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HSSC-I NATIONAL BOOK FOUNDATION FBISE

BIOLOGY TEST - CHAPTER 10: ANIMALIA

Name:		Roll No.		Section:

Total Time: 2:30 Hour
Time Allowed: 150 Minutes

Total Marks: 150

PAPER OBJECTIVE
SECTION-A (MARKS 150)

NOTE: Section-A is compulsory. All parts of this section are to be answered on these pages and handed over to the center superintendent. Deleting / overwriting is not allowed. Do not use lead pencil.

Q.1 Fill the relevant bubble for each part. All parts carry one mark.

Questions	A	B	C	D	A B C D
1. Animals are:	eukaryotic and autotrophic	prokaryotic and unicellular	eukaryotic, multicellular and heterotrophic	autotrophic and multicellular	○○●○
2. The animal kingdom is divided into two subkingdoms: Parazoa and:	Metazoa	Eumetazoa	Protozoa	Bilateria	○●○○
3. Parazoa includes the simplest multicellular animals which lack:	cells	tissue organisation	a mouth	a body cavity	○●○○
4. All members of Parazoa are:	sponges	worms	insects	jellyfish	●○○○
5. Animals in which similar cells are grouped into tissues belong to:	Parazoa	Protozoa	Porifera	Eumetazoa	○○○●
6. Animals whose body develops from two germ layers are called:	triploblastic	tetrablastic	diploblastic	monoblastic	○○●○
7. Diploblastic animals have an outer ectoderm and an inner:	mesenchyme	mesoderm	coelom	endoderm	○○○●
8. Triploblastic animals have a third germ layer between the ectoderm and endoderm called the:	mesenchyme	mesoderm	mesoglea	blastoderm	○●○○
9. Animals lacking a definite symmetry are called:	bilateral	radial	asymmetrical	biradial	○○●○
10. In radial symmetry, the body can be divided into similar halves by planes passing through the:	central axis	ventral side	midline only	dorsal side	●○○○
11. In bilateral symmetry, a plane through the midline divides the body into:	mirror-image right and left halves	unequal halves	several equal parts	two circles	●○○○
12. All animals in the grade Bilateria are:	asymmetrical	acoelomate only	diploblastic	triploblastic	○○○●
13. Bilateral symmetry is considered an adaptation to:	parasitism only	active movement	floating life	sessile life	○●○○
14. A fluid-filled space between the outer body wall and the digestive tube is called the:	gastrocoel	blastocoel	spongocoel	coelom	○○○●

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Questions	A	B	C	D	A B C D
15. Animals without a body cavity are called:	acoelomate	coelomate	pseudocoelomate	diploblastic	●○○○
16. Animals in which the body cavity develops between the mesoderm and endoderm are:	acoelomate	eucoelomate	coelomate	pseudocoelomate	○○○●
17. A pseudocoelomate animal is a member of the phylum:	Mollusca	Aschelminthes	Arthropoda	Annelida	○●○○
18. In a true coelom, the cavity is completely lined by:	mesoderm	endoderm	mesenchyme	ectoderm	●○○○
19. Animals from annelids to chordates are:	diploblastic	coelomate	acoelomate	pseudocoelomate	○●○○
20. In protostomes, the blastopore develops into the:	mouth	gill slit	nostril	anus	●○○○
21. In deuterostomes, the blastopore develops into the:	eye	mouth	ear	anus	○○○●
22. Protostomes include most molluscs, annelids and:	hemichordates	chordates	arthropods	echinoderms	○○●○
23. Deuterostomes include echinoderms and:	arthropods	molluscs	chordates	annelids	○○●○
24. The phylum Porifera includes the:	sponges	jellyfish	worms	snails	●○○○
25. Sponges are mostly:	freshwater	marine	aerial	terrestrial	○●○○
26. Adult sponges are:	sessile	crawling	free swimming	flying	●○○○
27. The outer layer of a sponge is the pinacoderm made of:	choanocytes	cnidocytes	amoebocytes	pinacocytes	○○○●
28. The inner layer of a sponge, made of flagellated collar cells, is the:	mesenchyme	pinacoderm	epidermis	choanoderm	○○○●
29. The flagellated collar cells of sponges are called:	choanocytes	archaeocytes	pinacocytes	cnidocytes	●○○○
30. The middle region of a sponge consists of amoeboid cells in the:	gastroderm	mesenchyme	choanoderm	pinacoderm	○●○○
31. The pores of a sponge body through which water enters are called:	ostia	osculum	spicules	spongocoel	●○○○

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Questions	A	B	C	D	A B C D
32. The large opening of a sponge through which water leaves is the:	anus	ostium	osculum	mouth	○○●○
33. The single central cavity of a sponge is the:	spongocoel	blastocoel	coelom	haemocoel	●○○○
34. The skeleton of sponges consists of:	cartilage	bones	shells	spicules	○○○●
35. The spicules of sponges may be calcareous or:	bony	siliceous	cellulosic	chitinous	○●○○
36. Examples of sponges are Spongilla and:	Sycon	Obelia	Ascaris	Hydra	●○○○
37. The phylum Cnidaria is named after special stinging cells called:	cnidocytes	choanocytes	pinacocytes	nematocytes	●○○○
38. The stinging organelles in cnidocytes are called:	osculum	ostia	spicules	nematocysts	○○○●
39. An example of a solitary freshwater cnidarian is:	Ascaris	Hydra	Sycon	Obelia	○●○○
40. A colonial cnidarian is:	Planaria	Jellyfish	Obelia	Hydra	○○●○
41. The units of cnidarian colonies are called:	medusae only	zooids	tentacles	polyps only	○●○○
42. The feeding zooids of cnidarians are the:	medusae	choanocytes	polyps	spicules	○○●○
43. The reproductive zooids of cnidarians are the:	medusae	spicules	tentacles	polyps	●○○○
44. The existence of different forms of zooids in a colony is called:	polymorphism	dimorphism only	metagenesis only	metamorphosis	●○○○
45. Obelia shows two forms, the polyp and the medusa, so it is:	monomorphic	trimorphic	dimorphic	polymorphic only	○○●○
46. The three types of zooids in an Obelia colony are the hydranth, blastostyle and:	polyp	medusa	spicule	tentacle	○●○○
47. Coral reefs protect shores from:	landslides	freezing	erosion by tidal waves	storms	○○●○
48. Corals are found mostly in:	rivers	warm shallow tropical seas	cold deep seas	freshwater lakes	○●○○

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Questions	A	B	C	D	A B C D
49. The phylum Platyhelminthes includes the:	roundworms	flatworms	segmented worms	arthropods	○●○○
50. Flatworms are:	diploblastic	pseudocoelomate	acoelomate and triploblastic	coelomate	○○●○
51. Planaria is a:	free-living flatworm	parasitic roundworm	segmented worm	mollusc	●○○○
52. Examples of parasitic flatworms are liver fluke and:	leech	Ascaris	earthworm	tapeworm	○○○●
53. Tapeworms (Taenia) live in the:	stomach of humans	intestine of humans	lungs	blood	○●○○
54. The phylum Aschelminthes is also called:	Annelida	Mollusca	Arthropoda	Nematoda	○○○●
55. Roundworms are:	acoelomate	bilaterally symmetrical and pseudocoelomate	radially symmetrical	coelomate	○●○○
56. The body of a roundworm is cylindrical and:	segmented	tapering at both ends	spiral	flat	○●○○
57. The muscular layer of roundworms is divided into:	two bands	spirals	circular rings	four longitudinal quadrants	○○○●
58. Ascaris lumbricoides is an intestinal parasite of:	plants	humans	birds	fish	○●○○
59. The phylum Mollusca includes:	snails, clams and octopuses	starfish	sponges	worms	●○○○
60. Molluscs are:	radially symmetrical	soft-bodied and unsegmented	segmented	hard and jointed	○●○○
61. The body of a mollusc is covered by an envelope called the:	cuticle	test	mantle	carapace	○○●○
62. The mantle secretes the:	ink only	slime only	shell	blood	○○●○
63. The ventral muscular structure used for locomotion in molluscs is the:	foot	head	mantle	radula	●○○○
64. The rasping organ in the mouth of most molluscs is the:	foot	mantle	radula	siphon	○○●○
65. Pearls are made by:	pearl oysters	octopuses	slugs	snails	●○○○

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Questions	A	B	C	D	A B C D
66. The phylum Annelida includes the:	segmented worms	roundworms	sponges	flatworms	●○○○
67. Annelids are called segmented worms because the body is:	soft only	unsegmented	jointed	metamerically segmented	○○○●
68. The coelom in annelids is a:	haemocoel	pseudocoelom	false cavity	true coelom	○○○●
69. The coelomic fluid of annelids also serves as a:	blood	chitin	digestive juice	hydrostatic skeleton	○○○●
70. The organs of locomotion in earthworms are the:	fins	parapodia	chaetae (setae)	cilia	○○●○
71. The circulatory system of annelids is:	closed	absent	open	haemocoel type	●○○○
72. The nerve cord in annelids is:	diffuse net	ventral and with ganglia	absent	dorsal and hollow	○●○○
73. Earthworms and leeches are:	parthenogenetic	asexual	hermaphrodite	unisexual always	○○●○
74. Larva of marine annelids is called:	tadpole	trochophore	zoea	nauplius	○●○○
75. The phylum Arthropoda means:	segmented worms	jointed legs	spiny skin	soft body	○●○○
76. Arthropods are the:	only parasitic phylum	smallest phylum	largest phylum of animals	only marine phylum	○○●○
77. The body of an arthropod is covered with:	scales only	soft skin	bony shell	chitinous exoskeleton	○○○●
78. The main body cavity of arthropods is called the:	pseudocoel	haemocoel	gastrovascular cavity	coelom	○●○○
79. The circulatory system of arthropods is:	double	open	closed	absent	○●○○
80. The body of an insect is divided into head, thorax and:	tail	neck	trunk	abdomen	○○○●
81. Insects have how many pairs of legs?	3	4	6	5	●○○○
82. Crustaceans include:	lobsters, crayfish and prawns	bees	spiders only	flies	●○○○

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Questions	A	B	C	D	A B C D
83. Malaria and dengue fever are spread by:	houseflies	bees	mosquitoes	beetles	○○●○
84. The phylum Echinodermata means:	spiny skinned	hard shelled	soft skinned	jointed skinned	●○○○
85. Echinoderms are:	mostly freshwater	aerial	exclusively marine	terrestrial	○○●○
86. Adult echinoderms exhibit:	spherical symmetry	no symmetry	bilateral symmetry	radial symmetry	○○○●
87. The endoskeleton of echinoderms consists of:	cartilage	calcium-rich plates and spines	chitin	bones	○●○○
88. A unique feature of echinoderms for locomotion is the:	siphon	mantle cavity	water vascular system	nerve net	○○●○
89. Examples of echinoderms are sea star, sea urchin and:	sea cucumber	jellyfish	octopus	coral	●○○○
90. The phylum Hemichordata is also called:	segmented worms	acorn worms	tube worms	ribbon worms	○●○○
91. Hemichordates are also called prochordates because of their close relationship to:	sponges	chordates	molluscs	annelids	○●○○
92. Examples of hemichordates are Balanoglossus and:	Ascidia	Amphioxus	Petromyzon	Saccoglossus	○○○●
93. The body of hemichordates has three regions: proboscis, collar and:	tail	head	abdomen	trunk	○○○●
94. The excretory organ of hemichordates is the:	nephridium	Malpighian tubule	glomerulus	kidney	○○●○
95. The four basic characteristics of chordates are notochord, dorsal hollow nerve cord, gill slits and:	hair	four limbs	post-anal tail	feathers	○○●○
96. The supportive rod on the dorsal side of chordates is the:	rib	spinal cord	notochord	backbone	○○●○
97. The gill slits of chordates are also called:	ear openings	pharyngeal pouches	spiracles	nostrils	○●○○
98. The phylum Chordata is subdivided into Protochordata and:	Craniata (Vertebrata)	Acrania	Cephalochordata	Urochordata	●○○○
99. Protochordata is divided into Urochordata and:	Agnatha	Gnathostomata	Cephalochordata	Craniata	○○●○

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Questions	A	B	C	D	A B C D
100. Urochordata are also called:	hagfish	tunicates	lampreys	lancelets	○●○○
101. An example of a urochordate is:	Ascidia	Amphioxus	Petromyzon	Myxine	●○○○
102. Cephalochordata are also called:	hagfish	tunicates	sea squirts	lancelets	○○○●
103. In Craniata, the notochord is replaced by the:	brain case	skull	vertebral column	spinal cord	○○●○
104. The vertebrates are divided into the super classes Agnatha and:	Chondrichthyes	Osteichthyes	Gnathostomata	Pisces	○○●○
105. Agnatha are:	cartilaginous fishes	jawless fishes	bony fishes	amphibians	○●○○
106. The two classes of Agnatha are Myxini and:	Osteichthyes	Chondrichthyes	Cephalaspidomorphi	Amphibia	○○●○
107. The hagfish and the sea lamprey are examples of:	Chondrichthyes	Osteichthyes	Amphibia	Agnatha	○○○●
108. Gnathostomata are vertebrates having:	no brain	no limbs	jaws	no jaws	○○●○
109. Jaws are believed to have evolved from the first pair of:	vertebrae	gill arches	fins	ribs	○●○○
110. Gnathostomata are divided into how many classes?	4	6	7	5	○●○○
111. The class of cartilaginous fishes is:	Chondrichthyes	Amphibia	Agnatha	Osteichthyes	●○○○
112. Sharks and rays belong to:	Chondrichthyes	Osteichthyes	Amphibia	Agnatha	●○○○
113. The body of Chondrichthyes is:	spindle shaped with a ventral mouth	laterally compressed with terminal mouth	round	flat only	●○○○
114. The class of bony fishes is:	Agnatha	Aves	Chondrichthyes	Osteichthyes	○○○●
115. The endoskeleton of Osteichthyes is:	chitinous	cartilaginous	absent	partly or wholly bony	○○○●
116. An example of a bony fish is the:	sea horse	lamprey	shark	hagfish	●○○○

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Questions	A	B	C	D	A B C D
117. Animals having four limbs are called:	quadrupeds only	tetrapods	monopods	bipeds	○●○○
118. The first tetrapods were the:	mammals	reptiles	amphibians	birds	○○●○
119. Amphibians are on the borderline between:	marine and freshwater life	plant and animal	land and air	aquatic and terrestrial life	○○○●
120. Amphibian skin is:	covered in feathers	smooth, moist and rich in glands	dry and scaly	covered in hair	○●○○
121. In the larval stage, amphibians respire by:	skin only	tracheae	lungs only	gills	○○○●
122. The amphibian heart is:	five chambered	four chambered	three chambered	two chambered	○○●○
123. Development in amphibians occurs through:	budding	fission	metamorphosis	direct development	○○●○
124. Amphibians are:	warm blooded	homeothermic	endothermic	poikilothermic	○○○●
125. Examples of amphibians are frogs, toads and:	salamanders	turtles	lizards	snakes	●○○○
126. Reptiles have skin that is:	moist and smooth	dry, rough and cornified	covered in hair	covered in feathers	○●○○
127. The reptile heart is incompletely:	two chambered	three chambered	five chambered	four chambered	○○○●
128. Crocodiles have a:	two-chambered heart	one-chambered heart	completely four-chambered heart	three-chambered heart	○○●○
129. The embryonic membranes of reptiles include the amnion, allantois and:	yolk sac only	placenta	serosa only	chorion	○○○●
130. The eggs of reptiles are enclosed by a:	leathery or limy shell	membrane only	cuticle	jelly coat	●○○○
131. Reptiles, birds and mammals are collectively called:	amniotes	ectotherms	tetrapods only	anamniotes	●○○○
132. Amphibians and fishes are:	endotherms	amniotes	placentals	anamniotes	○○○●
133. The amnion is a sac filled with:	blood	yolk	fluid in which the embryo develops	air	○○●○

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Questions	A	B	C	D	A B C D
134. Birds are:	endothermic	poikilothermic	ectothermic	cold blooded	●○○○
135. The forelimbs of birds are modified into:	arms	flippers	fins	wings	○○○●
136. The skin of birds is covered by:	scales only	hair	fur	feathers	○○○●
137. The skeleton of birds is light due to:	thin bones only	lack of bones	cartilage	air spaces	○○○●
138. The heart of birds is:	two chambered	two atria only	three chambered	four chambered	○○○●
139. Birds excrete mainly:	urea	uric acid	ammonia	creatinine	○●○○
140. The voice box of birds is the:	glottis	pharynx	larynx	syrinx	○○○●
141. The muscular part of the bird stomach used for crushing food is the:	caecum	crop	proventriculus	gizzard	○○○●
142. Running birds that lost the power of flight include:	ostrich and kiwi	sparrow and crow	eagle and hawk	pigeon and dove	●○○○
143. Mammals possess:	scales	feathers	mammary glands and hair	gills	○○●○
144. The three groups of mammals are Prototheria, Metatheria and:	Marsupialia	Pholidota	Eutheria	Placentalia	○○●○
145. The egg-laying mammals are in the group:	Monodelphia	Prototheria	Eutheria	Metatheria	○●○○
146. The mammals having a marsupium are:	marsupials	placentals	insectivores	monotremes	●○○○
147. Mammals dependent on the placenta during development are called:	monotremes	marsupials	placental mammals	egg-laying mammals	○○●○
148. An example of a placental mammal is:	kangaroo	platypus	man	echidna	○○●○
149. In sponges, water enters through the ostia and leaves through the:	spiracle	mouth	anus	osculum	○○○●
150. The body wall of cnidarians has a jelly-like layer between the ectoderm and endoderm called:	mesoglea	pinacoderm	mesoderm	mesenchyme	●○○○

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