

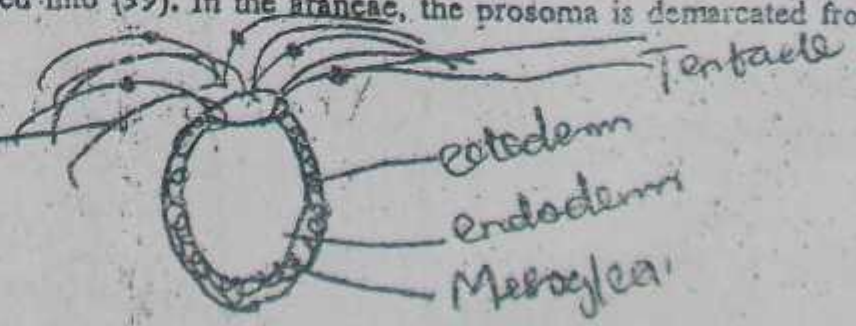
BIO 104 PROTIST AND ANIMAL DIVERSITY

Instruction: Answer all questions strictly within the space provided in the answer sheet. Time allowed 70mins (1hr 10min).

The phylum to which hydra belongs is (1). In transvers section, the outer body layer of a hydra is (2), the inner one is (3) and between them is (4). One parasitic feature visible on fasciola gigantic is (5). The animal inhabits the organ called (6), in a host called (7). In Schistosoma the (8) gender carries its sexual partner in a grove called (9). This couple is usually found in the organ called (10) in man where it causes the disease called (11) usually indicated by blood in urine. Ascaris belongs to the phylum (12) which belongs to the Animalia Branch (13), Grade (14) and Division (15). Achachatina belongs to the phylum (16) and is economically important as (17), whereas bulinus is (18) in habitat and is important as (19) of a parasitic flatworm. An alternative name Necator means (20). The wheel is a circle of (21). The name lumbricoides means (22) whereas the name Necator means (23). A child kept putting fingers to anus to pull out a worm that must be (24). The parasitic roundworm named (25) is more dangerous than Ascaris because its (26) pierces vessels causing loss of blood. The body space of an earthworm is called (27), and is divided lengthwise by (28) to form segments. Excretion in the earthworms is by (29). Octopuses belong to the phylum (31) and class (32). Head louse is called (33) and is found on organ (34) of man. The ostrich lacks (35) which makes it unable to host flight muscle and cannot fly. Cattle egret allows cattle to pick (36) after them. Histolytic is produced by the snake genus called (37), whereas neurotic venom is secreted by the snake genus called (38). In the (39) the ribs are joined to the carapace. The echinoderms that look like stars belong to the class (40), those that look like cucumber are called (41). A structure that allows water into coelom of an echinoderm is called (42). A common embryonic skeletal structure common to all chordate animals is the (43) which is replaced cartilage in the adults of the fish class called (44), but by bone in the fish class called (45). Mummy water belong to the class (46) and is adapted to aquatic habitat by the (47) shape of the body. Ungulates with hoofs divided are called (48). An example of the pinnipedia is (49). The name dinosaur means (50). Cells with many nuclei are (51). Cellularization becomes necessary because of (52). Equivalence between whole body of a protist and a single cell of the body of a multicellular animal is (53) and that between the whole body of a protist and a single cell of the body of a multicellular animal is (54). The flattened form of body in amoeba is an adaptive feature for (55) and the contractile vacuole is for getting rid of (56). The pellicle in Euglena is an adaptive feature for (57) and the shape for (58). The protist with pseudopodia as organelles of locomotion belong to subphylum (59) while those with cilia belong to phylum (60). Conjugation is a mode of reproduction in (61). Protists with chloroplast are in the class (62) and those with apical complex in the phylum (63). Aggregate of similar cells performing one prime function for general welfare of the organism is known as (64) while coordination of several organs performing one prime function is known as (65). Blood is an example of (66) tissue while bone is an example of (67) tissue. The blood group AB is a universal (68) and O is a universal (69). The leucocytes in the blood serves the function of (70) and modulated sheath in nerve fibre ensures (71) transmission of impulse. The blood of people with haemophilia condition cannot (72). Peranema trichophorus belongs to the class (73). Protists with cilia covering the whole body and with many nuclei belong to the phylum (74). Trichocysts in paramecium serves the function of (75). An animal that learns facts and avoid errors due to experience, is said to be (76). The division of the body of an animal into somites/metamere which are typically alike and of the same age is called (77). The occurrence of the coelom in an animal is brought about by split in the (78). Arising from the split the layer close to the gut is (79) and that close to the body wall is (80). When the coelom is filled with blood, it is known as (81). When body segments are grouped into regions the phenomenon is known as (82). The concentration of sensory cells in the anterior part of an animal is known as (83). The segment(s) in which the sensory cells are grouped constitute the (84). An animal that has anterior-posterior ends show the phenomenon called (85). An animal that has a front-backward direction shows the phenomenon called (86). The body of an insect is divided into (87) tagmata and the middle one is (88). The body of the above is covered with (89) which offers protection from (90) and (91). The appendages in the Arthropoda are (92) and (93). Out of Uniramia, Annelida, Crustacea, Trilobomorpha, (94) is not an Arthropod. The body of the chelicerata is divided into (95) and (96). The fusion of head and thorax forms (97). A crayfish belongs to the phylum (98). The muscles in the animal body are arranged into (99). In the araneae, the prosoma is demarcated from the opisthosoma by a (100).

- Phylum Cnidaria
- Class Hydrozoa
- eg Hydra, Obelia
- Class Scyphozoa
- eg Jellyfish, Aurelia
- Class Anthozoa
- eg Sea anemone

Cnidocytes
↓
Nematocytes



ANSWERS TO 2006/2007

BIO 104 Rain Semester Examination

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|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ① Cnidaria | ③⑩ No question | ⑥② Phytomastigophora |
| ② Ectoderm | ③① Mollusca | ⑥③ Apicomplexa |
| ③ Endoderm | ③② Cephalopoda | ⑥④ Tissue |
| ④ Mesoglea | ③③ Pediculus humanus | ⑥⑤ System |
| ⑤ Sucker | ③④ Head | ⑥⑥ Connective |
| ⑥ Liver | ③⑤ Keel | ⑥⑦ skeletal |
| ⑦ Cow/cattle | ③⑥ Insects | ⑥⑧ Acceptor |
| ⑧ Male | ③⑦ Bitis/vipera kausus | ⑥⑨ Donor |
| ⑨ Gynecophoric camel | ③⑧ Naja | ⑦⑩ Defence |
| ⑩ Urinary bladder | ③⑨ Chelonia/tortoise/turtle | ⑦① Fast |
| ⑪ Schistosomiasis/Bithaziasis | ④⑩ Asteroidea | ⑦② Clot |
| ⑫ Nematoda | ④① Holothuroidea | ⑦③ Zoomastigophora |
| ⑬ Eumetazoa | ④② Water vascular system | ⑦④ Algae |
| ⑭ Bilateria | ④③ Notochord | ⑦⑤ Anchorage |
| ⑮ Eucoelomate | ④④ Chondrichthyes | ⑦⑥ Intelligent |
| ⑯ Mollusca | ④⑤ Ostrichthyes | ⑦⑦ Metamorphism/segmentation |
| ⑰ Food | ④⑥ Sireniformis | ⑦⑧ Mesoderm |
| ⑱ Aquatic | ④⑦ Streamline | ⑦⑨ Splanchnic mesoderm |
| ⑲ Vector | ④⑧ Fossipedes | ⑧① Somatic mesoderm |
| ⑳ Rotifera | ④⑨ Sealion, sea walrus | ⑧② Hemocoel |
| ㉑ Cilia | ⑤⑩ Horrible lizard | ⑧③ Tagma |
| ㉒ Like Earthworm | ⑤① Coenocyte | ⑧④ Cephalization |
| ㉓ Killer | ⑤② A/V ratio | ⑧⑤ Head |
| ㉔ Hookworm/Ancylostoma | ⑤③ Acellularity | ⑧⑥ Axiation |
| ㉕ Ancylostoma duodenale | ⑤④ Unicellularity | ⑧⑦ Axiation |
| ㉖ Hook | ⑤⑤ Diffusion | ⑧⑧ Three (2) |
| ㉗ Eucoelom/coelom | ⑤⑥ Excess water | ⑧⑨ Thorax |
| ㉘ Septa | ⑤⑦ Firmness | ⑧⑩ Chitinous cuticle |
| ㉙ Nephridia | ⑤⑧ Swimming | ⑨① denticulation/Hofstadter |
| | ⑤⑨ Sarcodina | ⑨② Infestation & denticulation |
| | ⑥⑩ Ciliophora | ⑨③ paired & jointed |
| | ⑥① Paramecium | ⑨④ jointed & paired |
| | | ⑨⑤ Annelida ⑥⑤ Proctoma |
| | | ⑨⑥ Opisthorhina |
| | | ⑨⑦ Cephalothorax |
| | | ⑨⑧ Gurcan |
| | | ⑨⑨ Sumas |
| | | ⑩① Podula |