

ZLY 103 FULL AND UPDATED CBT PAST QUESTIONS

COLLATED ACCORDING TO SYLLABUS

2008 - 2015

Multiple question on Sponges

1. A sponge can be distinguished from other animals by the presence of

- a) Hollow body
- b) coelenteron
- c) choanocytes
- d) dermal papillae

2. Animal of phylum Porifera are characterised by

- a) Diploblastic organisation
- b) canal system
- c) coelom
- d) coelenteron

3. Larva of sponge is known as

- a) planula larva
- b) trochophore larva
- c) glochidium larva
- d) amphiblastula larva

4. Gemmules are helpful in

- a) digestion
- b) sexual reproduction
- c) Secretion of spicules
- d) Survival in drought

5. Most of the sponges are

- a) solitary
- b) colonial
- c) fresh water forms
- d) cold water inhabitants

6. Choanocytes in sponges are present

- a) on the external body surface
- b) line the gastric cavity
- c) in the mesodermal layer
- d) located between the outer and inner layers

7. Sycon belong to the class

- a) Calcarea
- b) porifera
- c) Desmospongia
- d) Hexactinellida

8. Bath sponge belongs to the class

- a) porifera
- b) Desmospongia
- c) Hexactinellida

d) Calcarea

9. Parazoa includes

a) Cnidaria

b) Acidaria

c) Porifera

d) None of these

10. Most common method of reproduction in sponges is

a) binary fission

b) budding

c) multiple fission

d) sexual reproduction

11. Skeleton of sponges is produced by

a) Pinacocytes

b) thescocytes

c) choanocytes

d) sclerocytes

12. The only fresh water species of sponges is

a) Scypha

b) Euspongia

c) Spongilla

d) Oscarella

13. Venus's flower basket is a

- a) Sea anemone resembling a flower basket
- b) sponge resembling a flower basket
- c) glass rope sponge
- d) ornamental mollusc

14. Common bath sponge is

- a) Euplectella
- b) Spongilla
- c) Syon
- d) Euspongia

15. Digestion in sponges is

- a) intracellular
- b) intercellular
- c) both a and b
- d) extracellular

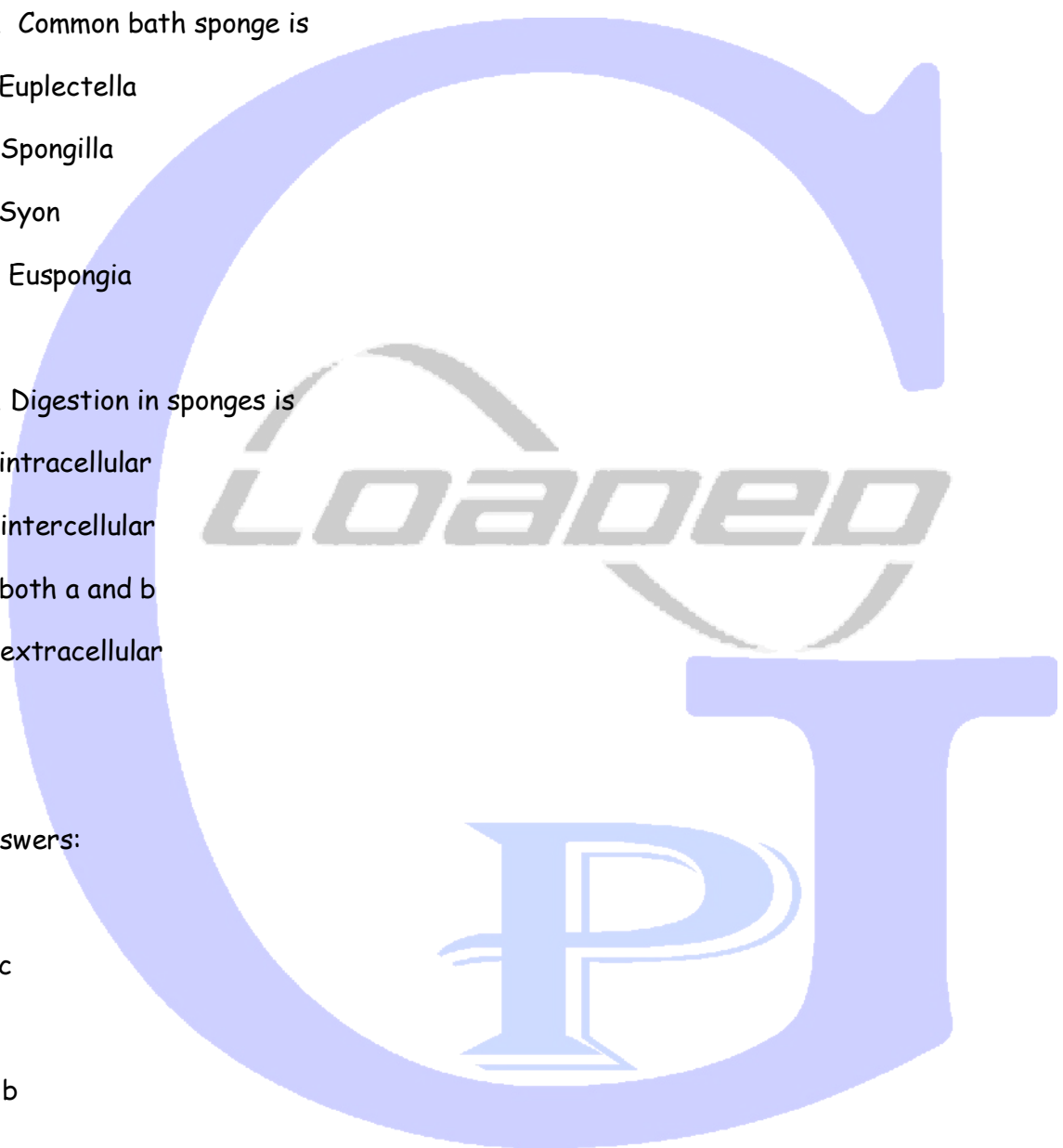
Answers:

1- c

2- b

3-d

4-d



5-b

6-b

7-a

8-b

9-c

10-b

11-d

12-c

13-b

14-d

15-a

Multiple question on Coelentrates

1. Nematocysts are the specialized cells found in the members of the phylum

- a) Cnidaria
- b) Porifera
- c) Annelida

d) Mollusca

2. Tentacles of Hydra help in

- a) locomotion
- b) food capturing
- c) both a and b

Hydra

3. Hydra is put under the phylum cnidaria because it has

- a) Cnidoblasts
- b) tentacles
- c) hypostome
- d) interstitial cells

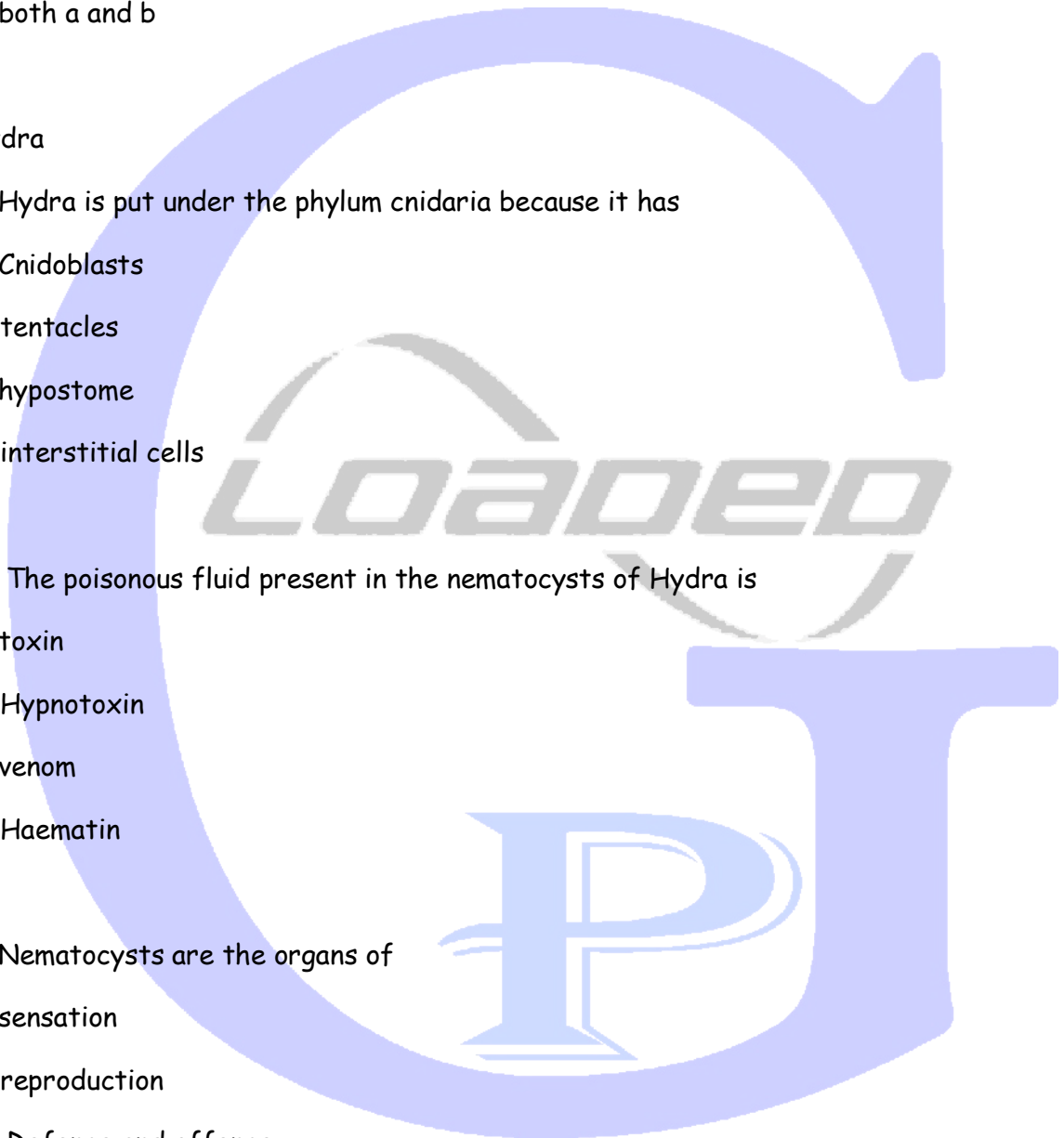
4. The poisonous fluid present in the nematocysts of Hydra is

- a) toxin
- b) Hypnotoxin
- c) venom
- d) Haematin

5. Nematocysts are the organs of

- a) sensation
- b) reproduction
- c) Defence and offence
- d) respiration

6. Hydra prevents self fertilization by being



- a) Protogynous
- b) hermaphrodite
- c) protandrous
- d) monoecious

7. The planula larva is found in the life history of

- a) Hydrozoan
- b) Anthozoan
- c) Scyphozoon
- d) All of the above

8. Polymorphic cnidarians are the members of the class

- a) Hydrozoa
- b) Scyphozoa
- c) Actinozoa
- d) None of these

Great Barrier Reef

9. Coral reef forming coelenterates belong to the class

- a) Hydrozoa
- b) Scyphozoa
- c) Actinozoa
- d) All of the above

10. Among coelenterates medusoid individuals are absent in members of the class

- a) Anthozoa
- b) Hydrozoa

- c) Scyphozoa
- d) None of these

11. Ephyra is the larval form of

- a) Sea anemone
- b) Aurellia
- c) Obelia
- d) Hydra

12. Six septa or six mesenteries are characteristic of

- a) Aurelia
- b) Hydra
- c) Obelia
- d) Sea anemone

Sea anemone

13. Sea anemone is

- a) diploblastic, radially symmetrical animal
- b) diploblastic, bilaterally symmetrical animal
- c) triploblastic, radially symmetrical animal
- d) triploblastic, bilaterally symmetrical animal

14. The most primitive invertebrate to possess musculo- epithelial cells and nerve cells is

- a) Sycon
- b) Spongilla
- c) Fasciola
- d) Hydra

15. The first invertebrates to develop a true nervous system are

- a) flat worms
- b) sponges
- c) coelenterates
- d) annelids

Answers:

1- a

2- c

3-a

4-b

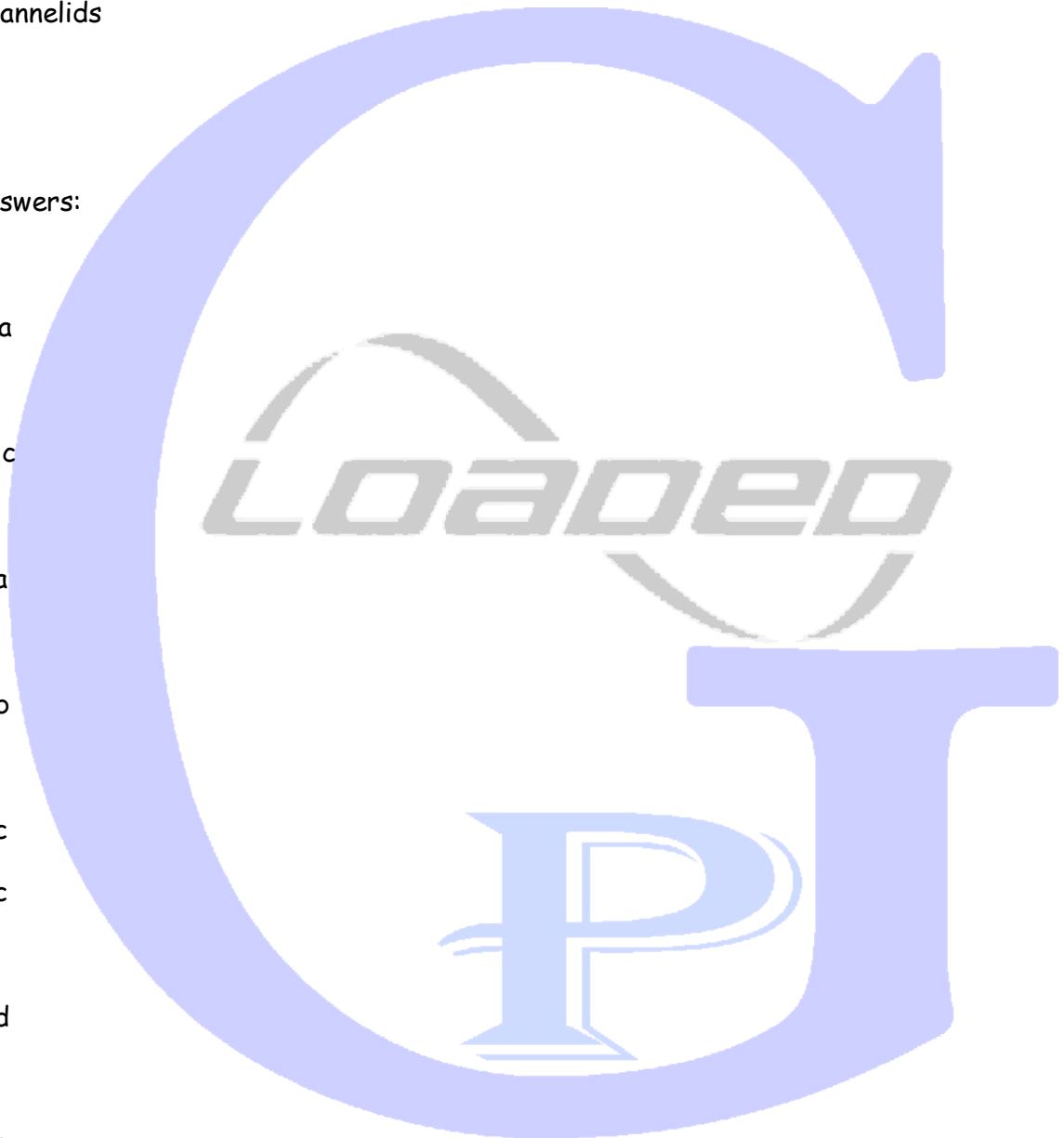
5-c

6-c

7-d

8-a

9-c



10-a

11-b

12-c

13-a

14-d

15-c

Multiple question on NEMATODES

1

Typically, the first stage in animal development after zygote formation is a solid ball of cells called the

- A) blastula
- B) morula
- C) gastrula
- D) planula

2

Other than Radiata, eumetazoans are

- A) ablastic (having no tissue layers)
- B) triploblastic
- C) monoblastic

D) diploblastic

3

The eumetazoan phylum sometimes called "wheel animals" because of their feeding mechanism is

- A) Porifera
- B) Rotifera
- C) Nematoda
- D) Anthozoa

4

A class of cnidarians that lacks a medusa stage is

- A) Hydrazoa
- B) Cubazoa
- C) Anthozoa
- D) Scyphozoa

5

For excretion, flatworms use

- A) nephridia
- B) flame cells
- C) osmosis
- D) regurgitation

6

The nervous system of most flatworms can be correctly described as

- A) a nerve net
- B) a nerve ladder

- C) a nerve chord
- D) a nerve ring
- E) lacking

7

Cnidarian digestion is

- A) internal and extracellular
- B) internal and intracellular
- C) internal, extracellular and intracellular
- D) external and intracellular
- E) external, extracellular and intracellular

8

The largest phylum of pseudocoelomates is

- A) Cyclophora
- B) Platyhelminthes
- C) Cestoda
- D) Nematoda
- E) Rotifera

9

Cnidarian larvae are known as

- A) planulae
- B) cercariae
- C) metacecariae
- D) polyps
- E) medusae

10

Which of the following statements about nematocysts is incorrect?

- A) stings from nematocysts may be fatal
- B) the osmotic pressure of a nematocyst may exceed 100 atmospheres
- C) nematocysts turn inside out when fired
- D) nematocysts are used only by cnidarians
- E) nematocysts may occur on bodies of cnidarians as well as on their tentacles

11

The parasite that infects people who eat undercooked pork is

- A) Clonorchis
- B) Schistosoma
- C) Trichinella
- D) Caenorhabditis
- E) Dugesia

12

Which of the following is characteristic of sponges?

- A) symmetry
- B) sexual reproduction
- C) tissues
- D) organs
- E) adult mobility

13

In humans, the infective stage of the liver fluke is the

- A) sporocyst
- B) redia
- C) miracidium
- D) metacercaria
- E) cercaria

14

Which of the following is not a characteristic found in cnidarians?

- A) tissues
- B) symmetry
- C) sexual reproduction
- D) asexual reproduction
- E) organs

15

Which one of the following characteristics is found in cnidarians?

- A) organs
- B) respiratory system
- C) blood vessels
- D) specialized internal cavity
- E) nervous system

16

Tapeworms attach to the digestive lining of the host by means of their

- A) proglottids
- B) stylets

- C) osculum
- D) mastax
- E) scolex

17

Water taken in through the pores in sponges exits through the

- A) mesoglea
- B) spicules
- C) osculum
- D) gastrovascular cavity
- E) coelenteron

18

The planulae of _____ develop only into polyps

- A) Hydrozoa
- B) Ctenophora
- C) Scyphozoa
- D) Cnidaria
- E) Anthozoa

19

The scyphozoa are called jellyfish because of their

- A) mesoderm
- B) mesoglea
- C) mesenchyme
- D) mesentery
- E) pectin

20

Which of the following have a one-way digestive system?

- A) ctenophorans
- B) flukes
- C) tapeworms
- D) free living flatworms
- E) cnidarians

21

Of the Eumetazoa listed below, the _____ are generally considered the most primitive.

- A) Chordata
- B) Rotifera
- C) Onychophora
- D) Ctenophora
- E) Pogonophora

22

The phylum of the simplest animal to have a blood filled circulatory system is

- A) Annelids
- B) Nemertea
- C) Arthropoda
- D) Mollusca
- E) Chordata

23

Which of the following phyla were discovered most recently?

- A) Cycliophora
- B) Cnidaria
- C) Porifera
- D) Nematoda
- E) Platyhelminthes

24

The phylum of the simplest animals to possess a complete digestive system is

- A) Nemertea
- B) Rotifera
- C) Onychophora
- D) Ctenophora
- E) Annelida

25

Sexually, most flatworms are

- A) parthenogenic
- B) asexual
- C) hermaphroditic
- D) amorphous
- E) aphrodisiac

26

Animals with the simplest tissue level of organization are:

- A) mesoblastic
- B) meroblastic
- C) monoblastic

- D) diploblastic
- E) triploblastic

27

Which term is incorrectly identified?

- A) planula -- hollow, ciliated ball of cells
- B) proglottids -- repeating units of the body of a tapeworm
- C) proboscis - a long muscular tube found in nemerteans
- D) flame cells -- protonephridia found in flatworms
- E) mesentery -- peritoneum that forms a double layer of tissue surrounding and anchoring the digestive tract and associated organs

28

In vertebrates the blastopore becomes the anus, and during cleavage, the regulatory signal in the egg are evenly distributed in the cells. An invertebrate phylum sharing these characteristics is the:

- A) Arthropoda
- B) Nematoda
- C) Annelida
- D) Mollusca
- E) Echinodermata

29

The sponges have all of the following characteristics except:

- A) highly specialized cells
- B) simple tissues
- C) a gel-like matrix
- D) cell recognition
- E) complex multicellularity

30

The outer covering and nervous systems of eumetazoans develop from the:

- A) ectoderm
- B) endoderm
- C) mesoderm
- D) a and c
- E) a, b, and c

31

Which one of the following is not a member of the phylum Cnidaria?

- A) jellyfish
- B) comb jelly
- C) hydra
- D) coral
- E) sea anemone

32

Cnidarians are:

- A) asymmetrical
- B) bilaterally symmetrical
- C) radially symmetrical
- D) trisymmetrical
- E) none of the above

33

A cnidocyte is a specialized cell used for:

- A) sensing light
- B) digesting food
- C) capturing food
- D) sensing movement
- E) circulating water

34

Key evolutionary advances of the solid worms are bilateral symmetry and:

- A) a coelom
- B) internal organs
- C) a one-way digestive tract
- D) a body cavity
- E) a circulatory system

35

The free-swimming larval stage of cnidarians is the planulae.

- A) True
- B) False

36

The presence of collar cells in sponges suggests an evolutionary relationship between the sponges and ciliates.

- A) True
- B) False

37

Sponges belong to the subkingdom Eumetazoa.

- A) True

B) False

38

A jellyfish is an example of a medusa body form.

A) True

B) False

39

Nematodes are animals with a body cavity between the endoderm and the mesoderm.

A) True

B) False

40

Solid worms are pseudocoelomates.

A) True

B) False

Multiple question on ANTHROPODA

1. Metamerically segmented, bilaterally symmetrical animals bearing jointed appendages. These are characteristic of

- a) Helminthes
- b) Annelida
- c) Mollusca
- d) Arthropoda

2. Pronounced cephalisation is a characteristic

- a) Echinoderms
- b) Annelida
- c) Mollusca
- d) Arthropoda

3. Hemocoelic body cavity is a characteristic of

- a) Ascaris
- b) Leech
- c) Cockroach
- d) Snails

4. Division of the body into head, thorax and abdomen is a characteristic of

- a) Insecta
- b) Insecta and Archnida
- c) Insecta and Crustacea
- d) Insecta and Myriapoda

5. Most primitive arthropods belong to the class

- a) Archnida
- b) Insecta
- c) Onychophora
- d) Myriapoda

6. Lung books are the respiratory organs of

- a) Insects
- b) Crustaceans

- c) Archnids
- d) Peripatus

7. The organs of taste in cockroach are present in

- a) epipharynx only
- b) hypopharynx
- c) pharynx
- d) palps and epipharynx

8. The distal parts of Malpighian tubules in Cockroach

- a) open into haemolymph
- b) open into coelomic cavity
- c) float freely in haemolymph
- d) are attached to alimentary canal

9. The nitrogenous waste in cockroach is mainly excreted as

- a) Urea
- b) Uric acid
- c) Ammonia
- d) Urea and uric acid

10. A common feature between cockroach and earthworm is

- a) nephridia
- b) ommatidia
- c) coccon formation
- d) ventral nerve cord

11. The male and female cockroach can be distinguished by their

- a) size
- b) wings
- c) anal styles
- d) colour

12. True and complete metamorphosis is found in

- a) Silver fish
- b) grass hopper
- c) cockroach
- d) moth and mosquito

13. The communication in bees by special body movements (dances) was discovered by

- a) T.H. Morgan
- b) Karl Von Frisch
- c) Robert Koch
- d) I.Pavlov

14. A photosensitive part of insect ommatidium is

- a) crystalline cones
- b) pigment cells
- c) rhabdome
- d) sensory neuron

15. The mouth parts of house fly are of

- a) piercing and sucking type
- b) biting and chewing type

- c) sucking and sponging type
- d) biting, sucking and lapping type

Answers:

1-d

2-d

3-c

4-a

5-c

6-c

7-d

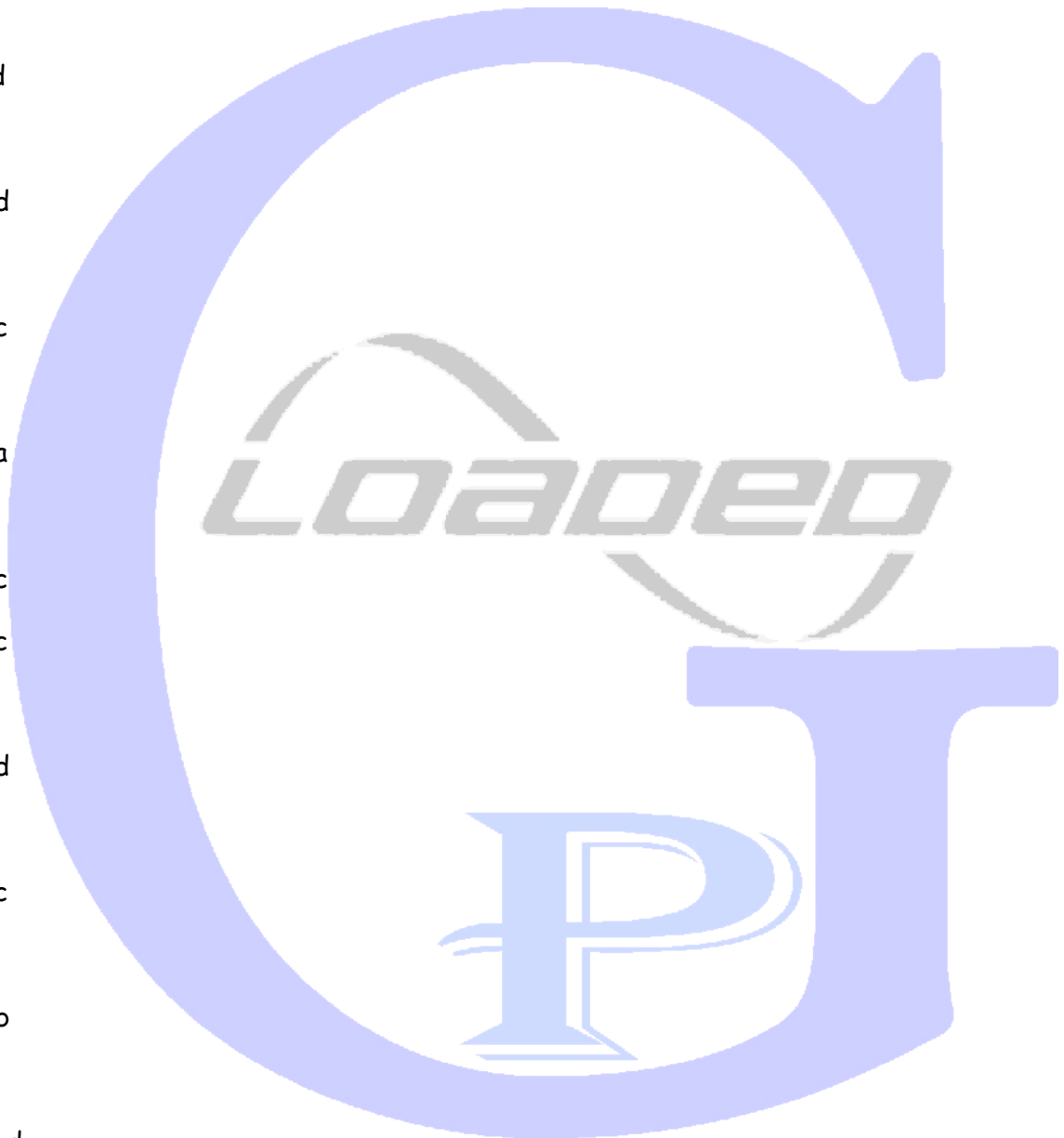
8-c

9-b

10-d

11-c

12-d



13-b

14-c

15 -c

PAST QUESTIONS ON ECHINODERM

1. Which of the following systems is found in echinoderms?

- a) Nervous system
- b) Excretory system
- c) Respiratory system
- d) System of internal skeleton

2. The locomotory organs of Echinoderms are called

- a) Parapodia
- b) Pseudopodia
- c) Tube feet
- d) Setae

3. The echinoderms are related to chordates by their similarity in the development of

- a) gut
- b) nervous system
- c) heart
- d) coelom

4. Aristotle's lantern is a characteristic feature of

- a) starfishes
- b) sea urchins
- c) brittle stars
- d) Holothurians

Aristotle's lantern

Aristotle's lantern

5. Auricularia is the larva of

- a) Echinoidea
- b) Asteriidea
- c) Ophiuroidea
- d) Holothuroidea

6. The terrestrial species of Echinodermata is

- a) Brittle star
- b) Starfish
- c) sea lilly
- d) None of these

Living Fossil

7. Which of the following is a living fossil?

- a) Holothuria (Sea cucumber)
- b) Antedon (Feather star)
- c) Ophiothrix (Brittle star)
- d) Echinus (Sea urchin)

8. Which of the following is not true of echinoderms?

- a) Exclusively marine habitat

- b) Schizocoelic coelom
- c) No excretory organs
- d) Water vascular system

9. Bipinnaria larva is found in the development of a

- a) Sea-lily
- b) Starfish
- c) Sea cucumber
- d) Sea star

10. Pedicellariae are modified

- a) tube feet
- b) integumentary structures
- c) Spines
- d) some other structures

11. Starfishes are

- a) herbivorous
- b) Carnivorous
- c) filter feeders
- d) Omnivorous

12. The larva that occurs in the development of sea urchin is

- a) auricularia
- b) echinopluteus
- c) Bipinnaria
- d) pluteus

13. Main difference between starfishes and brittle stars is in the

- a) number of arms
- b) tube feet
- c) structure of the ambulacral groove
- d) pedicellariae

14. Sausage shaped body form is a characteristic of

- a) Echinoidea
- b) Asterozoa
- c) Ophiurozoa
- d) Holothurozoa

15. Madreporite is associated with

- a) Haemal system
- b) Digestive system
- c) Ambulacral system
- d) Reproductive System

Answers:

1-d

2-c

3-d

4-b

5-d

6-d

7-b

8-b

9-b

10-c

11-b

12-b

13-c

14-d

15-a

PAST QUESTIONS ON MOLLUSCA

1. Which of the following includes coelomate unsegmented organisms?

- a) Annelida
- b) Mollusca
- c) Chordata
- d) Arthropoda

2. Head, Foot and visceral mass-this combination of characters is diagnostic of

- a) Echinoderms
- b) Arthropods
- c) Molluscs
- d) Annelida

3. Internal shell is present in

- a) Pila
- b) Sepia
- c) Chiron
- d) Lamellidens

4. Identify the larva which is present only in members of gastropods

- a) Trochophore
- b) Veliger
- c) Glochidium
- d) Muller's larva

5. Osphradium is to test the purity of water in

- a) Pila
- b) Starfish
- c) Housefly
- d) Earhworm

6. The respiratory organs in a freshwater mussel are

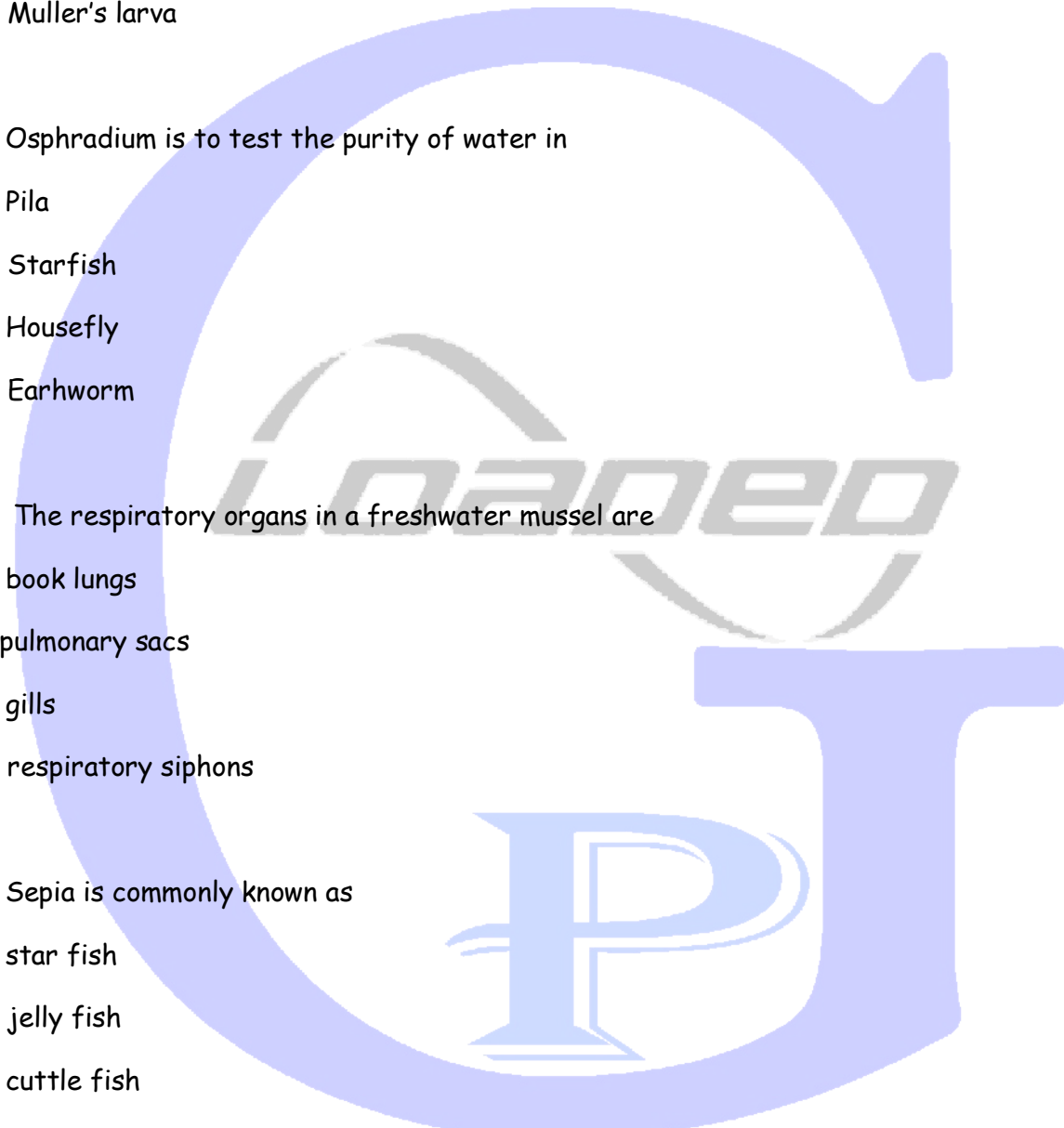
- a) book lungs
- b) pulmonary sacs
- c) gills
- d) respiratory siphons

7. Sepia is commonly known as

- a) star fish
- b) jelly fish
- c) cuttle fish
- d) silver fish

8. Ink glands as a means of escape from predators are present in

- a) Pila (Gastropoda)



- b) Unio (Pelecypoda)
- c) Sepia (Cephalopoda)
- d) Dentalium (Scaphopoda)

9. Pearls of commercial value are produced by which of the following genera

- a) Pinctada
- b) Unio
- c) Anodonta
- d) Ostrea

10. 'Pearl mother layer' is

- a) prismatic layer
- b) Periostracum
- c) Nacre
- d) Mantle

11. Which of the following produces a shell of great ornamental value?

- a) Pila
- b) Nautilus
- c) Unio
- d) Ostrea

12. The largest Invertebrate is

- a) Octopus
- b) Loligo
- c) Sepia
- d) Architeuthis

13. Shipworm is

- a) an annelid
- b) an echinoderm
- c) a mollusc
- d) a limbless amphibian

14. Devil fish is the common name of

- a) Sepia
- b) Loligo
- c) Octopus
- d) Tereido

15. Most advanced molluscs belong to the class

- a) Cephalopoda
- b) Gastropoda
- c) Amphineura
- d) Monopacophora

Answers:

1-b

2-c

3-b



4-b

5-a

6-c

7-c

8-c

9-a

10-c

11-b

12-d

13-c

14-c

15-d

