



BUDDHA SERIES

(Unit Wise Solved Question & Answers)

Course – B.Sc Biology 3 year 5th Semester

College – Buddha Degree College

(DDU Code-859)

Department: Science

Subject: Zoology

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Unit –1 Protozoa to coelentrata

1. Protozoa are best described as:

- A) Multicellular autotrophs
- B) Single-celled eukaryotes
- C) Prokaryotic bacteria
- D) Multicellular fungi

Answer: B

2. The study of protozoa is called:

- A) Bacteriology
- B) Mycology
- C) Protozoology
- D) Phycology

Answer: C

3. Which locomotory organelle is NOT found in protozoa?

- A) Cilia
- B) Flagella
- C) Pseudopodia
- D) Spicules

Answer: D

4. Which group reproduces by binary fission?

- A) Amoebae
- B) Ciliates
- C) Flagellates
- D) All of the above

Answer: D

5. Plasmodium falciparum causes:

- A) Giardiasis
- B) Malaria
- C) Leishmaniasis
- D) Amoebiasis

Answer: B

6. Giardia intestinalis infects via:

- A) Sandfly bite
- B) Tse-tse fly
- C) Contaminated water
- D) Mosquito

Answer: C

7. Paramecium exhibits nuclear dimorphism with:

- A) Macronucleus + Micronucleus
- B) Two identical nuclei
- C) No nucleus
- D) Only one nucleus

Answer: A

8. Protozoa that form cysts are capable of surviving:

- A) Only in water
- B) Dry conditions
- C) High temperatures only
- D) Host digestive tract only

Answer: B

9. Which is a sporozoan protozoan?

- A) Plasmodium
- B) Euglena
- C) Amoeba
- D) Paramecium

Answer: A

10. Feeding by engulfment using pseudopodia is called:

- A) Osmotrophy
- B) Phagocytosis
- C) Photosynthesis
- D) Pinocytosis

Answer: B

11. Sponges (Porifera) differ from Coelenterata by having:

- A) Diploblastic body plan
- B) No tissue organization
- C) Blind-sac gut
- D) True nerve net

Answer: B

12. Coelenterates lack a:

- A) Mesoglea
- B) True coelom
- C) Gastrovascular cavity
- D) Mouth

Answer: B

13. Coelenterata are:

- A) Triploblastic
- B) Diploblastic
- C) Unicellular
- D) Acoelomate triploblasts

Answer: B

14. The body cavity of Coelenterates is the:

- A) Hemocoel
- B) Spongocoel
- C) Gastrovascular cavity
- D) Coelom

Answer: C

15. Stinging cells of Cnidaria are called:

- A) Spicules
- B) Nematocysts
- C) Flame cells
- D) Cnidoblasts

Answer: B

16. Nerve coordination in Coelenterates is via:

- A) Ladder-like nerve cords
- B) A nerve net
- C) Central brain
- D) No nervous system

Answer: B

17. The two body forms in Coelenterates are:

- A) Larva & Adult
- B) Polyp & Medusa
- C) Cyst & Trophozoite
- D) Gametophyte & Sporophyte

Answer: B

18. Polymorphism is best seen in:

- A) Hydra
- B) Physalia
- C) Aurelia
- D) Mushroom

Answer: B

19. Freshwater hydra reproduces asexually by:

- A) Fission only
- B) Budding
- C) Gemmule formation
- D) Spore formation

Answer: B

20. Planula larva is typical of:

- A) Protozoa
- B) Coelenterata
- C) Platyhelminthes
- D) Mollusca

Answer: B

21. The study of Cnidarians is called:

- A) Anthology
- B) Cnidology
- C) Mycology
- D) Protozoology

Answer: B

22. Hydra's mouth-lip structure is called:

- A) Osulum
- B) Hypostome
- C) Ostia
- D) Manubrium

Answer: B

23. Supporting lamella in Hydra is:

- A) Mesogloea
- B) Gastrodermis
- C) Epidermis
- D) Not present

Answer: A

24. Hydra is considered 'immortal' due to:

- A) Telomerase activity
- B) Regeneration
- C) Lack of aging cells
- D) Rapid reproduction

Answer: B

25. Gland cells secreting adhesive material in Hydra are located in:

- A) Hypostome
- B) Pedal disc
- C) Gastrodermis
- D) Mesogloea

Answer: B

26. Nematoblasts in Hydra develop into:

- A) Flame cells
- B) Nematocysts
- C) Photosynthetic cells
- D) Ciliated cells

Answer: B

27. Which class lacks medusa stage?

- A) Hydrozoa
- B) Scyphozoa
- C) Anthozoa
- D) Cubozoa

Answer: C

28. Jellyfish belong to class:

- A) Hydrozoa
- B) Scyphozoa
- C) Anthozoa
- D) Cubozoa

Answer: B

29. Coral and sea anemones belong to:

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

Answer: C

30. Coelenterates exhibit:

- A) Bilateral symmetry
- B) No symmetry
- C) Radial symmetry
- D) Pentaradial symmetry

Answer: C

Unit –2 Ctenophora to Nematelminthes

1. What common name is given to Ctenophora?

- A) Sea walnut
- B) Comb jellies
- C) Cnidarians
- D) Roundworms

Answer: B

2. How many comb rows are found in ctenophores?

- A) 6
- B) 8
- C) 10
- D) 12

Answer: B

3. What does the comb row consist of?

- A) Flagella
- B) Cilia
- C) Spines
- D) Colloblasts

Answer: B

4. Ctenophore digestion is:

- A) Intracellular only
- B) Extracellular only
- C) Both extra- and intracellular
- D) None

Answer: C

5. Ctenophores are generally:

- A) Parasites
- B) Predators
- C) Herbivores
- D) Detritivores

Answer: B

6. Adhesive cells of ctenophores are called:

- A) Nematocysts
- B) Colloblasts
- C) Choanocytes
- D) Flame cells

Answer: B

7. Ctenophores show _____ symmetry.

- A) Bilateral
- B) Radial (rotational)
- C) Asymmetrical
- D) Spherical

Answer: B

8. Do ctenophores exhibit bioluminescence?

- A) Yes
- B) No
- C) Only some species
- D) Only in larvae

Answer: A

9. Ctenophore fertilization is:

- A) Internal
- B) External
- C) Budding
- D) Fragmentation

Answer: B

10. The main locomotory structures in comb jellies are:

- A) Muscles
- B) Comb rows
- C) Tentacles
- D) Fins

Answer: B

11. Coelenterates have how many germ layers?

- A) One
- B) Two (diploblastic)
- C) Three
- D) Four

Answer: B

12. Their body cavity is known as:

- A) Coelom
- B) Spongocoel
- C) Gastrovascular cavity
- D) Body cavity

Answer: C

13. The nerve network of coelenterates is a:

- A) Brain
- B) Nerve net
- C) Ventral nerve cord
- D) Dorsal ganglia

Answer: B

14. Supportive middle layer in hydra/ctenophores:

- A) Mesoderm
- B) Mesoglea
- C) Mesenchyme
- D) None

Answer: B

15. Which class lacks a medusa stage?

- A) Hydrozoa
- B) Scyphozoa
- C) Anthozoa
- D) Cubozoa

Answer: C

16. Hydra reproduces asexually by:

- A) Binary fission
- B) Budding
- C) Gemmule formation
- D) Spore formation

Answer: B

17. Tentacles of Hydra are located near the:

- A) Pedal disc
- B) Hypostome
- C) Manubrium
- D) Mesoglea

Answer: B

18. Freshwater hydra belongs to class:

- A) Hydrozoa
- B) Scyphozoa
- C) Anthozoa
- D) Cubozoa

Answer: A

19. Stinging cells in Cnidaria are called:

- A) Colloblasts
- B) Choanocytes
- C) Nematocysts
- D) Pinacocytes

Answer: C

20. Polymorphism (polyp/medusa) is exhibited by:

- A) Hydra
- B) Obelia
- C) Aurelia
- D) Coral reefs only

Answer: B

21. Nematodes possess a _____ body cavity.

- A) True coelom
- B) Pseudocoelom
- C) Acoelomate
- D) Hemocoel

Answer: B

22. The epidermis of Ascaris is:

- A) Cellular
- B) Syncytial
- C) Ciliated
- D) Glandular

Answer: B

23. Ascaris is a(n):

- A) Free-living worm
- B) Human parasite
- C) Mosquito parasite
- D) Plant parasite

Answer: B

24. Nematodes are:

- A) Hermaphroditic
- B) Dioecious
- C) Monoecious
- D) None

Answer: B

25. Their cuticle is:

- A) Thin and permeable
- B) Thick and resistant
- C) Cellular
- D) Absent

Answer: B

26. Roundworms have a(n):

- A) Incomplete digestive tract
- B) Complete digestive tract
- C) No digestive tract
- D) Blind-sac gut

Answer: B

27. Excretory system in nematodes is:

- A) Absent
- B) Simple canals or glands
- C) Complex nephridia
- D) Flame cells

Answer: B

28. Reproduction in many nematodes includes:

- A) Parthenogenesis
- B) Internal fertilization
- C) External fertilization
- D) Budding

Answer: B

29. Nematodes lack:

- A) Circulatory and respiratory systems
- B) Digestive tract
- C) Nervous system
- D) Muscles

Answer: A

30. A common human nematode is:

- A) Taenia
- B) Fasciola
- C) Wuchereria
- D) Planaria

Answer: C