotremes

I) Oviparous mammals do not have mammary glands

II) Teeth are absent in adults

III) Pinnae are absent

IV) Copulatory organs absent

a) I, II & III b)II & III c)I & IV d)II & IV

25. Assertion (A): Heart of fishes is described branchial heart.

Reason(R): In fishes heart receives only oxygenated blood from gills.

26. Asssertion (A): Caecilians are limbless amphibians.
Reason(R): They are aquatic and free swimming amphibians.

27. Asssertion (A): In anurans, caudal vertebrae are fused to form pygostyle

Reason(R): Anurans are caudate amphibians

28. Assertion (A): Presence of keel or carina in birds is considered as an adaptation for flight.

Reason(R): Carina is part of sternum

a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

c) (A) is true but (R) is false

d) (A) is false but (R) is true

29. Assertion (A): In birds larynx is without vocalcords

Reason(R): Sounds are produced by syrinx in birds

a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

c) (A) is true but (R) is false

d) (A) is false but (R) is true

30. Assertion (A): Metatherians give birth to young ones in a very immature state

Reason(R): Young ones grow in the marsupium of mother after parturition

a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

c) (A) is true but (R) is false

d) (A) is false but (R) is true

31. Match the following

Scientific name	**Character**
A) Scyllium	I) Operculum
B) Labeo	II) Sensory tentacle
C) Ichthyophis	III) Pelvic claspers
D) Petromyzon	IV) Suctorial mouth

a) A B C D — II III V IV
b) A B C D — V IV II III
c) A B C D — III I II IV
d) A B C D — III IV II V

32.

Name	**Vertebrae**
A) Bufo	I) Amphiplatyan
B) Bubo	II) Procoelous
C) Canis	III) Opisthocoelous
D) Ambystoma	IV) Heterocoelous
	V) Amphicoelous

a) A B C D — II III IV V
b) A B C D — II IV I III
c) A B C D — II I IV III
d) A B C D — IV II I III

33.

Name	**Character**
A) Perameles	I) Chorio-Vitelline placenta
B) Ornithorhynchus	II) Cleidoic eggs
C) Macropus	III) Chorio-allantoic placenta
D) Hippocampus	IV) Brood pouch in males

a) A B C D — I II III IV
b) A B C D — III II I IV
c) A B C D — I II IV III
d) A B C D — III I II IV

34.

LIST-I	**LIST-II**
A) Pavo	I) National bird of Newzeland
B) Apteryx	II) National bird of India
C) Coracias	III) State bird of A.P
D) Macropus	IV) National animal of Australia

a) A B C D — III I II IV
b) A B C D — II I III IV
c) A B C D — II III IV I
d) A B C D — I II IV III

35.

LIST-I	**LIST-II**
A) Elephas	I) Viviparous snake
B) Didelphis	II) Shortest gestation period
C) Balaenoptera	III) Abdominal testes
D) Dryophis	IV) Oviparous mammal
	V) Longest gestation period

a) A B C D — V IV II III
b) A B C D — III I IV II
c) A B C D — V II III I
d) A B C D — V IV III I

36.

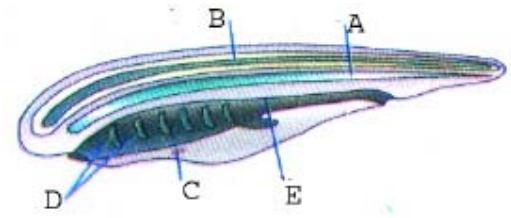
LIST-I	**LIST-II**
A) Chamaleon	I) Anadromous migration
B) Anguilla	II) Catadromous migration
C) Echeneis	III) Echo location
D) Pteropus	IV) Camouflage
	V) Commensalism

a) A B C D — IV I V III
b) A B C D — IV III II I
c) A B C D — IV II V III
d) A B C D — V IV II III

37. Choose the correct combination from the following

Name	**Character**	**Common Name**
I) Rhacophorus	Webbed limbs	Flying dragon
II) Draco	Patagium	Flying lizard
III) Exocoetus	Bony fish	Flying fish

	IV) Pteropus	Limbs absent	Flying mammal	
	a) I & II	b) II & IIII	c) III & IV	d) All are correct
38.	**Name**	**Character**	**Group**	
	I) Ichthyophis	Tail absent	Apoda	
	II) Hydrophis	Tail compressed	Squamata	
	III) Dryophis	Blunt tail	Rhynchocephalia	
	IV) Ophioephalus	Homocercal tail fin	Elasmobranchii	
	a) I & II	b) II & III	c) III & IV	d) All are correct
39.	**Name**	**Group**	**Distributions**	
	I) Apteryx	Ratitae	Australia	
	II) Protopterus	Dipnoi	Africa	
	III) Amphiuma	Anura	N.America	
	IV) Heloderma	Squamata	S.America	
	a) I & II	b) II & III	c) III & IV	d) II & IV
40.	**Name**	**Character**		**Group**
	I) Myxine	Renal portal system absent		Cyclostomata
	II) Torpedo	Muscles modified into electric organs		Chondrichthyes
	III) Neoceratodus	Airbladder acts as lung		Dipnoi
	IV) Ichthyophis	Eyes vestigial		Gymnophiona
	a) I, II, III correct	b) All are correct	c) II, III, IV correct	d) only I & IIII correct
41.	**Name**	**Common Name**	**Class**	
	I) Branchiostoma	Lancelet	Cephalochordata	
	II) Carcharadon	Great white shark	Chondrichthyes	
	III) Pterophyllum	Angel fish	Osteichthyes	
	IV) Tylatotriton	Himalayan newt	Urodela	
	a)I & II correct	b)All correct	c)II & III correct	d) III & IV correct

42. 

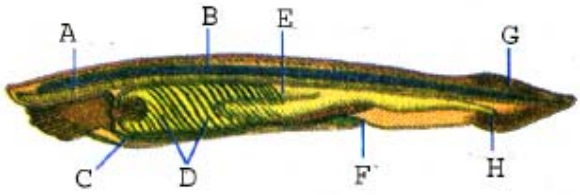
In the above diagram of a typical chordate identify A & B

a)A=notochord B=nerve chord C=heart

b)A=nervecord B=notochord C=pharynx

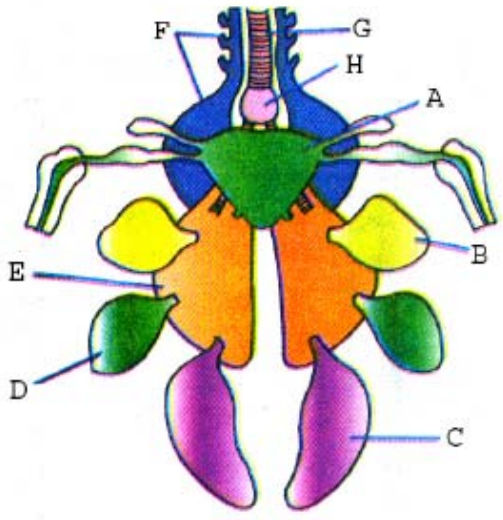
c)A=nervecord B=notochord C=gut

d)A=notochord B=intestine C=nervecord

43. 

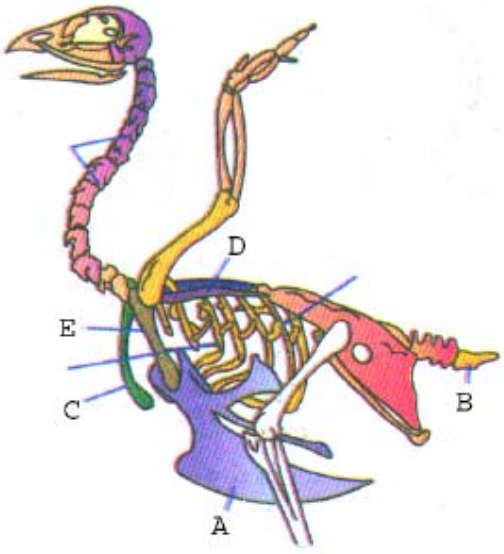
In the given diagram, C is representing

a)gill slits b)endostyle c)intestine d)heart

44. 

Locate the interclavicular air sac from the above diagram.

a) B b) A c) D d) E



45.

In the skeleton of bird, identify the part labelled C.

a) Coracoid b) Carina c) Furcula d) Synsacrum

KEY

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