

OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS REMEDIAL BSC. II SEMESTER III

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

1. One of the following is the largest phylum of animal kingdom.....
 - a) Mollusca b) **Arthropoda** c) Echinodermata d) Hemichordata
2. The largest class of phylum Arthropoda is.....
 - a) **Insecta** b) Myriapoda c) Arachnida d) Crustacea
3. Peripatus is connecting link between.....
 - a) Mollusca and Echinodermata b) Arthropoda and Mollusca
 - c) **Annelida and Arthropoda** d) Echinodermata and Hemichordata
4. Haemocoel is present in.....
 - a) **Annelida and Arthropoda** b) Annelida and Mollusca
 - c) Arthropoda and Mollusca d) None of these
5. Presence of pallial cavity is a characteristic feature of phylum
 - a) Arthropoda b) **Mollusca** c) Echinodermata d) Hemichordata
6. In one of the following mollusca, the shell is internal.....
 - a) **Sepia** b) Snail c) Unio d) Chiton
7. One of the following is hermaphrodite arthropoda
 - a) Lobster b) **Balanus** c) Honey bee d) Centipede
8. Water vascular system is characteristic feature of phylum.....
 - a) Arthropoda b) **Echinodermata** c) Hemichordata d) Mollusca
9. Proboscis, collar and trunk are the body divisions seen in members of phylum
 - a) **Hemichordata** b) Echinodermata c) Arthropoda d) None of these
10. Pedicellariae are present in member of class.....
 - a) **Asterozoa and Echinozoa** b) Asterozoa and Ophiurozoa
 - c) Ophiurozoa and Holothurozoa d) Holothurozoa and Crinozoa
11. Presence of chitinous exoskeleton is characteristic feature of class.....
 - a) Arachnida b) **Crustacea** c) Insecta d) Myriapoda
11. In members of phylum Body is divisible into head, thorax and abdomen.
 - a) **Arthropoda** b) Mollusca c) Echinodermata d) Hemichordata
12. 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 digest
- 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 chelliped is.....
- a) Propodus b) **Dactylus** c) Coax d) Merus
38. Immovable finger of chelliped 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

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 galeavare 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) **Astroidea and Echinoidea** b) Astroidea and Holothuroidea
c) Holothuroidea and Ophiuroidea d) Echinoidea and Holothuroidea

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
81. Oligopyrene is a
- a) Pigment of blood b) Structure of female reproductive system
c) **Non-functional sperm** d) Functional sperm