

Topic :-

- 1 **(c)**
Loligo, Tereido and *Octopus* are the members of phylum-**Mollusca**.

- 2 **(c)**
Rhabditiform is the larva of *Ascaris*. It is also called first juvenile stage.

- 3 **(b)**
Poikilothermic animals are also known as ectothermic animals. Shark are oviparous, animals as they give birth to young ones by laying eggs coxal glands are the excretory organ of members belonging to class-Arachnids the copper containing in respiratory pigment called haempcyanin is present in phylum-Mollusca and Arthropoda but the structure of haemocyanin in these two phylum different and *Pila* belongs to class in-Mollusca

- 4 **(b)**
Skin in **amphibians** is naked, *i.e.*, scales are absent. Glands are present, which keeps it moist. It functions in respiration besides protection.
Birds (*Aves*) are **warm blooded** or **homiothermic** or **endothermal** tetrapods as the temperature of the body remain constant as compared to that of surrounding. While, amphibians and reptiles are **cold blooded** or **poikilothermal** or **ectothermal** tetrapods as the temperature of the body varies according to the surrounding.

- 5 **(a)**
Nematoblasts (cnidoblasts) are sensory in nature and acts as a organ for offence and defence.

- 6 **(b)**
Male *Ascaris* is monodelphic (*i.e.*, single testis) and female *Ascaris* is didelphic (*i.e.*, has two ovaries).

- 7 **(a)**
In *Scoliodon* or dog fish, there are present some pores, the ampullary pores on the upper and lower surface of the head, each of which leads into an ampulla (pl. ampullae) called ampulla of Lorenzini. Through these, the fish receives information of the temperature

- fluctuations in the surrounding water.
- 8 **(d)**
Hydra vulgaris is more or less colourless.
- 9 **(d)**
In seasonally breeding mammals, the testis descend in scrotum only in breeding season. They remain in the abdomen at other time, *e.g.*, bat and otter.
- 10 **(a)**
Correct sequence in embryonic development of frog is
Zygote – cleavage – blastula - gastrula.
- 11 **(b)**
Larva of *Sycon* is **amphiblastula**, which has flagella only at one pole.
- 12 **(d)**
Sea horse (*Hippocampus gutturalatus*) is the most peculiar bony fish, which belongs to class-Osteichthyes of group-Agnatha or Pisces.
- 13 **(c)**
Sponges are filter feeders, also known as suspension feeders. Food particles strained out of the water current
- 14 **(c)**
Anecic worms may go very deep into soil upto 60-90 cm and form vertical and complicated burrows for their movement, *e.g.*, *Lumbricus terrestris*, *Aporrectodea lenga*.
- 15 **(b)**
Limulus or king crab is also called a living fossil
- 16 **(c)**
Reptilians, birds and mammals are amniotes. Amphibians like salamander and *Necturus* (the mud puppy) are not amniotes. *Anguis* is the glass snake (Reptilia), *Eudynamis* is the cuckoo or koel (*Aves*) and *Pteropus* the large bat or flying fox is a mammal are all amniotes. All amniotes have special embryonic membranes (amnion, chorion, allantois, yolk sac) that surround the embryo during development
- 17 **(c)**
Chordates possess dorsal, hollow, fluid-filled nerve cord. It is formed by infolding of a mid-dorsal strip of ectoderm and it generally sinks below surface. It lies above the notochord and outside the coelom, it has a hollow canal running from one end to the other. This dorsal tubular nerve cord persists throughout life in most chordates but few degenerates it

before maturity. It serves for the integration and coordination of body activities.

18 **(a)**

A gastrovascular cavity is found in Coelenterates called coelenteron.

19 **(c)**

Lampreys and *Myxine* (hag fish) belong to the class-Cyclostomata, group-Agnatha of vertebrata. Agnatha have mouth without jaws, the mouth is ventral, suctorial and circular.

20 **(a)**

Kangaroo rat is a desert rodent. It's body is covered by hairs. Its urine is more than 20 times concentrated as its plasma. This concentrated waste enables it to live in dry or desert environment, where little water is available to drink. Most of its water is metabolically produced from the oxidation of carbohydrates, fats and proteins in the seeds that it eat. The animal remains in cool burrow during day time and the respiratory moisture condensed in nasal passages.

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ANSWER-KEY										
Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A.	c	c	b	b	a	b	a	d	d	a
Q.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A.	b	d	c	c	b	c	c	a	c	a

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