

## ZOOLOGY

(Final)

- The science of classification of biodiversity is
  - Ecology
  - Parasitology
  - Genetics
  - Taxonomy
- Study of interaction between living organisms and environment is called
  - Ecosystem
  - Eco-geography
  - Ecology
  - Endemism
- All the living organisms of the earth constitute
  - Biosphere
  - Community
  - Biome
  - Association
- Estuary ecosystem is maintained in
  - River running water
  - Confluence of river with sea
  - Intertidal region
  - Deep seas
- Classification of cold blooded and warm blooded animals is on the basis of
  - Influence of temperature
  - Temperature tolerance
  - Morphological variations
  - Capacities to tolerate extreme temperatures
- Hibernation is observed in
  - Poiklotherms
  - Homotherms
  - Stenohaline
  - Euryhaline
- Zone which extends up to the depth of light penetration is
  - Profundal zone
  - Abyssal zone
  - Eulittoral zone
  - Euphotic zone
- Benthos are animals living at
  - Surface waters
  - Deep sea waters
  - Euphotic zone
  - Eulittoral zone
- The basic unit of classification is
  - Order
  - Class
  - Family
  - Species

10. Organism that are independent of water current for their locomotion
- (A) Plankton (B) Nekton  
(C) Benthos (D) Neustons
11. The mantle covering the earth which protects the life on earth from U.V. radiation
- (A) Ozone layer (B) Oxygen layer  
(C) Chlorine layer (D) None of the above
12. Main causes of pollution
- (A) Population increase  
(B) Industrialisation  
(C) Growing vehicular traffic  
(D) All the above
13. Fluorocarbons destroy
- (A) Forests (B) Rivers  
(C) Ozone umbrella (D) CO<sub>2</sub> umbrella
14. Atmosphere gets heated by
- (A) Excess CO<sub>2</sub> (B) Excess NO<sub>2</sub>  
(C) Excess SO<sub>2</sub> (D) Excess CO
15. Biological magnification occurs through
- (A) Biodegradable pollutants  
(B) Non-biodegradable pollutants  
(C) Biological purifiers  
(D) Eutrophication
16. National animal of India is
- (A) Lion (B) Fox  
(C) Pocopine (D) Tiger
17. State bird of Kerala is
- (A) Hornbill (B) Hornet  
(C) Crow (D) Racquet tailed drango
18. Gir Lion Project was started at
- (A) Delhi (B) Gujarat  
(C) Assam (D) Tamil Nadu

19. Headquarters of IUCN is at
- (A) America (B) Australia  
(C) Russia (D) Switzerland
20. Environment Protection Act was passed in the year
- (A) 1972 (B) 1974  
(C) 1981 (D) 1986
21. Anti-bodies are produced by
- (A) 'T' lymphocytes (B) 'B' lymphocytes  
(C) Neutrophils (D) Macrophages
22. Purity and activity of the antibodies are tested by
- (A) Monoclonal antibodies (B) Antibiotics  
(C) Enzymes (D) Ethanol
23. In India ethanol is produced from
- (A) Sugar beet (B) Sweet potato  
(C) Molasses (D) Tapioca
24. Bio-catalysts are
- (A) Vaccines (B) Antibiotics  
(C) Enzymes (D) Hormones
25. The single specimen designated as type of a new species is known as
- (A) Holotype (B) Paratype  
(C) Allotype (D) Syntype
26. Binomial system of classification was established by
- (A) Darwin (B) Lamarck  
(C) Aristotle (D) Linnaeus
27. Wings of birds and insects are
- (A) Homologous organs (B) Analogous organs  
(C) Hind limb modifications (D) Fore limb modifications
28. Prehensile tail in monkeys and chameleon is used for
- (A) balancing on trees (B) encircling tree branches  
(C) to help young ones to follow (D) to hop on to tree branches

29. Glomerulus of vertebrates is an organ of
- (A) Sweating (B) Excretion  
(C) Respiration (D) Reproduction
30. Veins carrying oxygenated blood are
- (A) Pulmonary veins (B) Caudal veins  
(C) Caval veins (D) Aorta
31. Bioluminescence is caused by the oxidation of
- (A) Luciferin (B) Luciferase  
(C) Oxytocin (D) Pectin
32. The salinity of standard sea water is
- (A) 30‰ (B) 35‰  
(C) 40‰ (D) 45‰
33. Notochord is present in all chordates during
- (A) Adult stage (B) Reproductive stage  
(C) Embryonic stage (D) None of the above
34. Elphidium belongs to
- (A) Rhizopoda (B) Ciliata  
(C) Dinoflagellata (D) Radiolaria
35. Malarial parasite belongs to the order
- (A) Haemosporidia (B) Sarcodina  
(C) Metacercaria (D) Heleozoa
36. Process of ingestion in amoeba is
- (A) Autophagus (B) Circumvallation  
(C) Ciliary action (D) Encystation
37. Endo-erythrocytic cycle in Plasmodium vivax occurs in
- (A) Mosquitos (B) Bed bugs  
(C) Humans (D) Armadillos
38. Following is a shelled protozoa
- (A) Entamoeba (B) Arcella  
(C) Arca (D) Glochidium

39. Monocystis is a parasite in
- (A) Scorpion (B) Spider  
(C) Earth worms (D) Centipedes
40. Among protozoa the only class that contains two nuclei in all the species is
- (A) Class Rhizopoda (B) Class Mastigophora  
(C) Class Ciliata (D) Class Sporozoa
41. Dicyemid mesozoans are parasitic in the reproductive system of
- (A) Arthropods (B) Cephalopods  
(C) Isopoda (D) Amphipoda
42. Amphiblastula is the larva of
- (A) Amphioxus (B) Obelia  
(C) Sponges (D) Amphineura
43. *Euplectella* is commonly known as
- (A) Venus flower basket (B) Deadman's fingers  
(C) Boring sponge (D) Freshwater sponge
44. Sponges are characterised by
- (A) Water vascular system (B) Canal system  
(C) Perihæmal system (D) Haemocoelic system
45. Coelenterates are
- (A) Coelomatic (B) Acoelomatic  
(C) Triploblastic (D) None of the above
46. Polymorphism in coelenterates is highly developed in
- (A) Corals (B) Halistemma  
(C) Obelia (D) Jelly fish
47. The process of strobilisation occurs in
- (A) Anthozoa (B) Hydrozoa  
(C) Scyphozoa (D) None of the above
48. The largest Barrier Reef of the world is in
- (A) India (B) New Zealand  
(C) Australia (D) West Indies

49. Ephyra is the larva of
- (A) Aurelia (B) Obelia  
(C) Cassiopia (D) Hydra
50. The characteristic feature of Coelenterates is the presence of
- (A) Radial symmetry (B) Bilateral symmetry  
(C) Coelenteron (D) Archenteron
51. Beroe belongs to
- (A) Ctenophora (B) Scyphozoa  
(C) Hydrozoa (D) Anthozoa
52. Body space is filled with parenchyma in
- (A) Nemetods (B) Platyhelmithes  
(C) Mollusca (D) Coelenterata
53. Pig is an intermediate host of the parasite
- (A) *Faciola hepatica* (B) *Taenia solium*  
(C) *Schistosoma haematobium* (D) *Ascaris lumbricoides*
54. Tape worms respire
- (A) with Ctenidia (B) with Pulmonary chamber  
(C) Anaerobically (D) Aerobically
55. Schistosomiasis is caused by
- (A) Liver fluke (B) Tape worm  
(C) Blood fluke (D) None of the above
56. *Wucheraria bancrofti* causes
- (A) Malaria (B) Typhoid  
(C) Elephantiasis (D) Paralysis
57. The intermediate host causing filarial infection is
- (A) Anopheles mosquito (B) Culex mosquito  
(C) Parasitic mite (D) Cyclops
58. True segmentation is found in
- (A) Centipedes (B) Tape worms  
(C) Earth worms (D) Prawns

59. One of the following is an Archiannelid
- (A) *Neries* (B) *Leech*  
(C) *Polygordius* (D) *Spirorbis*
60. In earth worms, Typhlosole is
- (A) a locomotary organ (B) reproductive organ  
(C) inner folding of the intestine (D) part of digestive system
61. Centipedes belong to
- (A) Scolopendra (B) Chilopoda  
(C) Decapoda (D) Octopoda
62. "Cypris larva" is the larva of
- (A) Ostracoda (B) Cladocera  
(C) Cirripedia (D) Palaemon
63. Parasitic castration in crabs is caused by
- (A) *Sacculina* (B) *Cyclops*  
(C) *Balanus* (D) *Phyllosoma*
64. Antennae in insects serve as
- (A) Feelers (B) Photoreceptors  
(C) Tango receptors (D) Copulatory structures
65. Proboscis in butterflies is the modification of
- (A) First maxilla (B) Second maxilla  
(C) Antenna (D) Mandible
66. The common name of Apterygota insect found among stored books is
- (A) Gold fish (B) Silver fish  
(C) Damselflies (D) Earwig
67. Absence of metamorphosis during development occurs in
- (A) Ametabolous insects (B) Holometabolous insects  
(C) Hemimetabolous insects (D) Parthenogenetic insects
68. Order Odonata comprises of
- (A) Cockroaches (B) Butterflies  
(C) Dragonflies (D) Grasshoppers

69. Haemocoel is characteristic of
- (A) Arthropoda (B) Echinodermata  
(C) Nematelminthes (D) Platyhelminthes
70. *Limulus* is a
- (A) Living legend (B) Living fossil  
(C) Scorpion (D) Crustacean
71. Book lungs are respiratory organs of
- (A) *Daphnia* (B) Scorpions  
(C) Cockroaches (D) *Peripatus*
72. Crystalline style is present in
- (A) *Pila* (B) Freshwater mussel  
(C) *Lingula* (D) *Limulus*
73. *Nautilus* belongs to
- (A) Cephalopoda (B) Gastropoda  
(C) Scaphopoda (D) Pelecypoda
74. The marine mollusk *Onchidium* is a
- (A) Pulmonate (B) Prosobranchia  
(C) Opisthobranchia (D) Nudibranchia
75. Scaphopoda is typically represented by
- (A) Octopus (B) *Dentalium*  
(C) *Chiton* (D) *Pila*
76. Evisceration takes place in
- (A) Star fish (B) Sea-lily  
(C) Sea cucumber (D) Sea-urchin
77. *Beche-de-mer* is a product obtained from
- (A) Sardines (B) Mackerel  
(C) Sea cucumber (D) Crabs
78. Dipleurula is the larva of
- (A) Echinoidea (B) Astroidea  
(C) Holothuroidea (D) None of the above



79. Tornaria is the larva of
- (A) Phoronis (B) Enteropneusta  
(C) Ascidians (D) Amphioxus
80. Pogonophora do not have a
- (A) Circulatory system (B) Digestive system  
(C) Urinary tracts (D) Reproductive tracts
81. Peripatus belongs to
- (A) Trilobita (B) Ostracoda  
(C) Onychophora (D) Brachiopoda
82. Buccal diverticulum acts as notochord in
- (A) Amphioxus (B) Doliolids  
(C) Enteropneust worms (D) Tadpole larva
83. Endostyle of tunicates is part of
- (A) Alimentary system (B) Respiratory system  
(C) Excretory system (D) Nervous system
84. Thaliacea are
- (A) Pelagic tunicates (B) Sessile tunicates  
(C) Fish larvae (D) Planktonic annelids
85. Tadpole larva is the larva of
- (A) Frog (B) Toad  
(C) Ascidian (D) Amphioxus
86. In land vertebrates, gill skeleton is reduced and modified as
- (A) Hyoid apparatus (B) Larynx  
(C) Pharynx (D) mandible
87. Coelacanth is a
- (A) Scorpion fish (B) Planktonic fish larvae  
(C) Living fossil (D) Cephalochordate
88. Whale shark, *Rhynchodon typus* is a
- (A) Carnivore (B) Herbivore  
(C) Omnivore (D) Plankton feeder

89. Lateral line in fish function as
- (A) Respiratory organ (B) Sense organ  
(C) Digestive organ (D) Excretory organ
90. Clown fish are
- (A) deep water fish (B) associated with sea anemones  
(C) extinct fish (D) associated with sharks
91. Skeleton in Holocephalii is
- (A) Absent (B) Bony  
(C) Cartilaginous (D) Fleshy
92. This clupeid fish forms a major fishery along Kerala coast
- (A) *Sardinella fimbriata* (B) *Sardinella sirm*  
(C) *Sardinella longiceps* (D) *Coilia dussumeri*
93. Tadpoles of frog have
- (A) External gills (B) Internal gills  
(C) Lungs (D) Air bladder
94. *Barkudia insularis* is a
- (A) Limbless lizard (B) Limbless amphibian  
(C) Finless fish (D) Sea snake
95. Dinosaurs existed during the period from
- (A) Precambrian to Ordovician (B) Silurian to Carboniferous  
(C) Triassic to Cretaceous (D) Miocene to Pliocene
96. *Typhlops braminus* is a
- (A) Sea snake (B) Blind snake  
(C) Venomous snake (D) Limbless lizard
97. The following is a living fossil
- (A) Sea snake (B) Hawkbill turtle  
(C) Sphenodon (D) Crocodile
98. Fangs of poisonous snakes are modified
- (A) Maxillary teeth (B) Mandibular teeth  
(C) Canines (D) Pre-molars

99. Ostrich is a/an
- (A) Antarctic bird (B) Flightless bird  
(C) Arctic bird (D) Bird of paradise
100. Skeleton in birds is
- (A) Pneumatic (B) Heavy  
(C) Short (D) Long
101. Feathers of birds are derivatives of
- (A) Ectoderm (B) Endoderm  
(C) Mesoderm (D) Coelomic
102. Prototheria are
- (A) Egg laying sea birds (B) Egg laying reptiles  
(C) Egg laying amphibian (D) Egg laying mammals
103. Kangaroo is a
- (A) Rodent (B) Marsupial  
(C) Edentate mammal (D) Ungulate
104. Sea cow (Dugong) belongs to order
- (A) Cetacea (B) Sirenia  
(C) Proboscidae (D) Ungulate
105. Intestinal caecum in rabbit aids in
- (A) Digestion of food (B) Assimilation  
(C) Digestion of cellulose (D) Vestigial
106. Canine teeth are characteristic of
- (A) Rodentia (B) Logomorpha  
(C) Ungulata (D) Carnivora
107. Eyes of mammals differ from those of birds in not having
- (A) Pecten (B) Lens  
(C) Retina (D) Iris
108. Amber grease is obtained from
- (A) Dugong (B) Dolphin  
(C) Killer whale (D) Sperm whale

109. Haemocoel contains
- (A) Haemoglobin (B) Plasma  
(C) Lymph (D) None of the above
110. Dissolving unwanted and decaying body cell is the function of
- (A) Mitochondria (B) Chromosomes  
(C) Ribosomes (D) Lysosomes
111. Power house of a cell is
- (A) Ribosomes (B) Lysosomes  
(C) Centriole (D) Mitochondria
112. Animal cell differs from plant cell mainly due to the absence of
- (A) cell wall (B) cytoplasm  
(C) nucleus (D) nucleolus
113. Meiotic cell division occurs in
- (A) Liver (B) Kidney  
(C) Gonads (D) Brain
114. A core of nucleic acid surrounded by a protein shell occurs in
- (A) Nucleolus (B) Bacteria  
(C) Nucleus (D) Virus
115. Sex-linked inheritance was first suggested by
- (A) Morgan (B) Mendal  
(C) Darwin (D) Wallace
116. XO- type of eggs develop into
- (A) Sterile female (B) Normal female  
(C) Sterile Male (D) Normal male
117. In human eye, the rods and cones are found in the
- (A) Cornea (B) Retina  
(C) Eye lense (D) Optic nerve
118. Thyroxine consists of
- (A) Thymus (B) Magnesium  
(C) Iron (D) Iodine

119. Respiratory pigment containing copper is known as
- (A) Haemoglobin (B) Haemocyanin  
(C) Copper oxide (D) Copper sulphate
120. "Origin of species" was written by
- (A) Wallace (B) Darwin  
(C) Collins (D) Bates
121. Parthenogenic progeny is always
- (A) Male (B) Female  
(C) Hermaphrodite (D) Sterile
122. Embryonic origin of entire nervous system is
- (A) Endodermal (B) Mesodermal  
(C) Mesenteries (D) Ectodermal
123. Androgen is secreted by
- (A) Testes (B) Ovaries  
(C) Liver (D) Kidney
124. Hormone Insulin is secreted by
- (A) Gastric glands (B) Pancreatic glands  
(C) Islets of Langerhans (D) Cystic lobes of liver
125. Theory of "Ontogeny recapitulates phylogeny" was proposed by
- (A) T.H.Huxley (B) H. Spencer  
(C) E. Haeckel (D) F. Galton
126. The part of the sperm that pierces the covering of the ovum is
- (A) Tail (B) Middle piece  
(C) Head (D) Acrosome
127. The cavity of blastula is known as
- (A) Pseudocoel (B) Haemocoel  
(C) Archenteron (D) Blastocoel
128. The study of fossils is called
- (A) Paleobotany (B) Paleozoology  
(C) Paleontology (D) None of the above

129. Rearing of silkworms is called
- (A) Apiculture (B) Sericulture  
(C) Articulture (D) Pomiculture
130. Distribution of animals to various geographical regions of the world is called
- (A) Zoogeology (B) Zoogeography  
(C) Zoology (D) None of the above
131. Man belongs to the taxonomic order
- (A) Cetacea (B) Sirenia  
(C) Primates (D) Logomorpha
132. In marine protozoans there is no
- (A) Contractile vacuole (B) Food vacuole  
(C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of the above
133. Function of Gemmules in sponges is
- (A) Sexual reproduction (B) Asexual reproduction  
(C) Digestion (D) Excretion
134. "Trilobite larva" belongs to
- (A) Spider (B) Crab  
(C) Scolopendra (D) *Limulus*
135. *Pila globosa* undergoes
- (A) Aestivation (B) Hibernation  
(C) Torsion (D) None of the above
136. Byssus, the attachment organ, is present in
- (A) *Sepia* (B) *Octopus*  
(C) *Aplysia* (D) *Mytilus*
137. Mitochondria are concerned with
- (A) Release of energy (B) Synthesis of fat  
(C) Secretion of shell (D) Oxygen absorption
138. Self-fertilization is prevented in annelids by
- (A) protandry (B) protogyny  
(C) the atrophy of testes (D) the atrophy ovaries

139. Prokaryotic cell does not have
- (A) Cell wall
  - (B) Cell membrane
  - (C) Nuclear membrane and nucleolus
  - (D) Nucleoid
140. Chiasmata formation takes place in
- (A) Mitosis
  - (B) Meiosis
  - (C) Interphase
  - (D) None of the above
141. Zygotene is characterized by
- (A) Chiasmata formation
  - (B) Crossing over
  - (C) Pairing of homologous chromosomes
  - (D) Tetrad formation
142. Lock and key model was proposed by
- (A) Koshland
  - (B) Emil Fishcer
  - (C) Parlor
  - (D) Arora
143. Mitotic cell division occurred in
- (A) Somatic cell
  - (B) Germ cell
  - (C) Both (A) and (B)
  - (D) None of the above
144. Albinism is an extreme degree of generalized
- (A) hyperpigmentation
  - (B) hypopigmentation
  - (C) failure of pigmentation
  - (D) perioral pigmentation
145. During glomerular filtration the malpighian body acts like a
- (A) structural unit
  - (B) biological filter
  - (C) biological buffer
  - (D) acid-base balancer
146. Night blindness is caused by
- (A) Genetic disturbance
  - (B) Excessive drinking
  - (C) Vitamin A deficiency
  - (D) Excess secretion of adrenals
147. Digestive process in humans is
- (A) Extracellular
  - (B) Intercellular
  - (C) Intracellular
  - (D) Both (B) and (C)

148. Number of cervical vertebrae in humans is
- (A) 7 (B) 12  
(C) 5 (D) 10
149. Animal which can tolerate narrow range of salt concentration is called
- (A) Eurythermal (B) Stenothermal  
(C) Euryhaline (D) Stenohaline
150. Heart in Anura (Amphibia) is
- (A) Mono-chambered (B) Di-chambered  
(C) Tri-chambered (D) Tetra –chambered

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