



S.S. COLLEGE, JEHANABAD
(NAAC Accredited- Grade 'B')

Department of Zoology
(Internal Assessment)

Name: _____ Class: _____

Class Roll No.: _____ Total Marks: 40

Assignment: August 29, 2020 Submission: August 31, 2020

M.Sc. Zoology Semester IV Paper 13 - Assignment (Part 2)

This assignment is for evaluation of students with respect to online classes and e-contents. It has a total of 40 questions and a total of 40 marks. Each question carries 1 mark. There is no minus marking.

- Heart of elasmobranch is _____
 (A) two chambered (B) three chambered
 (C) four chambered (D) None of the these
- Ampulla of Lorenzini is a _____
 (A) neuromast organ (B) thermoreceptor
 (C) humidity receptor (D) None of the these
- Claspers are found in the male of the fishes namely _____
 (A) *Labeo* (B) *Dipnoi*
 (C) *Scoliodon* (D) None of these
- Which one of the following is missing in placoid scales?
 (A) Dentine (B) Vitrodentine
 (C) Ctenoid scales (D) Pulp cavity
- An example of viviparous fish is _____
 (A) *Scoliodon* (B) *Labeo*
 (C) All fresh water fishes (D) All marine fishes
- Urine of *Scoliodon* is _____
 (A) hypotonic to blood (B) hypertonic to blood
 (C) isotonic to blood (D) None of these
- In *Scoliodon*, the olfactory sinus collects blood from _____
 (A) myotomes (B) auditory capsules
 (C) rostrum (D) Both a. & b.

8. Solenocytes are present in _____
- (A) kidney (B) Malpighian tubules
(C) testis (D) protonephridium
9. Spiral valve in the intestine of *Scoliodon* provides increased surface area for _____
- (A) circulation (B) digestion
(C) absorption (D) respiration
10. Swim bladder of teleost fishes is a _____
- (A) hydrostatic organs (B) respiratory organs
(C) sound producing organs (D) All of these

11.



Typical layout of the lateral line in a fish

- In fishes, there is a lateral line on each side, which is concerned with _____
- (A) swimming (B) smelling
(C) catching (D) detecting vibration in water
12. Structure of kidney in teleost fishes is of a type called _____
- (A) pronephric (B) mesonephric
(C) metanephric (D) nephridial
13. Oxygenated blood never goes to the heart in _____
- (A) mammals (B) fishes
(C) reptiles (D) amphibians

14. Air bladder is found in _____
- (A) all fishes (B) Hag fishes
(C) dog fishes (D) bony fishes
15. Oculomotor nerves arise from _____
- (A) olfactory fishes (B) optic nerves
(C) floor of midbrain (D) None of these
16. In herbivorous fish, the alimentary canal is _____
- (A) very long (B) very sharp
(C) of moderate (D) None of these
17. Which of the following fishes exhibit migrates for spawning?
- (A) Sharks (B) Rays
(C) Eels (D) Cat fishes
18. Weberian ossicles connect _____
- (A) air bladder with gut (B) air bladder with brain
(C) air bladder with membranous labyrinth (D) air bladder with optic nerve
19. Vertebrate of most fishes are _____
- (A) procoelous (B) opisthocoelous
(C) amphicoelous (D) acoelous
20. Weberian ossicle is associated with _____
- (A) hearing (B) gas exchange
(C) swimming (D) smelling
21. In *Labeo*, the sense organ for perceiving low frequency vibration in water is _____
- (A) eye (B) lateral line system
(C) ear (D) olfactory sense organ

22. The part which can not perform the function of accessory respiratory organ in fish is _____

- (A) integument
- (B) liver
- (C) gut epithelium
- (D) pelivic fin

23. Labeo is _____

- (A) herbivorous
- (B) carnivorous
- (C) omnivorous
- (D) fungivorous

24. The Saccus vasculosus found in the brain of *Labeo* acts as centre for _____

- (A) photoreception
- (B) pressure reception
- (C) chemoreception
- (D) thermoreception

25. Five pairs of gills are found in _____

- (A) Labeo
- (B) Cat fish
- (C) Dog fish
- (D) Gold fish

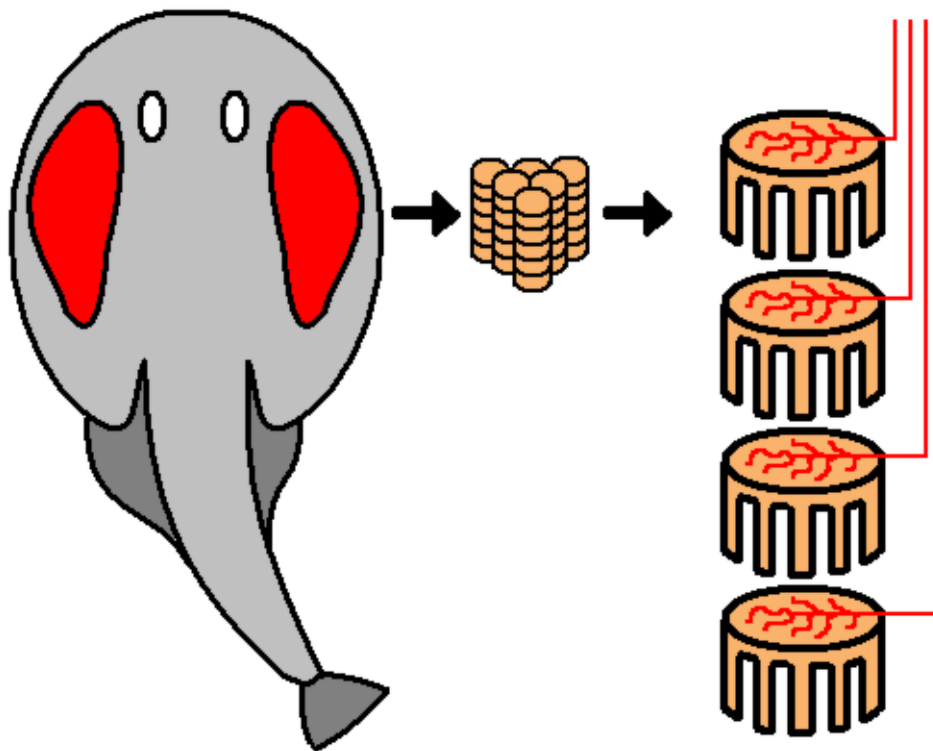
26. Air bladder functions as lung in _____

- (A) Labeo
- (B) Cat fish
- (C) protopterus
- (D) None of the these

27. Double breather fish which can breath both with gill as well as lung is _____

- (A) *Labeo*
- (B) *Protopterus*
- (C) *Scoliodon*
- (D) *Mugil*

28.



Electric organs are found in _____

- (A) *Scoliodon* (B) *Labeo*
 (C) *Lepidosiren* (D) *Malapterurus*

29. Venous heart is found in _____

- (A) all fishes (B) some fishes
 (C) amphibious (D) All of these

30. Excretion in *Scoliodon* takes through _____

- (A) green gland (B) adrenal gland
 (C) salivary gland (D) mesonephric kidney

31. The interbranchial septum of the gills of *Scoliodon* is _____

- (A) reduced (B) moderately developed
 (C) well developed (D) not developed

32. In sharks _____
- (A) the spiracles are present. (B) the spiracles are absent.
(C) the spiracles are sometimes present. (D) None of these.
33. In cartilaginous fishes, there is no operculum covering the gill slits except _____
- (A) Skates (B) *Chimaera*
(C) Dog fish (D) Electric ray
34. One of the following is a dermal derivative of the skin _____
- (A) fish scales (B) feathers
(C) horns (D) nails
35. The supporting framework of the fins of *Scoliodon* is _____
- (A) myotomes (B) collagen
(C) bones (D) cartilage
36. The anterior part of the kidney in female *Scoliodon* is _____
- (A) the main excretory portion of the organ. (B) filled with endocrine cells that secrete hormones like estrogen.
(C) modified to act as vasculosa seminalis. (D) degenerate and possibly functionless.
37. A common cloacal chamber is found in _____
- (A) bony fish (B) marsupials
(C) eutherians (D) None of these

