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KINGDOM ANIMALIA

50 Solved Biology MCQs

Ticked • Highlighted • Fully Explained

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Contents & How to Use

Each question shows four options. The **correct answer is highlighted in green with a tick**, followed by a short explanation. Tap any item below to jump straight to it.

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Quick Answer Key → (last page before the end)

Did you know? Try covering the options first, answer from memory, then check the tick!

Section 1: General Characteristics

Questions 1 – 10

Q1	Animals are best described as:
○	A. Unicellular autotrophic prokaryotes
○	B. Multicellular autotrophic eukaryotes
○	C. Unicellular heterotrophic prokaryotes
✔	**D. Multicellular heterotrophic eukaryotes**

✔ **Answer: D**
Explanation: They lack cell walls and obtain nutrition by ingesting other organisms.

Q2	Animal cells lack a:
○	A. Plasma membrane
○	B. Mitochondrion
✔	**C. Cell wall**
○	D. Nucleus

✔ **Answer: C**
Explanation: Instead of a wall, animal cells have a flexible membrane and an extracellular matrix.

Q3	The mode of nutrition in animals is:
○	A. Autotrophic
✔	**B. Heterotrophic (ingestive)**
○	C. Chemosynthetic
○	D. Photosynthetic

✔ **Answer: B**
Explanation: Animals digest food internally rather than making their own.

Q4	The fertilised egg of an animal is called a:
○	A. Gamete
✔	**B. Zygote**
○	C. Blastula
○	D. Gastrula

✔ **Answer: B**
Explanation: Fusion of sperm and egg forms the zygote, which divides by cleavage.

Q5	The hollow ball of cells in an early embryo is the:
✔	**A. Blastula**
○	B. Gastrula
○	C. Morula
○	D. Zygote

✔ **Answer: A**
Explanation: The blastula has a fluid-filled cavity called the blastocoel.

Q6	Gastrulation results in the formation of:
○	A. Gametes
○	B. Zygote
○	C. Spores
✔	**D. Primary germ layers**

✔ **Answer: D**
Explanation: Ectoderm, endoderm and (in most animals) mesoderm form at this stage.

Q7 **Animals with two germ layers are called:**

- ○ A. Triploblastic
- ○ B. Monoblastic
- ✔ **C. Diploblastic**
- ○ D. Acoelomate

✔ **Answer: C**
Explanation: Cnidarians have only ectoderm and endoderm.

Q8 **Animals with three germ layers are called:**

- ○ A. Diploblastic
- ○ B. Unilayered
- ✔ **C. Triploblastic**
- ○ D. Acellular

✔ **Answer: C**
Explanation: Ectoderm, mesoderm and endoderm are present in animals above Cnidaria.

Q9	Who proposed the Five Kingdom classification?
○	A. Carl Linnaeus
✔	**B. R. H. Whittaker**
○	C. Aristotle
○	D. Ernst Haeckel

✔ **Answer: B**
Explanation: Whittaker proposed it in 1969, placing animals in Kingdom Animalia.

Q10	The father of taxonomy is:
✔	**A. Carl Linnaeus**
○	B. Aristotle
○	C. Charles Darwin
○	D. Gregor Mendel

✔ **Answer: A**
Explanation: Linnaeus introduced binomial nomenclature in Systema Naturae.

Did you know? More than 1.5 million animal species have been described, and most of them are insects!

Section 2: Symmetry & Body Plan

Questions 11 – 20

Q11	Most sponges show which type of symmetry?
○	A. Bilateral
○	B. Radial
○	C. Pentaradial
✔	**D. Asymmetry**

✔ **Answer: D**
Explanation: Their bodies are irregular; only a few sponges are radially symmetrical.

Q12	Cnidarians such as Hydra show:
○	A. Bilateral symmetry
○	B. Asymmetry
○	C. Pentaradial symmetry
✔	**D. Radial symmetry**

✔ **Answer: D**
Explanation: Body parts are arranged around a central axis.

Q13 **In bilateral symmetry, the body can be divided into equal halves by:**

- ○ A. Any plane through the centre
- ○ B. Two planes
- ✔ **C. One plane only**
- ○ D. No plane

✔ **Answer: C**
Explanation: Left and right halves are mirror images of each other.

Q14 **An animal with a true body cavity lined by mesoderm is a:**

- ○ A. Acoelomate
- ✔ **B. Coelomate**
- ○ C. Pseudocoelomate
- ○ D. Diploblast

✔ **Answer: B**
Explanation: A true coelom is completely lined by mesodermal tissue.

Q15	Flatworms are:
✔	**A. Acoelomate**
○	B. Coelomate
○	C. Pseudocoelomate
○	D. Haemocoelomate

✔ **Answer: A**
Explanation: Their solid body has no cavity between gut and body wall.

Q16	Roundworms (Nematoda) are:
✔	**A. Pseudocoelomate**
○	B. Acoelomate
○	C. Eucoelomate
○	D. Diploblastic

✔ **Answer: A**
Explanation: Their body cavity is only partly lined by mesoderm.

Q17	**Metamerism means:**
○	A. Larval metamorphosis
○	B. Radial arrangement
○	C. Cell division
✔	**D. Segmentation of the body**

✔ **Answer: D**
Explanation: Repeating body segments are seen in annelids such as earthworms.

Q18	**Cephalisation is the:**
○	A. Loss of the head
○	B. Formation of germ layers
✔	**C. Concentration of nerve tissue at the head end**
○	D. Division into segments

✔ **Answer: C**
Explanation: It is common in bilateral animals and helps directional movement.

Q19	An open circulatory system is found in:
○	A. Annelids
✔	**B. Arthropods**
○	C. Vertebrates
○	D. Fishes

✔ **Answer: B**
Explanation: Blood flows through a haemocoel instead of closed vessels.

Q20	The first animals to show organ-system level of organisation are:
○	A. Sponges
✔	**B. Flatworms**
○	C. Cnidarians
○	D. Ctenophores

✔ **Answer: B**
Explanation: Sponges are cellular and cnidarians are tissue level; flatworms have organ systems.

Did you know? Sponges have no true tissues, nerves or organs, yet fossils show they lived over 500 million years ago.

Section 3: Invertebrate Phyla

Questions 21 – 30

Q21	Sponges belong to phylum:
✔	**A. Porifera**
○	B. Cnidaria
○	C. Mollusca
○	D. Annelida

✔ **Answer: A**
Explanation: Porifera means “pore-bearer”.

Q22	Choanocytes (collar cells) are found in:
○	A. Hydra
○	B. Earthworm
○	C. Starfish
✔	**D. Sponges**

✔ **Answer: D**
Explanation: Their flagella create water currents and trap food particles.

Q23	Stinging cells (cnidocytes) are characteristic of phylum:
○	A. Porifera
○	B. Nematoda
✔	**C. Cnidaria**
○	D. Mollusca

✔ **Answer: C**
Explanation: Cnidocytes contain nematocysts used for defence and capturing prey.

Q24	Tapeworm and liver fluke belong to phylum:
○	A. Nematoda
○	B. Annelida
✔	**C. Platyhelminthes**
○	D. Arthropoda

✔ **Answer: C**
Explanation: These are flatworms with flattened bodies and no body cavity.

Q25	Ascaris belongs to phylum:
○	A. Platyhelminthes
✔	**B. Nematoda**
○	C. Annelida
○	D. Mollusca

✔ **Answer: B**
Explanation: Roundworms have a complete gut and a pseudocoelom.

Q26	The earthworm belongs to phylum:
✔	**A. Annelida**
○	B. Nematoda
○	C. Mollusca
○	D. Arthropoda

✔ **Answer: A**
Explanation: It has a segmented body and a true coelom.

Q27 The largest phylum of the animal kingdom is:

- ○ A. Mollusca
- ○ B. Chordata
- ○ C. Annelida
- ✔ **D. Arthropoda**

✔ **Answer: D**
Explanation: Most known animal species belong here, mainly insects.

Q28 The second largest animal phylum is:

- ○ A. Chordata
- ○ B. Annelida
- ○ C. Kingdom Animalia
- ✔ **D. Mollusca**

✔ **Answer: D**
Explanation: It includes snails, clams, octopus and squid.

Q29	A soft body with a mantle and muscular foot is typical of:
○	A. Annelida
○	B. Cnidaria
✔	**C. Mollusca**
○	D. Porifera

✔ **Answer: C**
Explanation: Many molluscs also have a shell secreted by the mantle.

Q30	A water vascular system is present in:
○	A. Mollusca
✔	**B. Kingdom Animalia**
○	C. Arthropoda
○	D. Annelida

✔ **Answer: B**
Explanation: It powers the tube feet used for movement and feeding.

Did you know? An octopus has three hearts and blue blood!

Section 4: Chordates & Vertebrates

Questions 31 – 40

Q31	The notochord is:
✔	**A. A flexible rod supporting the body axis**
○	B. A hollow ventral nerve cord
○	C. A pair of gill slits
○	D. A kidney tube

✔ **Answer: A**
Explanation: It is present at some stage in the life of every chordate.

Q32	In chordates the nerve cord is:
✔	**A. Dorsal and hollow**
○	B. Ventral and solid
○	C. Ventral and hollow
○	D. Dorsal and solid

✔ **Answer: A**
Explanation: Non-chordates have a solid ventral nerve cord.

Q33 **In which subphylum is the notochord limited to the larval tail?**

- ○ A. Cephalochordata
- ○ B. Vertebrata
- ○ C. Hemichordata
- ✔ **D. Urochordata**

✔ **Answer: D**
Explanation: In adult tunicates the notochord disappears.

Q34 **Amphioxus belongs to subphylum:**

- ○ A. Urochordata
- ○ B. Vertebrata
- ✔ **C. Cephalochordata**
- ○ D. Hemichordata

✔ **Answer: C**
Explanation: Its notochord runs the whole body length throughout life.

Q35 **Jawless fishes like lampreys belong to class:**

- ○ A. Chondrichthyes
- ✔ **B. Cyclostomata**
- ○ C. Osteichthyes
- ○ D. Amphibia

✔ **Answer: B**
Explanation: Cyclostomes have a round sucking mouth and no jaws.

Q36 **Sharks and rays belong to class:**

- ○ A. Osteichthyes
- ✔ **B. Chondrichthyes**
- ○ C. Cyclostomata
- ○ D. Reptilia

✔ **Answer: B**
Explanation: They have a cartilaginous skeleton and placoid scales.

Q37	Tadpoles breathe mainly through:
✔	**A. Gills**
○	B. Lungs
○	C. Book lungs
○	D. Tracheae

✔ **Answer: A**
Explanation: Adult frogs switch to lungs and moist skin.

Q38	Most reptiles have a heart with:
○	A. Two chambers
○	B. Four chambers
○	C. One chamber
✔	**D. Three chambers**

✔ **Answer: D**
Explanation: They have two atria and one ventricle; crocodiles have four chambers.

Q39	Feathers are a unique feature of class:
○	A. Mammalia
○	B. Reptilia
✔	**C. Aves**
○	D. Amphibia

✔ **Answer: C**
Explanation: Feathers help in flight and insulation; no other living animals have them.

Q40	Mammary glands are a defining feature of class:
○	A. Aves
○	B. Reptilia
✔	**C. Mammalia**
○	D. Amphibia

✔ **Answer: C**
Explanation: Mammals also have hair and a muscular diaphragm.

Did you know? Vertebrates make up less than 5% of all animal species; the rest are invertebrates.

Section 5: Physiology & Special Features

Questions 41 – 50

Q41	Which mammal lays eggs?
○	A. Kangaroo
✔	**B. Platypus**
○	C. Bat
○	D. Whale

✔ **Answer: B**
Explanation: Monotremes lay eggs but feed their young with milk.

Q42	Poikilothermic animals are:
✔	**A. Cold-blooded**
○	B. Warm-blooded
○	C. Egg-laying only
○	D. Strictly nocturnal

✔ **Answer: A**
Explanation: Their body temperature changes with the environment, as in fishes and reptiles.

Q43 **Birds and mammals are:**

- ○ A. Poikilothermic
- ○ B. Cold-blooded
- ○ C. Ectothermic
- ✔ **D. Homeothermic (warm-blooded)**

✔ **Answer: D**
Explanation: They maintain a constant internal body temperature.

Q44 **The change from a tadpole to an adult frog is called:**

- ○ A. Regeneration
- ○ B. Moulting
- ○ C. Budding
- ✔ **D. Metamorphosis**

✔ **Answer: D**
Explanation: It is controlled by thyroid hormones.

Q45 Budding is a method of asexual reproduction in:

- ○ A. Earthworm
- ○ B. Frog
- ✔ **C. Hydra**
- ○ D. Cockroach

✔ **Answer: C**
Explanation: A bud grows on the parent body, then detaches as a new individual.

Q46 Which animal is hermaphrodite?

- ○ A. Cockroach
- ✔ **B. Earthworm**
- ○ C. Frog
- ○ D. Ascaris

✔ **Answer: B**
Explanation: It has both testes and ovaries but still cross-fertilises.

Q47	A long inactive state spent during winter is called:
✔	**A. Hibernation**
○	B. Aestivation
○	C. Migration
○	D. Metamorphosis

✔ **Answer: A**
Explanation: Aestivation is the similar state during hot, dry summers.

Q48	The largest living animal is the:
✔	**A. Blue whale**
○	B. African elephant
○	C. Whale shark
○	D. Giraffe

✔ **Answer: A**
Explanation: This mammal can exceed 25 metres in length.

Q49 **A scientific name under binomial nomenclature has:**

- ○ A. One name only
- ○ B. Three names
- ○ C. Four names
- ✔ **D. Genus and species names**

✔ **Answer: D**
Explanation: Example: Homo sapiens; genus is capitalised and species is lowercase.

Q50 **Which of these is NOT an invertebrate?**

- ○ A. Octopus
- ○ B. Earthworm
- ✔ **C. Frog**
- ○ D. Jellyfish

✔ **Answer: C**
Explanation: The frog has a backbone; the others lack one.

Did you know? Bats are the only mammals capable of true, powered flight.

Quick Answer Key

Tap a question to jump back to its explanation.

Q1 → D	Q11 → D	Q21 → A	Q31 → A	Q41 → B
Q2 → C	Q12 → D	Q22 → D	Q32 → A	Q42 → A
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Q7 → C	Q17 → D	Q27 → D	Q37 → A	Q47 → A
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