

B.Sc. ZOOLOGY
FIRST SEMESTER [SPECIAL REPEAT]
NON-CHORDATES-I: PROTISTA TO PSEUDOCELOMATES
BSZ-101

SET
A

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

(Objective)

Time: 30 mins.

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

- Sucker is absent in:
 - Turbellaria
 - Trematoda
 - Cestodia
 - All
- The number of ciliated rows present in Ctenophorans are _____.
 - 4
 - 6
 - 8
 - 9
- The smallest Taxon is:
 - Class
 - Order
 - Genus
 - Species
- Trematoda are usually described:
 - Blood flukes
 - Flukes
 - Worms
 - Flatworms
- The body cavity or coelom originates from the splitting of the mesoderm is called:
 - Schizocoelom
 - Enterocoelom
 - Pseudocoelom
 - None of the above
- Which of the following class of protozoa does not generally contain contractile vacuole?
 - Ciliata
 - Rhizopoda
 - Flagellata
 - Sporozoa
- Flame cells are the excretory structures for:
 - Annelida
 - Coelenterates
 - Platyhelminthes
 - Echinodermata
- Protozoa are classified on the basis of:
 - Locomotory organelle
 - Shape
 - Number of nuclei
 - Size
- Which of the following protozoans show bioluminescence?
 - Opaline
 - Noctiluca
 - Paramecium
 - Entamoeba
- Acoelomates are characterized by:
 - The absence of brain
 - A solid body without a cavity surrounding internal organs
 - A coelom that is not completely lined with mesoderm
 - The absence of mesoderm

11. Which among these is the most developed canal system of Poriferans?
 - a. Sycon
 - b. Leucon
 - c. Ascon
 - d. Scypha
12. In which category of spicules does calthrops falls into?
 - a. Tetraxon
 - b. Monaxon
 - c. Polyaxon
 - d. Triaxon
13. What kind of symmetry is exhibited by Cnidarians?
 - a. Spherical
 - b. Radial
 - c. Bilateral
 - d. Biradial
14. What class of sponges has siliceous spicules?
 - a. Hexactinellida
 - b. Calcarea
 - c. Desmospongiae
 - d. Scyphozoa
15. How many species are known to be included in Class Seisonidea?
 - a. Two
 - b. Three
 - c. Four
 - d. Five
16. Which is the largest coral reef in the world?
 - a. Great barrier reef
 - b. Pulley ridge reef
 - c. Ghe Raja Ampat islands
 - d. Bahamas barrier reef
17. Select the creeping ctenophore from the following:
 - a. *Ctenoplana*
 - b. *Miracidium*
 - c. *Deiopea*
 - d. *Hormiphora*
18. What is the function of Nectophore?
 - a. Swimming
 - b. Protection
 - c. Nutrition
 - d. Bearing gonads
19. A fan of ciliated tentacles around the mouth present in:
 - a. Schizocoelous coelomate
 - b. Pseudocoelomate
 - c. Acoelomate
 - d. Lophophorate coelomate
20. Ctenophorans are commonly referred to as _____.
 - a. Flatworms
 - b. Comb Jellies
 - c. Sea anemone
 - d. Cnidaria

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(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hr. 30 mins.

Marks : 50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

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|---|--------|
| 1. What is coelom? Explain about different types of coelom with diagram. | 2+8=10 |
| 2. Write about locomotion in protozoa. Why Protozoans are important? | 7+3=10 |
| 3. What are spongin fibres? Comment on its structure and growth. | 5+5=10 |
| 4. Differentiate Ctenophora from other Coelentrates. What are the functions of comb plates? | 7+3=10 |
| 5. Classify Ctenophora giving characters and examples of each group and discuss its affinities. | 7+3=10 |
| 6. What is cryptobiosis? Elaborate on its significance in rotifers. | 3+7=10 |
| 7. Explain elaborately the life cycle of <i>Fasciola hepatica</i> with labelled diagram. | 10 |
| 8. What is Polymorphism? Explain the various types with suitable examples and diagrams. | 3+7=10 |

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