

Arts, Commerce and Science College, Bodwad

Question Bank (Academic Year-2020-21)

Class- F.Y.B.Sc. (CBCS) Sem.- I

Subject- Zoology-I (Zoo-101 Animal Diversity-I)

Unit-1

1. Protists are major component of.....
a) Animal b) Organism **c) Plankton** d) None
2. Protozoan animal groups are
a) Unicellular b) Multicellular c) Multiorganism d) Highly developed
3. Paramecium locomote by.....
a) Flagella b) Pseudopodia **c) Cilia** d) Pellicle
4. Amoeba locomote with the help of.....
a) Lobopodia **b) Pseudopodia** c) Cilia d) Flagella
5. Malaria fever is caused by.....
a) Plasmodium b) Monocystis c) Cockroach d) Mosquito
6. The term Protista was coined by.....
a) John Hogg **b) Earnst Haeckel** c) Ernst Hogg d) Robert Hook
7. Plant-like protists (algae) have.....
a) Chlorophyll b) Melanin c) Mitochondria d) None
8. It contains of species of one-celled algae called..... which means 'spinning swimmer'.
a) Tinoflagellate b) Monoflagellate c) Pinoflagellate **d) Dinoflagellate**
9. Protists that have resemblance to animals are known as.....
a) Flagellates b) Ciliates **c) Protozoans** d) None of these
10. Pseudopodia are temporary structures form by the streaming flow of
a) Cytoplasm b) Nucleoplasm c) Organelles d) Nucleus
11. On the basis of form and structure pseudopodia are types.
a) One b) Two c) Three **d) Four**
12. Lobopodia are Like pseudopodia with broad and rounded ends.
a) Filamentous b) Straight **c) Lobe** d) Crossed
13. Contractile structure in pellicle or ectoplasm in Protozoa called.....
a) Myonemes b) Tyonemes c) Dyonemes d) Nyonemes
14. Cilia also need medium for their movements
a) Solid **b) Liquid** c) Semisolid d) Gaseous
15. and *Volvox* having chlorophyll, which are considered animal by zoologists and plants by botanist.
a) *Euglena* b) *Opalina* c) *Paramecium* d) *Plasmodium*

Unit-2

16. Sponges are
a) Coelomate **b) Acoelomate** c) Pseudocoelomate d) None
17. Inner body wall of sponges are called.....
a) Endoderm b) Pinacoderm **c) Choanoderm** d) None
18. Cells of sponges are called as
a) Choanocytes b) Pinocytes c) Pseudocytes d) None
19. Osculum is the opening found in.....

- a) Starfish b) Insect c) Silverfish **d) Sponge**
20. Porifera means bearing of.....
- a) Canal system b) Choanocytes
c) Minute pore on body surface d) Osculum
21. Based on..... Porifera is classified.
- a) Spicules **b) Canal System**
c) Shape of choanocytes d) Oscocytes
22. Glass rope sponge is.....
- a) Hyalonema** b) Pheronema c) Sycon d) Euspongia
23. Sycon is belongs to order.....
- a) Amphidiscophora **b) Heterocoela** c) Homocoela d) Hexasterophora
24. Sponges possess level of organization.
- a) Cellular** b) Tissue c) Organ d) System
25. On body surface sponges have numerous pores for the entry of water called.....
- a) Ostica b) Osculum **c) Ostia** d) Osculica
26. A ;arge pore at the apex of sponges for the exit of water called.....
- a) Ostica **b) Osculum** c) Ostia d) Osculica
27. Body cavity of sponges is called.....
- a) Coelom b) Pseudocoelom c) Lumen **d) Spongocoel**
28. Spicules and sponging fibres forms..... i0n sponges.
- a) Endoskeleton** b) Exoskeleton c) Skeleton d) None

Unit-3

29. Cnidaria was grouped with ctenophores in the phylum.....
- a) Porifera b) Echinodermata c) Protozoa **d) Coelenterata**
30. Polyps are.....stage of coelenterates.
- a) Neutral b) Sexual **c) Asexual** d) None
31. Medusa is..... stage in coelenterates.
- a) Neutral **b) Sexual** c) Asexual d) None
32. Cnidarian animals show..... symmetry.
- a) Bilateral **b) Radial** c) Pentaradial d) Triradial
33. Cnidarian animals show..... distinct morphological form at various stages in life cycle.
- a) Two** b) Three c) Four d) Five
34. In coelenterates distinct morphological forms medusoid and at various stages in their life cycle.
- a) Polysoid **b) Polypoid** c) Polytooid d) Polyvoid
35. Medusa is shaped with mouth down orientation.
- a) Elongated b) Rounded **c) Umbrella** d) Oval
36. Dimorphic forms have types of individuals.
- a) 2** b) 3 c) 4 d) 5
37. The polyps have a Shape.
- a) Cylindrical** b) Rounded c) Umbrella d) Oval

Unit-4

38. Platyhelminthes are called as.....
a) Round worms **b) Flat worms** c) Blind worms d) Tubiculus worms
39. All the worms are.....
a) Radial symmetrical b) Diploblastic **c) Triploblastic** d) Asymmetrical
40. Taenia caused the disease.....
a) Taeniasis b) Filariasis c) Malaria d) Ascariasis
41. Digestive system of platyhelminthes is lack of.....
a) Mouth b) Alimentary canal **c) Anus** d) None
42. Taenia solium is.....
a) Free living b) Commensal c) Ectoparasite **d) Endoparasite**
43. Who are more likely to get tape-worm.....
a) Vegeterians **b) Non-vegeterians** c) Both d) None
44. Cysticercosis is a disease caused by accidental infection of
a) Hexacanth of Taenia **b) Bladder worm or Cystisercosis of Taenia**
c) Encysted cercaria of Schistosoma d) Eggs of Enterobius
45. Secondary host of Taenia is.....
a) Pig b) Man c) Snail d) Sheep
46. Taenia lack of System
a) Reproductive b) Excretory **c) Digestive** d) Nervous
47. Larval forms of Taenia
a) Oncosphere b) Hexacanth c) Cysticercus **d) All**
48. Pig acquired infection of Taenia by ingestion of.....
a) Oncosphere b) Hexacanth c) Cysticercus d) None

Unit-5

49. Pseudoceolomate present in
a) Aschelminthes b) Platyhelminthes c) Coelenterata **d) Both A and B**
50. Maximum number of eggs are released by single female Ascaris
a) 2,000 b) 20,000 c) 5,000 **d) 2,00,000**
51. In Ascaris eggs are fertilized in.....
a) Oviduct b) Uterus c) Vagina d) Outside human body
52. During development Ascaris needs.....
a) One intermediate host b) Two definitive host
c) No intermediate host d) No definitive host
53. Syncytial epidermis is found in
a) Coelenterates **b) Nemathelminthes** c) Annelida d) Echinodermata
54. Aschelminthes are also called as.....
a) Round worms b) Flat worms c) Blind worms d) Tubiculus worms
55. All the worms are.....
a) Radial symmetrical b) Diploblastic **c) Triploblastic** d) Asymmetrical
56. Ascariasis disease is caused by.....
a) Taenia b) Wuchereria **c) Ascaris** d) Fasciola
57. Classification of phylum Aschelminthes is base on.....
a) Adhesive organ **b) Phasmid** c) Parasitic adaptation d) None

58. *Ascaris lumbricoides* is.....

- a) Free living b) Commensal c) Ectoparasite **d) Endoparasite**

Unit-6

59. In polychaeta, the nature of seta is.....

- a) Numerous b) Occur singly c) Occur in bundles **d) Fused**

60. Presence of coelom and metamerism are the most important characters in

- a) Helminthes b) Arthropods **c) Annelids** d) Coelenterates

61. The coelom in Annelids are.....

- a) Pseudocoelomic **b) Enterocoelomic** c) Schizocoelomic d) None

62. Annelids are Segmented animals.

- a) True** b) Pseudo c) Incomplete d) Heteronomous

63. Presence of coelom and metamerism are the most important characters in.....

- a) Helminthes b) Arthropods **c) Annelids** d) Coelenterates

64. The Annelids are..... worms.

- a) Segmented** b) Flatworms c) Round d) Cylindrical

65. Which annelid is parasitic.....

- a) Earthworm b) Aphrodite c) Neries **d) Leech**

66. The annelidan larva is.....

- a) Bipinnaria **b) Trochophore** c) Cercaria d) None

Unit-7

67. Jointed appendages are found in.....

- a) Coelenterates **b) Arthropods** c) Annelids d) None of these

68. Open circulatory system is present in.....

- a) Cnidarians b) Helminthes c) Annelids **d) Arthropods**

69. Eyes in arthropods are.....

- a) Present b) Present and well developed

c) Present, well developed and compound d) None

70. Malpighian tubules of insects are..... organ.

- a) Excretory** b) Respiratory c) Endocrine d) Digestive organ

71. Complete metamorphosis occurs in.....

- a) Mosquito** b) Grass-hopper c) Bed-bug d) Silver-fish

72. Which one is an example of metamorphosis.....

- a) regeneration of broken tail of lizard
b) Growth and development of young one of kangaroo in its marsupium

c) Development of adult from pupa of insect

d) Hatching of maggot from the egg of housefly

73. Metamorphosis occurs when

- a) Larva changes into adult b) Growth occurs
c) Adults are developed parthenogenetically **d) Adult reproduces sexually**

74. Compound eye in arthropods form apposition images.....

- a) In dim light **b) In bright light** c) Dim & bright light d) None

75. Ommatidia are found in

- a) Birds eye b) Frog eye **c) Insects eye** d) Rabbit eye

76. Structural and functional units found in the compound eye of cockroach are called.....
- a) Rhabdome b) Cone cells **c) Ommatidia** d) Simple eye
77. What type of vision is found in cockroach.....
- a) Mosaic** b) Superposition c) Binocular d) None
78. Ommatidia are units in the eyes of
- a) Amphibians b) Mammals **c) Insects** d) Fishes
79. Where we find rhabdome
- a) Cuticle of Earthworm b) Eye of Rabbit
c) Skull of Frog **d) Eye of Insects**
80. Characteristic feature of hroup insect is.....
- a) Jointed appandages **b) 3 pairs of jointed legs**
c) Chitinous exoskeleton d) Compound eye
81. Which is of following is not an insect.....
- a) House fly b) Butterfly **c) Spider** d) Moth
82. Complete metamorphosis is found in.....
- a) Bed bug b) Locust **c) Mosquito** d) Silver fish
83. Metamorphosis in butterfly, mosquito and house fly is called.....
- a) Ametabola b) Paurometabola **c) Holometabola** d) Hemimetabola
84. Which of the following belongs to phylum arthropoda.....
- a) Starfish b) Gold fish **c) Silver fish** d) Cuttle fish

Unit-8

85. Torsion is the characteristics feature of.....
- a) Gastropoda** b) Scaphopoda c) Palecypoda d) Aplacophora
86. Actual site of torsion is
- a) Neck** b) Head-foot c) Oesophagus d) Rectum
87. The term mollusca mean
- a) Hard bodied **b) Soft bodied** c) Semi bodied d) Scaly
88. The word Mollusca was coined by
- a) Lamarck b) Johnston c) Palseneer **d) Aristotle**
89. Which of the following includes in coelomate and unsegmented organism.....
- a) Coelenterates b) Arthropods c) Annelids **d) Mollusca**
90. Development in gastropods from the formation of.....
- a) Veliger** b) Trochophore c) Glochidium d) Muller's larva
91. *Pila* belongs to class
- a) Scaphopoda **b) Gastropoda** c) Palecypoda d) Aplacophora

Unit-9

92. Locomotor organs in echinoderm is.....
- a) Parapodia b) Pseudopodia **c) Tube feet** d) Setae
93. Echinoderm means.....skined.
- a) Soft b) Hard c) Calcareous **d) Spiny**
94. Water vascular system is identification of.....
- a) Echinodermata** b) Porifera c) Cestoda d) Protozoa

95. The ring canal forms five polian vesicles on the
- a) Upperside d) Downside **c) Outerside** d) Innerside
96. Opens into circular ring canal.
- a) Radial canal b) Lateral canal **c) Stone canal** d) Ring canal
97. From the outer margin of ring canal are given out radial canals.
- a) Two b) Three c) Four **d) Five**
98. Water –vascular system helps echinoderms in
- a) Locomotion** b) Excretion c) Digestion d) Respiration
99. is offence and defense organ in echinoderms.
- a) Madreporite **b) Pedicellariae** c) Pollen vesicle d) Tube feet
100. The ring canal, forms five on the outerside.
- a) Madreporite b) Pedicellariae **c) Polian vesicle** d) Tube feet
