

OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS REMEDIAL BSC. II , SEMESTER II

Paper III Section I

Unit I Study of Non-Chordates

- (A) Silent Features and Classification up to classes of the Arthropoda, Mollusca, Echinodermata and Hemichordata
- One of the following is the largest phylum of animal kingdom.....
 - Mollusca
 - Arthropoda
 - Echinodermata
 - Hemichordata
 - The largest class of phylum Arthropoda is.....
 - Insecta
 - Myriapoda
 - Arachnida
 - Crustacea
 - Peripatus is connecting link between.....
 - Mollusca and Echinodermata
 - Arthropoda and Mollusca
 - Annelida and Arthropoda
 - Echinodermata and Hemichordata
 - Haemocoel is present in.....
 - Annelida and Arthropoda
 - Annelida and Mollusca
 - Arthropoda and Mollusca
 - None of these
 - Presence of pallial cavity is a characteristic feature of phylum
 - Arthropoda
 - Mollusca
 - Echinodermata
 - Hemichordata
 - In one of the following mollusca, the shell is internal.....
 - Sepia
 - Snail
 - Unio
 - Chiton
 - One of the following is hermaphrodite arthropoda
 - Lobster
 - Balanus
 - Honey bee
 - Centipede
 - Water vascular system is characteristic feature of phylum.....
 - Arthropoda
 - Echinodermata
 - Hemichordata
 - Mollusca
 - Proboscis, collar and trunk are the body divisions seen in members of phylum
 - Hemichordata
 - Echinodermata
 - Arthropoda
 - None of these
 - Pedicellariae are present in member of class.....
 - Asterozoa and Echinozoa
 - Asterozoa and Ophiurozoa
 - Ophiurozoa and Holothurozoa
 - Holothurozoa and Crinozoa
 - Presence of chitinous exoskeleton is characteristic feature of class.....
 - Arachnida
 - Crustacea
 - Insecta
 - Myriapoda
 - In members of phylum Body is divisible into head, thorax and abdomen.
 - Arthropoda
 - Mollusca
 - Echinodermata
 - Hemichordata
 - In members of class foot is modified into arms or tentacles and attached to the head.

- a) Gastropoda b) Cephalopoda c) Pelecypoda d) Amphineura
13. Shell is bivalved in
- a) Octopus b) Snail c) Oyster d) Chiton
14. In invertebrate exoskeleton as well as endoskeleton is present only in phylum
- a) Mollusca b) Echinodermata c) Arthropoda d) Hemichordata
15. One of the following is the member of phylum Echinodermata.....
- a) Star fish b) Pila c) Butterfly d) Balanoglossus
16. Bioluminescence is the characteristic of one of the following invertebrate
- a) Mud wasp b) Firefly c) Preying Mantis d) Sepia
17. Light produced in the bioluminescent Firefly is also called
- a) White light b) Hot light c) Cold light d) None of these
18. Presence of Ink gland is the characteristic of one of the following invertebrate
- b) Mud wasp b) Firefly c) Preying Mantis d) Sepia

Unit I Study of Non-Chordates

19. Saliva of cockroach contains an enzyme that digests
- a) Carbohydrates b) Peptones c) Proteoses d) Lipids
20. The chief excretory organs of cockroach are
- a) Green gland b) Malpighian tubules c) Coxal glands d) Kidneys
21. In cockroach ovary, the number of ovarioles is
- a) 10 b) 12 c) 8 d) 5
22. The layers present in the wall of spermatophore are
- a) Four b) Five c) Three d) Six
23. The number of fertilized eggs in a cockroach ootheca are
- a) 8 b) 4 c) 16 d) 10
24. The organ of offence and defence in crab is
- a) Antennule b) Antenna c) Mandible d) Cheliped
25. In crab, first pair of walking legs is modified into
- a) Antennule b) Antenna c) Cheliped d) Poisonous claws
26. The crab defends itself with the help of
- a) Poisonous jaws b) poisonous sting c) Poisonous fangs d) Cheliped
27. The exoskeleton of cephalothorax is called
- b) Targum b) Stemum c) Pleuron d) Carapace
28. The cephalic region of crab is formed by a fusion of Segments.
- a) 6 b) 7 c) 8 d) 5
29. The abdominal appendages of crab are called.....
- a) Pleopods b) Chelipeds c) Maxillae d) Antennae

30. The aerial respiration in crab is with the help of .
 a)Gills b)Ctenidium c)Branchial chamber d) Scaphognathite
31. Eyes of crab can best described as
 a)Stalked, simple b)Stalked, compound c)Sessile, simple d)Sessile, compound
32. The thorax of crab has Pairs of appendages.
 a)5 b)6 c)8 d)5
33. Pairs of walking legs in crab are.....
 a)4 b) 5 c)6 d) 7
34. A male crab can be distinguished from female crab, as it possesses.....
 a)Antennules b)Antennae c)Chelipeds d)Narrow abdomen
35. Scaphognathite or baler is a part of
 a) Maxillule b) Maxilla c) Walking leg d) Cheliped
36. One of the following can be best considered as a typical biramous appendage.....
 a) First maxilliped b) Second maxilliped c) Third maxilliped d) Cheliped
37. Movable finger of cheliped is.....
 a) Propodus b) Dactylus c) Coax d) Merus
38. Immovable finger of cheliped is.....
 a) Propodus b) Dactylus c) Coax d) Merus
39. The number of segments in the abdomen of crab are
 a)5 b)6 c) 7 d) 8
40. Aperture by sterna artery is seen on ganglion.
 a)Supra-oesophageal ganglia b)Commissural ganglion c)Thoracic ganglia d)Abdominal ganglion
41. In crab the brain produces Pairs of nerves
 a)4 b)5 c)6 d)7
42. In crab, fused thoracic ganglionic mass produces Pairs of nerves
 a) 8 b)9 c)10 d)11
43. The term “sui generis” is applicable to
 a)Mandible b) Maxilla c) Pleopod d) Antennule
44. Receptaculum seminis in cockroach is also called as
 b) Genita gland b)Colleterial gland c) Spermatheca d) Ovaries
45. Proventriculus in cockroach is also called as.....
 a) Fore gut b) Mid gut c) Gizzard d) Hind gut

Unit III Study of phylum Mollusca

46. In pila shell shows whorls.
 b) 4 1/2 b) 5 1/2 c)6 1/2 d) 7 1/2
47. Redula is an organ used for
 b) Digestion b) Copulation c) Mastication d) Respiration
48. Cellulose digestive enzyme in Pila is produced by
 a)Secretory cells b)Resorptive cells c)Lime containing cells d)Salivary gland
49. Pila is
 a)Strictly aquatic b) Strictly marine c) strictly terrestrial d) Amphibious
50. In aquatic respiration, the quality of the water current is tested by

a) Pulmonary chamber b) Osphradium c) Radula d) Left nuchal lobe

51. Statocyst is an organ for.....

a) Equilibrium b) Vision c) Hearing d) Olfaction

52. The tectile function in Pila is performed by

a) Osphradium b) Statocyst c) Nuchal lobe d) Tentacles

53. Euphyre is a

a) Pigment of blood b) Structure of female reproductive system

c) Non-functional sperm d) Functional sperm

54. Pila is

a) Carnivorous b) Herbivorous c) Omnivorous d) None of these

Unit IV Study of the general topics

Mouth parts of insect

55. Insects are

a) Carnivorous b) Herbivorous c) Omnivorous d) None of these

56. Biting and chewing type of mouth parts are found in

a) Butterfly b) Honey bee c) Locust d) Mosquito

57. Piercing and sucking type of mouth parts are found in

a) Butterfly b) Mosquito c) Bed bug d) Both 2 and 3

58. Anticoagulant secretion is essential for

a) Biting and chewing type b) Sponging type c) Siphoning type d) None of these

59. Mandibles are well developed and toothed in

a) Siphoning type b) Sponging type c) Sucking and lapping type d) Biting and chewing type

60. Pseudotracheae play an important role in one of the following type of mouth parts.....

a) Biting and chewing b) Sucking and lapping c) Piercing and sucking d) None of these

61. In siphoning type, the proboscis is formed by

a) Fused mandibles b) Fused labial palps c) Fused galeae d) Labrum epipharynx

62. An elongated epipharynx is present in

a) Cockroach b) Butterfly c) Honey bee d) Mosquito

63. Spatulate mandibles are present in

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

64. Glossa and paraglossa are the parts of

a) Mandible b) First maxilla c) Second maxilla d) Mandible

65. Lacinia and galeae are the parts of

a) First maxilla b) Labium c) Mandible d) Antenna

66. The two classes of echinodermata, in which pedicellariae are found are

a) Asterozoa and Echinozoa b) Asterozoa and Holothurozoa

c) Holothurozoa and Ophiurozoa d) Echinozoa and Holothurozoa

67. In Neopilina the foot is used for

a) Boring b) Digging c) Creeping d) Swimming

68. In Aplysia the foot is

a) Boring b) Digging c) Creeping d) Swimming

69. Byssus thread is present in

a) Sepia b) Pila c) Mytilus d) Unio

70. Cephalic arms are present in

a) Gastropoda b) Pelecypoda c) Amphineura d) None of these

71. A creeping and anchoring foot is seen in

a) Octopus b) Mytilus c) Dentalium d) Chiton

72. Tornaria is a larval stage of

a) Annelida b) Arthropoda c) Mollusca d) Hemichordata

73. Bipinnaria is a larval stage of

a) Echinodermata b) Hemichordata c) Arthropoda d) Mollusca

74. Trochosphere is a larva of

a) Annelida b) Mollusca c) Echinodermata d) Hemichordata

75. Gill slits like chordate are present in

a) Octopus b) Balanoglossus c) Star fish d) Pila

76. In star fish, pedicellariae are called pedunculate because of presence of

a) Ossicles b) Straight jaws c) Crossed jaws d) Stalk

78. Pedicellariae in star fish helps for

a) Removal of debris and capturing prey b) Capturing of prey and Digestion

c) Digestion and excretion d) None of the above

79. Siphon in Sepia helps in.....

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

80. Secretion of byssus gland in mollusks helps to

a) Anchor substratum b) Digestion c) Reproduction d) Escape from enemy