

ZOOLOGY

SEM – II , INTERNAL-II

1. Reptiles originated from the _____ amphibians [a]
a)Labyrinthodont b)Frog c)Anura d)Chelonia
2. Reptiles are well flourished in _____ era [b]
a)Plaeozoic b)Mesozonic c)Jurassic d)None
3. Anapsid type of skull is present in [c]
a)Crocodilia b)Rhynchouphalia c)Chelonia d)Squanata
4. The study of reptiles is called [d]
a)Amphibiology b)Batrachology c)Mammology d)Herpetology
5. _____ are the first amniotes [a]
a)Reptiles b)Aves c)Mammals d)Amphibians
6. Forked tongue is present in [d]
a)Calotes b)Varanus c)Draco d)All
7. Which ventricles are called as lateral ventricles [b]
a)II & IV b)I & II c)II & III d)I & IV
8. The skull name comes from the word _____ [c]
a)Archade b)Arche c)Apse d)Temporae
9. Both the fossae & both the arcades are absent in [a]
a)Snakes b)Lizards c)Crocodiles d)Reptiles
10. The primitive reptiles are called _____ reptiles [b]
a)Root b)Stem c)Branch d)None
11. Rhynchocephalia is an order belongs to _____ class [d]
a)Aves b)Pisces c)Mammals d)Reptiles
12. The largest living bird is _____ [a]
a)Ostrich b)Emu c)Kiwi d)Vulture
13. The birds migrate from north to south during winter is called [b]
a)Summer visitor b)Winter visitor c)Daily visitors d)a & B
14. The sternum bears a median ridge in bird called [c]
a)Wish bone b)Furcula c)Keel d)Craniata
15. Birds has specialized breathing called _____ ventilation [d]
a)Single b)Triple c)Simple d)Double
16. Perching is seen in [a]
a)Birds b)Mammals c)Fishes d)a & b
17. Mammals originated from _____ reptiles [b]
a)Triapsid b)Therapsid c)Rhynchocephalia d)Crested
18. Which era is called as age of mammals [c]
a)Cosmozoic b)Mesozoic c)Cocnozoic d)None
19. Presence of hair on body is unique features of [d]
a)Aves b)Frog c)Reptiles d)Mammals
20. The study of mammals is called [a]
a)Mammology b)Herpetology c)Amphibiology d)Physiology

1. Reptiles are poikilothermic animals
2. Sphenodon is considered as living fossil
3. Suborder lacertilian includes lizards
4. Calotes is commonly called garde lizard
5. In reptiles, skull is monocondylic type
6. The temporal region of reptilian skull contains cavities called tempora fassae
7. Diapsid type of skull was present in Dinosaurs
8. Largest poisonous snake is king cobra
9. The study of birds is called ornithology
10. Archaeoptery is called connecting link between reptiles and birds
11. The cavity enclosed by the brain is called ventricle
12. The word migration means to travel
13. According to young birds are masters of air

14. V – shaped bone is called as wish bone
15. The last four caudal vertebrae fuse to form pygostyle
16. Mammals are ureotelic organisms
17. Mammals except the monotremates are viviparous
18. Rabbits are known as bunny
19. The colon bears longitudinal muscular bands called Taenia
20. Tooth is made up of dentine

1. Dentition

Ans: The arrangement of teeth in the upper & lower jaws is called dentition

2. Dental formula of man

Ans: $2123/2123 \times 2 = 32$

3. Flukes

Ans: Tail develops large, lateral or horizontal expansion of skin called fluke

4. Lophodont

Ans: When the curps are arranged in the form of ridges it is called Lophodont

5. Canines

Ans: These are sharp pointed teeth having single pointed crown & a single root

6. Iter

Ans: The mesencephalon encloses a narrow canal called iter or aqueduct of sylvius

7. Heart beat

Ans: The systole and diastole together constitute a heart beat

8. Papillary muscles

Ans: Some of the ridges are large and conical in ventricle called as papillary muscles

9. Chyle

Ans: The complete digested food material in the intestine is called chyle

10. Pigeons milk

Ans: Also known as crop milk is a semi solid substance that pigeons produce to feed their young ones

1. Facultative neoteny

Ans: If the axolotl is shifted to warmer waters metamorphosis begins and the axolotl turns into a terrestrial adult

2. Paedogenesis

Ans: The animal able to breed while maintaining its larval form

3. Hibernation

Ans: To protect from the severe low temperature in winter, frogs burrow in the mud and enters into a state of rest

4. Rhincocoel

Ans: Each olfactory lobe contains a cavity called rhincocoel

5. Neoteny

Ans: Animal begin to reproduce when they are in larval stage this phenomenon is called neoteny

6. Spinal nerves

Ans: Nerves attached to the spinal cord are called spinal nerves

7. Batrachology

Ans: The study of amphibians is called batrachology

8. Claspers

Ans: In male scoliodon, pelvic fins are modified into copulatory organs called claspers

9. Types of scales

Ans: Placoid, Ganoid, cycloid, ctenoid, cosmoid scales

10. Cranium

Ans: The brain is enclosed in a brain case

