Immature proglottids of Taenia solium have:

Testes but no ovaries

Ovaries but not testes

Vitelline follicles and shell gland but no other glands

Uterus but neither ovarics nor testes

Testes but no ovaries

The correct answer is "Testes but no ovaries" because immature proglottids of Taenia solium initially have male reproductive structures (testes) but not female reproductive structures (ovaries).

Which one of the following insects lays eggs in water?

Butterfly

Dragon fly

Sand fly

Housefly

Dragon fly

"Dragonfly" is the correct answer because they lay their eggs in or near water, with aquatic larval stages. Butterflies lay eggs on plants, sand flies prefer damp areas, and houseflies lay eggs in organic materials like garbage or food. Dragonflies are unique in choosing water for egg-laying, distinguishing them from the others.

First indication of physiological division of labor in frog appears at:

Egg stage

Blastula stage

Gastrula stage

External gill stage at tadpole

Gastrula stage

The first indication of physiological division of labor in a frog appears at the "Gastrula stage" because it is when the three primary germ layers form, leading to the specialization of cells and tissues with specific functions, marking the onset of physiological division of labor.

What is the female counter part of prostate gland in the male?

Bartholin's gland

Uterus

Clitoris

Nephrotoxic

Bartholin's gland

Bartholin's glands, also known as the greater vestibular glands, are located on either side of the vaginal opening in females. Similar to the prostate gland in males, Bartholin's glands secrete fluids that contribute to sexual function and lubrication during sexual activity.

What is common in earthworm and man?

Ammonotelic

Ureotelic

Uricotelic

Nephrotelic

Ureotelic

Both earthworms and humans excrete nitrogenous waste primarily in the form of urea, which is characteristic of ureotelic organisms. This is in contrast to ammonotelic organisms that excrete ammonia and uricotelic organisms that excrete uric acid as their primary nitrogenous waste product.

Merkel's discs and Meissner's corpuscles are found in the:

skin of frog

Skin of mammals

skin of toad

skin of rabbit

skin of mammals

Merkel's discs and Meissner's corpuscles are found in the "Skin of mammals." These sensory receptors are responsible for detecting touch and pressure sensations in the skin of mammals, including humans. They are essential for the perception of tactile stimuli.

Blood fluke is:

Schistosoma

Paragonimus

Dracunculus

Wuchereria

Schistosoma

Schistosoma is a type of blood fluke that causes a parasitic infection known as schistosomiasis in humans. It is a significant health concern in parts of Africa, Asia, and South America.

In Paramecium,the oral groove leads ventrally and posteriorly as a tubular structure called:

Blepharoplasty

Water tube

Vestibule

Radial canal

Vestibule

In Paramecium, the oral groove leads ventrally and posteriorly as a tubular structure called the "Vestibule."

The vasa efferentia in frog open into:

Cloaca

Bidder's canal

Glomerulus

Collecting duct

Bidder's canal

The vasa efferentia in frogs open into "Bidder's canal" because it serves as a collecting duct for sperm, facilitating their transfer from the testes to the cloaca during mating.

Peyer's patches found in small intestine are:

Glandular tissues

Lymphatic tissues

Nervous tissue

Epithelial tissues

Lymphatic tissues

Peyer's patches are collections of lymphatic tissue found in the mucosa of the small intestine. These lymphatic tissues are essential components of the gut-associated lymphoid tissue (GALT) and play a crucial role in immune responses within the digestive system, particularly in defending against pathogens and antigens that enter through the gastrointestinal tract. Therefore, Peyer's patches are classified as lymphatic tissues.●

Resemblances between different organisms with different genotypes due to common adaptation indicates:

Convergent evolution

Divergent evolution

Retrogressive evolution

Microevolution.

Correct answer :Convergent evolution

The resemblances between different organisms with different genotypes due to common adaptation indicate "Convergent evolution." This phenomenon occurs when unrelated species independently evolve similar traits or characteristics in response to similar environmental conditions or selective pressures, demonstrating the power of natural selection in shaping organisms' adaptations.

The number of vertebrae in human body is:

28

30

33

37

33

The number of vertebrae in the human body is "33" in most cases. However, some individuals may have variations, which can result in a range of 32 to 34 vertebrae.

In mammals, mammary glands are modified form of:

Sweat glands

Sebaceous glands

Thymus glands

Meibomian glands

Sweat glands

In mammals, mammary glands are derived from modified sweat glands. Over the course of evolution, these sweat glands underwent specialized changes to produce milk, which is essential for nourishing offspring. This adaptation allowed for the development of lactation, a hallmark feature of mammalian reproduction.

Gemmule formation is the means of reproduction in:

Porifera

Coelenterata

Arthropoda

Annelida

Porifera

"Gemmule formation" is a means of reproduction found in Porifera, which are also known as sponges. Gemmules are specialized reproductive structures that allow sponges to survive harsh environmental conditions and eventually develop into new sponge individuals when conditions become favorable again.

All enzymes are ingredient of:

Vitamins

Fats

Proteins

Sugar

Proteins

All enzymes are ingredients of "Proteins." Enzymes are biological molecules, specifically proteins, that function as catalysts to speed up chemical reactions in living organisms. They play a crucial role in various biochemical processes in the body