

College: S. S. College, Jehanabad

Department: Zoology

Class: M.Sc. Semester I

Subject: Zoology / Assignment

Topic: Invertebrate & Vertebrate Diversity (Paper – 1)

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Last date of assignment submission: 16.05.2020

Mode of submission: E-mail or WhatsApp or Google Classroom

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*To join Department's group, students can use following link
<https://chat.whatsapp.com/EHuHNfQzoAzJBMFNjsjQx>
or scan QR Code*





S.S. COLLEGE, JEHANABAD
(NAAC Accredited- Grade 'B')

Department's Internal Assessment

Name: _____ Class: _____
Class Roll No.: _____ Total Marks: 40
Assignment: May 14, 2020 Submission: May 16, 2020

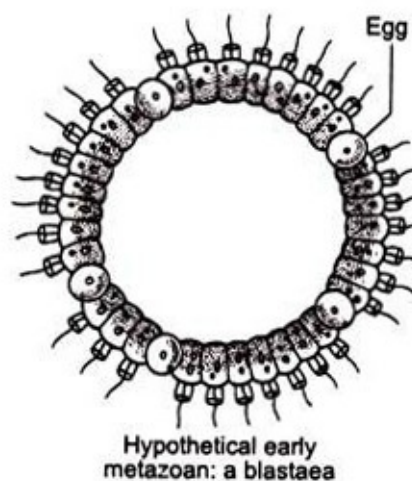
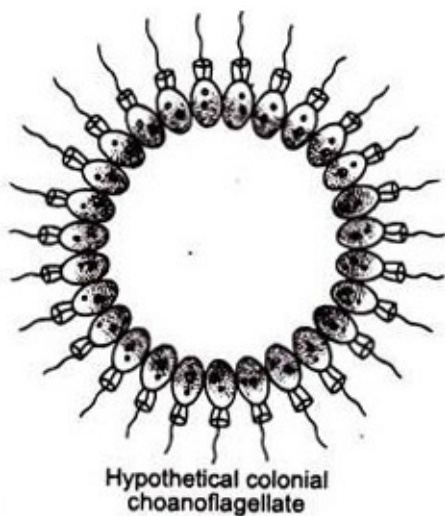
M.Sc. Zoology Paper - 1 Assignment

This assignment is for evaluation of students with respect to online classes and e-contents. It has a total of 40 questions and a total of 40 marks. Each question carries 1 mark. There is no minus marking.

1. A colony of flagellates that composed of up to 50,000 cells embedded in the circular form is _____
 (A) euglena (B) algae
 (C) paramecium (D) volvox
2. A structure that is secreted by the cytoplasm in rhizopodia is called as _____
 (A) outer covering (B) tests
 (C) mantle (D) axis
3. Lacking chlorophyll in class Zoomastigophora, the class is known as _____
 (A) autotrophs (B) heterotrophs
 (C) saprophytes (D) microorganisms
4. The intimate relation or association between two organisms is called _____
 (A) osmosis (B) sexual relationship
 (C) mutualism (D) symbiosis
5. A special part in some protozoa, helpful in ingesting food, present in analogous to the mouth, known as _____
 (A) pharynx (B) esophagus
 (C) cytopharynx (D) food vacuole
6. The locomotory organ in the amoeba is _____
 (A) pseudopodia (B) cilia
 (C) flagella (D) foot
7. Paramecium belongs to the phylum _____
 (A) microspora (B) apicomplexa
 (C) ciliophora (D) myxozoa

8. A symbiotic protist is _____
- (A) *Plasmodium* (B) *Lophomonas*
(C) *Fuligo* (D) *Trypanosoma*
9. Syngamy may occur through _____
- (A) isogamy (B) anisogamy
(C) oogamy and paedogamy (D) all of the above
10. Mixotrophic nutrition is present in _____
- (A) *Navicula* (B) *Amoeba*
(C) *Paramecium* (D) *Euglena*
11. The colonial flagellate theory was put forwarded by _____
- (A) Haekel (1875) (B) Metschnikoff (1886)
(C) Lankester (1877) (D) Hyman (1940)
12. Colonial theory explains _____
- (A) origin of Metazoans (B) Origin of Amphibians
(C) Origin of Reptiles (D) Migration of Birds
13. Syncytial-Ciliate Theory states that _____
- (A) first metazoan evolved from a primitive multinucleated protozoan of a ciliate type. (B) primitive multinucleated protozoan of a flagellate type.
(C) ciliate protozoan fuse to form multinucleated multiciliate protozoan (D) None of the above

14.



Which theory presumed that the primitive metazoans first originated from a spherical, hollow, colonial flagellates?

- (A) Colonial Flagellate Theory (B) Syncytial-Ciliate Theory
 (C) Colonial Blastaea and Planula Theory (D) Gastrea Theory

15. Polyphyletic origin of Metazoans is based on _____

- (A) phenotypic characteristic (B) presence of certain proteins
 (C) studies on rDNA (D) All of the above

16. Gastrea theory of metazoan ancestry was presented by _____

- (A) E. H. Haeckel (B) I. H. Hymen
 (C) J. Hadzi (D) Lankester

17. From which tissue layer is the coelom derived?

- (A) Ectoderm (B) Mesoderm
 (C) Endoderm (D) Ecto-Mesoderm

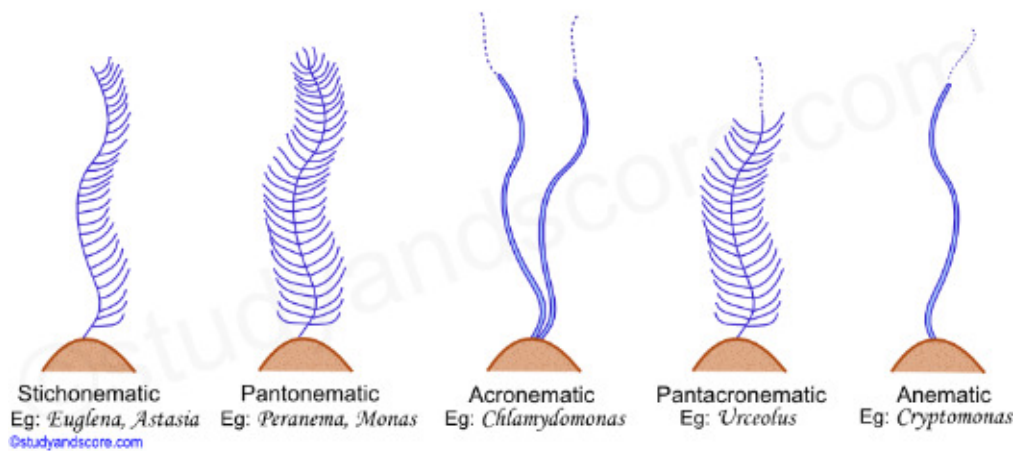
18. What is a true coelomate?

- (A) An organism that has a coelom that is only partially derived from the ectoderm. (B) An organism that has a coelom that is completely derived from the ectoderm.
 (C) An organism that has a coelom that is completely derived from the mesoderm. (D) An organism that has a coelom that is only partially derived from the mesoderm

19. A coelom can be formed by how many different processes?
- (A) One (B) Two
(C) Three (D) Four
20. What is one function that the coelom serves?
- (A) Protection against electrical shock (B) Protection against mechanical shock
(C) Protection against desiccation (D) None of the above
21. Find the correct match _____
- (A) Molluscs → Acoelomate (B) Platyhelminthes → Coelomate
(C) Aschelminthes → Pseudocoelomate (D) Insects → Pseudocoelomate
22. The fluid that comes out of earthworm while piercing it (without damaging its gut) is _____
- (A) slimy mucous (B) excretory fluid
(C) hemolymph (D) coelomic fluid
23. Where does true coelom present in the body?
- (A) between mesoderm and endoderm (B) between body wall and ectoderm
(body wall) (D) ectoderm and endoderm
(C) mesoderm and ectoderm
24. The body cavity found in echinoderms and chordates is _____
- (A) haemocoel (B) enterocoelom
(C) pseudocoelom (D) schizocoelom
25. Which of the following develops into pseudocoelom?
- (A) Archenteron (B) Blastocoel
(C) Embryonic mesoderm (D) Blastopore lip
26. Common characteristics of coelenterates and sponges are _____
- (A) triploblastic and pseudocoelomate (B) triploblastic and acoelomate
(C) diploblastic and acoelomate (D) monoblastic and acoelomate

27. The characteristic feature of *Ascaris* is _____
- (A) pseudocoelom and no metamerism (B) true coelom and no metamerism
 (C) pseudocoelom and metamerism (D) true coelom and metamerism
28. Locomotion in protozoa through pellicular contractile structure like myonemes is found in _____
- (A) *Amoeba* (B) *Paramecium*
 (C) *Euglena* (D) None of the above
29. Monopodia is a single pseudopodia formed on the surface of the body in _____
- (A) *Amoeba proteus* (B) *Entamoeba histolytica*
 (C) *Euglypha* (D) None of these
30. Filamentous, profusely interconnected and pseudopodia is known as _____
- (A) filopodia (B) lobopodia
 (C) reticulopodia (D) axopodia

31.



When only one row of lateral appendages occurs on the axoneme up to tip, the flagella is termed as _____

- (A) stichonematic (B) pantonematic
 (C) acronematic (D) pantacronematic

32. What is known as a group of cilia that forms a bundle?
- (A) Polycilia (B) Cirrus
(C) Metacilia (D) None of these
33. Book lungs are the respiratory organs of _____
- (A) insects (B) crustaceans
(C) arachnids (D) *Peripatus*
34. In cockroaches, air enters the body through _____
- (A) lungs (B) gills
(C) spiracles (D) skin
35. Gills are used as brood pouch in _____
- (A) pila (B) lamellidens
(C) star fish (D) None of these
36. Gill, in Lamellidens have function of _____
- (A) respiration only (B) food collection only
(C) Both (a) & (b) (D) None of these
37. Ctenidia in mollusca are basically _____
- (A) a combed gill (B) a branched gill
(C) a filamentous gill (D) None of these
38. What is needed by a bird to fly _____
- (A) a lightweight, wings and feathers for generating lift and forward thrust. (B) flight muscles to provide the power.
(C) a fast response flight control and navigation system. (D) All of the above

39. What is the name of muscles that provide power for flight, through movement of the wings?
- (A) Pectoralis muscles that are anchored the the keel of sternum. (B) Thoracic muscles that are anchored the the keel of sternum.
- (C) Thoracic and abdominal muscles attached to the sternum. (D) None of these
40. Name the bird that migrates from the North Pole to the South Pole and back?
- (A) Arctic tern (B) Swallow
- (C) Crane (D) Penguin

Name: _____

Class: _____

Saturday, May 16, 2020

Total Marks: 40

M.Sc. Zoology Paper - 1 Assignment Answer Sheet

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Department's Internal Assessment

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