ZOOLOGY QUESTION BANK

TDC - PART-I

HONOURS PAPER-I
(Non-Chordates)

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MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

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NON-CHORDATES

1. The Science of Classification of organisms is
   (a) Taxonomy (b) Taxidermi
   (c) Phylogeny (d) Evolutionary biology
2. Who is called "The Father of Zoology"?
   (a) Darwin (b) Aristotle (c) Mendel (d) Devries
3. Bionomial nomenclature includes-
   (a) Genus, Species (b) Genus, family
   (c) Species, subspecies (d) Family, Subfamily
4. Five kindom classification was proposed by
   (a) Carolus linnaeus (b) Charles Darwin
   (c) Robert H. Whittaker (d) Haeckel
5. The correct ascending hierarchial grouping of taxonomic groups in a classification of living organisms is-
   (a) family - genus - species - order
   (b) genus - family - order - species
   (c) species - genus - family - order
   (d) species - order - family - genus
6. Protozoa name was coined by -
   (a) Taylor (b) Grant (c) Goldfuss (d) Hyman
7. Porifera name was proposed by-
   (a) Carolus Linnaeus (b) Robert Grant
   (c) Aristotle (d) Ellias
8. Blind sac body plan is found in phylum-
   (a) Porifera (b) Platyhelwinthes
   (c) Arthropoda (d) Hemichordata
9. Platyhelminthes name was suggested by -
   (a) Hyaman (b) Gagenbaur (c) Taylor (d) Jhonston
10. Which one is diploblastic animal?
    (a) sycon (b) Hydra (c) obelia (d) All of these
11. The main purpose of classification is
    (a) to locate (b) to estalish relationship
    (c) to study evolution (d) to study distribution.

12. The unit of classification is

(a) Class (b) species (c) Genus (d) Family

13. The main basis of classification is

(a) Anatomy of animals (b) Physiology of animals

(c) External features of animals

(d) Different characters of animals such as structure, embryology, physiology etc.

14. The basis of modern classification and nomenclature was laid by

(a) Charles Darwin (b) Mendel

(c) Carolus Linnaeus (d) Hugo De Vries

15. Plasmodroma is a sub-phylum of

(a) Protozoa (b) Porifera (c) Coelenterata (d) Ctenophora

16. Ciliophora is a sub-phylum of

(a) Protozoa (b) Porifera (c) Coelenterata (d) Ctenophora

17. Protozoans having cilia belong to

(a) Class Ciliophora (b) Class Ciliata

(c) Class Rhizopods (d) Class Mastigophora

18. Main characteristic feature of class Rhizopod (of Protozoa) is

(a) Flagella for locomotion (b) Pseudopodia for locomotion

(c) No locomotary organelle (d) Parasitic mode of life

19. **Entamoeba histolytica** belongs to

(a) Class Rhizopoda (b) Class Mastigophora

(c) Class Sporozoa (d) Class Ciliata

20. **Leishmania donovani** belongs to

(a) Class Rhizopoda (b) Class Mastigophora

(c) Phylum Porifera (d) Class Sporozoa

21. **Polystomella** belongs to

(a) Class Rhizopoda (b) Class Mastigophora

(c) Class Ciliata (d) Class Sporozoa

22. **Amoeba proteus** is

(a) Free living (b) Ectoparasite (c) Endoparasite (d) Symbiont

23. Amoebic dysentery is caused by

(a) Entamoeba gingivalis **(b) Entamoeba histolytica**

(c) Trypanosoma gambiense **(d) Leishmania donovani**

24. Kala-zar is caused by

(a) Leishmania donovani **(b) Entamoeba histolytica**

(c) Ascaris lumbricoides **(d) Taenia solium**

25. Paramoecium belongs to

(a) Class Ciliata (b) Class Sporozoa

(c) Class Rhizopoda (d) Class Flagellata

26. Micronucleus and Meganucleus are found in

(a) Entamoeba (b) Polystomella (c) Leishmania (d) Paramoecium

27. Osmo-regulatin is carried by

(a) Food vacuole (b) Contractile vacuole

(c) Golgi body (d) Nucleus

28. Canal systme is a special features of

(a) Protozoa (b) Porifera (c) Coelenterata (d) Helminthes

29. Ostia and osculum are found in

(a) Protozoa (b) Porifera (c) Coelenterata (d) Echinodermata

30. Choanocytes are found in

(a) Protozoa (b) Porifera (c) Coelenterata (d) Echinodermata

31. **Leucosolenia** belongs to

(a) Class calcarea and Phylum Porifera

(b) Class Calcarea and Phylum Coelenterata

(c) Class Hexactinellida and Phylum Porifera

(d) Class Hexactinellida and Phylum Coelenterata

32. Sycon belongs to

(a) Order Heterocoela and Class Calcarea

(b) Order Homocoela and Class Calcarea

(c) Class Hexactinellida (d) Class Demospongiae

33. In Sycon ova and sperm are found in

(a) Ectoderm (b) Endoderm (c) Mesoderm (d) Mesogloea

34. Amphilblastula and Parenchymula are larvae of
(a) Porifera (b) Coelenterata (c) Tapewom (d) Liver-Fluke

35. Which cell in Sycon is known as "totipotent"?
(a) Collencytes (b) Trophocytes
(c) Archaeocytes (d) Myocytes

36. In Sycon
(a) asexual reproduction takes place
(b) sexual reproduction takes place
(c) both asexual and sexual reproduction take place.
(d) None of these

37. The skeleton of Sycon is made up of
(a) Calcareous spicules (b) Siliceous spicules
(c) Spongin fibres (d) Calcium and phosphorus.

38. Nematocysts are found in
(a) Sycon (b) Hydra (c) Liver-Fluke (d) Roundworm

39. The most common animal of class Hydrozoa of phylum Coelenterata is
(a) **Hydra** (b) Sea-anemone (c) Sea-urchin (d) Aurellia

40. Obelia belongs to
(a) Class Hydrozoa (b) Class Scyphozoa
(c) Class Actinozoa (d) Class Anthozoa

41. Polyp and medusa are asexual and Sexual forms respectively. Both forms are well developed in
(a) **Hydra** (b) **Obelia** (c) **Aurelia** (d) Sea-anemones

42. In Hydra asexual reproduction takes place by.
(a) Budding (b) Fission
(c) Budding and Fission both (d) Longitudinal fission only

43. Hydra is
(a) Dioecious (b) Monoecious
(c) Dioecious and monoecious both (d) None of these

44. Planula is a larva of
(a) Porifera (b) Coelenterata (c) Liver-Fluke (d) Tape-worm

45. Alternation of two generations is known as metagenesis. It is well marked in life-history of
(a) **Obelia** (b) **Hydra** (c) Sea-anemone (d) Sea-Fan

46. In obelia, gonads are derived from
(a) Ectoderm (b) Mesoderm (c) Mescenchyme (d) Endoderm

47. Polymorphism is observed in
(a) Hydra (b) Obelia (c) Earth-wom (d) Star-Fish

48. **Physalia** is known as "Portuguese man of war" and it belongs to
(a) Calss Hydrozoa (b) Class Scyphozoa
(c) Class Actinozoa (d) Class Anthozoa

49. Sea-Pen (**Pennatula**) belongs to
(a) Calss Hydrozoa (b) Class Scyphozoa
(c) Class Actinozoa (d) Class Anthozoa

50. Ctenophora has
(a) no polyp form (b) reduced polyp form
(c) Well developed polyp form
(d) Well developed polyp and medusa forms.

51. **Hormiphora** (Ctenophora) is
(a) Monoecious (b) Dioecious
(c) Monoecious and Dioecious both (d) None of these

52. "Comb-Jellies" are names of.
(a) Hydra (b) Obelia (c) Sea-anemone (d) Ctenophora

53. Venus's girdle belongs to
(a) Porifera (b) Ctenophora
(c) Platyhelminthes (d) Nemathelminthes

54. Coral is secreted by some coral forming
(a) Hydrozoa (b) Scyphozoa (c) Actinozoa (d) Ctenophora

55. Animals with flat, thin and soft body, digestive tract branched with or without anus, a pair of anterior ganglia or a nerve ring, 1-3 pairs of longitudinal ventral nerve cords, generally hermaphorodite are included in phylum
(a) Coelenterata (b) Platyhelminthes (c) Annelida (d) Anthropoda

56. **Planaria** belongs to class

(a) Turbellaria (b) Trematoda (c) Cestoda (d) Nematoda

57. Liver-fluke (**Fasciola hepatica**) belongs to

(a) Class Turbellaria (b) Class Trematoda

(c) Class Cestoda (d) Class Nematoda

58. Tape-worm (**Taenia solium**) belogs to

(a) Class Turbellaria (b) Class Trematoda

(c) Class Cestoda (d) Class Nematoda

59. Round-worm (**Ascaris lumbricoides**) belongs to class

(a) Turbellaria (b) Trematoda (c) Cestoda (d) Nematoda

60. Planaria is

(a) Freeliving and terrestrial (b) freshwater free living

(c) ectoparasite (d) endoparasite

61. Rhabdites are rod-shaped haline structure found in

(a) Planaria (b) Liver-fluke (c) Tape-worm (d) Round-worm

62. The development of **Planaria** is

(a) direct

(b) indirect with two larval forms

(c) indirect with only one larval form

(d) indirect with various larval forms.

63. **Planaria** is hermaphrodite and it has

(a) one testis and one ovary (b) two testes and two ovaries

(c) numerous testes and numerous ovaries

(d) numerous testes and a pair of ovaries

64. **Planaria** is

(a) Monoecious and selfe fertilization takes place

(b) Monoecious but cross fertilization takes place

. (c) Dioecious and selfe fertilization takes place.

(d) Dioecious and cross fertilization takes palce

65. **Planaria** reproduces

(a) asexually (b) sexually

(c) asexually and sexually both (d) None of these

66. Liver fluke-completes its life-cycle in two hosts. Its primary host is usually sheep and the secondary host is
(a) Man (b) Pig (c) Snail (d) Crab

67. Liver-fluke (**Fasciola hepatica**) is an endoparasite and it causes a disease, known as
(a) Filaria (b) Diarrhoea (c) Liver rot (d) Sleeping sickness

68. Liver-Fluke has
(a) One oral sucker (b) One ventral sucker
(c) one oral sucker and two ventral suckers
(d) one oral sucker and one ventral sucker.

69. The intestine is bifurcated into two limbs in
(a) Planaria (b) Liver-fluke (c) Tape-worm (d) Round-worm

70. The intestine is divided into three main branches in
(a) Planaria (b) Liver-fluke (c) Tape-worm (d) Round-worm

71. The excretory system of platyhelminthes consists of
(a) Flame cells (b) Nephridia
(c) Protonephridia (d) Malpighian tubules

72. Liver-Fluke reproduces
(a) asexually (b) sexually
(c) asexually and sexually both (d) None of these

73. Liver-fluke is hermaphrodite and it bears
(a) single testis and single overary
(b) single testis and a pair of ovary
(c) single ovary and a pair of testes
(d) Testes and ovary both paired

74. Laurer's canal is found in
(a) Sponges (b) Planaria (c) Liver-fluke (d) Tape-worm

75. Miracidium, sporocyst, redia and cercaria are larval forms of
(a) obelia (b) Liver-fluke (c) Tape-worm (d) Crustacea

76. Miracidium larva of liver-fluke
(a) develops inside the primary host
(b) develops inside the secondary host
(c) outside the host, in water (d) outside the host, on land

77. The cercarla larva of liver-fluke
(a) develops inside the primary host
(b) develops inside the secondary host
(c) is tailed and free swimming
(d) is ciliated and free swimming

78. The carcaria in encysted condition is called
(a) Metacercaria (b) Cysticercus (c) Sporocyst (d) Redia

79. The number of proglottids in a full-grown tapeworm varies from
(a) 200-300 (b) 400-600 (c) 800-900 (d) 1500-2000

80. The head or scolex of **Taenia solium** bears in the middle
(a) one sucker (b) two suckers
(c) four sucker (d) numerous suckers

81. The body of tapeworm is divided into
(a) Head, thorax and abdomen (b) Head and trunk
(c) Cephalothorax and abdomen (d) Head, neck and strobila

82. Stroblia of tapeworm is segmented into appearance. So called segments are known as proglottids. There are
(a) only one type of proglottids
(b) two types of proglottids-immature and mature
(c) two types of proglottids-mature and gravid or ripe
(d) three types of proglottids-immature, mature and gravid or ripe.

83. Mature proglottids of Tapeworm contain
(a) Male reproductive organs (b) Female reproductive organs
(c) Male and female reproductive organs (d) None of these

84. In Tapeworm, fertilization
(a) takes place in the uterus (b) takes place in the ootype
(c) takes place in the oviduct (d) is external

85. The hexacanth embryo and cysticercus stage are observed during development of
(a) Tapeworm (b) Roundworm (c) Planaria (d) Liver-fluke

86. The primary host of Taenia solium is
(a) man (b) Pig (c) Sheep (d) Snail

87. The secondary host of Taenia solium is

(a) man (b) Pig (c) Sheep (d) Snail

88. **Ascaris lumbricoides** is an endoparasite commonly found in the

(a) Small intestine of man (b) Small intestine of dog

(c) Large intestine of man (d) Liver of man

89. Sexes are separate with a distinct sexual dimorphism in

(a) **Ascaris lumbricoides** (b) **Planaria**

(c) **Fasciola hepatica** (d) **Taenia solium**

90. Males are always smaller than the females and have a coiled posterior end in

(a) **Ascaris lumbricoides** (b) **Planaria**

(c) **Fasciola hepatica** (d) **Taenia solium**

91. Round worm is

(a) Acoelomate (b) Pseudocoelomate (c) Coelomate (d) None

92. The development of Roundworm is

(a) Direct (b) Indirect

(c) Direct or Indirect (d) Direct and Indirect both

93. Life-history of **Ascaris lumbriocoides** involves

(a) two larval stages (b) three larval stages

(c) four larval stages (d) no larval stage

94. The adult **Ascaris lumbricoides** causes

(a) Amoebic dysentery (b) Diarrhoea (c) Abdominal pain

(d) Colic pain, appendicitis, abdominal tumour, gastric ulcer, diarrhoea, nervous discomforts etc.

95. **Ascaris lumbricodes** completes its life-cycle in

(a) one hosts (b) two hosts (c) three hosts (d) four hosts

96. **Wuchereria** (Filaria) **bancrofti** causes

(a) Malaria (b) Filariasis

(c) Filariasis or Elephantiasis (d) Intestinal ulcer

97. **Wuchereria bancrofti** belongs to class

(a) Nematoda (b) Filariasis (c) Cestoda (d) Rhizopoda

98. **Wuchereria bancrofti** completes its life-cycle in two hosts. The primary host is man while the intermediate host is

(a) Female Anopheles (b) Culex

(c) Tse-tse fly (d) Sand fly

99. The adult **Wuchereria bancrofti** lives coiled in the tissues of the lymphatic glands and muscular tissues of

(a) Man (b) Pig (c) Sheep (d) Dog

100. **Wuchereria bancrofti** is

(a) Monoccious (b) Dioecious (c) Monoecious or Dioecious

(d) None of these

101. **Pheretima posthuma** (Earthworm) belongs to

(a) Class Oligochaeta and Phylum Annelida

(b) Class Polychaeta and Phylum Annelida

(c) Class Crustacea and Phylum Arthropoda

(d) Class Gastropoda and Phylum Mollusca.

102. Nereis belongs to

(a) Oligochaeta (b) Polychaeta (c) Hirudinea (d) Archiannelida

103. Leech blongs to

(a) Oligochaeta (b) Polychaeta (c) Hirudinea (d) Archiannelida

104. Annelide having internal segmentation with no parapodia and mostly marine are included in

(a) Oligochaeta (b) Polychaeta (c) Hirudinea (d) Archiannelida

105. **Chaetopterus** belongs to class Polychaeta (Phylum Annelida) and it has a characteristics feature that

(a) it lives in fresh water and brackish water both

(b) it lives in a tube (c) it is sanguivorous

(d) it lives in a calcareous shell

106. The Earthworm is

(a) Herbivorous (b) Carnivorous (c) Omnivorous (d) Saguinivorous

107. In **Phertima posthuma** clitellum is found from

(a) 13 to 15 segments (b) 13 to 16 segments

(c) 14 to 16 segments (d) 14 to 17 segments

108. In Earthworm, spermathical pores are situated in the intersegmental grooves between
(a) 5/6 and 8/9 segments (b) 4/5 and 7/8 segments
(c) 6/7 and9/10 segments (d) 6/7 and 8/9 segments

109. The Earthworm is
(a) Monoecious (b) Dioecious (c) without sex (d) None

110. The Earthworm normally creeps with the help of the
(a) Body muscles (b) Setae
(c) Body muuscels and Setae both (d) Parapodia.

111. The division of the intestine into three regions, pretyuphlosolar, typhlosolar and post-typhlosolar, is observed
(a) Earthworm (b) Nereis (c) Leech (d) None

112. The blood of the Earthworm is
(a) Red and contains haemoglobin in RBC
(b) Red and contains haemoglobin in Plasma (c) Colourless
(d) Blue and contains haemocyanin.

113. In Earthworm, excretion is carried out by
(a) Integumentary and pharyngeal nephridia
(b) Integumentary and septal nephridia
(c) Integumentary, pharyngeal and septal nephridia and chloragogen cells.
(d) Integumentary nephridia and botryoidal tissue

114. Excretory fluid of the Earthworms contains
(a) Urea, Ammonia and Aminoacids
(b) Urea and Ammonia (c) Urea and Uric acid
(d) Urea, Aminoacids and Fatty acids.

115. Earthworm reproduces
(a) asexually (b) sexually
(c) asexually and sexually both (d) None of these

116. The body of a Leech is divided metamerically into
(a) 26 segments (b) 33 segments
(c) 36 segments (d) 39 segments

117. The Leech has

(a) an oral and a posterior sucker (b) an oral sucker only

(c) a posterior sucker only (d) no sucker

118. The crop of the Leech is divided into

(a) 10 chambers (b) 10 chambers, sometimes 11

(c) 9 chambers (d) 9 chambers, sometimes 10

119. The salivary glands of Leech secrete

(a) Saliva only (b) Proteolytic enzymes

(c) Urea (d) Hirudin or anticoagulim

120. In Leech respiration takes place by

(a) Gills (b) Trachea (c) Skin (d) Skin and gills

121. In Leech, there are

(a) 6 pairs of pretesticular and 11 pairs of testicular nephridia

(b) 11 pairs of pretesticular and 6 pairs of testicular nephridia

(c) 17 pairs of pretesticular and 6 pairs of testicular nephridia

(d) 6 pair of pretesticular and 17 pairs of testicular nephridia

122. In Leech, botryodial tissue helps in

(a) Excretion (b) Digestion (c) Respiration (d) Locomotion

123. Leech reproduces

(a) asexually (b) sexually

(c) asexually and sexually both (d) None of these

124. Leech is

(a) Monoecious (b) Dioecious

(c) Monoecious or Hermaphrodite

(d) Dioecious or Hermaphrodite

125. Trochophore is a larva of

(a) Class polychaeta (Phylum-Annelida)
(b) Class Oligochaeta (Phylum-Annelida)
(c) Class Crustacea (Phylum-Arthropoda)
(d) Class Hydrozoa (Phylum-Coelenterata)

126. In **Neanthes** (Nereis), locomotion takes place with the help of

(a) Skin (b) Parapodia

(c) Parapodia, body muscles and the coelomic fluid (d) None of these

127. Nereis is

(a) Herbivorous (b) Carnivorous (c) Sanguinivorous (d) None

128. **Neanthes** is

(a) Monoecious (b) Dioecious (c) Dioecious or Hermaphrodite

(d) Monoecious or Hermaphrodite

129. Nereis has

(a) asegmented body with a pair of tentacles and prostomial palps

(b) unsegmented body with a pair of tentacles and prostomial palps

(c) segmented body with a pair of tentacles

(d) segmented body with a pair of prostomial palps

130. In Nereis, respiration takes place with the help of

(a) Gills (b) Trachea

(c) Whole body surface (d) Whole body surface and parapodia

131. The King Crab belongs to

(a) Class Insecta, Phylum Arthropoda

(b) Class Crustacea, Phylum Arthropoda

(c) Class Arachnida, Phylum Arthropoda

(d) Class Gastropoda, Phylum Mollusca

132. True scorpion belongs to

(a) Class Crustacea (b) Class Insecta

(c) Class Arachndia (d) Class Onychophora

133. Prawn belongs to

(a) Class Insecta (b) Class Crustacea

(c) Class Arachnida (d) Class Onychophora

134. The characteristic features of insects are the presence of
(a) usually two pairs of wings and two pairs of legs
(b) usually one pair of wings and two pairs of legs
(c) usually two pairs of wings and three pairs of legs
(d) three pairs of wings and two pairs of legs

135. Beetles and Weevils belong to

(a) Order Lepidopera, Class Insecta
(b) Order Coleopetera, Class Insecta
(c) Order Hymenoptera, Class Insecta
(d) Order Isopoda, Class Crustacea

136. Moth and Butterfly are insects and they belong to

(a) Order Hemiptera (b) Order Diptera

(c) Order Lepidoptera (d) Order Coleoptera

137. Ants and and Bees are insects and they belong to

(a) Order Diptera (b) Order Lepidoptera

(c) Order Coleoptera (d) Order Hymenoptera

138. Mosquito and House-flie belong to

(a) Order Diptera (b) Order Isoptera

(c) Order Hemiptera (d) Order Hymenoptera

139. The walking leg of Palaemon consists of

(a) well developed exopodite and endopodite

(b) well developed exopodite and epipodite

(c) no exopodite but seve jointed endopodite

(d) no exopodite but five jointed endopodite

140. Prawn has

(a) 5 pairs cephalic, 8 pairs thoracic and 5 pairs abdominal appendages

(b) 5 pairs cephalic, 8 pairs thoracic and 6 pairs abdominal appendages

(c) 6 pairs cephalic, 8 pairs thoracic and 5 pairs abdominal appendages

(d) 13 pairs cephalothoracic and 5 pairs abdominal appendages

141. **Peripatus** belongs to

(a) Phylum Arthropoda and Class Crustacea

(b) Phylum Mollusca and Class Gastropoda

(c) Phylum Arthropoda and Class Onychophora

(d) Phylum Annelida and Class Polychaeta

142. **Peripatus** is

(a) Herbivorous (b) Insectivorous (c) Omnivorous (d) None

143. **Peripatus** is considered as a connecting link between

(a) Annelida and Arthropoda (b) Arthropoda and Mollusca

(c) Mollusca and Echinodermata

(d) Echinodermata and Hemichordata

144. **Sacculina** belongs to

(a) Class Insecta (b) Class Crustacea

(c) Class Arachnida (d) Class Onychophora

145. **Sacculina** is a parasite on

(a) Hermit Crab (b) Common Crab

(c) King Carb (d) Scorpion

146. Due to parasitization by **Sacculina** the

(a) sex of the host may be changed

(b) sex of the parasite may be changed

(c) sex may not be changed

(d) None of thes

147. In sponging mouth parts
(a) the labellum, a part of labium is known as oral disc
(b) the labellum, a part of maxillae is known as oral disc
(c) the haustellum, a part of labium is known as oral disc
(d) None of these

148. In sponging mouth parts
(a) Mandible is absent and labium is divided into three parts
(b) Mandible is present and labium is divided into three parts
(c) Mandible is absent and labium is divided into two parts
(d) Mandible is absent and labium is divided into three parts

149. The sponging mouth part is found in
(a) House-fly (b) Bug (c) Butterfly (d) Grasshopper

150. The siphoning mouth part is found in

(a) Butterfly and Moth (b) House-fly

(c) Mosquito (d) Grasshopper

151. The chewing and lapping mouth part is found in

(a) Honey bee (b) Cockroach (c) House-fly (d) Mosquito

152. Dipterous type, piercing and sucking mouth part is found in

(a) Honey bee (b) Mosquito (c) Butterfly (d) Bug

153. The biting and chewing type of mouth part is found in
(a) Cockroach (b) Mosquito (c) Honey bee ((d) Butterfly

154. The biting and chewing type of mouth part consists of
(a) well developed mandible, five segmented maxillary palp and three segmented labial palp
(b) well developed mandible, three segmented maxillary palp and five segmented labial palp
(c) reduced mandible, five segmented maxillary palp and three segmented labial palp
(d) reduced mandible, three segmented maxillary palp and five segmented labial palp

155. The largest phylum of animal kingdom is

(a) Protoza (b) Annelida (c) Arthropoda (d) Chordata

156. The biggest class of animal kingdom is

(a) Insecta (b) Crustacea (c) Mammal (d) Amphibia

157. Trilobita of Arthropoda includes

(a) Marine animals (b) Fresh water animals

(c) Terrestrial animals (d) Extinct animals

158. Edible animals such as crab, crayfish and prawn belong to

(a) Class crustacea of Arthropoda

(b) Class Insecta of Arthropoda

(c) Class Cephalopoda of Mollusca

(d) Class Gastropoda of Mollusca

159. Centipedes are

(a) Annelida (b) Arthropoda (c) Coelenterata (d) Helminthes

160. One of the primitive insect is

(a) Silver fish (b) Cray fish (c) Jelly fish (d) Star fish

161. Dragon flies belongs to class insect and order

(a) Thysanura (b) Odonata (c) Isopetera (d) Dermaptera

162. Termites or white ants are insects and they belong to

(a) Order Thysanura (b) Odonata (c) Isopetera (d) Dermaptera

163. Order Hymenoptera of class Insecta includes bees, wasps and ants. They have a stinging apparatus which is modifed

(a) Antenna (b) Trachea (c) Antennule (d) Genitalia

164. The respiratory system of cockroach includes spiracles, longitudinal trunks, segmental tracheae and branched tracheoles. The number of spiracles is

(a) 5 paris (b) 10 pairs (c) 11 pairs (d) 15 pairs

165. In cocraoch, excretion is carried out by

(a) Trachea (b) Nephridia (c) Malpighian tubules (d) Kidney

166. In cockroach, eyes are

(a) simple (b) compound (c) simple and compound both (d) None

167. The blood of cockroach contains

(a) Haemoglobin (b) Haemocytes

(c) Haemoglobin and haemocytes both (d) None

168. The body of cockroach contains the endocrine glands

(a) Thyroid and adrenal

(b) Corpora cardiaca and corpora allata

(c) Prothoracic gland and cervical glands

(d) Corpora cardiaca, corpora allata, prothoracic gland and cervical glands

169. Corpora allata of cockroach

(a) helps in excretion

(b) helps in the oocyte formation in adult females

(c) helps in developing the secondary sexual organs

(d) maintains the juvenile features in the larval stage, helps in the oocyte formation in adult females and also influences the secretions of secondary sexual organs in both the sexes.

170. The body of scorpion is divided into

(a) Head, thorax and abdomen (b) Cephalothorax and abdomen

(c) Prosoma or cephalothorax and opisthosoma or abdomen

(d) None of these

171. Scorpion respires by

(a) Gills (b) Trachea (c) Lungs (d) Book-lungs

172. The coxal glands of scorpion function as

(a) Respiratory organs (b) Digestive organs

(c) Excretory organs (d) Reproductive organs

173. Nephrocytes are both excretory and phagocytic in function. These are found underneath the body-wall in the region of preabdomen (mesosoma) of

(a) Scorpion (b) Prawn (c) Xiphosura (d) Sacculina

174. Scorpion is

(a) Monoecious (b) Dioecious

(c) either monoecious or dioecious (d) None

175. Glochidium is a larva of

(a) Unio (b) Balanoglossus (c) Liver-fluke (d) Sea-anemone

176. Unio belongs to

(a) Class Gastropoda and Phylum Mollusca

(b) Class Crustacea and Phylum Arthropoda

(c) Class Pelecypoda (Lamellibranchiata) and Phylum Mollusca

(d) Clas Cephalopoda and Phylum Mollusca

177. Pila belongs to

(a) Class Gastropoda and Phylum Mollusca

(b) Class Pelecypoda and Phylum Mollusca

(c) Class Asteroidea and Phylum Echinodermata

(d) Class Hydrozoa and Phylum Coelenterata

178. Sepia and Octopus belong to

(a) Class Gastropoda and Phylum Mollusca

(b) Class Hexapoda and Phylum Arthropoda

(c) Class Scaphopoda and Phylum Mollusca

(d) Class Cephalopoda and Phylum Mollusca

179. Soft bodied animals are included in

(a) Phylum Porifera (b) Phylum Coelenterata

(c) Phylum Mollusca (d) Phylum - Echinodermata

180. Veliger larva is found in Phylum

(a) Arthropoda (b) Mollusca (c) Echinodermata (d) Porifera

181. Mollusca reproduces

(a) asexually (b) sexually

(c) asexually and sexually both (d) None

182. The soft body is protected by a thick shell composed of a single piece (univalve) in

(a) Unio (b) Pila (c) Unio and Pila both (d) Sepia

183. In Pila, the skin of the visceral mass forms a thin and delicate covering known as

(a) Pellicle (b) Mantle (c) Mantle or Pallium (d) Ctenidium

184. Radular teeth are found in

(a) Pila (b) Leech (c) Starfish (d) Mosquito

185. The respiratory organs of Pila consits of

(a) a pair of gills and nuchal lobes

(b) a pair of lungs (c) trachea and gills

(d) single ctenidium or gill, a pulmonary sac or lung and a pair of nuchal lobes.

186. In Pila, there is

(a) Aquatic respiration (b) Pulmonary respiration

(c) Aquatic and pulmonary respiration (d) None

187. The heart of Pila consists of

(a) Only one chamber, an auricle

(b) two chambers, an aurich and a ventricle

(c) three chambers, an auricle and a pair of ventricles

(d) three chambers, a pair of auricle and a ventricle

188. In Pila, excretion is affected by

(a) a pair of renal organs (b) a single renal organ or kidney

(c) Nephridia (d) Malpighian tubules

189. The sense organs of Pila include

(a) Statocysts and eyes

(b) Nuchal lobes, statocysts and ophradium

(c) Osphradium, eyes, statocysts, labial palps and tentacles

(d) Osphradium and statocysts.

190. Osphradium of Pila is

(a) an organ of sight (b) an organ of smell

(c) an organ of equilibrium (d) None of these

191. The statocysts are organs of

(a) Sight (b) Smell (c) Equilibrium (d) None

192. Pila is

(a) Monoecious (b) Dioecious

(c) Monoecious or Dioecious (d) None of these

193. The shell of Unio consists of

(a) a single piece

(b) two separate, equal and lateral pieces called valves

(c) two separate and unequal pieces (d) None of these

194. Pearl formation takes place in the animals of

(a) Class Pelecypoda and Phylum Mollusca

(b) Class Cephalopoda and Phylum Mollusca

(c) Class Asteroidea and Phylum Echinodermata

(d) Class Calcarea and Phylum Porifera

195. In Unio, respiration is

(a) Aquatic (b) Pulmonary

(c) Aquatic and Pulmonary both (d) None

196. In Unio, respiratory organs are

(a) Gills (b) Gills and Mantle

(c) Mantle (d) Gills and Lungs

197. The heart of Unio is

(a) two-chambered, an auricle and a ventricle

(b) three-chambered, paired auricles and a single ventricle

(c) three -chambered, paired ventricles and a single auricle

(d) None of these

198. The blood of Unio consists of

(a) Haemoglobin (b) Haemocyanin

(c) Haemoglobin and haemocyanin both (d) None

199. In Unio, excretion is effected by

(a) a pair of kidneys

(b) a single renal organ or kidney

(c) the Keber's organ

(d) A pair of the organs of Bojanus (kidneys) and the keber's organ.

200. The sensory parts of Unio include

(a) Statocysts and osphradium

(b) Osphradium and labial palps

(c) Statocysts and sensory cells

(d) Statocysts, osphradium and scattered epithelial sensory cells.

201. Unio is

(a) Monoecious (b) Dioecious with sexual dimorphism

(c) Dioecious without sexual dimorphism (d) None of these

202. A larva called Glochidium is characteristic of

(a) Pila (b) Unio and Fresh-water musseles

(c) Sepia (d) Star-fish

203. **Teredo,** commonly known as the "Ship-worm" is molluscan and this belongs to class

(a) Cephalopoda (b) Scaphopoda

(c) Pelecypoda (d) Gastropoda

204. **Sepia** belongs to order

(a) Decapoda (b) Gastropoda

(c) Cephalopoda (d) Scaphopoda

205. **Sepia, Loligo** and **Octopus** belong to

(a) Class Cephalopoda and Phylum Mollusca

(b) Class Gastropoda and Phylum Mollusca

(c) Class Hydrozoa and Phylum Coelenterata

(d) Class Anthozoa and Phylum Coelenterata

206. Cuttle-fish is

(a) True fish (b) Coelenterates

(c) Cephalopods of Mollusca (d) Echinoderms

207. In cuttle fish (**Sepia**)

(a) there is no shell

(b) two pieces of external shell are found

(c) single piece of external shell is found

(d) there is internal shell

208. An ink gland is found in

(a) Unio (b) Pila (c) Star-fish (d) Sepia, Loligo and Octopus

209. Sepia, Loligo and Octopus are

(a) Fresh water animals (b) Marine animals

(c) Terrestrial animals (d) None of these

210. There is a gustatory organ (organ of taste) in

(a) Unio (b) Pila (c) Sepia (d) Leech

211. Which is known as the squid?

(a) **Sepia** (b) **Loligo** (c) **Unio** (d) **Pila**

212. Torsion and detorsion are the characteristic features of

(a) Unio (b) Pila (Gastropods) (c) Sepia (d) Star-fish

213. The peculiarities of organisation of Gastropods due to torsion were first realized by

(a) Spengel (1881) (b) Garstang (1928)

(c) Crofts (1937) (d) Yonge (1947)

214. Due to torsion

(a) the exogastric or dorsal coil of the shell and visceral sac becomes endogastric or ventral

(b) the endogastric or ventral coil of the shell ad visceral sac becomes exogatric or dorsal

(c) there is no any change in coil of the shell and visceral sac.

(d) None of these

215. The changes occurring in torsion are to a certain extent reversible. Such reversion is known as detorsion and it is characteristic features of the group Euthyneura. Total detorision is observed in

(a) **Unio** (b) **Pila** (c) **Sepia** (d) **Aplysia**

216. Torsion involves the following changes in the original organisation of the gastropods (Mollusca):

(a) Changes in the position of head

(b) Loss of symmetry and atrophy

(c) Looping of alimentary canal and chiastoncury

(d) Displacement of mantle cavity, changes in relative positions of gills, anus, looping of alimentary canal, chiastoneury, loss of symmetry etc.

217. A file like rasping organ for feeding in Mollusca is

(a) Dental plate (b) Tongue (c) Radula (d) Osphradium

218. The metallic ion contained in the blood of mollusca is

(a) Iron (b) zinc (c) magnesium (d) copper

219. Molluscs are classified mainly on the basis of -

(a) shell (b) foot (c) Both (d) None

220. Which of the following is not a class of phylum mollusca?

(a) Gastropoda (b) Scaphopoda (c) Cephalopoda (d) Pelecypoda

221. The pigment haemocyanin is found in the blood of

(a) Annelida (b) Echinodermate (c) Mollusca (d) Vertebrata

222. Which set is correct?

(a) Annelida -Foot (b) Euglena - Cilia

(c) Paramoecium - Flagella (d) Snail - Foot

223. The term "Echinodermata" was coined by-

(a) Vonsiebold (b) Jacob Kalein (c) Hyman (d) Lamarck

224. Echinoderms posses

(a) Schizocoel (b) Psendocoel (c) Haemocoel (d) Enterocoel

225. Development of Echonodermata is

(a) Parthenogenetic (b) Indirect (c) Direct (d) Retrogressive

226. Ambulacral system is characteristic of

(a) Arthropoda (b) Mollusca (c) Echinodermata (d) None of these

227. Tubefeet are characteristics features of-

(a) Jellyfish (b) Silver fish (c) Star fish (d) Cutle fish

228. Select the one with incorrect class:

(a) Asteroidea - star fish (b) Echinoidea-sea urchin

(c) Holothuroidea-sea squid (d) Ophiuroidea- Brittle star

229. Which one Phylum has remarkable power of regeneration?

(a) Arthropoda (b) Mollusca (c) Echinodermata (d) None

230. Pedicellaria are present in

(a) Star fish (b) Sea Urchin (c) Both (d) None

231. The fifth left arm of the male is specially modified for copulation by the suppression of some basal rows of suckers and is called the hectocotylized arm. Such act of hectocotylization is found in

(a) Sepia (b) Star fish (c) Stepia and Star fish both (d) None

232. Class Crinoidea of Phylum Echinodermata includes

(a) Amphioxus (b) Sea-lilies (c) Balanoglossus (d) Star-fish

233. **Antedon** of class crinoidea and phylum Echinodermata is generally known as

(a) Sea-lilies and Sea-feathers (b) Sea-urchin

(c) Sea-anemone (d) Sea-pen

234. Sea-cucumber belongs to

(a) Class Asteroidea of Echinodermata

(b) Class Echinoidea of Echinodermata

(c) Class Ophiuroidea of Echinodermata

(d) Class Holothuroidea of Echinodermata

235. Star-fish belongs to

(a) Class Asteroidea of Echinodermata

(b) Class Echinoidea of Echinodermata

(c) Class Ophiuroidea of Echinodermata

(d) Class Holothuroidea of Echinodermata

236. Sea-Urchin (**Echinus**) belongs to

(a) Class Asteroidea of Echinodermata

(b) Class Echinoidea of Echinodermata

(c) Class Ophiuroidea of Echinodermata

(d) Class Holothuroidea of Echinodermata

237. All Echinoderms are

(a) Marine (b) Freshwater animals

(c) Marine and freshwater animals both (d) None

238. Symmetry is usually radial and pentamerous in adults and bi-radial in larvae in

(a) Echinodermata (b) Mollusca (c) Arthropoda (d) None

239. The water-vascular system is found in

(a) Echinodermata (b) Mollusca

(c) Hemichordata (d) Cephalochordata

240. The water-vascular system provides an hydraulic pressur mechanism for

(a) Locomation (b) Exeretion (c) Respiration (d) None

241. Bipinnaria and Brachiolaria are larvae of

(a) Class Asteroidea (b) Class Echinoidea

(c) Class Gastropoda (d) Class Hydrozoa

242. The Echinopluteus is a larva of the

(a) Class Asteroidea (b) Class Echinoidea

(c) Class Asteroidea and Echinoidea both (d) None

243. The ophiopluteus is a larva of

(a) Ophiuroidea of Echinodermata

(b) Asteroidea of Echinodermata

(c) Echinoidea of Echinodermata

(d) Holothuroidea of Echinodermata

244. Auricularia is a larva of

(a) Asterodea of Echinodermata

(b) Holothuroidea of Echinodermata

(c) Gastropoda of Mollusca

(d) Trematoda of Platyhelminthes

245. The Doliolaria is larva of

(a) Class Crinoidea of Echinodermata

(b) Hemichordata (c) Annelida

(d) Class Ophiuroidea of Echinodermata

246. Pedicellariae are present in

(a) Asteroidea of Echinodermata

(b) Ophiuroidea of Echinodermata

(c) Holothuroidea of Echinodermata

(d) Asteriodea and Echinoidea of Echinodermata

247. In star-fish, fertilization is

(a) External (b) Internal

(c) External and Internal both (d) None of these

248. Madreporite, stone-canal, ring canal, radial canals, polian vesicles, and Tiedeman's bodies are parts of

(a) Water-vascular systme (b) Blood-vascular system (c) Digestive system (d) Reproductive system

249. The function of Tiedeman's bodies is to produce coelomic corpuscles which are passed into ringh canal. The number of such bodies in Class Asteroidea is

(a) five (b) five pairs

(c) Five pairs but in some cases only nine

(d) five pairs but in some cases eleven

250. In Holothuroidea, the ring canal gives one or more polian vesicles and their number varies from
(a) 1 to 5 (b) 1 to 10 (c) 1 to 12 (d) 1 to 15

251. Aristotle's Lantern is a unique and complicated masticatory apparatus connected with the digestive system. It is found in
(a) Star-fish (b) Sea-urchin (Echinus)
(c) Sepia (d) Pila

252. In class Holothuroidea of Echinodermata, the development is
(a) Direct (b) Indirect (c) Direct or Indirect (d) None

253. **Bugula** is a marine and colonial animal, belonging to phylum
(a) Mesozoa (b) Rotifera
(c) Ectoprocta (Bryozoa) (d) Echinodermata

254. **Buguia** is
(a) Acoelomate (b) Pseudocoelomate (c) Coelomate (d) None

255. Lophophore having 14 long filliform tentacles is found in
(a) **Bugula** (b) **Asterius** (c) **Pila** (d) **Sepia**

256. In Ectoprocta
(a) circulatory system is wanting
(b) circulatory system is moderately developed
(c) circulatory system is well developed
(d) None of these

257. In **Bugula**
(a) Only sexual reproduction takes place
(b) Only asexual reproduction takes place
(c) asexual reproduction by budding is occasionally found but sexual reproduction is most common
(d) asexual reproduction is most common but sexual reproduction is occasionally found

258. In **Bugula**
(a) self-fertilization takes place (b) cross-fertilization takes place
(c) self and cross both types of fertilization may take place
(d) None of these

259. The larva of **Bugula** is known as

(a) Glochidium (b) Bipinnaria (c) Cyphonautes (d) Trochophore

260. **Balanoglossus** belongs to

(a) Hemichordata (b) Urochordata

(c) Cephalochordata (d) Vertebrata

261. **Balanoglossus** is commonly known as

(a) Tapeworm (b) Roundworm

(c) Acornworm (d) Hookworm

262. The body of **Balanoglossus** is divided into

(a) Head, thorax and abdomen

(b) Cephalothorax and abdomen

(c) Proboscis, Collar and trunk

(d) Prosoma and ophisthosoma

263. Which is true of **Balanoglossus**?

(a) In proboscis, longitudinal and circular muscles are found. In trunk only longtitudinal muscles are developed while in collar region

muscular layer is entirely absent.

(b) In collar, longitutional and circular muscles are found. In trunk, only circular muscles are developed while in proboscis, muscular layer is entirely absent.

(c) In trunk, longitudinal and circular muscles are found. In proboscis, only longitudinal muscles are developed while in coilar region, muscular layer in entirely absent.

(d) Both longitudinal and circular muscles are well developed in all different regions i.e. proboscis, collar and trunk.

264. Which is true?

(a) In Balanoglossus, there is true notochord.

(b) In Balanoglossus, there is vertebral column.

(c) In Balanoglossus, there is no called notochord which arises as a dorsal outgrowth from the roof of buccal cavity, known as "Buccal

diverticulum."

(d) None of these

265. In **Balanoglossus** we observe

(a) Dorsal nerve cord (b) Ventral nerve cord

(c) Dorsal and ventral both nerve cords (d) None of these

266. The larva of Balanoglossus is known as

(a) Glochidium larva (b) Trochophore larva

(c) Tornaria larva (d) Doliolaria larva

267. In Balanoglossus, there are
(a) 5 pairs of dorso - laterally placed gill-slits
(b) 10 pairs of ventrally placed gill-slits
(c) 20 pairs of ventrally place gill-slits
(d) about 40-50 pairs of dorso-laterally placed gill-slits

268. **Balanoglossus** is

(a) Freshwater animal (b) Marine animal

(c) Burrowing animal and makes a U-shpaed burrow in the sandy coast of nearly all tropical seas of the world.

(d) None of these

269. **Balanoglossus** is

(a) Vertebrate (b) Nonchordata

(c) Half chordata and half non-chordata (d) None of these

270. The terrestrial species of Echinodemata is

(a) Brittle star (b) Starfish

(c) Sea cucumber (d) None of these

271. The echinoderms are related to chordates by their similarly in the development of

(a) gut (b) Neroous system (c) Heart (d) Coelom

272. Which one of the following phylum is exclusively marine?

(a) Porifiera (b) coelenterata (c) Echinodermata (d) All

273. Characteristics features of Echinodermata is

(a) They are triploblastic (b) They have a true coelom

(c) Fertilization is external (d) All of these

274. Scientists believed that echinoderms evolved from

(a) Asymmetrical ancestors (b) Bilaterally symmetrical anestros
(c) Radially symmetrical ancestors (d) Symmetrical ancestors

275. In sea stars, madreportie is the opening for
(a) Water Vascular system (b) Digestive system
(c) Excretory system (d) Circulatory system

276. In starfish ampulla contract and force fluid into-
(a) suckers (b) Podia (c) Radialcanal (d) Stonecanal

277. The endoskeleton in echinoderms is made up of
(a) Calcareous plates (b) Mucous plates
(c) Proteinaceous plates (d) None of these

278. Which class of Echinodermata lack arms?
(a) Asteroidea (b) Echinoidea (c) Ophiuroidea (d) Crinoidea

279. Which class of Echinodermata is most primitive?
(a) Crinoidea (b) Echinoidea (c) Asteroidea (d) Ophiuroidea

280. Muscular cloasca of Holothuroidea of Echinoderms is used for
(a) Respiration (b) Excretion (c) Gas exchange (d) All of these

281. Head, foot and visceral mass combination is characteristics of
(a) Echinoderms (b) Arthropods
(c) Molluscs (d) Annelida

282. Identity the larva which is present only in members of gastropods of mollusca
(a) Trochophore (b) Veliger (c) glochidium (d) Muller's larva

283. Osphradium is to test the purity water in-
(a) Pila (b) Starfish (c) Housefly (d) Earthworm

284. The respiratory organs in freshwater mussel are-
(a) Booklungs (b) Pulmonary sacs (c) Gills (d) Respiratory siphons

285. The largest invertebrate is-
(a) Octopus (b) Sepia (c) Crab (c) colossal (d) Shipworm

286. Shipworm is-
(a) An Annelid (b) An echinoderms
(c) A Mollusc (d) A limbless amphibian

287. Connecting link between Annelida and Mollusca is

(a) Cephalopoda (b) Gastropoda

(c) Amphineura (d) Monoplacophora

288. In which one of the following notochord is called "Stomatochord"

(a) Arthropoda (b) Mollusca

(c) Hemichordata (d) Vertebrata

289. Which one statement is correct

(a) All chordates are vertebrates

(b) All vertebrates are chordates

(c) Both (d) None

290. **Balanogalossus** is also known as-

(a) Flatworm (b) Ship worm (c) Tongue worm (d) None of these

291. What is the basis of classification of protochordata

(a) Gut (b) Brain (c) Gills (d) Notochord

292. Members of Hemichordata are-

(a) Crawling animals (b) Exclusively marine

(c) Fresh water animals (d) Terrestrial animal

293. In which of the following sets, all examples represent hemichordates?

(a) Branchiostoma, Balanoglossus, Ascidia

(b) Balanoglossus, Saccoglossus, Amphioxus

(c) Salpa, Doliolum, Branchistoma

(d) Balanoglossus, Saccoglossus, Acorn worm

294. Which of the following statements is not correct about Hemichordata?

(a) Hemichordata consists of a worm-like marine animals with organ-system level of organisation.

(b) Hemichordates are bilaterally symmetrical

(c) In hemichordates, body is cylindrical and composed of proboscis, collar and a long trunk.

(d) In hemichordates, the respiration takes place through general body surface.

295. Body of Balanoglossus is divided into-

(a) two parts (b) three parts (c) four parts (d) five parts

296. Hemichordates are-

(a) Unisexual (b) Bisexual

(c) Asexual (d) Reproduce by parthenogenesis

297. Which larva goes under retrogressive metamorphosis?

(a) Bipinnaria of Starfish (b) Tadpola of frog

(c) Tornaria of Balanoglossus (d) None of these

298. Oral hood is found mainly in

(a) Amphioxus (b) Herdmania (c) Balanoglossus (d) All of these

299. Person who added hemichordata in protochordates

(a) Linnaeus (b) Batesen (c) Hyman (d) None of these

300. Connecting link between echinoderms and chordates is-

(a) Peripatus (b) Balanoglossus

(c) Archaeopteryx (d) None of these

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