ELBY: 09042476713

BIO 102

1. **Which of the following does not possess flagellum?**
   (A). Stentor spp (B). Tryponosoma
   (C). Euglena (D). Polysoma spp
2. **Possession of two or more nuclei of different types is type of which group of protozoa?** (A) Mastigophora (B). Sporozoa
   (C). Cillata (D). Sarcodina
3. **The holozoic or saprozoic feeding mastigophoran protozoan belong to the subclass** (A). Phytomastigophora
   (B). Zoomastigophara © Planktomaton (D). None of the above
4. **The protozoan group that was thought to have evolved from the flagellates is** (A). Sporozoa (B). Sarcodina
   (C). Cillata (D). None of the above
5. **The amoeba on gulfs its food using** (A). Oral grova (B). Cytostome ©. Extension of pseudopodia (D). Gullets
6. **The absence of obvious apparent locomotors organelle is synonymous with** (A). Sarcodinas (B). Mastigophorans
   (C). Sporozoans (D). Cillata
7. **The body wall of the ..... isperforated by numerous intercellular process called** (A). Osculum
   (B). Enteron © Ostia (D). Pinnacoderm
8. **The gastric cavity of coelenterate are lined by**
   (A). Pinnacodem cells (B). Choanocyres
   (C). Mesoglea (D). None of the above
9. **Asexual reproduction in sponges is by all except one of the following processes** (A). Budding (B). Branching
   (C). Binary fission (D). Fragmentation
10. **The true sponges belong to the class** (A). Calcarea (B). Hexactinellida (C). Demospongia (D). None of the above

 FOR A PRIVATE TUTOR/INSTRUCTOR IN ANY SUBJECT PLEASE CONTACT MAGIC (07032834137)

Scanned with CamScanner

ELBY: 09042476713

11. **The stinging capsule of the coelenterates is known as**
(A). Nematocyst (B). Enteron
(C). Choanocytes (D). Sporocyst

12. **The somersaulting coelenterate belong to the class** (A). Hydrozoa (B).Scyphozoa ©. Anthozoa (D). None of the above

13. **The absence of a central nervous system in the coelenterate is replaced by** (A). Nerve cells (B). Nerve nets
(C). Nerve organ (D). Nerve bulbs

14. **Coelenterates are diplomatic and radially symmetrical**(A).True (B). False (C). don't know (D). All of the above

15. **The first bilaterally symmetrical animals are** (A). Sponges (B) . Protozoans (C). Cnidarla (D). Platyhelminthes

16. **The Platyhelminthes shares all except one of the characteristics below with higher animal** (A). Cephalization (B). Bilateral symmetry (C). Triploblastic organism (D). Dorso-ventral flattering

17. **The Platyhelminthes are describes as a coelomates but**
(A). they lack mesoderm (B). Mesoderm is solid
(C). Mesoderm is hallow (D) Ectoderm is missing

18. **The problem created by lack of circulatory system in Platyhelminthes is solved by**
(A). Cephalization and dorso-ventral flattering
(B). Dorsovental flattering and small size
(C). Triploblastic organization (D). All of the above

19. **The cell in the following ... cephalization?** (A). True (B). False (C). don't know (D). All of the above

20. **Which of the following...cephalization?** (A). Protozoans (B). Annelids (C). Sponges (D). All of the above

21. **Oviparity is associated with what?** (A). Laying eggs (B). Live larva (C). Microfilaria (D). Adults

22. **Phasmidae is class of nematodes with** (A). No sense organs (B). Additional sense organ ©. Sense organs (D). None

23. **Leeches are blood suck...And belong to the class** (A). Cestoda (B). Hirudinea (C). Trematoda (D). Turbellaria

24. **Clitellum is essential for** (A). Mating (B). Copulation

FOR A PRIVATE TUTOR/INSTRUCTOR IN ANY SUBJECT PLEASE CONTACT MAGIC (07032834337)

Scanned with CamScanner

(C). Fighting (D). Feeding

25. **Natural classification are based on** (A). Ancestor (B). Hypothetic relationship (C). Phylogenetic relationship (D). Common relationship

26. **Numerical taxonomy is** (A). Numerical evaluation of similarity (B). Numerical differentiation of similarity and differences (C). Numerical evaluation of taxomic units (D). Numerical affinities

27. **The study which deals with the principles on which classification is based is known as** (A). Systematic (B). Taxonomy (C). Classification (D). Retrieval system

28. **A species is defined as** (A). Group of organisms which do not differ from one another (B). A group of organism that can interbreed freely with one another ©. A group of organism that interbreed with each other to produce fertile offspring (D). A group of organism that interbreed with each other to produce agile offspring

29. **A n examples of trinomial nomenclature is**
(A). Zonocerus variegates elegans
(B). Locusta migratoria migratorioides
(C). Locusta migratoria migratorides
(D). Zonocerus variegates migratorides

ELBY!
09042476713

30. **Which of the following does not possess flagellum**
(A). Stentor spp (B). Trypanosoma
(C). Euglena (D). Polystoma spp

31. . **Possession of two or more nuclei of difference types is typical of which group of protozoa?** (A).Mastigophora (B). Sporozoa (C). Ciliata (D). Sarcodina

32. **The holozoic of saprozole feeding name sitgohoran proton belong to the subclass** (A). Phytomastigophora (B). Zoomastigpghora ©. Planklomaton (D). None of the above

33. **The protozoan group that was thought to have evolved from the flagellates is** (A). Sporozoa (B). Sarcodina (C). Ciliate (D). None of the above

34. **Amoeba engulfs its food using**(A). Oral grove

 FOR A PRIVATE TUTOR/INSTRUCTOR IN ANY SUBJECT PLEASE CONTACT MAGIC (07032834137)

Scanned with CamScanner

(B). Cytostome (C). Extension of pseudopodia (D). Gullets

35. **...Obviously apparent comotory organelle is synonymous with**
(A). Sarcodinas (B). Mastigophorans
(C). protozoa (D). Ciliate

36. **..Of the sponges is penetrated by numerous intercellular pores called** (A). Osculum (B). Enteron
(C). Ostia (D). Pinnacoderm

ELBY!
09042476713

37. **The gastric cavity of sponges is led by**
(A). Pinnacoderm cell (B). Choanocytes
(C). Mesoglea (D). None of the above

38. **Asexual reproduction in sponges....Are except one of the following processes.** (A). Budding (B). Branching
(C). Binary fission (D). Fragmentation

39. **The true sponge belong to the class** (A). Calcarea
(B). Hexactinellida ©. Demospongia (D). None of the above

40. **The ....Capsule of the celebrated is known as**
(A). Nematocyst (B). Enter on
(C). Coenocytes (D). Sporocys

41. **The ... Somersaulting coelenterate belong to the class**
(A). Hydrozoa (B). Scyphozoan
(C). Anthozoa (D). None of the above

42. **....of a central; nervous item in the coelenterate is replaced by**
(A). Nerve cells (B). Nerve nets
(C). Nerve organ (D). Nerve bulbs

43. **Not valid are diploblastic and initially symmetrical**
(A). True (B). False
(C). don't know (D). All of the above

44. **.....Symmetrical animals are** (A). Sponges (B). Protozoan's
(C). Cnidarians (D). Platy helminthes

45. **.....shares all ex one of the characteristics below with higher Animals** (A). Cephalization (B). Axial symmetry
(C). Triploblastic organism (D). Dorso –ventral flattering

46. **The platy helminthes are describes as acoelomates but**
(A). they lack mesoderm (B). Mesoderm is solid
(C). Mesoderm is hollow (D). Ectoderm is missing

 FOR A PRIVATE TUTOR/INSTRUCTOR IN ANY SUBJECT PLEASE CONTACT MAGIC (07032834137)

Scanned with CamScanner

47. **The problem created by lack of circulatory system in platy helminthes is solved by** (A). Cephalization and dorso-ventral flattering (B). Dorsoventalflattering and small size (C). Triploblastic organization (D). All of the above

48. **The cells in the following... cephalization?** (A). True (B). False ©. don't know (D). All of the above

49. **Which of the following ...cephalization?** (A). Protozoans (B). Annelids (C). Sponges (D). All of the above

50. **Oviparity is associated with what?** (A). Laying eggs (B). Live larvae ©. Microfilaria (D). Adults

51. **Phasmidae is class of nematodes with** (A). No sense organs (B). Additional sense organs ©. Sense organs (D). None of the

52. **Leeches are blood sulk .....And belong to the class** (A). Cestoda (B). Hirudinea (C). Trematoda (D). Turbellaria

ELBY: 09042476

53. **Ciltellium is essential for** (A). Mating (B). Copulation (C). Fighting (D). Feeding

54. **Natural classifications are based on** (A). Ancestor (B). Hypothetic relationship (C). Phylogenetic relationship (D). Common relationship

55. **Numerical taxonomy is** (A). Numerical evaluation of similarity (B). Numerical differentiation of similarity and differences (C). Numerical evaluation of taxonomic units (D). Numerical affinities

56. **The study which deals with the principles on which classification is known as** (A). Systematic (B). Taxonomy (C). Classification (D). Retrieval system

57. **A species is defined as** (A). Group of organisms which do not differ from one another (B). A group of organisms that can interbreed freely with one Another (C). A group of organisms that interbreed with each other to produce fertile offspring (D). A group of organisms that interbreed with each other to produce agile offspring

FOR A PRIVATE TUTOR/INSTRUCTOR IN ANY SUBJECT PLEASE CONTACT MAGIC (07032834137)

Scanned with CamScanner

58. **An example of trinomial amenclature is**
(A). Zonocerus variegatus elegans (B). Locusta migratoria migartoridse ©. Locusta migratoria migraotrides
(D). Zonocerus variegates migratorides

59. **A process whereby the nerves and sense organs are concentrated is the anterior part of the body is** (A). Cephalization (B). Centralization (C). Globalization (D). Brain

60. **...Causes coccidosis in cattle sheep and poultry**
(A). Elimeria (B). Plasmodium
(C). Cnidospera (D). Babesia

61. **Another name for liver fluke is** (A). Taenia saginata
(B). Taenia sodium ©. Trichuris spp (D). Fasciola hepatica

62. **One of this is not a subphylum of thepoda** (A). Chelicorate
(B). Uniramia (C). Cnidospera (D). Crustacean

63. **The first walking leg of the ....is modified to form**
(A). Swimmwrot (B). Chela
(C). Web (D). Claw

64. **This is an example at an artopo with four walking legs**
(A). Ticks (B). Beetles
(C). Moths (D). Ant

ELBY:
09042476713

65. **The common cockroach belong to with odor**
(A). Dictyophera (B). Collembola
(C). Ephemeroptera (D). Odonnia

66. **The notochord in vertebrate is...by spinal column** (A). May be (B). don't know (C). False (D). True

67. **The act naming organism by a ... adopted system is**
(A). Nomenclature (B). Texanum
(C). Systematic (D). Classification

68. **The method of naming plants and animal species scientifically is**
(A). Systematic (B). Nomenclature
(C). Classification (D). Taxonomy

69. **The prominent phase in the life cycle of jellyfishes is**
(A). Amoeboid (B). Hydroid
(C). phyla (D). Polypoid

70. **The largest and the most inclusive categories are the**
(A). Phylum (B). Family

FOR A PRIVATE TUTOR/INSTRUCTOR IN ANY SUBJECT PLEASE CONTACT MAGIC (07032834337)

Scanned with CamScanner

ELBY: 09042476713

(C). Genus (D). Kingdom

71. **The layer between epidermis and.. in cnidarian is**
(A). Phylum (B). Species
(C). Genus (D). Kingdom

72. **The layer between epidermis and strodermis in cnidaria is**
(A). Mesoglea (B). Mesoderm
(C). Ephemeroptera (D). Endoderm

73. **A cnidarians with 2 body forms and ... alternation of**
(A). Jelly fishes (B). Sea
(C). Hydra (D). Obelia

74. **Arthropods do not have one of this characteristic**
(A). Segmentation (B). Mantle cavity
(C). Cutile (D). Jointed appendages

75. **The process of growth in arthropod is known as**
(A). Jointed foot (B). Unjointed food
(C). with leg (D). without leg

76. **The term arthropod is used to describe animals with**
(A) Jointed foot (B) Unjointed food
(C) With legs (D) Without legs

77. **The term "cephalothorax" in crustaceans describes what?**
(A). Fusion of head and first thoracic segment
(B). Chephalix and thorax (C). Head and thorax
(D). Fusion of ...and thorax

78. **Ante ....is** (A). Excretory organ (B). Reproductive organ (C). Digestive organ (D). Sensory organ

79. **Spiracles are organ of**
(A). Respiration (B). Digestion
(C). Reproduction (D). Excretion

80. **Ascaris spp belongs to order**(A).

81. **..are described according to possession and position of**
(A). Mouth (B). Sense organ
(C). Intestine (D). Cavity

82. **... Is the vector of sleeping sickness in man?**
(A). Simulium sp (B). Anopheles sp
(C). Zonocerus sp (D). GlosSina sp

83. **What do flatworms use for excretion?**

 FOR A PRIVATE TUTOR/INSTRUCTOR IN ANY SUBJECT PLEASE CONTACT MAGIC

Scanned with CamScanner

(A). Green glands (B). Vacuole
(C). Flame cells (D). Malphigian tubules

84. **A platy helminthes that is free living and predaceous is**
(A). Dugesia sp (B). Fasciola sp
(C). Taenia sp (D). Ascans sp

85. **A stages is life cycles of fasciola sp that infect snail is**
(A). Redia (B). Cercaia
(C). Sporocyst (D). Miracidium

86. **The common house fly belong to which order**
(A). Hemiptera (B). Coleoptera
(C). Lepidoptera (D). Diptera

87. **Principle excretory product of sponges is**
(A). Nitric acid (B). Uric acid
(C). Nitrogen gas (D). Ammonia

88. **The molluscs have .... Part body plan** (A). 3
(B). 5 (C). 2 (D). 4

89. **The radula is an organ that bears what** (A). Hair
(B). Teeth (C). Muscle (D). Nerve

90. **This is not a member of phylum mollusks** (A). Oysters
(B). Clams (C). Snails (D). Fish

91. **This is not member of the ...Cephalopoda** (A). Cuttle fish
(B). Squid (C). Crab (D). Octopus

92. **The class Gastropoda uses ...organ for locomotion** (A).
Tentacle (B). Foot ©. Shell (D). None

93. **The Arthropods has ...subphyla** (A). 3 (B). 5 ©. 2 (D). 4

94. **The exoskeleton of arthropod is made from**
(A). Fat (B). Protein
(C). Poly saccharide (D). Water

95. **The crustacean appendages is biramoas meaning what**
(A). Unsegmented appendage (B). Two segmented appendages
(C). One branched appendages (D). Two branched appendages

96. **This is not member of the ...Arthropod a**
(A). Millipede (B). Cockroach
(C). Crab (D). Octopus

97. **In arthropods the nerve....** (A). Dorsal (B). Ventral
(C). Bilateral (D). All of the above

98. **The echinoderm consist of**

ELBY: 09042476712

Scanned with CamScanner

(A). Starfish (B). Sand dollar
(C). B…Lester (D). All of the above

99. **The opening on the aboral face is called** (A). Madreporite (B). Mouth (C). Muscular system (D). None

100. **All echinoderms are** (A). Marine (B). Fresh water (C). Salt water (D). None

101. **Starfish belongs to the class**
(A). Crinoidea (B). Holothuroidea
(C). Ophiuroidea (D). Asteroid

102. **The echinoderm posses what symmetry as larva**
(A). Radial (B). Bilateral
(C). Dorso (D). None

ELBY!
09042476712

103. **Replaced the notocho… of vertebrates**
(A). Tail (B). Spinal column
(C). Axis (D). Atlas

104. **Bony fishes belong to class**
(A). Elasmobranch (B). Holocoprolic
(C). Chondricthyes (D). Oseiteichthys

105. **The following are used by tropical amphibians for respiration except** (A). Gula. (B). Gills ©. Lungs (D). Skin

106. **Crocodiles have …cham hear** (A). 4 (B). 3 ©. 2 (D). 1

107. **…Are members of …squamata** (A). Turtles (B). Alligators (C). Lizard (D). Crocodiles

108. **In term of the thermoregulation amphibians are**
(A). Ectothermic (B). Endothermic
(C). Poikoithermic (D). Nomoithermic

109. **In addition to lungs… are used by bird for respiration**
(A). Gills (B). Air sac
(C). Skin (D). Trachea

110. **The egg laying mammals are** (A). Theria (B). Prototheria (C). Chiroptera (D). Catarea

111. **….Are members of order primate** (A). Whales (B). Anteaters (C). Apes (D). Rats

112. **A member of order chiroptera is** (A). Bats (B). Apes (C). Wolves (D). Zebra

113. **Birds have… body divisions** (A). 6 (B). 5 (C). 4 (D). 3

 FOR A PRIVATE TUTOR/INSTRUCTOR IN ANY SUBJECT PLEASE CONTACT MAGIC (07032834137)

Scanned with CamScanner

114. **The kinds of teeth present on both jaws of mammals are called**
(A). Biphodont (B). Diphyodont
(C). Triphodont (D). Monophodont

115. **...protects reptiles against desiccation or injury** (A). Moist
(B). Tought skin ©. Smooth skin (D). Thin skin

116. **Salamanders and news are good at member of order.....**
(A). Gymnophiona (B). Annra
(C). Urodele (D). Phychocepholia

117. **Which of the following is not a class in the phylum protozoa?**
(A). Sarcodina (B). Cilia
(C). Trematoda (D). Mastigophara

118. **Trypanosoma species belong to which of the mastigophora Group** (A). Phytomastigphora (B). Aquamstigophora
(C). Zoomastigphora (D). Haematomastigophra

119. **All the following are plant like protozoan except**
(A). Ceratium (B). Opalina
(C). Polytoma (D). Peranema

ELBY!
09042476713

120. **The unstable body form in Amoeba prate s : due to lack of**
(A). Cell membrane (B). Cuticle
(C). Ryiol pellicle (D). Cell wall

121. **An important structure for classification of protozoan is**
(A). Size (B). Reproductive structure
(C). Locomotory organ (D). Protective structure

122. **In the phylum protozoa, possession of two or more nuclei of two difference types is a characteristic of which class**
(A). Sarcodina (B). Trematoda
(C). Cilia (D). Class mastigophora

123. **The malaria parasites belong to which of these phylum**
(A). Phylum protozoa (B). Phylum porifera
(C). Phylum coelentera (D). Phylum platy helminthes

124. **The absence of external locomotory organelle is a characteristic of which of these protozoan group** (A). Sarcodinas (B).Glia
(C). Trematodes (D). Sporozoan

125. **The sporozoans are exclusively parasites** (A). True
(B). False (C). Don't (D). Not sure

126. **Pomiferas are not unicellular organism** (A). True
(B). False (C). Don't (D). Not sure

TUTOR/INSTRUCTOR IN ANY SUBJECT PLEASE CONTACT MAGIC (07032834137)

Scanned with CamScanner

127. **Which of these is non- mobile?** (A). Mastigophorans (B). Sutges (C). Cillates (D). Sarcodinas

128. **Cavity of the sponges is lined with** (A). Matoyst cells (B). Euspongia cells (C). Choanocyts cells (D). Silica cells

129. **Respiration of sponges is due to the presence of**
(A). Mastigophorans (B). Trypanosomes
(C). Choanocytes (D). Symbion

130. **The asexual reproductive bodies of the sponges is called**
(A). Gemmules (B). Spicules
(C). Sycon (D). Choanaocytes

131. **The principal opening to the sponge body is known as**
(A). Gastric cavity (B). Osculum
(C). Ostla (D). Masoglea

ELBY!
09042476712

132. **Hydra belong to which of the following phyla**
(A). Protozoa (B). Coelenterates
(C). Porifera (D). Platy helminthes

133. **The study which deals with the principles on which a classification is based is known as** (A). Systematics (B). Taxonomy (C). Classification (D). Retrieved system

134. **A species is defined as**
(A). A group of organism which do not differ from one another
(B). A group of organism that can interbreed freely with one another
(C). A group of organisms that interbreed with each another to produce fertile offspring
(D). A group of organism that interbreed with each other to produce agile offspring

135. **An example of trinomial nomenclature is**
(A). Zoncoerus variegates elegans (B). Locusta migratorides migratoride (C).Locusta migratorides migratoride
(D). Zonocerus variegates variega

136. **The Swedish naturalist carolus lineatus lived between**
(A). 1809-1882 (B). 1708-1777
(C). 1707-1778 (D). 1706-1978

137. **Natural classifications are based on**
(A). Distinct close similarities
(B). Hypothetical phylem… Relationship

Scanned with CamScanner

(C). Identifiable characters (D).the organisms can interbreed

138. **All these are example of international code of nomenclature except** (A). International code for nomenclatures of botanical Nomenclature (B). International code for nomenclature of cultivated plants ©. International code for nomenclature of domesticated Animals (D).International code for zoological nomenclature

139. **All of these are important in classification of animal except**
(A). Ecology (B). Biochemical similarities
(C). Biochemistry (D). Electrophoresis

140. **Cytotaxonomy- is a class of taxonomy that is based on**
(A). Genetical inter-relationship
(B). Observable similarities and differences

ELBY: 09042476711

141. **Porifera means** (A). Pore-bearing animal (B). Particle nearing animal ©. Pouring animal (D). All of the above

142. **The numerous perforations of sponge's body surfaces is called**
(A). Osculum (B). Ostia
(C). Pinnacoderm (D). Choanoderm

143. **The sponges are very unrespective** (A). True (B). False
(C). don't know (D). Maybe

144. **Coelenterates are all aqua... mostly found in** (A). Fresh water (B). Marine (C). Pond (D). Well-water

145. **Coelenterates share all but one characteristic with the sponges**
(A). Radial symmetry (B). Sac-like
(C). Aquatic (D). Parasitic

146. **Hydra belongs to which of the following phyla** (A). Protozoa (B). Porifera ©. Coelenterate(D). Platy helminthes

147. **The main internal cavity of the coelenterates is the** (A). Enteron (B). Coelom (C). Month (D). Spongocoele

148. **The exclusively free living platy helminthes belong to the class**
(A). Cestoda (B). Turbelleria
(C). Tremotoda (D). Ciliata

149. **Platy helminthes are acoelometres** (A). True (B). False
(C). don't know (D). Maybe

150. **All but one of the following is a characteristic that made its first appearance in the platy helminthes**
(A). Cephalization (B). Bilateral symmetry
(C). Absence of coelom (D). Triploblastic organization

Scanned with CamScanner

151. **The flukes belong to which of the Classes**
(A). Class turbellaria (B). Class trematoda
(C). Class cestoda (D). Class anthozoa

152. **Small intermediate host is necessary for transmission of**
(A). Fasciola spp (B). Tania spp
(C). Obelia spp (D). Hydra spp

153. **Which of the following helminthes is not leaf like?**
(A). Paragonimus spp (B). Planaria
(C). Schistosoma spp (D). Taenia spp

154. **Microvilli on the cuticle of tapeworm is to**
(A). Prevent-host digestion (B). Increase surface area for absorption (C). Attacking the host (D). for reproduction

155. **Eggs of the tapeworm are stored in the** (A). Immature proglottids (B). Mature proglottids (C). Gravid proglottids (D). None of the above

156. **Chelicera are founds** (A).-Crustaceans (B). Arachnids
(C). Insecta (D). Myriapoda

157. **A process whereby the nerves and sense organs are concentrated is the anterior part of the lady is**
(A). Cepalization (B). Centralization
(C). Globalization (D). Brain

ELBY!
09042476

158. **..Causes coccidosis in cattle sheep and poultry**
(A). Elimaria (B). Plasmodium
(C). Cnidospera (D). Babesia

159. **Another name for liver fluke is** (A). Taenioa saginata (B). Taenia sodium (C). Trichuris spp (D). Fisciola hepatica

160. **One of this not a subphylum of the poda**
(A). Chelicorate (B). Uniramia
(C). None of the above (D). Crustacean

161. **The first walking leg of the .... Is modified to form**
(A). Swimm wrot (B). Chela
(C). Web (D). Claw

162. **This is an example at an arthropod with four walking legs**
(A). Ticks (B). Beetles
(C). Moths (D). Ant

The common cockroach belong to with
(B). Collemola (C). Ephemeroptera

Scanned with CamScanner

ELBY!
09042476713

164. **The notochord in vertebrate is ...by spinal system is** (A). Maybe (B). don't know (C). False (D). True

165. **The act of naming organism by a ... adopted system is**
(A). Nomenclature (B). Texanum
(C). Systematic (D). Classification

166. **The method of naming plants and animal species scientifically is**
(A). Systematic (B). Nomenclature
(C). Classification (D). Taxonomy

167. **The prominent phase in the life cycle of jellyfishes is**
(A). Ameoboid (B). Hydroid (C). (D). Polypoid

168. **The largest and the most inclusive categories are the**
(A). Phylem (B).Family (C).Genus (D). Kingdom

169. **The layer between epidemis and ..... In cnidarian is**
(A). Phylem (B). Family
(C). Genus (D). Kingdom

170. **The layer between epidermis and strodermis in cnidaria is**
(A). Mesoglea (B). Mesoderm (C). (D). Endoderm

171. **A cnidarians with 2 body forms and ....alternation of**
(A). Jelly fishes (B). Sea ©. Hydra (D). Obelia

172. **Arthropods do not have one of this characteristic**
(A). Segmentation (B). Mantle cavity
(C). Cutile (D). Obelia

173. **The process of growth in arthropod is known as** (A). Cleavage
(B). Mitosis (C). Metaphorosis (D). Moulting

174. **The term arthropod is used to described animal with**
(A). Jointed foot (B). Unjointed food
(C). with leg (D). without leg

175. **The term "cephalothorax" in crustaceans describes what?**
(A). Fusion of head and first thoracic segment
(B). Chephalix and thorax (C). Head and thorax
(D). Fusion of...and thorax

176. **Ante....is** (A). Excretory organ (B). Reproductive organ
(C). Digestive organ (D). Excretion

177. **Spiracles are organ of** (A). Respiration (B). Digestion
(C). Reproduction (D). Excretion

178. **Ascaris sp belongs to order** (A). Spanidia (B). Spongylida
(C). Rhabidilis (D). Asrandela

FOR A PRIVATE TUTOR/INSTRUCTOR IN ANY SUBJECT PLEASE CONTACT MAGIC (07032834137)

Scanned with CamScanner

ELBY: 09042476713

179. **....Are described according to possession and position of .**
(A). Mouth (B). Sense organ
(C). Intestine (D). Cavity

180. **..Is the vector of sleeping sickness in man?** (A) Simulium sp (B). Anopheles sp (C).Zonocerus sp (D).Glossing sp

181. **What do flatworms use for excretion?** (A) Green glands (B). Vacuole (C). Flame cells (D).Maltphipgian tubules

182. **A Platyhelminthes that is free living and predaceous is**
(A). Dugesia sp (B). Fasciola sp
(C). Taenia sp (D). Ascans sp

183. **A stage is life cycle of fasciola sp that infect snail is** (A). Redia (B). Cercaria © Sporocyst (D) Miracidium

184. **The common house fly belong to which order** (A) Hemiptera (B) Coleoptera © Lepidoptera (D) Diptera

185. **Principle excretory product of sponges is** (A). Urea (B). Uric acid (C). Nitrogen gas (D). Ammonia

186. **Animals of phylum platy helminthes show**
(a). Tube within tube body plan (b) .Blind sac body plan
(c). All parasitic forms (d). All diploblastic animal

187. **Alimentary canal is absent in the animal of class**
(a). Cestoda (b). Apoda
(C). Gastropoda (D). Arachuida

188. **Cetoda have** (a). Numerous proglotlida (b). Ribbon like body (c). A scolex with sockets and hooks (d). All of the above

189. **Digestive system is altogether absent in** (a). Turbellaria (b). Trematoda (c). Cestoda(d). None of the above

190. **Platy helminthes are** (a). Acoelomate (b). Haemocoelomate (c). Coelomate (d). Pseudo coelomate

191. **Turdellarians are** (a). Reseal (b). Able to reproduce asexually ©. Characterized by direct development (d). All of the above

192. **In platy helminthes, the excretory organs are** (a). Nephridia (b). Solenocytes (c).Nephrons (d). Archaeocytes

193. **The parenchyma cells found in members of phylum platy helminthes originate from** (a). Ectoderm(b). Mesoderm (c). Endoderm (d). All three germ layers.

194. **An excretory structure that is typically found in planarian is**
(a). Flame cell (b). Nephron

Scanned with CamScanner

(c). Nephridium (d). Malpighian tubule

195. **Which class of Platyhelminthes is exclusively endoparasite of gut?** (a). Turbellaria (b). Cestoda (c). Trematoda (d). Sporozoa.

196. **Which of the following is free living?** (a). Tubularia (b). Trebellaria (c).Cestoda (d). Trematoda

197. **The interineciate host of schistosoma is** (a). Snail (b). Mosquito (c). Housefly (d). None

198. **Schistosoma is a parasite found in** (a).Snail (b). Intestine (c). Liver (d). Blood.

199. **Secondary host of schistosoma is** (a). Culex (b). Man (c). Snail (d). Anopheles

200. **in schistosoma the gynaecophoric can is contains** (a). Male organism (b). Female organism (c). Larva form (d). Eggs

ELBY: 09042476711

201. **Unlike other trematodes Schistosoma haematobium is dioecious and** (a). The larger male retains the small ternihle in its gynecophoric canal and all live in portal vein (b). the larger female retains the small male in its gynecophotic canal and all live in portal vein ©. Males are seen in public plexuses and females in portal vein (d). Males are seen in portal vein and females in pubic plexuses

202. **The intermediate host of S. japonicum is** (a). Oncomelania (b). Planorbis (c). Bulinus (d). None of these

203. **The disease in man caused by infection of bladder-worm is known as** (a). Schistosomiasis (b). CysticerCosis (c). Taeniasis (d). Enterobiasis

204. **Trenmatodes are usually described as** (a). Blood-flukes (b). Flukes (c). Worms (d). Flatworms

205. **Regeneration can be best described as** (a). Removal of unwanted parts (b). Replacement of lost parts ©. Deformation of lost parts (d).Rehealing of a wound.

206. **Spines are seen in the cuticle of** (a). Planaria (b). Taenia (c). Echinococcus (d). Fasciola

207. **Flatworms are characterized by presence of** (a). Protonephridia or flame cells (b). Renette cells (c). Canal (d). Nephridia

208. **A digestive system is absent in** (a). Turbellaria (b). Ascaris

PRIVATE TUTOR/INSTRUCTOR IN ANY SUBJECT PLEASE CONTACT MAGIC (07032834137)

Scanned with CamScanner

ELBY: 09042476713

(c). Taerlia (d). Schistosoma.

209. **Sporocyst is found in** (a). Sponge (b). Fasciola (c). Hydra (d). All the above

210. **Anaerobic respiration is likely to occur in** (a). Earthworms (b). Tapeworms (c). Flatworms (d) Echinoderms

211. **Liver fluke belongs to class** (a). Trematods (b). Nematoda (c). Turbellaria (d). Cestoda.

212. **Cercaria is found in the life cycle of** (a). Taenia (b). Fasciola (c). Ascaris (d). Flanaila

213. **Parasitic animals have well developed** (a). Respiration (b). Reproductive (c). Digestive system (d). Nervous system

214. **Common feature among tapeworm their fluke and planarian is that all are** (a). Segmented (b). Found in night (c). Coelomates (d). Flat

215. **Echinococcus is generally known as** (a). P.g tapeworm (b). Sheep tapeworm ©. Man tapeworm (d) Dog tapeworm

216. **Intestinal fluke is** (a) Fasciola hepullia (b). Fasciola giganlica (c). Fasciola buski (d) All the above

217. **Who has suggested the name platy helminthes?** (a). Robert Grant (b). Leuctra ©. Gegenbaur (d). von Seybold

218. **Classification of flatworm is based on** (a). Mode of life (b). presence of (c). Body coverage (d). All the above

219. **Psendomeiamerism is food in** (a). Fascicled (b). Tuenia (c). planaria (d). Ascaric

220. **Eyes are present in** (a). Dugesia (b). Iaenia (c). Foseciala (d). All the above

221. **In Nematodes, coelom is** A. True coelom B. Schizocoel C. Pseudocei D. Haemocoei

222. **Which of the following process is common in Nematoda and Arthropoda?** A. Respiration B. Moulting C. Excreation D. Synthesis

223. **Roundworms differ from flatworms in having** A. Flame cell B. Pseudocoelom C. Segmented body D. Ventral nerve cord

224. **The common name of nematodes round worm refers to** A. Body remains rounded B. In male, posterior end of the body is rounded C. Cross section of the body is round

Scanned with CamScanner

ELBY: 09042476713

D. In body wall only circular muscles are present

225. **The body organization of nematodes is**
A. At tissue grade B. At tissue organ grade
C. At organ system grade D. At pseudocoelomate grade

226. **Most nematodes are parasites but some are free living also. The free living nematode among living is the following** A. Wuchereria bancrofti B. Loa loa C. Dracunculus mediensis D. Rhabditis

227. **The scientific name of pinworm or seat worm is** A. Trichinella B.Enterobius C. ancyiostoma D. Wuchereria

228. **Which of the following pair is correctly matched?** A. Loa loa- Eye worm B. Enterobius vermicularis- Pin worm C. Dracunculus mediensis- Pin worm D. Ancylostoma duodenale- Filaria worm

229. **Infection of Enterobius to man is by** A. Inoculation B. Contamination C. Piercing D. None

230. **The scientific name of whipworm is** A. Trichuris B. Enterobius C. Loa loa D. Trichinella spiralis

231. **Pseudocoelom is present in** A. Aschelminthes B. Plathelminthes C. Coelenterata D. Annelida

232. **Organ system grade of body organization is present in**
A. Porifera B. Platyhelminthes
C. Aschelminthes D. Coelenterata

233. In Rotifera, the sense organs are A. Eye spot B. Antennae C. Statocyst and eye spot D. Eye spot and Antennae

234. **Development in Gastrotricha is** A. Direct B. Indirect C. Parthenogenetic D. Regenerative

235. **One of these is known as hair worms** A. Routera B. Kinorhyncha C. Nematomorpha D. Nematoda

236. **Juvenile parasite in grasshopper and other insects belongs to**
A. Rotifera B. Kinorhyncha
C. Nematoda D. Nematomorpha

237. **Digestive system present complete with muscular pharynx and glands is present in** A. Nematoda B. Nematomorpha C. Kinorthyncha D. Gastrotricha

238. **Digestive system with a grinding mastax is present in animal of phylum.** A. Rotifera B. Gastrotricha C. Kinorhyncha D. Nematomorph

FOR A PRIVATE TUTOR/INSTRUCTOR IN ANY SUBJECT PLEASE CONTACT MAGIC (07032834337)

Scanned with CamScanner

ANSWERS TO BIO102

1. D- Stentor, trypanosome and Euglena all posses flagellum (plus Flagella) except polysoma spp.
2. C- Ciliata e.g. paramecium posses both mega nucleus and micron nucleus.
3. B- Zoomastigophpra exhibits holozoic mode of nutrition (I.e dependent on ready-made food) which is animal like characteristic.eg trypanosome
4. C 5. C - The pseudopodia (false feet) is organelle of locomotion as well as engulfing of food particles
6. C- Sporozoana have no locomotory extensions are PARASITIC. Their motile stage move by bending creeping and usually have an apical complex at their anterior end.eg plasmodium.
7. C- Ostia is found in sponges (and it is a numerous perforated spores)
8. C - Chanocyten hineo the gastric cavity of coelenterates e.g. hydra
9. B 10. A
11. A - Coelenterates e.g. hydra posse nematocysts (stinging cell) which contains poison used to paralyze prey before in gestion the firkins produces paralysis substance attacking the lipoproteins of the nerve cell membrane of the prey
12. A- Hydra belongs to the class Hydrozoa and moves by floating .gliding and somersaulting
13. B- Nerviest in caelentraten perform the function of C.N.S which helps in co-ordination of the organism
14. A- Coelenterates in adult form are generally radially symmetrical. That is, their body parts are arranged around central axis.
15. D- Platy helminthes are soft bodied, bilaterally Simmental, invertebrate's animals commonly called flatworms.
16. A- Cephalization is absent in flatworms
17. B 18. B 19. Not valid (Question not valid)
20. B. Annelids, due to the fact that to possess sense organ, nervous system concentered to from a dissent have
21. A. Oviparity involving laying of eggs e.g. Ares
. Viviparity –involves giving birth to young, one alive. e.g. mammal
Ovoviviparity –involves eggs being hatched inside the body e.g

Scanned with CamScanner

22. C- Plasmids refers to Nematodes with sense organ
23. B- All the other answers are class is of platy helminthes which are Turbelleria, Trematoda and cestoda
24. B- Cinellium : is a thickened and not segmented section of the body wall near the head in earthworm and leaves that Secretes a viscid sac in were eggs are deposited.
25. C 26. B- Numerical taxonomy can be expressed mathematically.
27. B- Taxonomy: a science that describe identify and classify organism
28. C 29. A 30. D 31. :Cirata (macronucleus & micronucleus
32. B 33. C. Crireta 34. C.- Amoeba engulf is food uSing extension of pseudopodia
35. Both Crirecta and mastigophoran look a to coming
36. C- organ are nemeses pore found or the sponges (purified)
37. D 38. B 39. A (Calcarca are the true sponges)
40. Not a valid but if the question was right the answer would be Nematocyst.
41. A - Hydrozoa is a clan that consists Hydra and obelia which moves by somersaulting, gliding e.t.c.
42. B 43. Not valid question 44. Option C (crudarian)
45. D 46. A 47. B - Do so ventral flattering and small size solve the problem created by lack of circularly system.
48. Wrong question 49. Arevids posses cephalization l.e a distinct head
50. A. -laying eggs Oviparity only involves laying egg.
51. C 52. B: Hirudinea are leeches which are blood sucking. 53. B
54. C 55. B 56. B - Taxonomy deal with classification
57. C - Spears interbreed to produce fertile all sending however some animal of deterrent species make to produce all spring however infertile e.g. donkey horse: mull
58. B 59. A 60. A 61. D :fasciola hepatica 62. Incomplete Question
63. B 64. B 65. A 66. Question not clear 67. A 68. B 69. D
70. D 71. A 72. Option not complete 73. C 74. B: Arthopoda means jointed foot 75. D 76. A 77. D 78. D 79. A 80. Incomplete question 81. Incomplete question
82. D: tse tse fly belong to the family of glossinidae e.g. glossina palpalis,glosSina morsiteri etc 83. C 84. A 85. D- Miracidium is the free living stage of the parasite the miracidium is injected by the snail intermediate host the main snail for the parasite are onchomelania
86. D 87. uric acid,nitrogen gas or ammonic
88. A : Mollusca has 3 body parts

ELBY!
09042476713

 FOR A PRIVATE TUTOR/INSTRUCTOR IN ANY SUBJECT PLEASE CONTACT MAGIC (07032834137)

Scanned with CamScanner

89. B
90. D
91. D
92. B
93. D
94. C
95. D
96. C
97. C
98. D
99. A
100. A
101. A
102. B
103. A
104. D
105. A
106. B
107. A
108. C
109. A
110. A
111. C
112. A
113. A
114. A
115. B
116. A
117. C
118. C
119. A
120. C
121. A
122. C
123. A
124. D
125. A
126. A
127. B
128. C
129. A
130. A
131. B
132. B
133. B
134. C
135. A
136. A
137. A
138. A
139. D
140. A
141. A
142. B
143. A
144. A
145. D
146. C
147. A
148. B
149. A
150. A
151. B
152. A
153. D
154. B
155. C
156. B
157. A
158. A
159. D
160. A
161. A
162. A
163. A
164. A
165. B
166. A
167. A
168. D
169. A
170. A
171. A
172. B
173. D
174. A
175. A
176. A
177. A
178. A
179. A
180. D
181. C
182. A
183. D
184. D
185. A
186. A
187. D
188. C
189. A
190. D
191. A
192. B
193. A
194. B
195. B
196. A
197. D
198. B
199. B
200. B
201. D
202. D
203. B
204. B
205. A
206. A
207. C
208. C
209. D
210. A
211. A
212. B
213. D
214. D
215. D
216. A
217. A
218. D
219. A
220. A
221. Option C
222. Option C
223. Option B
224. Option C
225. Option C
226. Option D
227. Option B
228. Option A
229. Option B
230. Option A
231. Option A
232. Option C
233. Option D
234. Option D
235. Option C
236. Option D
237. Option A
238. Option A

ELBY:
09042476713

Scanned with CamScanner