

Animal diversity-II

- In which of the following prochordates notochord is absent in adults?**
 - Amphioxus
 - Asymmetron
 - Ascidian
 - Ascaphus
- The only well developed chordate character in adult tunicates is**
 - Notochord
 - Nerve cord
 - Heart
 - Pharyngeal gill slits
- Identify the sanguivorous vertebrate from the following**
 - Lancelet
 - Lamprey
 - Sucker fish
 - Hag fish
- Fishes mainly excrete ammonia because they are**
 - Anamniotes
 - Aquatic
 - Cold blooded
 - Gill breathing
- The temporary association of suckerfish with another fish is an example of**
 - Ectoparasitism
 - Endo commensalism
 - Ecto commensalism
 - Mutualism
- Identify the limbless fossorial amphibian from the following**
 - Ichthyophis
 - Hydrophis
 - Ophiocephalus
 - Ophiophagus
- The caudal vertebrae of amphibians are fused to form**
 - Urosytle
 - Pygostyle
 - Coccyx
 - Telson
- Three chambered cloaca is present in all**
 - Amniotes
 - Sauropsidans
 - Terrestrial vertebrates
 - Oviparous vertebrates
- Reptilian group with paired copulatory organs is**
 - Chelonia
 - Squamata
 - Crocodilia
 - Rhyncocephalia
- Identify the "amniotic living fossil" vertebrate from the following**
 - Latimeria
 - Archaeopteryx
 - Ornithorhynchus
 - 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 callosum in brain are**
a)Eutherians b)Marsupials c)Monotremes d)Only primates
- 15. Mammals originated from**
a) Theropod dinosaurs during Jurassic period
b) Therapsid reptiles during Triassic period
c) Crocodylians 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 limbs

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) Opossums 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.

- 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

- 26. Assertion (A): Caecilians are limbless amphibians.**
Reason(R): They are aquatic and free swimming amphibians.
- 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
- 27. Assertion (A): In anurans, caudal vertebrae are fused to form pygostyle.**
Reason(R): Anurans are caudate amphibians
- 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
- 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

b) A B C D

c) A B C D

d) A B C D

II III V IV

V IV II III

III I II IV

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

b) A B C D

c) A B C D

d) A B C D

II III IV V

II IV I III

II I IV III

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

36. **LIST-I**

- A) Chamaleon
- B) Anguilla
- C) Echeneis
- D) Pteropus

LIST-II

- I) Anadromous migration
- II) Catadromous migration
- III) Echo location
- IV) Camouflage
- V) Commensalism

- a) A B C D b) A B C D c) A B C D d) A B C D
 IV I V III IV III II I IV II V III 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 & III | c) III & IV | d) All are correct |

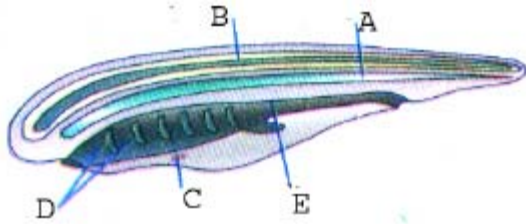
38. **Name**

Character

Group

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| I) Ichthyophis | Tail absent | Apoda | |
| II) Hydrophis | Tail compressed | Squamata | |
| III) Dryophis | Blunt tail | Rhynchocephalia | |
| IV) Ophiocephalus | Homocercal tail fin | Elasmobranchii | |
| a) I & II | b) II & III | c) III & IV | d) All are correct |

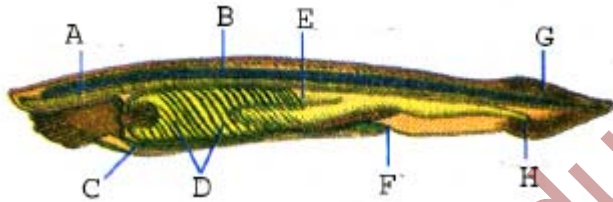
- 39. Name Group Distributions**
- I) Apteryx Ratitae Australia
- II) Protopterus Dipnoi Africa
- III) Amphiuma Anura N.America
- IV) Heloderma Squamata S.America
- a) I & II b) II & III c) III & IV d) II & IV
- 40. Name Character Group**
- I) Myxine Renal portal system absent Cyclostomata
- II) Torpedo 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 & III correct
- 41. Name Common Name Class**
- I) Branchiostoma Lancelet Cephalochordata
- II) Carcharodon 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

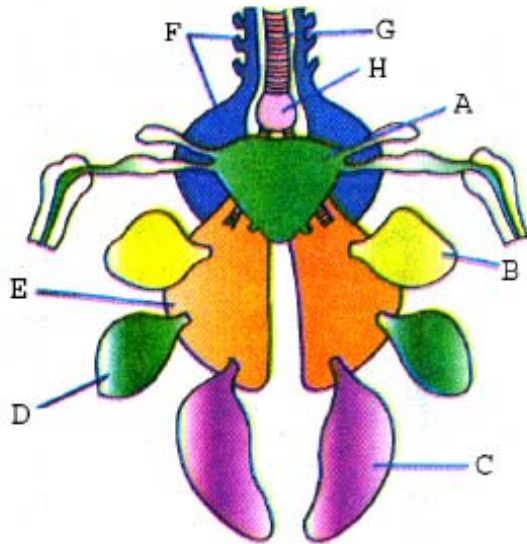
- a) A=notochord B=nerve chord C=heart
- b) A=nerve cord B=notochord C=pharynx
- c) A=nerve cord B=notochord C=gut
- d) A=notochord B=intestine C=nerve cord



43.

In the given diagram, C is representing

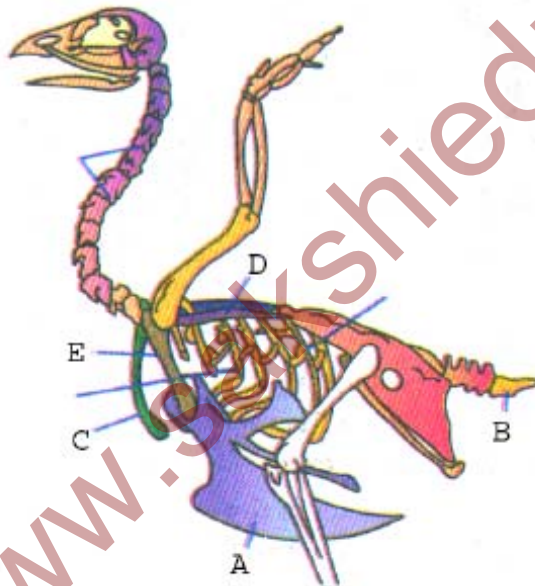
- a) Gill slits b) Endostyle c) Intestine d)Heart



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					

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