

CLASS XI BIO CH:4

Set – 2 : Animal Kingdom

1. The simplest multicellular animals are —

- A) Porifera B) Coelenterata C) Platyhelminthes D) Protozoa
-

2. The body of sponges is supported by —

- A) Spicules and spongin fibres
B) Calcareous shell
C) Silica skeleton
D) Cartilage
-

3. Canal system is a characteristic feature of —

- A) Porifera B) Coelenterata C) Mollusca D) Arthropoda
-

4. Collar cells or choanocytes are present in —

- A) Sponges B) Hydra C) Planaria D) Earthworm
-

5. Digestion in sponges is —

- A) Intracellular B) Extracellular C) Both D) None
-

6. Example of a marine sponge is —

- A) Sycon B) Leucosolenia C) Euspongia D) Spongilla
-

7. Spongilla differs from Sycon in —

- A) Being freshwater
B) Being marine
C) Presence of spicules
D) Absence of canal system
-

8. Cnidoblasts or stinging cells are found in —

- A) Coelenterata
B) Platyhelminthes
C) Porifera
D) Arthropoda

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9. Cnidoblasts are used for —

- A) Defence and capture of prey
 - B) Locomotion
 - C) Respiration
 - D) Digestion
-

10. Example of colonial form of Cnidaria is —

- A) Obelia
 - B) Hydra
 - C) Aurelia
 - D) Adamsia
-

11. In Cnidaria, alternation of generation is between —

- A) Polyp and medusa forms
 - B) Larva and adult
 - C) Egg and zygote
 - D) Two polyp forms
-

12. Which one is a parasitic flatworm?

- A) Taenia
 - B) Planaria
 - C) Fasciola
 - D) Both A and C
-

13. The body of Platyhelminthes is —

- A) Dorsoventrally flattened
 - B) Cylindrical
 - C) Segmented
 - D) Rounded
-

14. Flame cells are the excretory structures in —

- A) Flatworms (Platyhelminthes)
 - B) Roundworms
 - C) Annelids
 - D) Arthropods
-

15. Flatworms are —

- A) Acoelomate
 - B) Pseudocoelomate
 - C) Coelomate
 - D) Hemocoelomate
-

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16. The body cavity of Ascaris is —

- A) Pseudocoelom
 - B) True coelom
 - C) Acoelom
 - D) Haemocoel
-

17. Example of a parasitic nematode is —

- A) Ascaris
 - B) Wuchereria
 - C) Enterobius
 - D) All of these
-

18. Excretory organs in Aschelminthes are —

- A) Renette cells
 - B) Flame cells
 - C) Nephridia
 - D) Malpighian tubules
-

19. Example of a free-living nematode is —

- A) Ascaris
 - B) Wuchereria
 - C) Rhabditis
 - D) Taenia
-

20. Segmentation first appeared in —

- A) Annelida
 - B) Arthropoda
 - C) Mollusca
 - D) Echinodermata
-

21. The excretory organs of Annelids are —

- A) Nephridia
 - B) Flame cells
 - C) Malpighian tubules
 - D) Renette cells
-

22. The circulatory system in Annelids is —

- A) Closed type

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- B) Open type
 - C) Absent
 - D) Sinus type
-

23. The locomotory organ in Earthworm is —

- A) Setae
 - B) Parapodia
 - C) Cilia
 - D) Legs
-

24. The blood in Earthworm contains —

- A) Haemoglobin dissolved in plasma
 - B) Haemocyanin
 - C) Haemoglobin in cells
 - D) None
-

25. Leeches differ from Earthworms in —

- A) Presence of suckers
 - B) Presence of setae
 - C) Absence of segmentation
 - D) Acoelomate body
-

26. Arthropoda have a body covered with —

- A) Chitinous exoskeleton
 - B) Cutin
 - C) Calcium carbonate
 - D) Cellulose
-

27. The body cavity in Arthropods is —

- A) Haemocoel
 - B) Coelom
 - C) Pseudocoel
 - D) None
-

28. Respiration in aquatic arthropods occurs by —

- A) Gills
- B) Tracheae

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- C) Book lungs
 - D) Skin
-

29. Respiration in insects occurs by —

- A) Tracheal system
 - B) Gills
 - C) Book lungs
 - D) Spiracles
-

30. The excretory organs in insects are —

- A) Malpighian tubules
 - B) Nephridia
 - C) Flame cells
 - D) Green glands
-

31. Green glands occur in —

- A) Crustaceans
 - B) Insects
 - C) Molluscs
 - D) Annelids
-

32. Molluscs have a body divided into —

- A) Head, foot and visceral hump
 - B) Head and trunk
 - C) Head and thorax
 - D) Only foot
-

33. The file-like rasping organ in Molluscs is —

- A) Radula
 - B) Mantle
 - C) Foot
 - D) Tongue
-

34. The excretory organ in Molluscs is —

- A) Kidney-like organ (Metanephridia)
- B) Malpighian tubule
- C) Flame cell
- D) Green gland

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35. Echinoderms show —

- A) Radial symmetry in adults and bilateral in larvae
 - B) Bilateral in both
 - C) Radial in both
 - D) None
-

36. Echinoderms possess a unique system called —

- A) Water vascular system
 - B) Canal system
 - C) Blood vascular system
 - D) Respiratory system
-

37. Tube feet are found in —

- A) Echinoderms
 - B) Molluscs
 - C) Annelids
 - D) Arthropods
-

38. Fertilization in echinoderms is —

- A) External
 - B) Internal
 - C) Both
 - D) None
-

39. Animals which have notochord at some stage belong to —

- A) Chordata
 - B) Non-Chordata
 - C) Echinodermata
 - D) Mollusca
-

40. The first phylum to have a notochord is —

- A) Hemichordata
 - B) Arthropoda
 - C) Mollusca
 - D) Echinodermata
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41. Hemichordates are marine animals with —

- A) Proboscis, collar and trunk
 - B) Head, thorax, abdomen
 - C) Shell and mantle
 - D) Segmented body
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42. Notochord in hemichordates is —

- A) Present in proboscis region
 - B) Present throughout body
 - C) Absent
 - D) Present in collar only
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43. Example of hemichordate is —

- A) Balanoglossus
 - B) Herdmania
 - C) Amphioxus
 - D) Urochordata
-

44. Protochordates include —

- A) Urochordata and Cephalochordata
 - B) Vertebrata and Cephalochordata
 - C) Hemichordata and Cephalochordata
 - D) None
-

45. In chordates, nerve cord is —

- A) Dorsal and hollow
 - B) Ventral and solid
 - C) Dorsal and solid
 - D) Ventral and hollow
-

46. In chordates, heart is —

- A) Ventral
 - B) Dorsal
 - C) Lateral
 - D) Absent
-

47. Pharyngeal gill slits in chordates are used for —

- A) Respiration

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- B) Excretion
 - C) Reproduction
 - D) None
-

48. Example of cephalochordate is —

- A) Amphioxus (Branchiostoma)
 - B) Herdmania
 - C) Ascidia
 - D) Balanoglossus
-

49. Example of urochordate is —

- A) Herdmania
 - B) Amphioxus
 - C) Balanoglossus
 - D) Salpa
-

50. Which of the following is not a chordate feature?

- A) Ventral nerve cord
 - B) Notochord
 - C) Pharyngeal gill slits
 - D) Post-anal tail
-

✓ Answer Key – Set 2

1-A, 2-A, 3-A, 4-A, 5-A, 6-C, 7-A, 8-A, 9-A, 10-A,
11-A, 12-D, 13-A, 14-A, 15-A, 16-A, 17-D, 18-A, 19-C, 20-A,
21-A, 22-A, 23-A, 24-A, 25-A, 26-A, 27-A, 28-A, 29-A, 30-A,
31-A, 32-A, 33-A, 34-A, 35-A, 36-A, 37-A, 38-A, 39-A, 40-A,
41-A, 42-A, 43-A, 44-A, 45-A, 46-A, 47-A, 48-A, 49-A, 50-A.