

Zoology Internal-1

question bank [year -1 semester -2]

I. Choose the correct answers

1. What is the primary function of the tegument in parasitic flatworms?

- A) Nutrient digestion
- B) Protection
- C) Reproduction
- D) Movement

Answer: B) Protection

2. What is the nature of the tegument layer?

- A) Cellular layer
- B) Syncytial layer
- C) Acellular layer
- D) Fibrous layer

Answer: B) Syncytial layer

3. What is the role of microtriches in the tegument?

- A) Nutrient absorption
- B) Attachment to host tissues
- C) Protection against host's immune system
- D) All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

4. Which of the following animals have epidermal scales?

- A) Mammals
- B) Birds
- C) Reptiles

D) Amphibians

Answer: C) Reptiles

5. Which of the following is an example of epidermal scales?

A) Snake skin

B) Fish fins

C) Bird feathers

D) Mammalian hair

Answer: A) Snake skin

6. What is the primary function of the vertebral column?

A) Supports the head and torso

B) Protects the brain

C) Facilitates breathing

D) Aids in digestion

Answer: A) Supports the head and torso

7. Which region of the vertebral column is located in the lower back?

A) Cervical

B) Thoracic

C) Lumbar

D) Sacrum

Answer: Lumbar

8. What is the primary function of hindlimbs in tetrapods?

A) Swimming

B) Walking and support

C) Flying

D) Crawling

Answer: B) Walking and support

9. Which group of animals marks the transition from fins to limbs?

- A) Fish
- B) Amphibians
- C) Reptiles
- D) Mammals

Answer: B) Amphibians

10. What is the term for the evolutionary process that led to the development of limbs in tetrapods?

- A) Fin-to-limb transition
- B) Limb-to-fin transition
- C) Tetrapod evolution
- D) Adaptation

Answer: A) Fin-to-limb transition

11. What is a key adaptation in the digestive system of mammals compared to fishes?

- A) Shorter digestive tract
- B) Absence of stomach
- C) Presence of villi in the small intestine
- D) Lack of digestive enzymes

Answer: C) Presence of villi in the small intestine

12. Which group of animals begins to show a more complex digestive system?

- A) Fishes
- B) Amphibians
- C) Reptiles
- D) Mammals

Answer: B) Amphibians

13. What is the primary function of the large cecum in some mammals?

- A) Protein digestion
- B) Fat absorption
- C) Fermentation of cellulose
- D) Water absorption

Answer: C) Fermentation of cellulose

14. What is the function of villi in the small intestine of mammals?

- A) To secrete digestive enzymes
- B) To absorb nutrients
- C) To store food
- D) To filter waste

Answer: B) To absorb nutrients

15 . What is the benefit of air sacs in birds?

- A) Increased weight
- B) Improved respiration and flight efficiency
- C) Enhanced hearing
- D) Better vision

Answer: B) Improved respiration and flight efficiency

16. Which group of animals is known for having air-filled bones and air sacs?

- A) Mammals
- B) Birds
- C) Reptiles
- D) Amphibians

Answer: B) birds

17.What is a key difference between open and closed circulatory systems?

- A) Presence of blood vessels

B) Type of blood cells

C) Heart structure

D) Blood pressure

Answer: A) Presence of blood vessels

18. Which group of animals is characterized by a closed circulatory system?

A) Invertebrates

B) Vertebrates

C) Arthropods

D) Molluscs

Answer: B) Vertebrates

19. What is the primary function of the excretory system?

A) To regulate body temperature

B) To remove waste and excess fluids

C) To digest food

D) To transport oxygen

Answer: B) To remove waste and excess fluids

20. Which organ is responsible for filtering waste and excess fluids in vertebrates?

A) Liver

B) Kidneys

C) Lungs

D) Heart

Answer: B) Kidneys

Fill in the blanks

1. In fish, the primary mechanism of locomotion is through _____
answer: fins

2. The evolution of limbs in tetrapods allowed for more efficient locomotion on

Answer: land

3. In tetrapods, the _____ girdle is associated with the forelimbs.

Answer: pectoral

4. The skeletal system of birds is adapted for _____ Adaptation

Answer: flight

5. The evolution of _____ allowed vertebrates to move onto land.

Answer : limbs

6. The skeletal system of humans is adapted for _____ locomotion.

Answer : bipedal

7. The vertebral column provides support and flexibility for movement in
_____ animals.

Answers: vertebrate

8. The pectoral girdle consists of the _____ and
_____ bones.

Answer: scapula , clavicle

9. The pelvic girdle is composed of the _____ bones.

Answer: ilium, ischium

10. The humerus is the long bone of the _____ limb.

Answer : upper

11. The _____ is the longest bone

Answer: femur

12. The carpal are the bones of the _____.

Answers: wrist

13. Ruminant have a four-chambered to digest _____

Answers : cellulose.

14. In humans, the _____ is a blind pouch attached to the large intestine.

Answer : appendix

15. The liver produces _____ juice

Answer: bile

16. The simplest excretory organs in invertebrates are the _____.

Answer: nephridia

17. In fish, the kidneys are _____

Answer: pronephric

18. The nephron is the functional unit of the _____.

Answer: kidney

19. In humans, the kidneys filter waste and excess fluids through structures called

_____.

Answer: glomeruli

20. In the nephron, the _____ surrounds the glomerulus.

Answer: bowman's capsule

21. Kidneys regulate _____ balance in the body.

Answers: electrolyte

Answer the following questions

1. what is integument and write the students and function of integument

2. compare the structure of scales in fishes and Reptiles

3. Write an easy on osmoregulation in freshwater and marine vertebrates

4. Compare the nephron structure in fishes to mammals

5. Write an essay on swim bladder and significance in respiration

