

Animal Kingdom Important Questions With Answers

NEET Biology 2023

1. Match the column A with column B and choose the correct option.

Column A	Column B
A. Porifera	i. Canal system
B. Aschelminthes	ii. Water-vascular system
C. Annelida	iii. Muscular pharynx
D. Arthropoda	iv. Jointed appendages
E. Echinodermata	v. Metameres

a) A-ii, B-iii, C-v, D-iv, E-i b) A-ii, B-v, C-iii, D-iv, E-i **c) A-i, B-iii, C-v, D-iv, E-ii** d) A-i, B-v, C-iii, D-iv, E-ii

2. Match column I with column II and select the correct option from the given codes.

Column I	Column II
A. Labeo rohita	(i) Red junglefowl
B. Gallus gallus	(ii) Rohu
C. Bos indicus	(iii) Tussar silkmoth
D. Antheraea mylitta	(iv) Cattle

a) A-(ii), 8-(iii), C-(i), D-(iv) b) A-(iii), 8-(i), C-(iv), D-(ii) **c) A-(ii), 8-(i), C-(iv), D-(iii)**
d) A-(ii), 8-(i), C-(iii), D-(iv)

3. Select the correct matching of animals, their symmetry, organisation and coelom type.

a)

Animals	Symmetry	Organisation	Coelomtype
Ctenophores	Radial	Diploblastic	Pseudo coelomates

b)

Animals	Symmetry	Organisation	Coelomtype
Echinoderms	Bilateral	Triploblastic	Coelomates

c)

Animals	Symmetry	Organisation	Coelomtype
Platyhelminthes	Bilateral	Triploblastic	Acoelomates

d)

Animals	Symmetry	Organisation	Coelomtype
Annelids	Biradial	Diploblastic	Coelomates

Solution : -

Platyhelminthes are triploblastic, acoelomate organisms showing bilateral symmetry. Ctenophores have radial symmetry, are acoelomates having diploblastic organisation. In echinoderms, larvae have bilateral symmetry while adults have radial symmetry. They are coelomates with triploblastic organisation. Annelids are triploblastic, coelomate organisms showing bilateral symmetry.

4. Give the correct matching of causative agent/germ and disease.

a) Anopheles - malaria b) Leishmania - sleeping sickness c) Glossina - kala-azar

d) Wuchereria - filariasis

Solution : -

Wuchereria bancrofti causes filariasis or elephantiasis.

5. Jelly fish belongs to class _____ .
 a) Hydrozoa **b) Scyphozoa** c) Anthozoa d) None of these

Solution : -

Amelia (jellyfish) belongs to class - Scyphozoa of phylum - Cnidaria. It is without skeleton

6. Which of the following pairs of animals has non-glandular skin?
 a) Snake and Frog **b) Chameleon and Turtle** c) Frog and Pigeon d) Crocodile and Tiger

Solution : -

Amphibians and mammals have glandular skin, while reptilians and aves (except for preen gland at tail) have non-glandular skin. Hence, (b) is the correct answer, i.e., chameleon and turtle since both are reptiles.

7. What is common between earthworm and Periplaneta?
 a) Both have red coloured blood. b) Both possess anal styles. c) Both have Malpighian tubules
d) Both have segmented body.

8. Organ pipe coral is _____ .
 a) **Tubipora** b) Astraea c) Helipora d) Fungia

Solution : -

Organ pipe coral is the common name of Tubipora. This is coelenterate and comes under class - Anthozoa.

9. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of phylum Annelida ?
 a) Ventral nerve cord b) Closed circulatory system c) Segmentation **d) Pseudocoelome**

Solution : -

Fact.

10. **Assertion:** Mammalian teeth are heterodont.

Reason: Mammalian teeth are embedded in a socket of jaw.

- a) If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
b) If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion
 c) If assertion is true but reason is false. d) If both assertion and reason are false.

Solution : -

In Class Mammalia, teeth are of different types (heterodont) and are embedded in the socket of jaw (thecodont). These are developed twice during the life time of the animal (diphyodont), i.e., milk and permanent teeth.

11. Identify the vertebrate group of animals characterized by crop and gizzard in its digestive system:
 a) **Aves** b) Reptilia c) Amphibia d) Osteichthyes

Solution : -

The digestive tract of birds has additional chambers, the crop and gizzard. Crop is meant for storing and softening the food the gizzard helps in crushing and churning the foods.

12. Match the following columns and select the correct option.

Column-I	Column-II
(a) Gregarious polyphagous pest	(i) Asterias
(b) Adult with radial symmetry and larva with bilateral symmetry	(ii) Scorpion
(c) Book lungs	(iii) Ctenoptana
(d) Bioluminescence	(iv) Locusta

- a) b) c) d)
 (a)(b)(c)(d) (a)(b)(c)(d) (a)(b)(c)(d) **(a)(b)(c)(d)**
 (a)(iii)(ii)(i)(iv) (b)(ii)(i)(iii)(iv) (c)(i)(iii)(ii)(iv) **(d)(iv)(i)(ii)(iii)**

Solution : -

- (a) Locust is a gregarious pest
- (b) In Echinodermata, adult are radially symmetrical and larva are bilaterally symmetrical. For example: Asterias.
- (c) In Arthropoda, scorpion respire through book lungs.
- (d) Bioluminescence (the property of a living organism to emit light) is well marked in ctenophores. For example: Ctenoplana.

13. An insect regarded as greatest mechanical carrier of diseases is _____ .

- a) Pediculus b) Cimex **c) Musca** d) Xenopsylla

Solution : -

Musca (house fly) is the carrier of many disease as anthrax, trachoma, diarrhoea, tuberculosis, leprosy, gangrene, plague, gonorrhoea, typhoid, cholera and dysentery.

14. The flightless bird among the following is

- a) Columba b) Neophron **c) Struthio** d) Corvus.

Solution : -

Struthio (Ostrich) is the largest flightless bird.

15. Kala-azar and oriental sore are spread by _____ .

- a) housefly b) bed bug **c) sand fly** d) fruit fly

Solution : -

(i) Kalaazar and oriental sore both the disease are caused by Leishmania. It is digenetic and intermediate host is sand fly belonging to the genus Phlebotomus.

(ii) Leishmania donovani causes kalaazar or visceral leishmaniasis which is also called dum-dum fever, infection occurs chiefly in spleen and liver, secondarily in bone marrow and intestinal villi. L. tropica causes oriental sore or cutaneous leishmaniasis in man.

16. Feet of kingfisher are modified for _____ .

- a) wading b) perching c) running **d) catching**

Solution : -

Kingfisher is fish-eating bird and its feet are modified for wading. It is grouped into order-Coraciiformes, which comes in family-Alcedinidae.

17. In which one of the following, the genus name, its two characters and its phylum are not correctly matched, whereas the remaining three are correct?

a)

Genus	Two characters	Phylum
Sycon	(a) Pore bearing (b) Canal system	Porifera

b)

Genus	Two characters	Phylum
Periplaneta	(a) Jointed ap-pendages (b) Chitinous exoskeleton	Arthropoda

c)

Genus	Two characters	Phylum
Pila	(a) Body seg-mented (b) Mouth with Radula	Mollusca

d)

Genus	Two characters	Phylum
Asterias	(a) Spiny skinned (b) Water vascular system	Echinodermata

Solution : -

Body is unsegmented in Pila.

18. Crocodile and penguin are similar to whale and dog fish in which one of the following features?

- a) Possess a solid single stranded central nervous system b) Lay eggs and guard them till they hatch
- c) Possess bony skeleton **d) Have gill slits at some stage**

Solution : -

Crocodile, penguin, whale and dog fish are all chordates and have pharyngeal gill slits at some stage of life history. This is the characteristic feature of chordates.

19. Functionwise, just as there are nephridia in an earthworm, so are _____ .
 a) parotid glands in toad b) statocysts in prawn **c) flame cells in liver fluke** d) myotomes in fish

Solution : -

Flame cells in liver fluke are excretory organs as nephridia in an earthworm.

20. Fill up the blank spaces in the table below by selecting the correct option.

Phylum/Class	Excretory organ	Circulatory system	Respiratory organ
Arthropoda	A	B	Lungs/Gills/ Tracheal system
C	Nephridia	Closed	Skin
D	Metanephridia	Open	E

a)

A	B	C	D	E
Green gland	Closed	Mollusca	Annelida	Tracheal system

b)

A	B	C	D	E
Malpighian tubule	Open	Annelida	Mollusca	Featherlike gills

c)

A	B	C	D	E
Antennary gland	Open	Porifera	Amphibia	Lungs

d)

A	B	C	D	E
Nephridia	Closed	Mollusca	Annelida	Lungs

21. Consider the following statements (A-C) each with two blanks.

A. Animals like **Hydra** and jellyfish depict (i)_symmetry whereas earthworm and leech show (ii)_symmetry.

B. In_(iii) and (iv) digestive tract has only single opening (mouth) and is said to be incomplete.

C. Trichinella (Trichina worm) is a cosmopolitan (v) parasite whereas **Fasciola** (liver fluke) lives in the bile ducts of the liver of_(vi).

Which one of the following options, correctly fills any two statements?

(i)-bilateral, (ii)-radial (iii)-Porifera, (iv)-Pisces **(i)-radial, (ii)-bilateral**

a) (v)-snail, (vi)-human b) (v)-human, (vi)-sheep **c) (iii)-Coelenterata, (iv)-Platyhelminthes**

(iii)-Amphibia, (iv)-Annelida

d) (v)-mosquito, (vi)-human

22. Ascaris lumbricoides infection occurs through _____ .

a) sole of uncovered feet **b) contaminated food & water** c) improperly cooked measily pork

d) from air through inhalation

Solution : -

The transmission of infective stage through embryonated egg of Ascaris lumbricoides takes place by contaminated food & water.

23. Which of the following characteristics is mainly responsible for diversification of insects on land?

a) Bilateral symmetry **b) Exoskeleton** c) Eyes d) Segmentation

Solution : -

Exoskeleton is mainly responsible for diversification of insects on land. Body of insects are made up of exoskeleton (Protein and chitin). Due to rigid and strong nature of exoskeleton, insects are capable to survive in any type of unfavourable environmental conditions. This provides better adaptation in changing environment.

24. Frogs differ from humans in possessing:

a) paired cerebral hemispheres b) hepatic portal system **c) nucleated red blood cells**

d) thyroid as well as parathyroid

Solution : -

Mammals have red blood cells lacking a nucleus. Other vertebrates, such as fish, reptiles and birds, have red blood cells that contain an inactive nucleus. Since carrying oxygen is the primary function of red blood cells, losing the nucleus means that these cells can pack more hemoglobin molecules per unit body weight. Frogs have a nucleus because they don't need much oxygen. Humans don't have a nucleus in their red blood cells because they need more oxygen than frogs, so our red blood cells eliminated the nucleus to fit more oxygen in. Frogs can breathe underwater and in air, so they don't need much oxygen so their red blood cells didn't eliminate the nucleus.

25. Read the given statements and select the correct option.

Statement 1: Blood is colourless in the insects.

Statement 2: Insect blood has no role in O₂ transport.

- a) **Both statements 1 and 2 are correct.** b) Statement 1 is correct but statement 2 is incorrect.
 c) Statement 1 is incorrect but statement 2 is correct. d) Both statements 1 and 2 are incorrect.

26. In contrast to annelids the platyhelminthes show:

- a) Radial symmetry b) Presence of pseudocoel c) Bilateral symmetry **d) Absence of body cavity.**

Solution : -

Fact.

27. A chordate character is _____ .

- a) gills b) spiracles **c) post-anal tail** d) chitinous exoskeleton

Solution : -

Presence of post-anal tail is one of the characters of chordate

28. Association between sucker fish (Remora) and shark is _____ .

- a) commensalism** b) symbiosis c) predation d) parasitism

Solution : -

Remora (Echeneis) has modified its dorsal fin into a sucker. It attaches to the body of sharks, whales, etc. This type of association is known as commensalism, in which one partner gets benefits while other is not harmed.

29. Which one of the following groups of three animals is correctly matched with their one characteristic morphological feature?

a)

Animals	Morphological features
Scorpion, spider, cockroach	Ventral solid central nervous system

b)

Animals	Morphological features
Cockroach, locust, Taenia	Metameric segmentation

c)

Animals	Morphological features
Liver fluke, seah anemone, sea cucumber	Bilateral symmetry

d)

Animals	Morphological features
Centipede, prawn sea urchin	Jointed appendages

Solution : -

Scorpion, spider and cockroach are invertebrates and belong to the Phylum Arthropoda, therefore they have ventral solid central nervous system. In cockroach and locust, the body is segmented externally. In Taenia, the body is without true segments. Liver fluke has bilateral symmetry, sea anemone has radial symmetry and sea cucumber has bilateral symmetry in larval form and radial symmetry in adult form. Centipede and prawn have jointed appendages while sea urchin does not have jointed appendages.

30. True coelom is the space lying between the alimentary canal and body wall enclosed by the layers of

- a) ectoderm on both sides b) endoderm on one side and ectoderm on the other
c) mesoderm on one side and ectoderm on the other **d) mesoderm on both sides**

Solution : -

Coeloms are secondary body cavities bounded on all sides by mesodermal peritoneum. The true coelom arises within the mesoderm itself.

31. Silk thread is obtained from silk moth during.

- a) pupal stage** b) larval stage c) nymph stage d) adult stage

Solution : -

Caterpillar feeds on mulberry leaves. Its salivary gland. secretes liquid silk. Silk is obtained from (pupa, chrysalis). Ripe cocoons are treated with boiling water to kill the moth before hatching.

32. Which group of animals belong to the same phylum?

- a) Earthworm, Pinworm, Tapeworm **b) Prawn, Scorpion, Locusta** c) Spongia, Sea anemone, Starfish
d) Malarial parasite, Amoeba, Mosquito

Solution : -

Animals belonging to option (a) have earthworm an Annelida and Tapeworm a platyhelminth. Option (c) have sponge of Phylum Porifera and Starfish of Phylum Echinodermata. Option (d) have malarial parasite a protozoan and Mosquito of phylum Arthropoda.

33. Match the following list of animals with their level of organisation.

Division of Labour	Animal
A. Organ level	i. Pheretima
B. Cellular aggregate level	ii. Fasciola
C. Tissue level	iii. Spongilla
D. Organ system level	iv. Obelia

Choose the correct match showing division of labour with animal example.

- a) i-B, ii-C, iii-D and iv-A b) i-B, ii-D, iii-C and iv-A **c) i-D, ii-A, iii-B and iv-C** d) i-A, ii-D, iii-C and iv-B

34. What is common among silver fish, scorpion, crab and honeybee?

- a) Compound eyes b) Poison glands **c) Jointed appendages** d) Metamorphosis

Solution : -

The main characteristics of phylum-Arthropoda are as follows

- (i) Jointed appendages, present in some or all somite or segments, but often modified for specialised functions like walking, clinging, jumping, etc.
- (ii) Bilateralsymmetry.
- {iii} Exoskeleton of cuticle.
- (iv) Complex muscular system.
- (v) Reduced coelom.
- (vi) Complete digestive system.
- (vii) Open circulatory system.
- (viii) Respiration by body surface, gills, trachea (air tubes), or book lungs.
- (ix) Paired excretory glands called coxal, antennal or maxillary glands present in some, homologous to metamerie nephridial system of annelids, some with other excretory organs called Malpighian tubules.
- (x) Nervous system with dorsal brain connected by a ring around the gullet to a double nerve chain of ventral ganglia.
- (xi) Sexes usually separate.

35. In which of the following animal post anal tail is found?

- a) Earthworm b) Lower invertebrate c) Scorpion **d) Cobra**

Solution : -

At some stage in the life, Post anal tail is present in choradates.

36. Match column I with column II and select the correct option from the given codes

Column I	Column II
A. Cartilaginous fishes	(i) Usually external fertilisation
B. Bony fishes	(ii) Internal fertilisation
	(iii) Mostly oviparous
	(iv) Mostly viviparous
	(v) Direct development

- a) A-(i), (iii), (v); B-(ii), (iv) **b) A-(ii), (iv); B-(i), (iii), (v)** c) A-(iii), (v); B-(i), (ii), (iv)
 d) A-(i), (ii), (iv); B-(iii), (v)

37. Examine the figures given below and identify the option which represents correct grouping of the labelled figures A, B, C and D.



a)

A	B	C	D
Balanoglossus	Pristis	Ornithorhynchus	Pila

b)

A	B	C	D
Pila	Balanoglossus	Pristis	Balanoglossus

c)

A	B	C	D
Pila	Ornithorhynchus	Pristis	Balanoglossus

d)

A	B	C	D
Balanoglossus	Pila	Ornithorhynchus	Pristis

38. **Assertion:** Claspers are a distinguishing feature of males in Class Chondrichthyes.

Reason: Claspers help in copulation.

- a) If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
b) If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
 c) If assertion is true but reason is false. d) If both assertion and reason are false.

Solution : -

In Chondrichthyes, male can be distinguished from the female, as the former has a pair of hard elongated claspers attached to the pelvic fins. The claspers help in the copulation.

39. Identify the aquatic mammal(s) from the following.

- (i) Balaenoptera
 (ii) Equus
 (iii) Delphinus
 (iv) Pteropus
 (v) Felis

- a) (i) and (iii)** b) (ii) and (iv) c) (v) only d) (iv) and (v)

Solution : -

Balaenoptera (Whale) and Delphinus (Dolphin) are aquatic mammals. Equus (Horse) and Felis (cat) are terrestrial and Pteropus (Flying fox) is a flying mammal.

40. Identify the following animals and the classes to which they belong.



- a) A-Salamandra, Amphibia; B-Ghelone, Reptilia; C-Chameleon, Reptilia
 b) A-Salamandra, Reptilia; B-Ghelone, Reptilia; C-Chameleon, Reptilia
 c) A-Salamandra, Amphibia; B-Ghelone, Amphibia; C-Chameleon, Amphibia
 d) A-Salamandra, Urochordata; B-Ghelone, Cephalochordata; C-Chameleon, Hemichordata

41. Which one of the following categories of animals, is correctly described with no single exception in it?
 a) All reptiles possess scales, have a three chambered heart and are cold blooded (poikilothermal).
b) All bony fishes have four pairs of gills and an operculum on each side.
 c) All sponges are marine and have collared cells
 d) All mammals are viviparous and possess diaphragm for breathing.
42. Annual migration does not occur in the case of _____ .
 a) Siberian crane **b) Salamander** c) Arctic tern d) Salmon

Solution : -

- (i) Animals migrate over long distances usually on seasonal basis.
 (ii) The trigger for the migration may be local climate, local availability of food, the season of the year or for mating reasons.
 (iii) Arc tern, salmon fish and Siberian crane migrate annually while Salamander does not. Hence, the correct option is 'Salamander'.

43. Which one of the following groups of animals is correctly matched with its one characteristic feature without even a single exception?
 a) Reptilia: possess 3 - chambered heart with one incompletely divided ventricle
 b) Chordata: possess a mouth provided with an upper and lower jaw
c) Chondrichthyes: possess cartilaginous endoskeleton d) Mammalia: give birth to young one.

Solution : -

Mammals are mostly viviparous but primitive mammals like platypus lay eggs. Reptiles have mostly three chambered heart but the heart of crocodile is four-chambered. Primitive chordates like Agnatha (cyclostomes) do not have well-developed jaw but all Chondrichthyes animals have cartilaginous endoskeleton without exception. They have the flexible skeleton as it is made up of cartilage such as shark.

44. Which of the following group is formed of only the hermaphrodite organisms?
 a) Earthworm, tapeworm, housefly, frog b) Earthworm, tapeworm, sea horse, housefly
 c) Earthworm, leech, sponge, roundworm **d) Earthworm, tapeworm, leech, sponge**

Solution : -

Hermaphrodite organisms are those organisms in which both male and female sex organs are present in a single individual. Earthworm, tapeworm, leech and sponge are hermaphroditic organisms.

45. Which one of the following plants shows a very close relationship with a species of moth, where none of the two can complete its life cycle without the other?
 a) Banana b) Yucca c) Hydrilla **d) Viola**

Solution : -

Yucca Plant shows an obligate symbiotic relationship with a species of moth i.e. Pronuba. This moth is the only pollinator of yucca Plant. Yucca Moth depend upon Yucca Plant to complete their life cycle. Because Catterpillars of Yucca Moth eat yucca seed only or starve. Hydrilla is a hydrophilous (water pollination) plant and Viola is a entomophilous. Bananas are parthenocarpic fruit. They do not require Pollination.

46. Which one of the following is a matching set of a phylum and its three examples?
 a) Platyhelminthes-Planaria, Schistosoma, Enterobius **b) Mollusca - Loligo, Teredo, Octopus**
 c) Porifera - Spongilla, Euplectella, Pennatula d) Cnidaria - Bonelfra, Physalia, Amelia

47. All vertebrates possess.

- a) renal portal system **b) dorsal, hollow, central nervous system** c) four chambered ventral heart
 d) Pharyngeal gill slits

Solution : -

Dorsal, hollow, central nervous system is present in all vertebrates.

48. Bull frog of India is _____ .

- a) Rana tigrina** b) *R. sylvatica* c) *R. ecutesbeiana* d) *R. esculenta*

Solution : -

Indian bull frog is *Rana tigrina*

49. Which of the following groups of animals are uricotelic?

- a) Reptiles, birds, land snails, insects** b) Reptiles, birds, land snails
 c) Aquatic amphibians, birds, land snails, insects d) Amphibians, reptiles, birds, insects

Solution : -

Uricotelic animals are those animals that excrete their waste matter in the form of uric acid. Reptiles, birds, land snails and insects are uricotelic animals.

50. Match column I with column II and select the correct option from the given codes

Column I	Column II
A. Ammocoete larva	(i) Sea horse
B. Crocodiles	(ii) Penguin
C. Fish	(iii) Lamprey
D. Bird	(iv) Reptilia
E. Mammal	(v) Bat

- a) A-(iii), B-(iv), C-(i), D-(ii), E-(v)** b) A-(i), B-(iv), C-(v), D-(ii), E-(iii) c) A-(v), B-(iii), C-(ii), D-(iv), E-(i)
 d) A-(iv), B-(ii), C-(i), D-(iii), E-(v)

