

**SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY KOLHAPUR**  
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**B.Sc. Part I (Semester – I) CBCS**  
**Examination – June, 2022**  
**Subject – Zoology (Paper No. – I : DSC-15A)**  
**Animal Diversity - I**  
**QUESTION BANK**

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**Q. No. 1. Multiple Choice Questions**

**1. Unicellular eukaryotes are grouped in**

- (a) Monera (b) Protista  
(c) Archaea (d) Fungi

**2. In *Amoeba* and *Paramecium*, the cell organelle for osmoregulation is**

- (a) nucleus (b) body surface  
(c) contractile vacuole (d) pseudopodia

**3. Which class does the malarial parasite (plasmodium) belong to?**

- (a) Dinophyceae (b) sarcodina  
(c) ciliate (d) sporozoa

**4. One of the following is a flagellated protist**

- (a) Euglena (b) Paramoecium  
(c) Amoeba (d) Diatom

**5. Locomotion in *Amoeba* is achieved by**

- (a) flagellum (b) Pseudopodia  
(c) Cilia (d) Cilia and Pseudopodia

**6. Which of the following class of protozoa does not generally contain contractile vacuole?**

- (a) Sporozoa (b) Rhizopoda  
(c) Flagellata (d) Ciliata

**7. The chloroplast bearing protist is**

- (a) *Euglena* (b) *Paramoecium*  
(c) *Amoeba* (d) *Plasmodium*

**8. The movement with the help of myonemes is better seen in**

- (a) *Euglena* (b) *Paramecium*  
(c) *Amoeba* (d) *Plasmodium*

**9. \_\_\_\_\_ is the name of the dried skeleton of 'Venus flower basket'**

- (a) Euplectella. (b) Euspongia  
(c) Leucosolenia. (d) Spongila

**10. Sponocoel in Sycon is lined by-----**

- (a) Porocytes (b) Choanocytes  
(c) Amoebocytes (d) Pinacocytes

**11. These are 'multicellular grade' entity**

- (a) Vertebrates (b) Sponges  
(c) Prokaryotes (d) Coelenterates

**12. Collared, flagellated cells that cover large parts of the inner chambers of sponges, helping water circulation to continue are**

- (a) Porocytes (b) Choanocytes  
(c) Amoebocytes (d) Pinacocytes

**13. Through ostia**

- (a) CO<sub>2</sub> is given out (b) Ammonia is given out  
(c) Egestion takes place (d) Water is taken in the body

**14. Through Osculum**

- (a) CO<sub>2</sub> is given out (b) Ammonia is given out  
(c) Egestion takes place (d) Water is given out

**15. The chamber common to all the types of the canal system of sponges is**

- (a) Excurrent canal (b) Radial chamber  
(c) Incurrent canal (d) Paragastric cavity

**16. Which one amongst the following is a trimorphic Cnidarian colony**

- (a) Obelia (b) Aurelia  
(c) Physalia (d) Hydra

**17. This does not belong to Phylum Coelenterata**

- (a) Sea cucumber (b) Sea feather  
(c) Sea pen (d) Sea fan

**18. A Coelenterate that is commonly referred to as 'fresh water polyp' is**

- (a) Obelia (b) Physalia  
(c) Hydra (d) Aurelia

**19. This is a special character of Coelenterata occurring only in them**

- (a) Flame cells (b) Hermaphroditism  
(c) Nematocysts (d) Polymorphism

- 20. Oxygen in Coelenterates is supplied to different tissues by**  
(a) Plasma (b) Diffuses through integuments  
(c) Blood pigment (d) Tracheal tubes
- 21. The class of Coelenterata in which the medusa and polyp both are found in one animal is**  
(a) Anthozoa (b) Hydrozoa  
(c) Scyphozoa (d) None of the above
- 22. Gonophore is degenerated**  
(a) Medusa (b) Gonozoid  
(c) Gastrozoid (d) Dactylozoid
- 23. This is a characteristic feature of Coelenterata**  
(a) Polyp (b) Gastrovascular cavity  
(c) All are marine (d) Presence of tentacles around mouth
- 24. Ascaris is \_\_\_\_\_**  
(a) Hermaphrodite (b) Monoecious  
(c) Bisexual (d) Unisexual
- 25. Adult Ascaris is found in \_\_\_\_\_ of man**  
(a) Intestine (b) Liver  
(c) Lung (d) Stomach
- 26. The primary and secondary hosts of *T. solium* is-----**  
(a) Man and Cat (b) Cat and Bat  
(c) Man and Pig (d) Cat and Pig
- 27. This is the basis on which female Ascaris can be identified.**  
(a) Two spicules found at the posterior end  
(b) Presence of postanal and preanal papillae  
(c) Straight posterior end  
(d) Common cloacal aperture
- 28. In Ascaris, the period of incubation outside the human body is**  
(a) More than 30 days (b) 15-30 days  
(c) 8-14 days (d) 4-8 days
- 29. Scolex of tapeworm has**  
(a) Mouth and Hooks (b) Suckers and Hooks  
(c) Mouth and Suckers (d) Only Suckers
- 30. Total no of moults in the life cycle of Ascaris are-----**  
(a) four (b) three  
(c) five (d) two

- 31. *Ascaris lumbricoides* is found living in the intestine of**  
(a) Pig (b) *Homo sapiens*  
(c) Monkey (d) Goat and sheep
- 32. Which one is the example of Platyhelminthes**  
(a) *T. solium* (b) *Spongilla*  
(c) *Ascaris* (d) *Hydra*
- 33. The anterior end of Tapeworm is called----**  
(a) Mouth (b) Neck  
(c) Proglottid (d) Scolex
- 34. The earthworm is placed under the group**  
(a) Polychaeta (b) Hirudinea  
(c) Oligochaeta (d) Crustacea
- 35. Mature Tapeworm can be found only in---**  
(a) Intestine of Pig (b) Muscles of Pig  
(c) Intestine of Man (d) Muscles of Man
- 36. The typhlosole in earthworm is related to**  
(a) respiration (b) excretion  
(c) absorption (d) reproduction
- 37. In Latin annulus means----- and in Greek eidos means-----**  
(a) Ring and form (b) Body and Form  
(c) Head and Neck (d) Head and Trunk
- 38. Region of earthworm that is a forest of nephridia is**  
(a) Pharyngeal region (b) Clitellar region  
(c) Typhlosolar region (d) Intestinal region
- 39. Class----- belongs to phylum Annelida**  
(a) Hirudinea (b) Crustacea  
(c) Insecta (d) Gastropoda
- 40. The most effective organ for food digestion in earthworm is**  
(a) Mouth (b) Buccal cavity  
(c) Pharynx (d) Stomach
- 41. In earthworm, the mouth is located on**  
(a) Stomium (b) Peristomium  
(c) Prostomium (d) Protostomium
- 42. The periplaneta belongs to which of this phyla**  
(a) Echinodermata (b) Annelida  
(c) Mollusca (d) Arthropoda

**43. Crab belongs to a class -----**

- (a) Crustacea
- (b) Arachnida
- (c) Insecta
- (d) Gastropoda

**44. This is the common factor between housefly, anopheles and cockroach**

- (a) three pair of legs
- (b) two pair of wings
- (c) cuticle covering the body
- (d) presence of cephalothorax

**45. Scorpion belongs to the class**

- (a) Crustacea
- (b) Arachnida
- (c) Insecta
- (d) Onychophora

**46 Octopus belongs to the class \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Mollusca
- (b) Pelecypoda
- (c) Cephalopoda
- (d) None of the above

**47. Animal of phylum ---- are soft bodied, unsegmented, triploblastic and mostly shelled.**

- (a) Mollusca
- (b) Annelida
- (c) Arthropoda
- (d) Echinodermata

**48. Which of the following does not belong to phylum Mollusca?**

- (a) Sea Hare
- (b) Sea mica
- (c) Sea lemon
- (d) Sea feather

**49. The meaning of the word mollis is-----**

- (a) Hard
- (b) Soft
- (c) Segmented
- (d) Carapace

**50. What is the common name of a devilfish?**

- (a) Loligo
- (b) Sepia
- (c) Teredo
- (d) Octopus

**51. Pila belongs to a class-----**

- (a) Decapoda
- (b) Gastropoda
- (c) Cephalopoda
- (d) All of the above

**52. ----- is a distinctive feature of Echinoderms**

- (a) Reproductive system
- (b) Excretory system
- (c) Water vascular system
- (d) Nervous system

**53. Sea star belongs to the class---**

- (a) Crinoidea
- (b) Echinoidea
- (c) Cystidea
- (d) Astroidea

**54. The oral and aboral body surfaces are present in phylum**

- (a) Mollusca
- (b) Arthropoda
- (c) Echinodermata
- (d) Annelida

55. Tube feet are found in

- (a) cuttlefish  
(b) crayfish  
(c) jellyfish  
(d) starfish

### **Q. No. 2. Long Answer Type Questions**

1. Give general characters of Protista
2. Describe Sol-Gel theory with suitable diagram
3. Give general characters of Phylum Porifera
4. Describe canal system in Sycon and state its significance.
5. Give general characters of Phylum Cnidaria
6. Describe life cycle of Tapeworm
7. Describe parasitic adaptations of Tapeworm
8. Describe life cycle of Ascaris
9. Give General characters of phylum Annelida
10. Give General characters of phylum Arthropoda
11. Give General characters of phylum Echinodermata

### **Q. No. 3. Short Notes**

1. Lobopodium
2. Flagella
3. Ciliary movement
4. Slime mould
5. Give the general characters of class Demospongiae
6. Write a note on different polyps in Siphonophora
7. Scolex of Tapeworm
8. Give the general characters of class Cestode
9. Give the salient features of phylum Nematelminths
10. Metamerism in Annelida
11. Types of Vision in Arthropoda
12. Hemimetabolous development
13. Mechanism of metamorphosis
14. Nervous and Hormonal control of metamorphosis
15. Effect of torsion
16. Significance of torsion
17. General Characters of Echinodermata
18. Water vascular system of Starfish
19. Holometabolous development
20. vision in Insects