

## BIO102 Questions and Answers

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1. **PROTOZOA** is the simplest and most primitive of all animals.
2. An organism with one nuclei is called **MONOMORPHIC**
3. Protozoa have their body divided into **OUTER ECTOPLASM** and **INNER ECTOPLASM**
4. In protozoa digestion occurs intracellularly in the **FOOD VACUOLE**
5. Cytopyge is a permanent pore responsible for carrying out **EXCRETION**
6. Conjugation as a form of sexual reproduction is also known as **HOLOGAMY**
7. Of all the classes belonging to the phylum protozoa, which of the class does not have any locomotory organelles **SPOROZOAN**
8. Diffugia and Arcella are example of **SHELLED OR TESTATE** type of amoeba
9. Which of the following is not an example of a mastigophoran  
(A) entamoeba (B) toxoplasma (C) opalina  
(D) paramecium
10. Flagellum are attached to pellicle in zoomastigophorans to form **UNDULATING MEMBRANE**
11. Organism belonging to class ciliata have a distinct mouth structure called **CYTOSTOME**
12. An organelle used for offence and defence in paramecium is known as **TRICHOCYST**
13. Schizont of plasmodium and other parasite are capable of **PHAGOTROPHY**
14. Engulfing of food particles through phagocytic nutrition is known as **PHAGOTROPHY**
15. Both syngamy and schizogamy occur in

15. Both syngamy and schizogamy occur in which of the following (A) mastigophoran (B) sporozoan (C) ciliata (D) Protozoa
16. In pore bearing species water comes in through the OSTIA and goes out through the **OSCULUM**
17. Organism belonging to phylum porifera have **RADIAL SYMMETRY** or **ASYMMETRY** type of symmetry
18. The most basic body plan of organism belonging to phylum porifera is known as **ASCONOID**
19. The large central cavity of sponges is what is known as **SPONGOCOEL**
20. On feature common to all body plans is the **HOLDFAST**
21. The study of animal parasitic nematodes is called **HELMINTHOLOGY**
22. The study of plant parasitic nematodes is known as **NEMATOLOGY**
23. One major characteristics of nematodes is that they're found in nearly every environment therefore they're known as being **COSMOPOLITAN**
24. A class of phylum nematoda without phasmids are called **ADENOPHOREA** and those with phasmids are known as **SECERNENTEA**
25. Olfactory chemoreceptors present in organism belonging to phylum nematoda are called **AMPHIDS**
26. A condition where there's a cavity between the endoderm and the mesoderm is referred to as **PSEUDOCOELOMATE**
27. Nervous system is hypodermic in nematodes meaning?  
**SITUATED ON THE BODY WALL**
28. The mode of nutrition exhibited among organisms in phylum nematoda is called

28. The mode of nutrition exhibited among organisms in phylum nematoda is called **HOLOZOIC**
29. Sperms of nematodes lacks flagella owing that they exhibit **AMOEBOID** movement
30. In annelids the coelomic fluid separate the body wall from the **ALIMENTARY TRACT**
31. The majority of mesoderm lining the coelom of annelids develops into **MUSCLE**
32. Muscle of the body wall aids locomotion which that of the gut aids **PERISTASIS**
33. The Supra oesophageal ganglia in annelids connected to ventral nerve cord by the **COMMISSURE**
34. Annelids body have two distinct head part called **PROSTOMIUM** and **PERISTOMIUM**
35. The excretory organ found in earthworm is the **NEPHRIDIA**
36. Annelids have definite cuticle secreted by **ECTODERM**
37. **LEECHES** is the only annelid that does not have chaetae of chitin arranged segmentally.
38. The larvae of annelids are typically a **TROCHOPHORE**
39. The largest class of phylum annelida with well differentiated head and parapodia is known as the **POLYCHAETA**
40. The major similarity between oligochaeta and hirudinea is the absence of **PARAPODIA**
41. Errant polychaeta are often regarded as **FREE MOVING POLYCHAETA**
42. Most leech are hermaphroditic but cross fertilize during **COPULATION**
43. The possession of notochord is a major characteristics of phylum **CHORDATA**
44. The skeletal rod in most vertebrates is often



44. The skeletal rod in most vertebrates is often referred to as **NOTOCHORD**

45. The dorsal, single, tubular nerve cord and the anterior end usually enlarge to form the **BRAIN**

46. Pharyngeal pouches in aquatic chordates develops into

### **PHARYNGEAL SILTS**

47. One major example of subphylum cephalochordata is the **AMPHIOXUS - BRANCHIOSTOMA**

48. The class of fish with bone skeleton are known as **OSTEICHTHYES**

49. In aves the scales are modified into **FEATHERS**

50. The simplest group of metazoan is known as the **CNIDARIA**

51. Cnidarians do not have organ rather they're armed with stinging cells called **NEMATOCYSTS**

52. Hydrozoa have two type of body namely the **POLYP** and **MEDUSA**

53. Of the types of body composed of a hydrozoa which is predominant **MEDUSA**

54. The arrangement of tentacles differentiates the scyphozoan from the **CUBOZOA**

55. An organism composed of three fundamental cell layers is said to be **TRIPLOBLASTIC**

56. Platyhelminthes are flatworms because they're **DORSO VENTRALLY FLATTENED**

57. In tapeworm each segment is called **PROGLOTTIDS**

58. The head region of a tapeworm bears the **HOOKS** and **SUCKERS** for attachment to their host

59. The body of tapeworm has three region, the head, neck and the **STROBILA**

60. The foot of organism belonging to phylum mollusca are used for **CREEPING**

60. The foot of organism belonging to phylum mollusca are used for **CREeping**
61. The largest class of molluscs having their shell in one piece is known as the class **GASTROPODA**
62. The anticlockwise rotation of the visceral mass of a gastropod through  $180^\circ$  in relation to the head and foot is known as **TORSION**
63. The state of inactivity is called **AESTIVATION**
64. In snail the shell aperture is closed with the **EPIPHRAGM**
65. The mucus which necessary for lubrication in snail is produced by the **PEDAL GLAND**
66. Snail feeds during the day? Yes/**NO**
67. The haemolymph in snail's circulatory system contains a bluish copper containing pigment called **HAEMOCYANIN**
68. Echinoderms are often known for their **SPINY SKIN**
69. The largest and most successful group of the animal kingdom are the **ARTHROPODS**
70. Growth in arthropods occurs only after **MOULTING ECDYSIS**
71. **ONYCHOPHORA** are regarded as the Missing link between the annelids and the arthropods
72. what is the respiratory organ of scorpion?  
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73. What is the external rigid cell of an arthropod called? **EXOSKELETON**
74. What type of digestive system is present in species of phylum arthropoda?  
**COMPLETE DIGESTION**
75. Arachnids inject poison into their prey, using a structure called? **CHELICERAE**
76. In crustaceans and arachnids \_\_\_\_\_ is the respiratory pigment? **HAEMOCYANIN**
77. Arthropods have compound eyes made of several visual units of **OMMATIDIA**



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78. An example of hemimetabolous and holometabolous insects are **GRASSHOPPER and BUTTERFLIES** respectively.

79. A male and female cockroach can be distinguished by their **ANAL STYLES**

80. Pronounced cephalization is a characteristic of **ARTHROPODA**

81. The main difference between star fishes and brittle star is in the **STRUCTURE OF AMBULACRAL GROOVES**

82. Pedecellariae are modified **SPINES**

83. Aristotle's lantern is a characteristic feature of **SEA URCHINS**

84. Locomotory organ of echinoderms are called **TUBE FEET**

85. Echinoderms are related to chordates by their similarity in the development of **COELEM**

86. Podia contract by forcing water back into **AMPULLA**

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**GASEOUS EXCHANGE AND  
EXCRETION**
88. Tentacles in hydra helps in **LOCOMOTION  
and FOOD CAPTURING**
89. The planula larvae is found in the life history  
of **HYDROZOA, ACTINOZOA and  
SCYPHOZOA**
90. Cnidocytes are used for **OFFENCE and  
DEFENCE** in cnidarian