

MUSLIM STUDENTS SOCIETY OF NIGERIA, UNILORIN BRANCH

MOCK EXAMINATION FOR 100LEVEL STUDENTS

ZLY103

1. The nematodes are able to move effectively in their environment by contracting the longitudinal muscles against their _____ skeleton.
A) cartilaginous B) hydrostatic C) calcareous D) bony
2. Sponge bodies do not have organs, instead they have masses of cells supported by
A) ostia or oscula. B) spicules or spongin. C) oscula or spicules. D) spongin or ostia.
3. The pores in the surface of a sponge that pass incoming water to the body are called _____ and the opening by which water passes out of the sponge is called the _____.
A) choanocytes, radial canal B) spongins, spongocoel C) pinacocytes, excurrent canal D) ostia, osculum
3. The flagellated cells that line the canals of the sponge are called _____
4. The interior cavity of an asconoid sponge is called the
A) osculum. B) excurrent canal. C) spongocoel. D) spongin.
5. In a syconoid type of sponge, the choanocytes are located in the
A) incurrent canals. B) radial canals. C) excurrent canals. D) spongocoel.
6. Recent evidence from _____ studies supports the hypothesis of a common ancestor for metazoans and choanoflagellates.
A) phylogenetic B) DNA fingerprinting C) ribosomal RNA D) selective breeding
7. African sleeping sickness and Chagas's disease are both caused by protozoa in the
A) genus (Noctiluca). B) genus (Plasmodium). C) genus (Toxoplasma). D) genus (Trypanosoma).
8. The members of phylum Ciliophora usually have cilia but the one trait that characterizes them is being
A) motile. B) free living. C) multinucleate. D) smaller than other protists.
9. Another term for the joining of two gametes is
A) sporogony. B) autogamy. C) conjugation. D) syngamy.
10. Among the Ciliophora, the surface is called a pellicle. The _____ are pellicular structures that primarily are used for attachment.
11. An older term that refers to both the Cnidaria and the Ctenophora is _____, which means hollow gut.
A) enteron B) polymorphism C) gastrovascular D) coelenterata
12. A strobila is a structure found in the life cycle of members of the class _____
13. The gastrovascular cavity of the members of the class Cnidaria is covered on the inside by a layer of
A) epithelial cells. B) mesogleal cells. C) gastrodermal cells. D) epitheliomuscular cells.
14. The _____ cells are undifferentiated stem cells that can mature into sex cells, nerve cells, and other types of cells.
15. The support system of the radiate animals is called a hydrostatic skeleton, which means that it is based on the amount of
A) spicules. B) gas pressure. C) calcium deposits. D) water pressure
16. While most of the platyhelminths are free living or endoparasites, which one of the following taxa has an ectoparasitic life cycle?

17. A cuticle is different from a tegument in that a cuticle is _____, while a tegument is
A) syncytial, ciliated. B) dead, alive. C) ciliated, dead. D) alive, syncytial.
18. Protonephridia function in
A) waste disposal. B) respiration. C) osmoregulation. D) digestion.
19. The nervous system of the flatworms has sensory, motor, and association nerves, and it is organized into a _____ pattern.
A) ladderlike B) spinal cord C) endothelial D) nerve net
20. Light-sensitive sense organs in the flatworms are called _____
21. Four examples of parasitic nematodes are hookworms, filarial worms, _____, and _____
A) tapeworms, pinworms B) pinworms, trichina worms C) trichina worms, ribbon worms
D) ribbon worms, tapeworm
22. Which of the following is a colloquial term for a nematomorph?
A) round worm B) horsehair worm C) phallus worm D) spiny-headed worm
23. The structure of molluscs that forms the shell and houses the gills is the
A) mantle. B) epidermis. C) gastrovascular cavity. D) odontophore.
24. The trochophore larva indicates a common ancestry for which of the following pairs?

- A) Mollusca-Annelida B) Mollusca-Cnidaria C) Mollusca-Cephalopoda D) Mollusca-Nematoda
25. Torsion is a process that rotates the _____ of the body of gastropods.
A) surface B) mantle C) viscera D) tentacles
26. The paddlelike appendages that characterize the polychaetes are called _____
27. The segment of the annelids that bears the jaws is called the
A) cephalostomium. B) peristomium. C) periostracum. D) peritoneum.
28. The hirudineans
A) are endoparasites. B) develop an increasing number of segments during adult life.
C) usually lack setae. D) typically have anterior and midventral suckers, similar to flukes.
29. The hirudineans have 33 segments, anterior and posterior suckers, and no parapodia.
A) True B) False
30. The body cavity of an annelid is referred to as a pseudocoelom.
A) True B) False
31. Leeches are all ectoparasites, whereas all oligochaetes are freeliving.
A) True B) False
32. Development in the oligochaetes and the hirudineans is direct, and therefore no larva is formed.
A) True B) False
33. The cuticle of arthropods is composed of a thicker inner _____ layer, and a thinner outer layer. the _____. The macromolecule that characterizes the cuticle is
A) exocuticle, endocuticle, chitin. B) procuticle, epicuticle, chitin. C) endocuticle, procuticle, keratin. D) epicuticle, exocuticle, keratin
34. While the term "blueblood" is sometimes used in literature to reference English nobility, some crustaceans actually have blue blood because their respiratory pigment is _____
35. Most insects go through a complete change of body form from larva to adult; this is called _____ metamorphosis.
A) ametabolous B) hemimetabolous C) holometabolous D) minimetabolou
36. The openings to the respiratory system of insects are the
A) tracheoles. B) spiracles. C) labia. D) taenidia.
37. If an insect has an egg, nymphal stages, and finally an adult stages, it exhibits _____ metamorphosis.
A) metamorphosis. B) holometabolous C) homologous D) hemizygous E) hemimetabolous
38. Many echinoderms have two parts to the stomach, these two parts are _____ the and the
A) enzymatic, cecal. B) cecal, cardiac. C) cardiac, pyloric. D) pyloric, enzymati
39. Aristotle's lantern is a complex set of _____ used in the process of
A) neurons and ocelli, visual sensation. B) glands and muscles, digestion. C) tentacles and cilia, reproduction. D) ossicles and muscles, chewing.
40. Echinoderms are often used in zoology courses in developmental studies, as they are deuterostomes as we are, so the developmental stages are very similar.
A) True B) False
41. What is deuterostome and protosome?