

Examrace

Competitive Exams: Zoology MCQs (Practice_Test 108 of 112)

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1. Egg of eutherian mammals is
 - a. Centrolecithal
 - b. Toloecithal
 - c. Macrolecithal
 - d. Microlecithal
2. In which type of cleavage do the cleavage furrows divide a small amount of active cytoplasm at the animal pole?
 - a. Meroblastic
 - b. Holoblastic
 - c. Determinate
 - d. Unequal holoblastic
3. The Amnion in mammals consists of extra-embryonic
 - a. Endoderm and somatic mesoderm
 - b. Ectoderm and somatic mesoderm
 - c. Ectoderm and splanchnic mesoderm
 - d. Endoderm and splanchnic mesoderm
4. As a result of natural selection, the variations favorable to a particular environment slowly accumulate in course of generations leading to
 - a. The survival of the fittest
 - b. The struggle for existence
 - c. The origin of new species
 - d. Mutations
5. Consider the following conditions:
 - a. The mimics or the imitative species occur in the same areas which are occupied by the model species.

- b. Mimics are usually defenseless and they mimic the offensive or harmful animals
- c. Mimics are always less in number than the models.
- d. Even if the imitation is minute, it should be external and visible

According to Wallace, the conditions necessary for protective mimicry would include

- a. 1 and 3
 - b. 2 and 4
 - c. 1, 2 and 4
 - d. 1, 2, 3 and 4
6. In a monohybrid cross where alleles exhibit dominant recessive relationship, the F₂ shows
- a. 1 homozygous dominant: 1 homozygous recessive
 - b. 3 homozygous dominant: 1 homozygous recessive
 - c. 1 homozygous dominant: 3 heterozygous recessive
 - d. 2 homozygous dominant: 2 homozygous recessive
7. The cranial capacity was largest in the
- a. Neanderthal man
 - b. African. Man
 - c. Java ape man
 - d. Peking man
8. Genetic drift is stronger than selection in oceanic islands because
- a. There are no predators in oceanic islands
 - b. Total population of various island species is very small.
 - c. Humidity is very high
 - d. The islands are usually faraway from the nearest continent
9. Consider the following geological time scales:
- a. Proterozoic
 - b. Palaeozoic
 - c. Mesozoic
 - d. Cenozoic

e. Azoic

The correct sequence of these time scales from the earliest to the most recent is

- a. 5, 2, 1, 4, 3
- b. 5, 1, 3, 2, 4
- c. 5, 2, 3, 1, 4
- d. 5, 1, 2, 3, 4

10. Humus is

- a. Totally decomposed organic matter in the soil
- b. Partially decomposed organic matter in the soil
- c. Totally decomposed organic matter in a pond
- d. Partially decomposed organic matter in a pond

11. Consider the, following statements: In an ecosystem, energy

- a. Movement is unidirectional.
- b. Is lost irretrievably
- c. Movement is non-cyclic.
- d. Movement is from higher to lower tropic levels.

Of these statements

- a. 1, 2 and 3 are correct
- b. 1, 2 and 4 are correct
- c. 1, 3 and 4 are correct
- d. 2, 3 and 4 are correct

12. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-I	List-II
A. Ecotone	1. Running water
B. Benthic	2. Replacement of one community by another
C. Sere	3. Transitional zone between two commutes
D. Lotic	4. Zone found at the bottom of the sea

A B C D

- a. 3 4 2 1
- b. 4 3 2 1
- c. 3 4 1 2
- d. 4 3 1 2

13. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

- Amensalism A population is inhibited whereas the other populations remain unaffected
- Predation—A population uses the other as its food
- Mutualism—Interaction favorable to both and obligatory

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

Codes:

- a. 1, 2 and 3
- b. 1 and 2
- c. 1 and 3
- d. 2 and 3

14. Match List I (Physico-chemical factors) with List II (Effect) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-I	List-II
A. Temperature fluctuations	1. Problem of osmoregulation
B. Light fluctuations	2. Shortage of food to herbivores
C. H ⁺ concentration of animals	3. Affects distribution
D. Low salinity	4. Major limiting factor

A B C D

a. 2 4 3 1

b. 4 2 3 1

c. 2 4 1 3

d. 4 2 1 3

15. The nature of interrelationship between corals and zooxanthellae is called

a. Cleaning symbiosis

b. Physiological symbiosis

c. Amensalism

d. Protocooperation

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