

The Bodwad Sarvajanok Co-op. Education Society Ltd. Bodwad
Arts, Commerce and Science College, Bodwad

Question Bank

Class:- F.Y.B.Sc.

Sem.:- II

Subject:- Zoology-I

Paper Name:- ZOO-201 Comparative Anatomy of Vertebrates

1. Glands in birds secrete oil for preening feathers.

A. Sebaceous

B. Sweat

C. Uropygial

D. Oil

2. An epidermal layer of skin is developed from germ layer.

A. Ectoderm

B. Mesoderm

C. Endoderm

D. None

3. In Vertebrates, nails are derived from layer.

A. Stratum corneum

B. Stratum malphigian

C. Stratum lucidum

D. Stratum granulosum

4. Epidermal glands are formed by the layer of epidermis.

A. Stratum corneum

B. Stratum malphigian

C. Stratum lucidum

D. Stratum granulosum

5. glands are modified multicellular cutaneous gland.

A. Scent

B. Poison

C. Sebaceous

D. None

6. Sweat glands are absent in

- A. Cat
- B. Rat
- C. Rabbit

D. Cetacea

7. secrets red coloured sweat.

- A. Rabbit

B. Hippopotamus

- C. Horse
- D. Elephant

8. In, the mammary glands lack nipples.

A. Monotremes

- B. Rodentia
- C. Primates
- D. Insectivora

9. glands of amphibians are granular glands collected into masses called, parotid glands.

- A. Sebaceous
- B. Sweat
- C. Uropygial

D. Poison

10. Sweat glands are also known as

- A. Sebaceous
- B. Sweat

C. Sudoriferous

- D. Oil

11. lacks exoskeleton.

- A. Fishes
- B. Reptiles

C. Amphibians

D. Mammals

12. The dermal bony skeleton are derived from.....

A. Epidermis

B. Dermis

C. Hypodermis

D. None

13. Meckel's cartilage forms.....

A. Upper Jaw

B. Lower Jaw

C. Hyoid Arch

D. None

14. In vertebrates, there are typical Pairs of visceral arches.

A. 5

B. 6

C. 7

D. 8

15. The mandibular arch is of numbered.

A. First

B. Second

C. Third

D. Fourth

16. Larval frog has visceral arches.

A. 3

B. 4

C. 5

D. 6

17. Larynx of mammals evolved from visceral arch

A. 1st and 2nd

B. 2nd and 3rd

C. 3rd and 4th

D. 4th and 5th

18. Type of jaw suspension is characteristic of mammals

A. Craniotyllic

B. Autostylic

C. Hyostylic

D. Amphistylic

19. Cranium is also known as.....

A. Brain box

B. Skull

C. Mandibles

D. None

20. Axial skeleton is a type of.....

A. Somatic skeleton

B. Visceral skeleton

C. Both A & B

D. None

21. In some reptiles like lizzards, snakes and birds, quadrate is loosely attached and is movable at both ends, such condition is callad

A. Autostylic

B. Holostylic

C. Monimostylic

D. Streptostylic

22. The Alimentary canal is composed of distinct concentric layers

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 5

23. is the innermost layer of alimentary canal

A. Mucosa

B. Submucosa

C. Serosa

D. Lamina Propriaya

24. is concerned with digestion as well as respiration function

A. Oesophagus

B. Stomach

C. Pharynx

D. Gills

25. A true stomach is absent in

A. Cyclostome

B. Lung fishes

C. Chimaeras

D. All of them

26. The anterior part of small intestine is known as

A. Ileum

B. Duodenum

C. Jejunum

D. Colon

27. Brunner's gland is located in Layer

A. Mucosa

B. Submucosa

C. Muscularis externa

D. Serosa

28. types of teeth occur in vertebrates

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 5

29. Non-muscular tongue is found in

A. Fish

B. Frog

C. Turtle

D. Salamander

30. A true liver is absent in

A. Protochordates

B. Fish

C. Frog

D. None

31. Liver is relatively larger in Organisms

A. Carnivores

B. Herbivores

C. Sanguivores

D. None

32. gland is second largest gland in vertebrate body

A. Liver

B. Pancreas

C. Thyroid

D. Adrenal

33. Which of the following glands plays a dual role.....

A. Liver

B. Pancreas

C. Thyroid

D. Adrenal

34. Liver cell manufacture alkaline bile which is stored in.....

A. Liver

B. Pancreas

C. Thyroid

D. Gall bladder

35. Large intestine of most fishes and amphibians is than small intestine.

- A. Smaller
- B. Larger

C. Wider

- D. None

36. is used as a synonym for oral cavity.

- A. Neck
- B. Head
- C. Nose

D. Mouth

37. Food is convert into energy is called as

A. Digestion

- B. Respiration
- C. Circulation
- D. Reproduction

38. Undigested food is stored in

- A. Duodenum
- B. Ileum
- C. Jejunum

D. Rectum

39. Pharynx is the region being concerned with

- A. Secretion as well as absorption
- B. Excretion as well as secretion

C. Digestion as well as respiration

- D. None

40. Respiration means.....

A. Intake of O₂ and getting rid of CO₂

- B. Intake of CO₂ and getting rid of O₂

C. Intake of both O₂ and CO₂

D. Getting rid of both O₂ and CO₂

41. During respiration, gaseous exchange takes place between blood and external environment

A. Internal

B. External

C. Both A & B

D. None

42. Serve as transportation medium for carrying O₂ and CO₂ away from the body cells.

A. Blood

B. Urine

C. Saliva

D. Plasma

43. Gills are used for respiration.

A. Aerial

B. Aquatic

C. Terrestrial

D. Arboreal

44. Sharks possess Pairs of gill slits

A. 3 to 5

B. 5 to 7

C. 7 to 9

D. 9 to 11

45. External gills are found only in Stage of development

A. Larval

B. Adult

C. Embryonic

D. None

46. The length of trachea in reptiles is depending upon

A. Head

B. Neck

C. Trunk

D. Tail

47. In, the left lung is rudimentary.

A. Turtle

B. Lizard

C. Snakes

D. Both B and C

48. In human, right lungs has lobes.

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 5

49. The swim bladder is filled with mixture of

A. O₂

B. CO₂

C. Nitrogen

D. All of them

50. There are Air sacs in modern birds.

A. 7

B. 8

C. 9

D. 11

51. Swim bladder is an accessory respiratory organs additional to gills are present in

A. Birds

B. Mammals

C. Fishes

D. None

52. Part of air duct between larynx and lung is called as

A. Glottis

B. Proglottis

C. Alveoli

D. Trachea

53. The process of inhalation and exhalation is concerned with

A. Digestion

B. Respiration

C. Excretion

D. Circulation

54. Beginnings of larynx are seen in

A. Amphibia

B. Reptilia

C. Aves

D. Mammalia

55. Lungs are unique in architecture and greatly modified due to their aerial mode of life.

A. Amphibian

B. Reptilian

C. Avian

D. Mammalian

56. In multicellular organisms, exchange of nutrient and other material is occurs by simple Method.

A. Osmosis

B. Diffusion

C. Cyclosis

D. None

57. In most of the fishes, the heart is chambered.

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 5

58. The venous heart is found in

A. Protochordates

B. Fishes

C. Amphibians

D. Aves

59. In Chambered heart, there is no mixing of oxygenated and non-oxygenated blood at all.

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 5

60. In typical vertebrate embryo, the major arterial channels includes pairs of aortic arches.

A. 3

B. 4

C. 5

D. 6

61. Adult anurans have only Functional arches.

A. 3

B. 4

C. 5

D. 6

62. In adult mammal arch is absent.

A. III

B. IV

C. V

D. VI

63. The primitive elasmobranch has pairs of aortic arches.

A. 6

B. 7

C. 8

D. 9

64. In all tetrapods, arches totally disappear.

A. I and II

B. II and III

C. III and IV

D. None

65. In branchiostoma nearly pairs of aortic arches are present.

A. 40

B. 50

C. 60

D. None

66. A true heart is lacking in

A. Primitive chordates

B. Vertebrates

C. Both A and B

D. None

67. 4- chambered heart is present in

A. Chondrichthyes and Osteichthyes

B. Aves and Mammals

C. Amphibia and Reptiles

D. None

68. excrete harmful metabolic nitrogenous waste and regulate the composition of body fluid.

A. Liver

B. Pancreas

C. Kidney

D. Lung

69. Hermaphrodite gonads are present in fishes.

A. Elasmobranchs

B. Bony

C. Lung

D. None

70. is hypothetical primitive kidney of ancestral vertebrates.

A. Archinephros

B. Pronephros

C. Mesonephros

D. Metanephros

71. Modern vertebrates exhibit different kind of adult kidney.

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 5

72. is also called head kidney.

A. Archinephros

B. Pronephros

C. Mesonephros

D. Metanephros

73. Renal portal system is absent in

A. Amphibians

B. Reptiles

C. Aves

D. Mammals

74. Single median testis is found in some

A. Cyclostomes

B. Fishes

C. Amphibia

D. None

75. Left ovary is persist and mature in

A. Fishes

B. Amphibia

C. Reptiles

D. Birds

76. Excrete harmful metabolic wastes and regulate the composition of body fluid.

A. Lung

B. Kidney

C. Heart

D. None

77. Kidney tubules arise in the embryo in a linear series from a special part of mesoderm called

A. Promere

B. Mesomere

C. Metamere

D. None

78. Encapsulated glomeruli are termed as which are common.

A. Glomeruli

B. External glomeruli

C. Internal glomeruli

D. Both B & C

79. Reproductive gland or gonads of male are called

A. Ovary

B. Egg

C. Sperm

D. Testis

80. Reproductive gland or gonads of female are called

A. Ovaries

- B. Egg
- C. Sperm
- D. Testis

81. Brain differs in different vertebrates accordance with and behaviour of animal.

A. Habits

- B. Habitats
- C. Size
- D. Weight

82. The primitive brain is found in

- A. Cephalochordata

B. Cyclostomes

- C. Fishes
- D. Amphibians

83. The cerebellum is well developed due to active habit of fish.

- A. Diving

B. Swimming

- C. Burrowing
- D. None

84. Larger optic lobe in amphibians indicates a greater reliance on

- A. Smell
- B. Taste
- C. Flight

D. Sight

85. The olfactory lobe of is small due to poor sense of smell.

- A. Fish
- B. Mammals

C. Birds

D. Reptiles

86. The brain of Are proportionately larger than other vertebrate

A. Fish

B. Mammals

C. Birds

D. Reptiles

87. The number of gyri on brain surface is concerned with

A. Intelligence

B. Weight

C. Size

D. Height

88. brains shows advancement in size proportions over that of amphibians because of complete terrestrial mode of life.

A. Fish

B. Mammalian

C. Birds

D. Reptilians

89. brain is proportionately larger than that of a reptile.

A. Pisces

B. Mammalian

C. Avian

D. Reptilians

90. Anterior extension of notochord may suggest absence of

A. Forebrain

B. Midbrain

C. Hindbrain

D. None

91. Central Nervous System sends out messages via nerve to effector organs.

A. Sensory

B. Motor

C. Mixed

D. None

92. The cutaneous sense organs are collectively called receptors.

A. General

B. Special

C. Thermal

D. None

93. Chemoreceptors are sensitive to

A. Touch

B. Smell

C. Light

D. Cold

94. Thermoreceptors are sensitive to

A. Heat

B. Cold

C. Both A & B

D. Pain

95. Olfactory sense is well developed in

A. Amphibia

B. Mammals

C. Birds

D. Reptiles

96. Human can distinguish Primary odours.

A. 4

B. 5

C. 6

D. 7

97. In human being, taste buds on tongue can distinguish Type of fundamental taste.

A. 3

B. 4

C. 5

D. 6

98. eye of vertebrate are camera type eye.

A. Median

B. Lateral

C. Dorsal

D. Ventral

99. Photoreceptors are sensitive to

A. Touch

B. Sight

C. Light

D. Cold

100. Sense organs are transmit the information in the form of nerve impulses to the

A. Central Nervous System

B. Peripheral Nervous System

C. Autonomous Nervous System

D. None