ZOOLOGY 2002

~ 1		1:1	1 (1) (1)	1 '.0				
51.		•	bout Micturation in rab					
52.	(1) Stretch (2) Tango (3) Olfactory (4) Gustatory If alpha cells in the pancreas of an adult rabbit are destroyed, the process affected is:							
32.	• •		• •					
<i>5</i> 2	•	(2) Cytolysis	(3) Glycogenesis	(4) Glycogenolysis				
53.				and tissue inflammation is:				
~ .	` '	id (2) Glucocorticoid	•	(4) Adrenalin				
54.		in the left lung of rabl		7 D				
	` '	(2) 3	(3) 4	(4) 5				
55.		joint is found in, both						
	(1) Elbow & shoulde	r	(2) Knee & ankle					
	(3) Elbow & knee		(4) Atlas & odontoid process					
56.	1 1	-						
	(1) Photo	(2) Thermo	(3) Auditory	(4) Gustatory				
57.	Feathers seen only in	ı nestlings:						
	(1) Contour	(2) Filoplumes	(3) Quill	(4) Down				
58.	Reptilian feature of A	Archaeopteryx ?						
	(1) Feathers with bar	bules	(2) Presence of abdominal ribs					
	(3) "U" shaped furcu	la	(4) Presence of a beak					
59.			equency of the recessiv	ve gene is 0.2, what is the genotypic				
	frequency of homozy	gous dominant?						
	` '	(2) 0.8.	(3) 0.64	(4) 0.32				
60.	Darwinian fitness is lowered from minimum to zero, to check the undue accumulation of deleterious mutations							
	(1) Directional selection		(2) Normalising selection					
	(3) Cladogenesis (4) Phyletic change							
61.	An example for hola	An example for holandric inheritance is:						
	(1) Epidermolysis	(2) Turner's syndrome	(3) Haemophilia	(4) Webbed toes				
62.	=		-	the parents from the following pairs				
	:	A male child is colour blind and his blood group is "AB". Identify the parents from the following pairs :						
	(1) Father-Normal vision, Blood group "A' Mother-Colour blind, Blood group "O"							
	(2) Father-colour blin	(2) Father-colour blind, Blood group "O" Mother-colour blind. Blood group "AB".						
	(3) Father-Normal vi	(3) Father-Normal vision, Blood group "A", Mother-colour blind, Blood group "B"						
	(4) Father - colour bl	(4) Father - colour blind, Blood group "O" Mother-Normal vision, Blood group-"B"						
63.	When one gene influ	ences the expression c	of another non-allelic ge	ene it is termed as:				
	(1) Epistasis	(2) Polymultiple allelis	sm (3) Segregation	.(4) Pleiotropy				
64.	An example for sex Inf	fluenced inheritance						
	(1) Haemophilie.	(2) Colour blindness	(3) Baldness	(4) Down's syndrome				
65.	A fresh water fish:			•				
	(1) Scylla serrata	(2) Paenaeus indicus	(3) Cuprinuscarpio	(4) Sardinella longiceps				
66.	The drug used for dewe		, , 1	· /				
	-	(2) Antiviral	(3) Antihelminthic	(4) Antibiotic				
67.	• •	• /	. ,					
	(1) Harpadon nehere	us	(2) Hilsa hilsa					
	(3) Oreochromis mos		(4) Pediceps ruficolis					
68.	` '		• /	luctive birds is known as:				
00.	Department of Siek an	a non productive on a	s from nearing and proc	active off as is known as.				

	(1) Deworming (2) Culling	(3) Dubbin	g (4) Cannibalism			
69.	The female fish which keeps the fert	ilized eggs guarde	ggs guarded in its mouth (parental care)			
	(1) Thunnus albacares	(2) Clarias	(2) Clarias batrchus			
	(3) Oreochromis mossambicus	(4) Cyprin	(4) Cyprinus carpio			
70.	"Western Blot" test is done for the co	onfirmation of:	ation of :			
	(1) Malaria (2) Filaria	(3) Anaem	ia (4) AIDS			
71.	Trichonympha lives as a symbiont in the alimentary canal of:					
	(1) Earthworms (2) Termites	(3) Snails	(4) Hermit Crabs			
72	Ceratium is a:					
	(1) Dinoflagel1ate (2) Diatom	(3) Slime r	nould (4) Sporozoan			
73.	The molluscan which is unisexual wa	ith a single gonad	ngle gonad and veliger larva in its life history is:			
	(l) Sepia (2) Octopus	(3) Loligo	(4) Dentalium			
74.	The animal whose body wall secrete	s thick covering ca	lled "Lorica" :	,		
	(l) Polystomella (2) Tubifex	(3) Brachio	onus (4) Loris			
75.	Aristotle's lantern is useful in:					
	(1) Photoreception (2) Chewing	(3) Excreti	on (4) Respiration			
76.	'M' cells (Mesoblast cells) play an in	nportant role in the	development of which body cavit	y:		
	(1) Schizocoelom (2) Pseudocoelo	om (3) Enterod	coelom (4) Coelenteron			
77.	Development of mesoderm in the f	orm of muscles in	body wall, leaving the alimenta	ry canal noi		
	muscular is the feature of:					
	(1) Acoelomates (2) Pseudocoelo	mates (3) Enterod	coelomates (4) Schizocoelomates	3		
78.	The structure which join two bones a	nt joints are made u	p of:			
	(1) Elastic fibres (2) Collagen fib	res (3) Fibrocy	tes (4) Ohondrocytes			
79.	The flagellum in Astasia is:					
	() Pantonematic (2) Acronematic	e (3) Pantacı	onematic (4) Stichonematic			
80.	The 'cyst wall of Euglena is made tip					
	(1) Carbohydrates (2) Lipoproteins	(3) Lipids	(4) Histones			
81.	The scientific name of the lung fluke	of man is:				
	(1) Hymenolepis nana	(2) Schisto	(2) Schistosoma haematobium			
	(3) Pargonimus' vestermani	(4) Echino	(4) Echinococ.cus granulosus			
82.	Plasmodium falciparum causes whic	h type of malaria ?				
	(1) Quartan (2) Pernicious	(3) Tertian	(4) Benign tertian			
83.	Schuffner's dots produced by Plamoo	dium are :				
	(1) Reserve food (2) Antibodies	(3) Hormo	nes (4) Antigens			
84.	The association between Barnacles and Limulus is:					
	(1) Symbiosis	(2) Antago	(2) Antagonism			
	(3) Ectocommensalism	(4) Endoco	(4) Endocommensalism			
85.	The association between Spherospora polymorpha and Nosema notabilis is :					
	(1) Hyperparasitism	(2) Commo	(2) Commensalism			
	(3) Symbiosis	(4) Mutual	(4) Mutualism			
86.	Blood glands of Pheretima are located	ed in which segmen	nich segments ?			
	(1) 1, 2 & 3 (2) 3, 4 & 5	(3) 4, 5 &	6 (4) 10, 11 &12			
87.	Phaeosome in earthworm is a:					
	(1) Hormone (2) Nephridium	(3) Pigmer	t (4) Lens			
88.	The silicates consumed along with foo	d by Pheretima are	excreted by:			
	(1) Flame cells (2) Chloragoger	cells (3) Intestin	al cells (4) Basal cells			

89 .	Nector is converted into honey in the								
	(1) Nectories of flowers					(2) Beeh	(2) Beehive chambers		
	(3) Crop of worker bee					(4) Stom	nach of quee	n bee	
90.	Dermatobiasis of cattle is caused by:								
	(1) Maggots of bot fly					(2) Wrig	gler of mose	quito	
	(3) Nits of head louse					(4) Dron	(4) Drones of honey bee		
91.	Peritrophic membrane is secreted in which part of Cockroach?								
	(1) Tracheal tubes (2) Salivary glands (3) Mesenteron (4) Brood pouch								
92.	The glands present between the 5 th and 6th abdominal segment of Cockroach:						f Cockroach:		
	(1) Salivary (2) Blood (3) Pharyngeal (4) Stink								
93.	When locomotory speed of animal I. influenced by light rays, the response is known as:								
	(1) Phototaxis (2) Photokinesis						otrophism	(4) Photosynthesis	
94.	Th	e pla	asmid P ^{BR}	322 used I	n biotechn	ology is:			
	(1)	Yea	ast	(2) M3	2phage	(3) Para	site	(4) Cloning vehicle	
95.	Sil	icosi	is is cause	d by					
	(1) Acid rains					(2) Depl	(2) Depletioin of Ozone		
	(3)	Inh	alation of	aerosols		(4) Inha	(4) Inhalation of sulphur dioxide		
96.	Th	e are	ea where v	vild popula	itions tradit	tional life style	es and geneti	c resources as protected is:	
	(1) Biosphere reserve			(2) Man	(2) Manipulation zone				
	(3) Core zone					(4) Buff	(4) Buffer zone		
97.	Mode of feeding in Tunicates :				es:				
	(1) Macrophagus (2) Parasitic			(3) Cilia	ry filter	(4) Myxotrophic			
98.		-	_		a prehensil				
			ocoetus	-	pocampus			(4) Chameleon	
99.						nsoluble fibrir			
			-	tin (2) Cep		(3) Hepa	arin	(4) Thrombin	
100.				-	nt in the he				
	(1)	Fish	1	(2) Fro	og	(3) Char	neleon	(4) Rabbit.	
						ANSWE	RS		
(51	()	1	(52) 4	(53) 2	(54) 1	(55) 3			
(56	6)	2	(57) 4	(58) 2	(59) 3	(60) 2			
(61	()	4	(62) 3	(63) 1	(64) 3	(65) 3			
(66	6)	3	(67) 1	(68) 2	(69) 3	(70) 4			
(71	()	2	(72) 1	(73) 4	(74) 3	(75) 2			
(76	6)	1	(77) 2	(78) 1	(79) 4	(80) 1			
(81	()	3	(82) 2	(83) 4	(84) 3	(85) 1			
(86	6)	3	(87) 4	(88) 2	(89) 3	(90) 1			
(91	()	3	(92) 4	(93) 2	(94) 4	(95) 3			
(96	6)	1	(97) 3	(98) 2	(99) 4	(100)4			