BIO 113B

1. Paramecium caudatum is a memberof which phylum A. phylum apicomplexa B. phylum sarcomastigophora C. phylum ciliophoraD. none of the above

2. None but one of the following is correct exceptA. phylum rhizopoda is also called sarcodina B. members of the phylum sarcomastigophora undergo asexual reproduction by longitudinal binary fission C. members of the phylum ciliophora undergo asexual reproduction by transverse fission D. phylum Apicomplexa is the largest group of protozoans

3. The phylum porifera is a division of which of the following group of invertebrata A. mesozoans B. Sponges C. parazoans D. metazoans

4. All but one of the following are classes of sponges except A. demospongiae B. heptactinellida C. calcarea D. sclerospongiae

5. which of the following class of phylum porifera possess small choanocytes and lack jelly A. sclerospongiae B. demospongiae C. calcarea D. none of the above

6. Euplectella and Hyalonema are members of the class demospongiae A. True B. False

7. Regarding the class sclerospongiae A. they are found in association with coral reefs B. their skeleton is made up of siliceous spicules and spongin fibres C. they are a very small class of leuconoid marine sponges D. They are similar to the calcareans

8. The sponges lack nervous system and sense organs A. True B. False

9. A layer of secreted jelly between the ectoderm and endoderm is called A. mesoderm B. Mesogli C. menoglea D. none of the above

10. The cniderians and platyhelminthes lack anus A. True B. False

11. Regarding the phylum cnideria, A. They possess a single cavity called enteron for ingestion and digestion B. Class Scyphozoa is the largest class in its division C. They exhibit polymorphism either as hydroid or medusoid type D. Sexual reproduction produces a ciliated larva known as the planula

12. Pelagia and Actinia are members of the class scyphozoa A. True B. False

13. The two sub-division of coelomates based on comparative embryology are A. protosome and deuterosome B. protomose and deuterosome C. protosome and deuterosome D. none of the above

14. Wuchereria bancrofti and Rhabditis are members of which of the following class of nematodes A. Adenophoreans B. Secernenteans C. Monogeneans D. Serpentia

15. Which of the following phylum of metazoans are triploblastic, segmented, eucoelomate and bilaterally symmetrical A. Annelida B. Mollusca C. Nematoda D. Echinodermata

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16. Which class of Annelids among the following lack chaetae (parapodia) and a distinct head A. Oligochaeta B. Polychaeta C. HirudineaD. None of the above

17. All members of the classes of annelids does not possess suckers except A. Oligochaeta B. polychaeta C. HirudineaD. None of the above

18. Regarding the mollusks A. They are divided into head, ventral muscular foot and dorsal visceral hump B. The zygote develops into trocophore larva and then into aveliher larva C. They have seven main classes D. The largest class of molluscks is the polyplacophorans

19. The members of the phylum mollusca are oviparous A. True B. False

20. Regarding the Arthropodes A. Their members undergo a process called molting or ecdysis B. They possess compound eyes and an open vascular system C. Members are Crayfish, crabs, spiders, ticks, millipedes e.t.c D. Chilopoda, symphyla, pauropoda and trilobita are the sub-division of sub-phylum myriapoda

21. sub-class pterygota are divided into two groups besed on mode of development of their wings A. inner pterygota and outer pterygota B. endo-pterygota and ecto-pterygota C. endo-pterygota and exo-pterygota D. none of the above

22. Regarding the members of the class chilopoda A. They are commonly called centipedes B. They are herbivores C. Their body is dorso-ventrally flattened D. Their genital pore is located at the posterior end of their body

23. The only sub-phylum of echinoderms with a single class is A. Asterozoa B. Crinozoa C. Echinozoa D. none of the above

24. Regarding the arachnids A. Their first body segment possess chelicerae B. Body is divided into Anterior opisthosoma and posterior prosoma C. Common members are spiders, scorpions, ticks and mites e.t.cD. They lack antennae and compound eyes but posess simple eyes

25. Regarding the Amphibians A. fertilization is mostly internal B.They spend all their lives in water C. They are divided into three orders, Anura, Apoda and Atura D. Caecillians are member of the order Apoda

26. All of the folllowing are correct about mammals except A. They possess muscular diaphragm that seperates the lungs and heart from the abdominal cavity B. Fertilization is internal C. Kangaroos and Koala are pouched mammals under sub-phyla protheria D. Metatheria and Eutheria are the two infra-class of sub-class Theria

27. Regarding the embryonic membranes A. Chorion lies inside the cells and prevents excessive loss of water B. Yolksac contains food reserves used for growth C. Allantois is the breathing structure of the embryo D. Amnion is a thick membrane that surrounds the developing embryo and contains amniotic fluid

28. The following are advantages of urea as a nitrogenous waste product except A. It is a large molecule and can be easily filtered in the kidneys B. It is non-toxic C. It is very soluble D. it is a small molecule

29. All the following are functions of the kidney except A. Ultrafilteration B. Tubular reabsorption C. Concentration D. Tubular secretion

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30. The five major Kingdoms according to Robert Whitakers are 1.....
2..... 3..... 4..... 5.....

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