

Internal question bank 1

Taxonomy paper4

1. *What is the primary function of the canal system in sponges?*

- A) Digestion
- B) Respiration and excretion
- C) Water circulation for feeding and respiration
- D) Locomotion

Answer: C) Water circulation for feeding and respiration

2. *Which type of canal system is the simplest in sponges?*

- A) Asconoid
- B) Syconoid
- C) Leuconoid
- D) Rhagonoid

_Answer: A) Asconoid

3. *Choanocytes in sponges are primarily involved in:*

- A) Water circulation and food capture
- B) Reproduction
- C) Support and structure
- D) Excretion

_Answer: A) Water circulation and food capture

4. *What type of body symmetry do flatworms (Platyhelminthes) exhibit?*

- A) Radial symmetry

- B) Bilateral symmetry
- C) Asymmetry
- D) Spherical symmetry

Answer: B) Bilateral symmetry

5. *Which of the following animals is an example of a coelomate?*

- A) Flatworm
- B) Roundworm
- C) Earthworm
- D) Jellyfish

Answer: C) Earthworm

6 *Metamerism is a characteristic feature of which phylum?*

- A) Annelida
- B) Arthropoda
- C) Mollusca
- D) Both A and B

_Answer: D) Both A and B

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10. *What is a key feature of prokaryotic cells?*

- A) Presence of a nucleus
- B) Presence of membrane-bound organelles
- C) Lack of a true nucleus
- D) Large size compared to eukaryotes

Answer: C) Lack of a true nucleus

11. *The genetic material in prokaryotic cells is typically:*

- A) Linear DNA in a nucleus

B) Circular DNA in a nucleoid

C) RNA in the cytoplasm

D) Protein in ribosomes

Answer: B) Circular DNA in a nucleoid

12. *What is the main component of the cell wall in most bacteria?*

A) Cellulose

B) Chitin

C) Peptidoglycan

D) Lipid bilayer

Answer: C) Peptidoglycan

13. *Prokaryotic cells often contain small, extra DNA molecules called:*

A) Chromosomes

B) Plasmids

C) Ribosomes

D) Lysosomes

Answer: B) Plasmids

14. *Which organelle is absent in prokaryotic cells?*

A) Ribosomes

B) Mitochondria

C) Cell membrane

D) Cell wall

Answer: B) Mitochondria

15. *What is the common name of *Paragonimus westermani*?*

- A) Liver fluke
- B) Lung fluke
- C) Blood fluke
- D) Intestinal fluke

Answer: B) Lung fluke

16. *The primary site of infection for *Paragonimus westermani* in humans is:*

- A) Liver
- B) Intestine
- C) Lungs
- D) Brain

_Answer: C) Lungs

17. *Which of the following is a characteristic feature of cnidarians?*

- A) Bilateral symmetry
- B) Radial symmetry and presence of cnidocytes
- C) Segmented body
- D) Presence of a coelom

Answer: B) Radial symmetry and presence of cnidocytes

18. *Cnidarians exhibit which two basic body forms?*

- A) Polyp and medusa
- B) Larva and adult
- C) Sessile and mobile
- D) Asexual and sexual

Answer: A) Polyp and medusa

19. *Cnidocytes in cnidarians are used for:*

- A) Locomotion
- B) Digestion
- C) Defense and prey capture
- D) Respiration

Answer: C) Defense and prey capture

20 *Ctenophores are commonly known as:*

- A) Sea fans
- B) Comb jellies
- C) Sea stars
- D) Jellyfish

Answer: B) Comb jellies Here are some very short fill-in-the-blank questions on coelom:

2.Fill in the blanks

1. **A *coelom* is a fluid-filled body cavity lined by mesoderm.
2. **Animals with a true coelom are called *eucoelomates*.
3. **The coelom provides space for the *organs* to move and development
4. *Bilateral* symmetry means the body can be divided into mirror-image halves along one plane.
5. *Asymmetry* describes a body plan with no clear pattern of symmetry.
- 6.*Paragonimus westermani* is commonly known as the *lung fluke*.
7. **The primary site of infection for _P. westermani_ in humans is the *lungs*.
8. **The life cycle of _P. westermani_ involves three hosts: a *snail*, a *crustacean* (crab/crayfish), and a *mammal*

Here are some very short fill-in-the-blank questions on Ctenophores:

9. **Ctenophores exhibit *biradial* symmetry.
10. **Ctenophores capture prey using specialized cells called *colloblasts*.
11. **Most ctenophores are *marine* and *planktonic* in habitat
12. **Porifera are commonly known as *sponges*.
13. **Sponges are *sessile* animals, meaning they are attached to one place.
- 14 Sponges have a skeleton made of *spicules* or *spongin* fibers.

15. Protozoa are *unicellular* microorganisms.

16. Protozoa are classified under the kingdom *Protista*.

17* Amoeba moves using *pseudopodia*.

18* Platyhelminthes are commonly known as *flatworms*.

19* Platyhelminthes have a *dorsoventrally flattened* body shape.

20* Flatworms exhibit *bilateral* symmetry

3. Questions

1Q. Explain about prokaryotes and Eukaryotes

2Q. Explain about meramerism

3Q. explain polyembryones in platy helmenthes

4Q. Explain about symmetry

5Q. Write about locomotory organs in protozoans.