College: S. S. College, Jehanabad

Department: Zoology

Class: B.Sc. Part 3

Subject: Zoology / Assignment

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दिव्यते ज्ञान ज्योतिसा जगत
S.S.COLLEGE, JEHANABAD
(NAAC Accredited- Grade 'B')

Name:	Class:
Class Roll No.:	Total Marks: 40
Assignment: May 14, 2020	Submission: 16 May, 2020

B.Sc. Zoology Part 3 Assignment

This assignment is for evaluation of students with respect to online classes. Total questions are 40 of total 40 marks, each carrying 1 mark.

_1 1. Uricotelism is found in _____

(A) birds reptiles and insects (B) frogs and toads
(C) mammals and birds (D) fishes and fresh water protozoans

_1 2. A terrestrial animal must be able to _____

(A) excrete large amount of water (B) actively pump salts through skin
(C) excrete large amount of salts in urine (D) conserve water

_1 3. Animals which excrete urea are known as _____

(A) aminotelic (B) ureotelic
(C) uricotelic (D) ammonotelic

_1 4. Which of the following nephridia are not found in earthworm?

(A) Septal nephridia (B) Macronephric nephridia
(C) Pharyngeal nephridia (D) Integumentary nephridia

_1 5. Excretory waste of birds and reptiles are _____

(A) urea (B) uric acid and urea
(C) uric acid (D) ammonia and uric acid

_1 6. Which of the following is the only vertebrate osmoconformer?

(A) Bird (B) Hag fish
(C) Rabbit (D) Dog

_1 7. Sea gulls excrete salts from _____

(A) nasal chamber (B) liver
(C) lungs (D) kidneys

_ 1 8. Simultaneous movement of two molecules across a membrane in same direction is known as _____

(A) antiport (B) symport
(C) uniport (D) biport

_ 1 9. Ornithine cycle (also known as the urea cycle) refers to the sequence of biochemical reactions taking place in the

(A) urinary bladder (B) liver
(C) pancreas (D) stomach

_ 1 10. Excretion, in strict sense, is the process of_____

(A) removal of waste products of carbohydrate metabolism (B) removal of waste products of protein metabolism
(C) removal of waste products of fat metabolism (D) none of these

_ 1 11. Amino acids are formed as waste products of protein metabolism in _____

(A) certain molluscs (B) certain echinoderms
(C) both (a) & (b) (D) none of these

_ 1 12. Ammonia is formed as a result of deamination of amino acids in vertebrates and those which pass out urine in form of ammonium hydroxide are called _____

(A) ureotelic (B) uricotelic
(C) ammonotelic (D) aminotelic

_ 1 13. In which of these animals the ammonia formed primarily as a result of protein metabolism is converted to urea _____

(A) frog (B) rabbit
(C) man (D) all of these

_ 1 14. Ammonia is the chief nitrogenous excretory material in which of the following animals _____

(A) rat (B) fowl
(C) fresh water fishes (D) adult mosquitoes

_ 1 15. Aquatic animals are mostly ammonotelic because _____

(A) ammonia is useful to check inflow of water within the body
(B) excretion of this type requires plenty of water which is available of animals
(C) both (a) & (b)
(D) none of these

_ 1 16. Snakes living in the desert are mainly _____

(A) ureotelic
(B) uricotelic
(C) ammonotelic
(D) aminotelic

_ 1 17. Waste product of adenine and guanine metabloism excreted by man as _____

(A) ammonia
(B) urea
(C) uric acid
(D) allantoin

_ 1 18. Tri methyl aminoxide formed as excretory material in certain marine molluscs is _____

(A) formed by deamination of amino acids
(B) methylation of ammonia
(C) decarboxylation of amino acids
(D) none of these processes

_ 1 19. Guanine is formed as excretory waste in _____

(A) spiders
(B) rabbit
(C) man
(D) all of these

_ 1 20. Hippuric acid excreted in rabbit's urine is formed by combination of _____

(A) benzoic acid in food with glycine
(B) ammonia with guanine
(C) deamination of amino acids
(D) none of these

_ 1 21. In which of these the benzoic acid of food combines with ornithine to form ornithuric acid _____

(A) rabbit
(B) birds
(C) man
(D) frog

_ 1 22. Process of ultrafiltration occurs _____

(A) within the glomerulus when blood from efferent renal arteriole passes through its capillaries

(B) within loop of Henle when the filtrate passes through it

(C) jointly in both of these parts of the nephron

(D) in none of the parts of the nephron

_ 1 23. Glomerulus in man is a network of about _____

(A) 20 capillaries

(B) 30 capillaries

(C) 50 capillaries

(D) none of these

_ 1 24. Diuresis is a condition when we excrete diluted urine, the osmolality of this urine is _____

(A) 50ml osmol/litre of water

(B) 65ml osmol/litre of water

(C) 75ml osmol/litre of water

(D) none of these

_ 1 25. Process eliminating nitrogenous and other excretory substances is termed _____

(A) nutrition

(B) respiration

(C) circulation

(D) excretion

_ 1 26. Which of these imparts yellow colour to urine _____

(A) urobilin

(B) albumen

(C) cholesterol

(D) urea

_ 1 27. Correct sequence of urine formation is _____

(A) filtration → reabsorption → secretion

(B) ecretion → reabsorption → filtration

(C) reabsorption → secretion → filtration

(D) reabsorption → filtration → secretion

_ 1 28. Name the excretory organ present in earthworm through which excretion takes place?

(A) Moist Skin

(B) Nephridia

(C) Both (a.) & (b.)

(D) None of these

_ 1 29. The suspanded tubular structures which collect excretory products from hemolymph are called _____

(A) protonephridium (B) metanephridium
(C) malpighian tubules (D) exoluticus tubules

_ 1 30. The random abnormal number of chromosome in the animals is called as _____

(A) polyploidy (B) euploidy
(C) aneuploidy (D) None

_ 1 31. A condition in which the organisms have more than two complete sets of chromosomes is called _____

(A) polyploidy (B) euploidy
(C) aneuploidy (D) None

_ 1 32. Which of the following is not true about inversion?

(A) Inverted chromosomes are generally viable (B) Inversion can cause chromosome breakage
(C) Two DNA strands with an inverted segment will not pair (D) Inversion including centromere is known as paracenric

_ 1 33. Consider this sequence A-O-B -C-D-E-F, be a DNA sequence where O is the centromere. Which of the following will be a pericentric inversion?

(A) A-O-B-D-E-F (B) B-O-A-D-E-F
(C) D-B-O-A-E-F (D) A-O-E-D-B-F

_ 1 34. What are the results of pericentric inversion with single crossing over?

(A) Two normal, one dicentric and one acentric chromosome (B) 2 dicentric and 2 acentric chromosomes
(C) Four normal chromosomes with centriomere in different positions (D) 3 normal chromosome, one abnormal acentric chromosome

_ 1 35. Long pericentric inversions generally don't act as cross over suppressors. Why?

(A) Beacuse, long stretches of DNA recombination not recognized. (B) Beacuse, mechanism is different for short and long inversions
(C) Beacuse, two events of crossing over take place (D) Beacuse, cross over product in this is viable

_ 1 36. Choose the wrong option.

(A) Paracentric inversion cross over products is non-viable.

(B) Pacentric non-cross over gametes segregates normally.

(C) Double cross over in paracentric inversion is lethal.

(D) There is genetic imbalance in gametes produced by paracentric inversion cross over.

_ 1 37. Which of the following can be detected now by examining a karyotype?

(A) over 3,000 genetic defects

(B) an unborn child's gender or sex

(C) both (a.) & (b.)

(D) none of these

_ 1 38. Most genetic disorders are due to _____

(A) gross chromosomal abnormalities such as irregular shapes or numbers of chromosomes

(B) the gender of an individual

(C) neither (a.) nor (b.)

(D) both (a.) and (b.)

_ 1 39. Which of the following human diseases is least likely to be caused by aneuploidy?

(A) Fragile X syndrome

(B) Klinefelter syndrome

(C) Down syndrome

(D) Turner syndrome

_ 1 40. Which of the following statements is true regarding karyotype analysis?

(A) It is rarely done on the cells of unborn children because it cannot detect most genetic disorders.

(B) It is now an important medical tool used in predicting the likelihood that an unborn child will be normal.

(C) It is not done any more because human pregnancy has only a small risk of birth defects.

(D) Both (b.) & (c.)

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B.Sc. Zoology Part 3 Answer Sheet

This assignment is for evaluation of students with respect to online classes. Total questions are 40 of total 40 marks, each carrying 1 mark.

_1	1. (A) (B) (C) (D)	_1	18. (A) (B) (C) (D)	_1	35. (A) (B) (C) (D)
_1	2. (A) (B) (C) (D)	_1	19. (A) (B) (C) (D)	_1	36. (A) (B) (C) (D)
_1	3. (A) (B) (C) (D)	_1	20. (A) (B) (C) (D)	_1	37. (A) (B) (C) (D)
_1	4. (A) (B) (C) (D)	_1	21. (A) (B) (C) (D)	_1	38. (A) (B) (C) (D)
_1	5. (A) (B) (C) (D)	_1	22. (A) (B) (C) (D)	_1	39. (A) (B) (C) (D)
_1	6. (A) (B) (C) (D)	_1	23. (A) (B) (C) (D)	_1	40. (A) (B) (C) (D)
_1	7. (A) (B) (C) (D)	_1	24. (A) (B) (C) (D)		
_1	8. (A) (B) (C) (D)	_1	25. (A) (B) (C) (D)		
_1	9. (A) (B) (C) (D)	_1	26. (A) (B) (C) (D)		
_1	10. (A) (B) (C) (D)	_1	27. (A) (B) (C) (D)		
_1	11. (A) (B) (C) (D)	_1	28. (A) (B) (C) (D)		
_1	12. (A) (B) (C) (D)	_1	29. (A) (B) (C) (D)		
_1	13. (A) (B) (C) (D)	_1	30. (A) (B) (C) (D)		
_1	14. (A) (B) (C) (D)	_1	31. (A) (B) (C) (D)		
_1	15. (A) (B) (C) (D)	_1	32. (A) (B) (C) (D)		
_1	16. (A) (B) (C) (D)	_1	33. (A) (B) (C) (D)		
_1	17. (A) (B) (C) (D)	_1	34. (A) (B) (C) (D)		