

MDCAT Biology Chapter 6 Diversity among Animals Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	In deuterostomes mesoderm is derived from wall of developing	A. Coelom B. Heart C. Archenteron D. Blastopore
2	An organism of the lineage of animals in which the blastopore of the developing embryo becomes the anus, while a second opening becomes the mouth called:	A. Triploblastic B. Protostome C. Diploblastic D. Deuterostome
3	Protostomes and deuterostomes do not differ in	A. Type of cleavage B. Origin of mouth and anus C. Number of germ layers D. Mode of coelom formation
4	The body of a Hydra can be divided in two equal halves vertically in	A. One plane only B. Two planes C. Three planes D. Any plane
5	It is not a germ layer	A. Ectoderm B. Endoderm C. Blastoderm D. Mesoderm
6	Which one of following structures is formed from mesoderm?	A. Intestinal lining B. Muscles C. Skin D. Brain
7	Which of the following is not triploblastic	A. Cnidaria B. Arthropoda C. Platyhelminthes D. Aschelminthes
8	Features of most complex animals are	A. Triploblastic with true coelom B. Triploblastic with pseudocoelom C. Triploblastic with bilateral symmetry D. Triploblastic with radial symmetry
9	Which one of the following phylum is the example of coelomates	A. Flatworms B. Round worms C. Segmented worms D. Unsegmented worms
10	In earthworm, the surface responsible for the gaseous exchange is	A. Skin B. Gills C. Body surface D. Trachea
11	The only phylum included in Grade Radiata is:	A. Porifera B. Aschelminthes C. Platyhelminthes D. Cnidaria
12	The cells absent in sponges are	A. Chondrocytes B. Pinacocytes C. Choanocytes D. Archeocytes
13	The pore by which the water leaves the body of sponges is called	A. Ostia B. Osculum C. Spicules D. Medreporite
14	Animals devoid of respiratory, excretory and circulatory organs are	A. Tapeworms B. Sponges C. Earthworm D. Live fluke
15	Highest degree of regeneration is present in sponges because of	A. Undifferentiated cells B. Simplest organization C. Ability to reproduce

		D. Absence of germ layers
16	Which of the following is a distinguishing character of sponges	A. Tentacles B. Coelenteron C. Choanocytes D. Calcareous skeleton
17	Phylum of asymmetrical animals is	A. Nematoda B. Platyhelminthes C. Cnidaria D. Porifera
18	It is an animal, but it does not have nerve or muscle tissue. It is neither diploblastic nor triploblastic. It is probably a	A. Flatworm B. Nematode C. Cnidarian D. Sponge
19	A group of animals with distinct germinal layers in adult stage are grouped in	A. Cnidaria B. Arthropoda C. Aschelminthes D. Platyhelminthes
20	Which of the following is true about mesoglea	A. Acellular B. Mesodermal C. Cellular D. Multicellular
21	Animals involved in the construction of corals are	A. Polyps B. Medusae C. Gonozooids D. None
22	First invertebrate to develop a nervous system is	A. Sponges B. Cnidarians C. Flat worms D. Round worms
23	Which characteristic is common in both cnidarians and flatworms	A. Digestive system with a single opening B. Dorsoventrally flattened bodies C. Radial symmetry D. Flame cells
24	Animals that have their body cavity filled with parenchyma are	A. Acoelomates B. Coelomates C. Pseudocoelomates D. Tunicates
25	Triploblastic, unsegmented, acoelomates exhibiting bilateral symmetry and reproducing both asexually and sexually, with some parasitic forms are included in	A. Annelida B. Arthropoda C. Platyhelminthes D. Cnidaria
26	Platyhelminthes have	A. Asymmetrical body B. Radial symmetry C. Bilateral symmetry D. Diploblastic organization
27	The most common animal of phylum Aschelminthes is:	A. Enterobius vermicularis B. Ascaris lumbricoides C. Ancylostoma duodenale D. Rhabditis
28	_____ is a good example of polymorphism	A. Hydra B. Obelia C. Starfish D. Euplectella
29	Body of _____ consists of segments called proglottids which contains mainly sex organ	A. Planaria B. Fasciola C. Ascaris D. Tapeworm
30	Snails are the intermediate hosts of	A. Fasciola hepatica B. Schistoma C. Taenia solium D. Ancylosoma duodenale
31	The larva formed during the life cycle of Annelida is	A. Glochidium larva B. Bipinnaria larva C. Trochophore larva D. Tornaria larva
32	Which of the following has chitinous cuticle in the exoskeleton	A. Arthropoda B. Porifera C. Echinodermata D. Annelida

33	Vector for spread of African sleeping sickness is	A. Anopheles B. Commonhouse fly C. Tse-tse fly D. Honey bee
34	Common housefly is involved in spread of all diseases except	A. Hepatitis B. Malaria C. Dysentery D. Cholera
35	Parapodia are organs of locomotion in	A. Leech B. Planaria C. Earthworm D. Neries
36	Most of the vectors for spreading important human diseases belong to:	A. Radiata B. Acoelomates C. Pseudocoelomates D. Coelomates
37	Skeleton of echinoderms is originated from	A. Ectoderm B. Endoderm C. Mesoderm D. Epidermis
38	Radial symmetry is present in	A. Adults of annelida B. Adults of echinodermata C. Adults of Cnidaria D. Both B and C
39	Pre-chordates is another name used for	A. Echinoderms B. Protochordates C. Cephalochordates D. Hemichordates
40	Pick up the most developed coelomates	A. Echinoderms B. Annelids C. Chordates D. Insects
41	Syrinx produces voice in birds. It is located	A. In voice box B. Near origin of bronchi C. At the upper end of trachea D. Inside lungs
42	Circulatory system is open type in all of the following, EXCEPT	A. Arthropoda B. Bivalvia C. Gastropoda D. Cephalopoda
43	Notochord is present throughout life in	A. Urochordates B. Chordates C. Cephalochordates D. Vertebrates
44	The pairs of gills present in cyclostomata are	A. 5-7 B. 10-12 C. 6-14 D. 4-5
45	The cartilaginous fishes contain scales	A. Placoid B. Cycloid C. Ganoid D. Ctenoid
46	Which of the following group of animals is a link between aquatic and terrestrial animals?	A. Fish B. Amphibians C. Reptiles D. Birds
47	Is is universally accepted by biologists that mammals have evolved from reptilian ancestors called	A. Cotylosaurs B. Dinosaurs C. Cotylostomata D. Amphibians