1. Ctenophora are commonly known as:
   A. Roundworms
   B. Comb jellies
   C. Flatworms
   D. Sponges (B)

Explanation : Ctenophora are marine animals commonly known as comb jellies or sea walnuts.

2. The main feature of Ctenophora is:
   A. Metamerism
   B. Bioluminescence
   C. Hooks
   D. Flame cells (B)

Explanation : Bioluminescence means emission of light by an organism and is the main feature of Ctenophora.

3. Locomotion in Ctenophora is helped by:
   A. Parapodia
   B. Tube feet
   C. Ciliated comb plates
   D. Suckers (C)

Explanation : Ctenophores have eight ciliated comb-like plates on the body surface for locomotion.

4. Which is an example of Ctenophora?
   A. Pleurobrachia
   B. Taenia
   C. Ascaris
   D. Fasciola (A)

Explanation : Pleurobrachia and Ctenoplana are examples of Ctenophora.

5. Platyhelminthes are also called:
   A. Roundworms
   B. Flatworms
   C. Comb jellies
   D. Sponges (B)

Explanation : Platyhelminthes have a flattened body, so they are called flatworms.

6. Parasitic flatworms have:
   A. Spicules
   B. Hooks and suckers
   C. Comb plates
   D. Excretory pores only (B)

Explanation : Parasitic Platyhelminthes have hooks and suckers for attachment to the host.

7. Flame cells in Platyhelminthes help in:
   A. Locomotion and feeding
   B. Osmotic control and excretion
   C. Respiration and circulation
   D. Reproduction only (B)

Explanation : Flame cells help in osmotic control and excretion in flatworms.

8. Which animal has great regeneration ability?
   A. Planaria
   B. Ascaris
   C. Wuchereria
   D. Ancylostoma (A)

Explanation : Planaria is a Platyhelminthes example known for great regeneration ability.

9. Aschelminthes are commonly known as:
   A. Flatworms
   B. Roundworms
   C. Sea walnuts
   D. Liver flukes (B)

Explanation : Aschelminthes are circular in transverse section, so they are called roundworms.

10. In Aschelminthes, female is usually:
    A. Smaller than male
    B. Larger than male
    C. Equal to male
    D. Absent (B)

Explanation : In Aschelminthes, male and female are separate, and the female is usually larger than the male.