INTRODUCTION & PHYLUM - PROTOZOA

`1. The term “phylum” in taxonomy was given by –
(1) John Ray (2) G.L. Cuvier
(3) C.Linnaeus (4) Lamark

2. Animal which have a well marked digestive cavity are put under -
(1) Parazoa (2) Enterozoa
(3) Metazoa (4) Bryozoa

3. The class of phylum protozoa to which Nacotiluca belongs is
(1) Rhizopoda (2) Sporozoa
(3) Mastigophora (4) Ciliate

4. The cell anus is some protozonans is knows as
(1) Cytopharynx (2) Cutostome
(3) Cytoproct (4) Peristome

5. In which of the following the nuclear dimorphism is seen -
(1) Entamoeba (2) Leishmania
(3) Trypanosoma (4) Paramoecium

6. The term “new systematics” was introduced by
(1) Adolf engler (2) Bentham
(3) Julian Huxley (4) Linneaus

7. Class sporozoa of phylum protozoa is characterised by
(1) Flagella (2) Cillina
(3) Parasitism (4) None

8. The vector for causing sleeping sickness in man is
(1) House fly (2) Mosquito
(3) Tse-tse fly (4) Butter fly

9. Which of the protozoan is considered as connecting link between plants and animals
(1) Enamoeba (2) Paramoecium
(3) Euglena (4) Monocystis

10. In which of the following classes locomotory organs are absent
(1) Rhizopoda (2) Sporozoa
(3) Suctoria (4) Mastigophora

11. Pick the odd pair out
(1) Monera - eukaryote
(2) Pprifera : chonocytes
(3) Coelenterata : nematocyst
(4) Annelida : matamerism

12. Who divided animals into Enaima & Anaima
(1) Aristotle (2) Linnaeus
(3) Curvier (4) Lamarck

13. Proterospongia is a connecting link between
(1) Protozoa and prorifera
(2) Profera and coelenterata
(3) Protozoa and annelida
(4) Porifera and annelida

14. In protostomia blastopore form
(1) mouth (2) Anus
(3) Both (4) None

15. Slipper animalcule is
(1) Entamoeba (2) Paramoecium
(3) Giardia (4) Euglena

16. Holophytic nutrition is found is one of the following
(1) Amoeba (2) Paramoecium
(3) Hydra (4) Euglena

17. Mixotrophic nutrition occurs in
(1) Entamoeba (2) Paramoecium
(3) Giardia (4) Euglena

18. One of the following is shelled protozoan
(1) Eliphidium (2) Noctiluca
(3) Trichonympha (4) Giardia

19. Which of the protozoan is considered as the connective link between Rhizopoda & Flagellata classes
(1) Mastigamoeba (2) Noctiluca
(3) Trypanosoma (4) Ceratidium

20. The active protozoa are unable to live in
(1) Moist place (2) Dry place
(3) Marine water (4) Fresh water

21. The class of phylum Protozoa in which nutrition is most varied is
(1) Sporozoa (2) Rhizopoda
(3) Mastigophora (4) Ciliata

22. **Trapanosoma** which causes sleeping sickness in men belongs to class
(1) sporozoa (2) Rhizopoda
(3) Mstigophora (4) Ciliate

23. Based on body organisation animals are grouped in to
(1) protozoa an metazoa
(2) Protozoa and parazoa
(3) Eumetazoa and parazoa
(4) Parazoa & metazoa

24. Which of the following act for protection of body (defensive) in some protozoa
(1) Nematocysts (2) Statocysts
(3) Lasso cells (4) Trichocyst

25. Asexual reproduction in glafellates usually occurs by the proccess of
(1) Binary fission
(2) Simple fission
(3) Longitudinal binary fission
(4) None of the above

26. Contractile vacuole is mostly present in which protozoans.
(1) Marine protozoa (2) Parasitic protozoa
(3) Fresh water protozoa (4) All of the above

27. Binomial nomenclature of organism was introduced by
(1) Aristotle (2) Theophratus
(3) Darwing (4) Linnaeus

28. An example of biolumnicent protozoan in
(1) Noctiluca (2) Ceratium
(3) Both (1) & (2) (4) None of these

29. "Chagas-disease" in man is caused by
(1) Trypanosoma gambiense
(2) T.cruzi
(3) T.equinum
(4) T.brueci

30. Kala zar disease in man in caused by
(1) Leishmania donovani
(2) Trypanosoma gambiense
(3) Trypanosoma cruzi
(4) Giardia

31. Vaginities or Leucorrhoe disease in female is caused by
(1) Trichmonas vaginalis (2) Trichonympha
(3) Noctiluca (4) Giardia

32. "Bell-animalcule" or "pedicillate protozoan" is
(1) Vorticella (2) Didinium
(3) Nyctotherus (4) Arcineta

33. The outer most lose sheath on the body of protozon is known as
(1) Lorica house
(2) Endoskeleton
(3) Pellicle
(4) None of these

34. The word "Acellular" was given by
(1) Dobell (2) H.J. clarck
(3) Leder mullar (4) Linnaeus

35. Which character is not found in the animals of class ciliata
(1) Ciliary locomotion
(2) Autotrophic nutrition
(3) Dimorphic nuclei
(4) Sexual reproduction

36. An edoparasitic animal without organelles of locomotion should be placed in class
(1) Sracodina (2) Flagellata
(3) Sporozoa (4) Ciliata

37. Which group of animals belongs to class sporozoa
(1) Plasmodium & Monocystis
(2) Entamoeba & Paramoecium
(3) Euglena & Noctiluca
(4) Plasmodium & Vorticlella

38. Which of the following pair is correctly matched
(1) **Leishmania** - kala azar
(2) **Giardia -** sleeping sickness
(3) **Entamoeba -** Malaria
(4) **Plasmodium** Dysentry

39. Reproduction in **Paramoecium** is controlled by
(1) Macronucleus (2) Micronucleus
(3) Both (4) None

40. **Paramoecium** divides by
(1) Transverse binary fission
(2) Longitudinal binary fission
(3) Both (4) None

41. One of the following disease is caused by Protozoans
(1) Malaria (2) Typhoid
(3) Tetanus (4) Yellow fever

42. **Trypanosoma gambines** is found parasite on human body in
(1) Blood
(2) Bone marrow
(3) Cerebro spinal fluid
(4) Blood & cerebrospinal fluid

43. One of the following is polymorphic
(1) Taenia solium (2) Trypanosoma
(3) Paramoecium (4) Entamoeba

44. Which of the following is phtotrophic flagellate
(1) Entamoeba (2) Paramoecium
(3) Euglena (4) Vorticella

45. Which is the locomotary organs of class suctoria
(1) Pseudopodia (2) Flagellum
(3) Cilia (4) Tentacles

46. "Sleeping sickenss" is due to bite of
(1) Sand fly (2) Tse tse fly
(3) Bed-bug (4) white fly

47. The cell mouth in some protozoans in known as
(1) cytoproct (2) cytostome
(3) peristome (4) cytopharynx

48. Pellicle is the covering of
(1) Paramoecium (2) Plasmodium
(3) Monocystis (4) all of three

49. When Paramoecium was subjected to X-ray its macronucleus degenerate and one of the following stopped.
(1) Locomotion, digestin, osmoregulation
(2) Reproduction, digestion locomotion
(3) Reproduction, Locomotion, osmoregulation
(4) Reproduction, osmoregualtion

50. Contractile vacuole is not found in
(1) Plasmodium (2) Monocystis
(3) Both (1) & (2) (4) Amoeba

51. One of the following is intra- cellular parasite
(1) Plasmodium (2) Ancylostoma
(3) Mosquito (4) Entamoeba

52. What is correct is following
(1) Amoeba pseudo podia
(2) Plasmodium cilia
(3) Euglena cilia
(4) Paramoecium - flagella

53. "Chaos" is also known as
(1) yellow amoeba
(2) Giant amoeba
(3) Parasitic amoeba
(4) No amoeba

54. Filopodia are found in
(1) Amoeba (2) Euglypha
(3) Polystomella (4) None

55. One of the following is correct with two characters
(1) Amoeba - contractile vascuole & pseudopodia
(2) Paramoecium - cilia & cyclosis
(3) Trypanosoma - undulating membrane & flagella
(4) All the above

56. Mode of nutrition is **Paramoecium** is
(1) Holophytic (2) Holozoic
(3) Saprophitic (4) Saprozoic

57. Term "Vertebrate and invertebrate" and given by
(1) Joan - ray (2) Linneaus
(3) Lamark (4) Leucart

58. Most complex ptorozoans are
(1) Ciliates (2) Flagellates
(3) Rhizopodes (4) Sporozoans

59. Most simplest protozoans are
(1) Ciliates (2) Flagellates
(3) Rhizopodes (4) Sporozoans

60. The "sun animalcules" come under the group
(1) Foraminifera (2) Heliozoa
(3) Radiolaria (4) Testaea

61. Indicate the correct arrangement in increasing manner of the following taxonoic group
(1) Family, class order, phylum
(2) Genus, family order, class, phylum
(3) order, family genus, class
(4) Species, order, family, class

62. Texas fever in cattles in caused by
(1) Babesia (2) Monocystis
(3) Plasmodium (4) Giardia

63. Which protozoans is harmful to sericulture
(1) Babesia (2) Monocystis
(3) Nosema (4) Plasmodium

PHYLUM - POR IFERA

64. Sponges are characterized by -
(1) Amoeboid cells (2) Choanocytes cells
(3) Pigmented cells (4) Gland cells

65. In sponges the food is stored in
(1) Trophocytes (2) Desmocytes
(3) Archeocytes (4) Thesocytes

66. Which on of the sponge part corresponds to the mouth of other animals
(1) Osculum (2) incurrent canal
(3) Ostia (4) Excurrent canal

67. Bath sponge is common name of -
(1) Spongilla (2) Euspongia
(3) Euplectella (4) Leucosolenia

68. Classification of porifera is based up on
(1) Spicules (2) Canal system
(3) Amoebocytes cells (4) Nutrition

69. Which of the following animals is marine
(1) Amoeba (2) Hydra
(3) Sycon (4) Pheretima

70. Cellular grade organisation is found in
(1) Helminthes (2) Coelenterata
(3) Profera (4) All of these

71. Porifera has
(1) water vascular system
(2) Canal system
(3) Haemo coelomic system
(4) None

72. Paragastric cavity is related with
(1) Sponge (2) Coelenterata
(3) Nematodes (4) All

73. Asexual reproductive structures of most perifera are called
(1) Gemmules
(2) Paren cymula
(3) Amphiblastula
(4) Sterogastrula

74. Sponges are
(1) All fresh water
(2) All marine
(3) Fresh water as well as marine
(4) Very few fresh water, and mostly marine

75. Spicules and amoebocytes in a sponge occur in its
(1) Pinacoderm (2) Choanoderm
(3) Mesenchyma (4) Spongocoel

76. A sponge can be distinguished from other metazoan animals by the presence of -
(1) Marine habitat (2) Choanocytes
(3) Intra cellular digestion (4) Endoskeleton

77. Collared flagellated cells of sponges are known as
(1) Pinacocytes (2) Chonocytes
(3) Scleroblasts (4) Myocytes

78. Gemmules in sponges are helpful in
(1) Digestion
(2) Asexual reproduction
(3) Sexual reproduction
(4) Conserving water

79. The glass sponge **Euplectell** belong to class
(1) Demopongiae (2) Hexactinellida
(3) Calcarea (4) Hydrozoa

80. Skeleton of the class demospongia may be composed of
(1) Calcareous specules
(2) Silicious spicules
(3) Spongin fibres
(4) Both sponging fibres and silicious spicules

81. Which of the following cell of a sponge serve to maintain a water current in its body
(1) Myocytes
(2) Chromocytes
(3) Pinacocytes
(4) Choanocytes

82. The choanocytes lining the spongocoel are embryologically
(1) Endodermal in origin
(2) Ectodermial inorigin
(3) Mesodermal in origin
(4) Cuticular in origin

83. The middle layer of the body wall of porifera is
(1) Mesenchyme (2) Mesoderm
(3) Mesogloea (4) Mesentry

84. Which of the following cells of porifera act like interstitial cells of coelenterata
(1) Pinacocytes (2) Choanocytes
(3) Collenocytes (4) Archeocytes

85. Which ameobocytes of sponge is reponsible to form endoskeleton
(1) Scleroblast cells (2) Archaeocytes
(3) Collenocytes (4) Chromocytes

86. On the basis of which character sponges were included under animal kingdom
(1) Endoskeleton of spicules
(2) Porous body
(3) Great power of regeneration
(4) Continuous in coming and out going water current

87. if a food particle is place near the osculum of a sponge then it will
(1) Be thrown away
(2) Be ingested
(3) Rotate round osculum
(4) Be ingested first and then thrown out through ostia

88. The cells of porifera which help is sexual reproduction are called
(1) Myocytes (2) Porocytes
(3) Archeocytes (4) Chromocytes

89. Larval form found in sponges ins
(1) Ascon (2) Sycon
(3) Leucon (4) None of these

91. The gametes in sponges develop form
(1) Ameobocytes (2) Archeocytes
(3) Choanocytes (4) Myocytes

92. Pigmented amoebocytes are
(1) Chromocytes (2) Chlorocytes
(3) Thesocytes (4) Sclerocytes

93. Osculum is lined by
(1) Myoctyes cells (2) Pinacocytes cells
(3) Collar Cells (4) None of the above

94. Leucon type canal system is found in
(1) Sycon (2) Leucosolenia
(3) Spongilla (4) All of the above

95. One of the following is correct
(1) All sponges are motile
(2) Few are motile and rest are sessile
(3) Few are sessile and rest re motile
(4) All sponges are sessile

96. The flagellated larva of Leucosolenia is known as
(1) Planula (2) Parenchymula
(3) Hydrula (4) Ephyra

97. "Spongocoel" is also knows as
(1) Para gastric cavity
(2)Gastrovascular cavity
(3) Water vascular cavity
(4) Coelentreron

98. Fertilization in **Leucosolenia** is
(1) Cross & internal
(2) Self & External
(3) Self & internal
(4) Cross & External

99. Boring sponge is
(1) Cliona (2) Spongilla
(3) Euspongia (4) Hyalonema

100. Fringe of Monoaxon spicules is found around the
(1) Ostia (2) Osculum
(3) Procyte (4) Apopyle

101. Which of the following animals was given as a wedding gift in Japan, as symbiolizing the idea, till death as do part :
(1) Hyalonema (2) Euplectella
(3) Sycon (4) Euspongia

102. Which is following is correct match
(1) Pheronema - Bowl sponge
(2) Hyalonema - Glass rope sponge
(3) Euspongia - Mermaids gloves
(4) Cliona - Boring sponge

PHYLUM - COELENTERATA

103.Hydra is a coelenterate because it has
(1) Tentacles (2) Mesogloea
(3) Coelentron and cnidoblast (4)Hypostome

104."Portuguese man of war" is
(1) Soldier of world war I
(2) Protuguese
(3) A sponge
(4) A polymorphic, colonial coelenterata

105. True jelly fishes belongs to the class
(1) Both anthozoa and syphozoa
(2) Hydrozoa
(3) Anthozoa
(4) Scypozoa

106. Which one of the following diploblastic
(1) **Pennatual** (2) **Paramoecium**
(3) **Polystomella** (4) **Entamoeba**

107. Diploblastic acoelomate condition is found in
(1) Planaria (2) Ascaris
(3) Rotifer (4) Sea anemone

108. Term "Cnidaria" is given
(1) Hatschek (2) Lamarck
(3) Curvier (4) Linnaeus

109. Organ pipe coral is
(1) Astaraea (2) Tubipora
(3) Fungia (4) Meandrina

110. Which one of the following is Coelenterate
(1) Sea cow (2) Sea cucumber
(3) Sea fan (4) Sean horse

111. In the members of class scyphozoa
(1) Polyp stage is well developed
(2) Polyp stage is reduced
(3) Medusa stage is absent
(4) Medsa stage is reduced

112. Fresh water Coelenterates occur in which class
(1) Hydrozoa
(2) Scyphozoa
(3) Anthozoa
(4) All of the above

113. The function of datcylzoid in a polymorphic colony of coelenterate is
(1) Locomotion (2) Offence & defence
(3) Reproduction (4) Nutrition

114. Medusa with velum is characteristic of class
(1) Syphozoa (2) Actinozoa
(3) Anthozoa (4) Hydrozoa

115. Medusa without velum is characteristic of class
(1) Scyphozoa (2) Actinozoa
(3) Anthozoa (4) Hydrozoa

116. Phylum Coelenarate has remained at which level of body organisation
(1) Cellular level (2) Cell-tissue grade
(3) Tissue organ level
(4) Tissue organ & system level

117."Sea pen" & sea fan" are marine
(1) Hydrozonas (2) Anthozoans
(3) Mollusca (4) Fishes

118."Corals" belongs to the phylum
(1) Porofera (2) Coelenterata
(3) Mollusca (4) Echinodermata

119. Anemons belongs to class
(1) Demospongiae (2) Calcaria
(3) Anthozoa (4) Hydrozoa

120."Polymorphism" is well marked in the members of class
(1) Anthozoa (2) Scyphozoa
(3) Sporozoa (4) Hydrozoa

121. Medusa stage is not found in the members of class
(1) Hydrozoa (2) Scyphozoa
(3) Sporozoa (4) Anthozoa

122. The true diploblastic animals belong to
(1) Coelenterata & ctenophora
(2) Cnidaria & porifera
(3) Annelida & Nema toda
(4) Porifera & protozoa

123. Radially symmetrical diploblastic animals with cnidoblasts in which polymorphism is evident belong to
(1) Hydrozoa (2) Scyphozoa
(3) Anthozoa (4) Ciliophora

124. Great barrier reef is found in
(1) Australia (2) Austra
(3) Shri lanka (4) All

125. Which one of the coelenterates does not exhibit polymorphism
(1) Pysalia (poruguese man of war)
(2) Obelia (Marine Polyp)
(3) Hydar (fresh water polyp)
(4) Millipora (stinging coral)

126. Coelentaon is divided in compartments in
(1) Anthozoans (2) Hydrozoans
(3) Scyphozoans (4) None

127. Hydranth is
(1) Poly of Obelia
(2) Medusa of Obelia
(3) Blasto style of Obelia
(4) None of the above

128.A radially symmetrical diploblastic animal is
(1) Round worm (2) Earth worm
(3) Liver Fluke (4) Hydra

PHYLUM - CTENOPHORA, PLATYHELMINTHES, NEMATODA AND ANNELIDA

129.A mature proglottid of **Taenia** is one which has
(1) Only female reproductive organs
(2) Both female and male reproductive organs
(3) Only eggs and degenerated reproductive organs
(4) Hexacanth embryos.

130. The gravid proglottids having fertilized eggs in uterus of Tape worm are regularly detached, this process is known as
(1) Aplysis (2) Proliferation
(3) Strobilation (4) Topolysis

131. Filaria worm is
(1) Trichuris
(2) Wauchereria bancrofti
(3) Ascaris lumbricoides
(4) Ancylostoma

132. Annelids are
(1) Radially symmetrical
(2) Externally segmented
(3) Triploblastic (4) Pseudocoelomate

133. Animals showing metameric segmentation are
(1) Porifera (2) Annelids
(3) Tape – worms (4) Namethelmithes

134. The free living platyhelmithes belongs to
(1) Turbellaria (2) Cestoda
(3) Tremotod
(4) Tremotoda and cestoda

135. Elephantiasis is caused by
(1) Trichinella (2) Desmoscolex
(3) Enterobius (4) Wuchereria

136. Which of the following, endoparasite of man is viviparous?
(1) Ascaris (2) Wuchereria
(3) Raenia (4) Dracunculus

137. Animals in which clitellum always presents, belong to which class of Annelida
(1) Polycheta (2) Oligecheta
(3) Hirudinea (4) Archiannelida

138. Body cavity in members of Annelida are
(1) Schizocoel (2) Pseudocoel
(3) Enterocoel (4) Body cavity absent

139. Animals of which phylum exhibit “tube within tube” structure
(1) Coelenterata (2) Platyhelminthes
(3) Cestoda (4) Annelida

140. In which animals the male always occurs inside female
(1) Tubifex (2) Bonellia
(3) Pontobdella (4) Protodrillus

141. In animals of which class, the number of body segments is definite
(1) Oligechaeta (2) Hirudinea
(3) Polycheata (4) None of these

142.Aphrodite, commonly knows as “sea mouse” is an
(1) Annelid (2) Mollusc
(3) Insect (4) Mammals

143. Tapeworm gets nutrition in the alimantery canal of vertebrates :
(1) By absorbing liquid food through generally body surface
(2) By suckers
(3) Both
(4) None

144. Flat worms are at -
(1) Organs grade (2) Tissue grade
(3) cellular grade (4) None

145. Whose body remains segmented?
(1) Porifera (2) Coelenterata
(3) Mollusca (4) None

146. Which animal do not posses larval stage in its life cycle
(1) Ascaris (2) Frog
(3) Taenia (4) Pheritema

147. Tape worm with only two or three proglottids
(1) Taenia solum (2) Moniezia
(3) Taenia saginata (4) Echonococus

148. Blood fluke is
(1) opisthorchis (2) Schistosoma
(3) Fasciola (4) None

149. Ascaris is
(1) Radially symmetrical
(2) Bilaterally symmetrical
(3) Asymmetrical
(4) None

150. One of the following is not hermaphrodite
(1) Earthworm (2) Leach
(3) Taenia (4) Ascaris

151. One of the following is commonly known as “whipworm”
(1) **Oxyuris** (2) **Trichuris**
(3) **Wauchereria** (4) None

152. One of the following is not Annelid
(1) Pheretima (2) Hirudinaria
(3) Uretyphlus (4) Aphrodite

153. Parapodia are locomotary in function is
(1) Scolopnedra
(2) Nereis
(3) Centipede
(4) Earth worm

154. Planaria, liver fluke and **Taenia** are
(1) Flat worms (2) Parasites
(3) Segmeneted (4) None

155. True Coelom has evolved for the first time is
(1) Arthopoda (2) Mollusca
(3) Annelida (4) Platyhelminthes

156. Platyhelmithes are
(1) Diploblastic, radially symmetriacal and coelomate
(2) Diploblastic, radially, symmetrical and aceolomate
(3) Triploblastic, bilaterally symmetrical and aceolomate
(4) Triploblastic, bilaterally symmetrical and pseudocoelomate

157.A polychaete is defferentiated from oligochaete on the basis of
(1) Absence of clitellum
(2) Presence of distinct head
(3) Presence of parapodia
(4) All of the above

158. In polychaetes the nature of setae is
(1) Numerous
(2) Single in each segment
(3) Occur in bundles
(4) Remains fused

159.“Centum” is commonly called
(1) Benu’s flower bascekt
(2) Brain coral
(3) Venu’s girdle or belt
(4) Deed man’s fingers

160. Ctenophores exhibit
(1) Radial symmetry
(2) Asymmetry
(3) Biradial symmetry
(4) Bilateral symmetry

161. The characteristic larva of Ctenophora is
(1) Cydippid
(2) Veliger
(3) Nauplius
(4) Trochophore

162. Liver fluke belongs to the class
(1) Trematoda (2) cestoda
(3) Nematoda (4) Polychaeta

163. Which of the following cells are missing in Acnidarian
(1) Interstitial cells (2) Reproductive cells
(3) Stinging (4) Secretory cells

164. Platyhelminthes contain both free living as well as parasitic animals in which class
(1) Cestoda (2) Trematoda
(3) Turbellaria (4) None of these

165. Proteonephiridia of fresh water platyhelminthes help in
(1) Exretion & osmoregulation
(2) Nutrition & excretion
(3) Reproducing & respiration
(4) Secretion & nutrition

166.Planaria are included under the class
(1) Trematoda (2) Turbellaria
(3) Cestoda (4) Nematoda

167. The common Indian cattle leech belongs to the genus
(1) Arenicola (2) Hirudinaria
(3) Megascolex (4) Pontobdella

168. Saliva of leeches contain as anticoagulant called
(1) Heparin (2) Histamine
(3) Hirudin (4) Haematin

169. Schistosoma (Human blood fluke) belongs to the class
(1) Trematoda (2) Turbellaria
(3) Cestoda (4) Ctenophora

170. Which of the following is not an aquatic oligochaete
(1) Pheretima (2) Tubifex
(3) Dero (4) Nais

171. Which of the following is an Annelids
(1) sea horse (2) sea mouse
(3) sea cow (4) sea pen

172.'Botryoidal tissue' occurs in
(1) Hirudinaria (2) Lumbricus
(3) Aphrodite (4) Chaetopterus

173. An example of class polychaeta is
(1) Nereis
(2) Pheretima
(3) Hirudinaria
(4) All of the above

174."Comb jellies" or "Sea Walnuts" belong to the phylum.
(1) Coelenterata (2) Ctenophora
(3) Mollusca (4) Echinodermata

175. Which of the following group of animal contain rhabdites in their cellular and ciliated epidermis.
(1) Turbellaria (2)Cestoda
(3) Trematoda (4) Nematoda

176. The characteristic feature of Ctenophora is
(1) "presence of eight comb plates for locomotion".
(2) Absence of nematocysts
(3) Presence of Colloblasts or lasso cells on the tentacles for capturing food
(4) All of the above

177. Hooked embryo is found in
(1) Fasciola (2) Dugesia
(3) Taenia (4) All of the above

178. An example of blood fluke is
(1) **Polystomum**
(2) **Paramphistomum**
(3) **Schistosoma**
(4) **Paragonimus**

179. Which of the following is an example of Etenophora
(1) **Beroe & Cestum**
(2) **Ctenoplana**
(3) **Pleurobrachia** (4) All of the above

180. Which one of the following has mesoderm but no coelom
(1) Flat worm (2) Earth worm
(3) Round worm (4) Hirudo

181. Excretory organs of **Toenia** are
(1) Flame cells
(2) Solenocyted
(3) Protonephridia
(4) All of the above

182. Excretion in most Annelids take place by
(1) Kidneys (2) Flame cells
(3) Nephridia (4) Ciliated funnel

183. In Annelids formation of larva is usually absent but when present the larva is called
(1) Tadpole
(2) Planula
(3) Trochopore
(4) Ephyra

184. Which of the following has not been correctly classified
(1) Oligochaeta - ***Pheretima***
(2) Polychaeta - ***Chaetopterus***
(3) Hirudinea - ***Pontobdella***
(4) Demospongia - ***Euplectella***

185. Which of the following is pseudo coelomate animal
(1) Whip – worm (2) Sand-worm
(3) Flat- worm (4) Tape worm

186. Which of the following is miss-matched
(1) ***Trichuris -*** whip worm
(2) ***Loa-loa*** - eye worm
(3) ***Ancylostoma -*** pin worm
(4) ***Ascaris -*** found worm

187. Largest Earth worm is
(1) ***Pheretima*** (2) ***Lumbricus***
(3) ***Megascolex*** (4) ***Dravida***

188. Secondary external annulation occurs in
(1) Leech (2) Earthworm
(3) ***Taenia*** (4) ***Fasciola***

189. Term "Ctenophora" was given by
(1) Robert grant (2) Gold fux
(3) Gagenbaur (4) Echscboltx

190. Lasso cells are present in
(1) Coelenterata (2) Ctenophora
(3) Profera (4) Protozoa

191.“Beroe” is commonly called
(1) Swimminy eye of cat
(2) Brain coral
(3) Dead man's fingers
(4) Venu's girdle

192. Characteristic feature of class cestoda is
(1) Hooked embryo
(2) Externally segmented body
(3) Absence of alimatray canal
(4) All of the above

193. Find out true statement for Leeches
(1) They are unsegmented animals
(2) They are all endoparasite
(3) In them coelom is reduced
(4) They are found in sea water fresh water and moist soil

194.Taenia solium & Taenia saginata belongs to
(1) Turbellaria
(2) Trematoda
(3) Cestoda
(4) Nematoda

195. Only parasitic forms are found in
(1) Trubellaria
(2) Crustacea
(3) Oligochaeta
(4) Cestoda

196. Division of phylum Annelida into oligochaeta & polychaeta is mainly based up on the arrangement of
(1) Nephridia (2) Setae
(3) Appendages (4) Clitellum

197. Which of the following is correctly matched
(1) **Aurelia -** sun jelly
(2) **Cynanea -** jelly - fish
(3) **Velella -** little sail
(4) **Taenia saginata -** pork tape worm

198.Fasciola hepatica causes
(1) Liver rot in sheep
(2) Bleeding in intestine
(3) Anaemia in man
(4) None of the above

199. Cestodes have
(1) A ribbon like flate body
(2) A scolex with suckers and hooks
(3) Numerous proglottids in the body
(4) All of the above

200. The correct sequence of various larvae in Live fluke is
(1) Miracidium, sprocyst, cercaria, redia
(2) Miracidium sprocyst, Redia, cercaria
(3) Sporocyts, Redia, Miracidium, Cercaria
(4) Cercaria, sprocyst, Redia, Miracidium

201. Larval from of ***Fosciala hepatica*** which penetrates snail is
(1) Hexacanth
(2) Miracidium
(3) Cysticercus
(4) Cercaria

202. Bladder worm (Cysticercus) is the larva of
(1) **Planaria** (2) Tape worm
(3) Round worm (4) None

203.Taenia solum has
(1) Mouth and anus both
(2) Only mouth present but no anus
(3) Only anus present but no mouth
(4) Mouth and anus both are absent

204. Correct sequence in **Taenia** is
(1) Onchosphere, Bladderworm, Cysticercus
(2) Cyticercus, Miracidium, Bladder, worm
(3) Sporocyst, Miracidium,onchosphere
(4) Hexacanth, cysticercus, sporocyst

205. Self fertilization is found in
(1) ***Planaria*** (2) ***Faenia***
(3) 1 & 2 Both (4) ***Fasciola***

206. Planaria also known as
(1) ***Dugesia*** (2) Blood fluke
(3) Dog tape worm (4) Liver fluke

207. One of the following is not correct
(1) ***Taenia -*** Liver rot
(2) Fasciola - Liver rot
(3) Schistosoma - Blood fluke
(4) Planaria - free living

208. Life cycle is digenetic in
(1) ***Taenia solium***
(2) ***Fasciola hepatica***
(3) ***Taenia saginata***
(4) All the above

209. Suckers of leech are located at
(1) Anterior end (2) Oligochaeta
(3) Hirudinea (4) Tubifex

210. Suckers of leech are located at
(1) Anterior end (2) Posterior end
(3) 1 & 2 Both (4) None

211. Haemocoelomic system is best represented by
(1) Earth worm (2) Leech
(3) Ascaris (4) Hydra

212. Coelom derived from blastocoel is known as
(1) Entercosoelom (2) Haemocoel
(3) Pseudocoelom (4) Schizocoel

212."Skate-sucker" is the common name of
(1) ***Hirudo*** (2) ***Hirudinaria***
(3) ***Pontobdella*** (4) ***Nereis***

214. The sprocyst larval stage is seen in the life cycle of
(1) ***Plasmodium*** (2) Liver fluke
(3) Ascais (4) Tape worm

215. The "Eddy-worm" come under the class
(1) Turbellaria (2) Cestoda
(3) Nematoda (4) Trematoda

216. Leeches have fixed and comparatively less number of segments in their body, but externally these appear to be made up of many more segments due to the presence to
(1) External septa
(2) Secondary Annulation
(3) Groovel
(4) Furrows

217. Which of the following is primitive annelies
(1) ***Polygordius*** (2) *Haemadipsa*
(3) ***Pheretima*** (4) Leech

218. Which of the following is marine leech
(1) ***Heamedipsa*** (2) ***Bonellia***
(3) ***Hirudinaria*** (4) None of these

219. Which of the following in as example of Leech
(1) ***Hirudinaria*** (2) ***Glossiphonia***
(3) ***Haemadipsa*** (4) All the above

220. Which is the enemy of hydra
(1) ***Mesostoma*** (2)***Macrostomum***
(3) ***Microstomum*** (4)***Gunda***

PROTOZOA ANSWER KEY

Que.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Ans.	**2**	**2**	**3**	**3**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**4**	**4**
Que.	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Ans.	**1**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**3**	**1**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
Que.	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
Ans.	**2**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**4**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**4**	**1**	**3**	**1**
Que.	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68
Ans.	**1**	**2**	**2**	**4**	**2**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**2**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**
Que.	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85
Ans.	**3**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**4**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**4**	**1**
Que.	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102
Ans.	**4**	**1**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**4**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**3**
Que.	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119
Ans.	**3**	**4**	**4**	**1**	**4**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**4**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**3**
Que.	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136
Ans.	**4**	**4**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**4**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**4**	**2**
Que.	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153
Ans.	**2**	**1**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**4**	**2**	**3**	**2**
Que.	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170
Ans.	**1**	**3**	**3**	**4**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**1**	**1**
Que.	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187
Ans.	**2**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**4**	**1**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**4**	**1**	**3**	**3**
Que.	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204
Ans.	**1**	**4**	**2**	**1**	**4**	**4**	**3**	**4**	**2**	**3**	**1**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**4**	**1**
Que.	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	
Ans.	**2**	**1**	**1**	**4**	**1**	**3**	**2**	**3**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**4**	**3**	