



Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's  
**D. P. Bhosale College, Koregaon**

**B.Sc. Part I Semester I**

**Paper I: Animal Diversity I**

**Question Bank**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

- 1) The name of the .....phylum is derived from two words, in Latin annulus means ring and Greek eidos means form.  
a) Arthropoda b) Mollusca c) Annelida d) Echinodermata.
- 2) Class.....belongs to phylum annelida.  
a) Hirudinea b) Crustacea c) Insecta d) Gasrtopoda
- 3) Crab belongs to a class.....  
a) Arachnida b) Crustacea c) Insecta d) Gastropoda
- 4) Scoropion belongs to the class.....  
a) Arachnida b) Onychophora c) Crustacea d) Insecta
- 5) Animals of phylum.....are soft bodied, unsegmented, triploblastic and mostly shelled.  
a) Annelida b) Arthropoda c) mollusca d) Echinodermata
- 6) Pila belongs toa class.....  
a) Gasrtopoda b) Scaphopoda c) Pelecypoda d) Cephalopoda
- 7) The meaning of the word mollis is.....  
a) Hard b) Soft c) segmented d) Carapa
- 8) The oral and aboral body surfaces are present in animals belongs to a phylum.....  
a) Echinodermata b) Mollusca c) Artropoda d) Annelida

- 9) Sea star belongs to the class.....
- a) crinoidea b) Echinoidea c) Asteroidea d) Cystidea
- 10).....is a distinctive features of echinoderms.
- a) Presence of reproductive system
  - b) Presence of excretory system
  - c) Presence of water vascular system
  - d) Presence of nervous system.
- 11) Ascaris is.....
- a) Hermaphrodite b) Monoecious c) unisexual d) bisexual animal
- 12) The adult Ascaris is found in.....of man.
- a) liver b) lung c) stomach d) intestine
- 13) What is true for Ascaris?
- a) Male is longer than female
  - b) The female is longer than male and has a sraight body
  - c) The female has curved posterior region
  - d) Female Ascaris lays few eggs
- 14) Total number of moults in life cycle of Ascaris are.....
- a) 4 b) 3 c) 5 d) 2
- 15) After entering the human body, the Rhabditoid larva passes through.....
- a) hepatic portal vein – liver – Heart- Lung
  - b) Heapatic portal vein – Heart – Liver – Lung
  - c) Post caval vein – Liver – Heart – Lung
  - d) Heapatic portal vein – Lung – liver – Heart
- 16) Which one of the following is an example of phylum Platyhelminthes
- a) spongila b) T. solium c) Ascaris d) Hydra

17) In which platyhelminthes, mouth and alimentary canal are completely absent.

- a) Liverfluke b) Planaria c) Tapeworm d) convoluta

18) The anterior end of tapeworm is called .....

- a) Mouth b) Neck c) Scolex d) Proglottid

19) Scolex of tapeworm has .....

a) Mouth & Hooks b) Mouth & Suckers c) Only Suckers d) sucker & Hooks

20) The Primary Host of *T. solium* is .....

- a) Man b) cat c) Pig d) bat

21) The Secondary host of *T. Solium* .....

- a) Pig b) Bat c) Man d) cat

22) Bladder worm is another name for ....

- a) Hexacanth b) Onchosphere c) Cysticercus d) Mature Tania

22) Through ostia .....

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

23) Through osculum ....

- a) O<sub>2</sub> is taken in b) Food is taken in  
c) water is given out d) Sperms enter the body.

24) Presence of prosopyle is a characteristic feature of a cell called ...in sycon

- a) Pinacocyte b) Porocyte c) Thesocyte d) archaeocyte

25) In sycon canal system an incurrent canal is connected to the radial canal through ...

- a) Porocyte b) Pinacocyte c) Thesocyte d) Archaeocyte

26) The Radial canal is connected to an excurrent canal through an aperture called

- a) Prosopyle b) Apopyle c) porocyte d) Pinacocyte
- 27) Spongocoel in sycon is lined by .....
- a) Collar flagellated cell b) Chohanocytes c) Pinacocytes d) Thesocytes
- 28) Cormidia are seen in .....
- a) Hydra b) Sea anemone c) physalia d) Aurellia
- 29) Jelly fish belongs to class.....
- a) Pisces b) Hydrozoa c) scyphozoa d) Anthozoa
- 30) Gonophore is degenerated...
- a) Gonozoid b) Gastrozoid c) Gonopalpon d) Medusa
- 31) Which one amongst the following is a trimorphic cnidarian colony
- a) Obelia b) Aurelia c) Physalia d) Hydra
- 32) Protista are.....
- a) Only unicellular & prokaryotic                      b) Only multicellular & eukaryotic
- c) Only unicellular, eukaryotic & motile      d) Eukaryotic
- 33) Which one amongst the following is consumer decomposer?
- a) Dinoflagellate b) Euglena c) slime mould d) Red alga
- 34) Which one amongst the following is commonly nick named as “Grand old man of Intestine”?
- a) Monocystis b) Giardia lamblia c) Trypanosoma d) Paramecium
- 35) Which amongst the following organism have siliceous skeleton over plasma membrane?
- a) Diatom b) Paramecium c) Amoeba d) Euglena
- 36) One of the following is a flagellated protist
- a) Euglena b) Paramecium c) Amoeba d) diatom
- 37) The chloroplast bearing protist from the following is.....

- a) Paramecium b) Euglena c) Giardia d) Amoeba
- 38) Locomotion in Amoeba is achieved by.....
- a) flagellum b) Cilia c) Pseudopodia d) Cilia & pseudopodia
- 39) The movement with the help of myonemes is better seen in.....
- a) Amoeba b) Euglypha c) Euglena d) Globigerina
- 40) Scorpion belongs to class.....
- a) Arachnida b) Onychophora c) Crustacea d) Insecta
- 41) Crab belongs to class.....
- a) Arachnida b) Crustacea c) Insecta d) Gastropoda
- 42) Spongocoel found in.....
- a) Pila b) Starfish c) Sycon d) Leech
- 43) Example of class Anthozoa is.....
- a) Starfish b) Sycon c) Leech d) Sea anemone
- 44).....is first phylum of kingdom Animalia
- a) Porifera b) Protista c) Echinodermata d) Cnidaria
- 45) Adult Ascaris is found in..... of man
- a) Liver b) Lung c) Stomach d) Intestine
- 46) Cormidia are seen in.....
- a) Obelia b) Aurelia c) Physalia d) Hydra
- 47) Locomotion in Paramecium is achieved by.....
- a) flagellum b) Cilia c) Pseudopodia d) Cilia & pseudopodia
- 48) Anterior head like part of tapeworm called.....
- a) rostellum b) strobilla c) Neck d) Scolex
- 49) Example of class Asterozoa is.....
- a) Crab b) Starfish c) Earthworm d) Leech

50) Prothoracic gland are found in.....

- a) Insecta b) Mollusca c) Earthworm d) Starfish

### Long questions

- 1) Give general characters and classification of phylum Annelida upto classes.
- 2) Give an account on metamerism in Annelida.
- 3) Give general characters and classification of phylum Arthropoda upto classes.
- 4) Give an account on vision in Arthropoda.
- 5) Explain metamorphosis in insects.
- 6) Give an account on nervous and hormonal control of metamorphosis.
- 7) Give general characters and classification of phylum Mollusca upto classes.
- 8) Give an account on torsion and add a note on detorsion in mollusca.
- 9) Give general characters and classification of phylum Echinodermata upto classes.
- 10) Give an account on water vascular system in Asteroidea.
- 11) Describe life cycle of Ascaris.
- 12) Describe parasitic adaptations in Ascaris.

### Write short notes on following

- 1) Metamerism in Annelida
- 2) Vision in Arachnida
- 3) Vision in Crustacea
- 4) Vision in Insecta
- 5) Types of vision in Arthropoda
- 6) Hemimetabolous development

- 7) Gradual metamorphosis
- 8) Holometabolous development
- 9) Mechanism of metamorphosis
- 10) Nervous and hormonal control of metamorphosis
- 11) Effects of torsion
- 12) Significance of torsion
- 13) General characters of Echinodermata
- 14) What vascular system of sea star
- 15) Lobopodium
- 16) Rhizopodium
- 17) Reticulopodium
- 18) Axopodium
- 19) Effective and recovery strokes of a flagellum
- 20) Effective and recovery strokes of a cilium
- 21) Eylemoid movement
- 22) Slime mould
- 23) Dinoflagellates
- 24) Diatom
- 25) General characters of phylum platyhelminthes
- 26) General characters of class Turbellaria
- 27) General characters of class Trematoda
- 28) General characters of class Cestoda
- 29) Scolex of Tapeworm
- 30) Apolysis in tapeworm