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

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.

Vermiform appendix is a part of:
Nervous system
Digestive system

Vascular system
Reproductive system
Digestive system

The vermiform appendix is a part of the "Digestive system." It is a small, tubular structure located at the junction of the small and large intestines and is considered a vestigial organ in humans, meaning it has a limited or no function in the modern human digestive process.

Movement of earthworm against the soil surface is:
Positive Geotaxis
Negative geotaxis
Menotaxis
Mnemotaxis
Positive Geotaxis

The movement of an earthworm against the soil surface is an example of "Positive Geotaxis." Earthworms typically move in the direction of gravity, which means they move downward into the soil. This behavior helps them burrow and find shelter from light and potential predators.

Golden age of Dinosaurs was during:
Paleozoic
Mesozoic
Cenozoic
Archeozoic
Mesozoic

The "Golden age of Dinosaurs" occurred during the "Mesozoic" era. Dinosaurs thrived and diversified during the Mesozoic era, which is often referred to as the Age of Dinosaurs, and it is divided into three periods: the Triassic, Jurassic, and Cretaceous periods.

Transitional epithelium is found in:
Larynx
Vcin
Kidney
Ureter
Ureter

Transitional epithelium is a type of tissue that lines the urinary bladder, ureters, and parts of the urethra. It is characterized by its ability to stretch and change shape, which is important for accommodating the varying volume of urine in the urinary system.

How many daughter Paramecia are formed in a process of conjugation at a time?
2
4
8
16
8

During conjugation in Paramecia, two Paramecia exchange genetic material by temporarily joining together. Each Paramecium divides its micronucleus into four haploid nuclei, and then two of these nuclei from each Paramecium are exchanged. This exchange results in the formation of eight new, genetically diverse daughter Paramecia, each with a combination of genetic material from both parental Paramecia.

The type of dentition in frog is:
Heterodont
Homodont

Pleurodont
Thecodont
Homodont

Frogs have a set of homodont teeth, meaning that all of their teeth are of the same shape and size. They use their teeth primarily for holding onto prey, as they swallow their food whole rather than chewing it.

Pseudocelom is found in:
Arthropoda
Annelida
Aschelminthes
Mollusca
Aschelminthes

Pseudocoelom is found in "Aschelminthes," which is a phylum that includes roundworms (nematodes) and related organisms. Pseudocoelom is a body cavity that is not entirely lined by mesoderm, and it is a characteristic feature of this phylum.

The endocrine part of the pancreas is known as:
Crypts of Lieberkuhn
Islets of Langerhans
Peyer's patches
Acini
Islets of Langerhans

The endocrine part of the pancreas is known as the "Islets of Langerhans." These islets contain cells that secrete hormones, including insulin and glucagon, which play a crucial role in regulating blood sugar levels and metabolism.

A structure which persists as a useless relic of an ancestral condition is called as:
Atavistic
Vestigial
Ontogenetic
Essential
Vestigial

A structure that persists as a useless relic of an ancestral condition is called "Vestigial." Vestigial structures are remnants of organs or features that had a function in an ancestor but have lost their original purpose over the course of evolution.

Polymorphism is a characteristic of the phylum:
Annelida
Coelenterata
Porifera
Protozoa
Coelenterata

Polymorphism is a characteristic of the phylum "Coelenterata," which is now more commonly referred to as Cnidaria. Polymorphism in Cnidarians refers to the presence of different types of individuals within the same species, each with distinct forms and functions, such as polyps and medusae in jellyfish.

In internal ear sensory patches are situated in:
Membranous labyrinth

Cochlea

Stapedial plate

Fenestra ovalis

Membranous labyrinth

The sensory patches in the inner ear are situated in the "Membranous labyrinth." These sensory structures, such as the hair cells responsible for hearing and balance, are found within the membranous labyrinth, which is a fluid-filled structure located within the bony labyrinth of the inner ear.