eExam Question Bank

Coursecode:

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Search:

Question Type	Question	A	B	C	D	Answer	Remark
FBQ	Tapeworms attach to their host with the aid of _____.	Hooks and suckers					eExam
FBQ	Mastigophora is an older term used for _____.	flagellates					eExam
FBQ	_____ may be used to anchor the members of the phylum Ciliophora.	trichocysts					eExam
FBQ	Another name for Rhombozoans is _____.	Dicyemida					eExam
FBQ	During the sexual stage, the Orthonectidans are _____.	gonochoristic					eExam
FBQ	The Platyhelminthes possess a unique excretory and osmoregulatory system of branched protonephridial tubes that end in _____ cells.	flame					eExam
FBQ	_____ is an example of a dioecious Trematode.	Schistosome					eExam
FBQ	In a Tremotode, the stage at which larvae grow and take on a sac like appearance is the _____ stage.	sporocyst					eExam
FBQ	Nematodes are also known as _____.	round worms					eExam
FBQ	The Turbellarians belong to the genus _____.	Dugesia					eExam

	FBQ	Inside the body of the host, the ciliated larva of orthonectida grows to form _____.	plasmodium					eExam
	FBQ	Asegment of the tapeworm is called _____.	proglottis					eExam
	FBQ	The large posterior attachment structure of a Mongenia is called _____.	haptor					eExam
	FBQ	Turbellarians have a mucous producing organ referred to as _____.	rhabidites					eExam
	FBQ	A feature of higher animals observed in flatworms is _____.	Central nervous system					eExam
	FBQ	The class Trematoda is commonly referred to as _____.	flukes					eExam
	FBQ	The type of digestion in fungi is _____.	intracellular					eExam
	FBQ	Nematodes move by _____ of the longitudinal muscles.	contraction					eExam
	FBQ	Cnidarians are armed with stinging cells called _____.	nematocysts					eExam
	FBQ	The name Cnidaria came from the Greek word _____.	cnidos					eExam
	FBQ	Almost all Trematodes infect _____ as their first host in their life cycle.	Molluscs	mollusks				eExam
	FBQ	_____ are parasitic flat worms that spend their entire life cycle on the outside of the same fish.	Monogoneans					eExam

	FBQ	The Platyhelminthes are _____ symmetrical.	bilaterally					eExam
	FBQ	The _____ are the group of flat worms known for their remarkable ability to regenerate lost body parts.	Turbellarians					eExam
	FBQ	The flat worms respire by _____.	diffusion					eExam
	FBQ	The phylum Platyhelminthes are divided into four classes namely Turbellarians, Trematoda, Cestoidea and _____.	Monogenea					eExam
	FBQ	_____ are organisms with solid mesoderm with no space between their ectoderm and the gut.	Acoelomates					eExam
	FBQ	Filarial worms causes filariasis which is also called _____.	elephantiasis					eExam
	FBQ	_____ is an intestinal round worm.	Ascaris					eExam
	FBQ	The body of Turbellarians is covered with _____.	cilia					eExam
	FBQ	The bobies of the Cestodes are covered by a thick _____.	cuticle					eExam
	FBQ	Turbellarians are found primarily on the bottom of _____.	oceans					eExam
	FBQ	The suckers of the dinenea are usually divided into the oral and _____ suckers.	ventral					eExam
	FBQ	The worms that causes trichinosis is called _____.	trichina					eExam

	FBQ	Cestodes absorb digested food from the _____ of their host through their body surface.	intestine					eExam
	FBQ	The class _____ are considered as true jelly fish.	Scyphozoa					eExam
	FBQ	The group of Cnideria that produce potent toxin is _____.	Cubozoa	Cubozoan				eExam
	FBQ	The mouth of the Cnideria is surrounded by _____.	tentacles					eExam
	FBQ	The only surviving protozoans are the _____.	sponges					eExam
	FBQ	In Cnideria, the cavity for ingestion and egestion is called _____.	enteron					eExam
	FBQ	Members of the Poriferans are differentiated from one another by the composition of their _____.	skeleton					eExam
	FBQ	Spoges are multicellular but without tissues and _____.	organs					eExam
	FBQ	_____ are the parasites of Mollusca and Annelida.	Orthonectida					eExam
	FBQ	_____ are the parasites of Octopus and squid.	Rhombozoans					eExam
	FBQ	Mesozoans are all _____ on other marine invertebrates.	endoparasites					eExam
	FBQ	The large nucleus of the ciliates is for _____ synthesis.	protein					eExam
	FBQ	In the phylum Ciliophora, sexual reproduction is by _____.	conjugation					eExam

	FBQ	The mode of feeding of the zoomastigophora is _____.	holozoic					eExam
	FBQ	The older name for photomastigophora is _____.	Amoeoid	Amoeoids				eExam
	FBQ	Another name for pseudopodia is _____.	false feet					eExam
	FBQ	Phylum Rhizopoda reproduce asexually by _____.	binary fission					eExam
	FBQ	Phylum Rhizopoda are shapeless because they lack a _____.	pellicle	rigid pellicle				eExam
	FBQ	The intermediate between multicellular animals and protozoans is _____	Mesozoa	Mesozoan				eExam
	FBQ	The vital functions in protozoans are carried out by _____.	organelles					eExam
	FBQ	The _____ constitute the largest class of Cnidarians	Anthozoa	Anthozoan				eExam
	FBQ	The class of platyhelminthes having all its members as parasites is _____.	Turbellaria	Turbellarian				eExam
	FBQ	_____ is the simplest Metazoans.	Cnidaria	Cnidarian				eExam
	FBQ	Iinfusori form larvae by _____.	cell enlargement					eExam
	FBQ	The micronucleus found in members of the phylum ciliophora is for _____.	sexual reproduction	sexual reproductive activities				eExam
	FBQ	Axoblast produce _____ in rhombogen stage.	Inusorigens					eExam

	MCQ	Which of the under-listed characteristics cannot be used as the basis of an artificial classification?	Mode of replication	Mode of locomotion	Colour	Habitat	A	eExam
	MCQ	Invertebrates are classified into _____ groups.	4	2	3	5	A	eExam
	MCQ	The following are distinguishing features of members of the phylum sarcomastiphora except _____.	Adult use flagella as a means of locomotion	They are covered by a semi-rigid pellicle	They possess a single nucleus	They are parasitic	D	eExam
	MCQ	Which of the following classes of the members of the phylum sarcomastigophora are animal-like?	Phytomastigophora	Phytomastigophora	Zoomastigophora	Hexactmastogophora	C	eExam
	MCQ	Which of the following classes of the members of the phylum Sarcomastigophora possess chlorophyll?	Phytomastigophora	Demosmastigophora	Zoomastigophora	Hexactmastigophora	C	eExam
	MCQ	The following are characteristics of the phylum Rhizopoda except _____.	they possess a single nucleus	they have an apical complex	they lack chromatophore	they do not have a definite shape	B	eExam
	MCQ	Triploblastic Metazoans show __ level of organization.	cell	organ	organelle	tissue	B	eExam
	MCQ	Which of the following best describe classification?	the naming of organisms	the systematic assignment of organisms to groups called taxa	a system in which information on organisms are gathered and stored in an orderly manner	a system that combines taxonomy and systematics	C	eExam
	MCQ	Sea anemone is an example of the class ____.	Hydrozoa	Cubozoa	Schyphozoa	Anthozoa	C	eExam
	MCQ	Another name for jelly fish is _____.	aurelia	pelapia	obelia	physalia	A	eExam
	MCQ	Which of the following classes of the phylum Porifera lack skeleton?	Calcarea	Hexactnellida	Demospongiae	Sclerospongiea	C	eExam
	MCQ	The following are characteristics of the class Trematoda except ___.	they generally lack cuticle, and suckers are rarely present	they are estimated to include 18,000 – 24,000 species	formerly the Monogenea were included in the Trematoda	almost all Trematodes infect Mollusks as the first host in the life cycle	A	eExam
	MCQ	False coelum was first seen in the ____.	Cnidarians	Platyhelminthes	Annelids	Nematodes	D	eExam
	MCQ	____ have simple tissues but are not advanced enough to form organs.	Platyhelminthes	Annelids	Cnidarians	Echinoderms	C	eExam
	MCQ	___ is bulkier among the constituent layer of a triploblastic aminal.	mesoderm	endoderm	ectoderm	ectoplasm	D	eExam

	MCQ	Which of the following groups of animals is classified as lower invertebrates?	Molluscs	Annelids	Echinoderms	Protozoans	D	eExam
	MCQ	Who introduced the binomial nomenclature?	Gregor Mendel	Charles Darwin	Larmack	Carl Von Linnaeus	D	eExam
	MCQ	Classification based on evidence from data complied on morphological, cytological and biochemical similarities and differences between organisms is known as __ classification.	phylogenetic	phonetic	phenetic	evolutionary	C	eExam
	MCQ	An organismal classification based on one or more easily observable characteristics such as colour is said to be ___.	absolute	artificial	natural	total	D	eExam
	MCQ	Which of the following aspects of biology deals with the classification of organisms?	bio-classification	organo-classification	taxonomy	taxa	C	eExam
	MCQ	Orthonecidans possess the follwimg during sexual stage except ___.	Ciliated cells	Central tube cell	Nucleus	Eggs and sperm	B	eExam
	MCQ	The following are the classes of the phylum porifera except ___.	Demospongiae	Calcarea	Scloraspongiae	Hexactinellida	C	eExam
	MCQ	Which of the following statements is typical of phylum cnidaria?	Simplest and most primitive multicellular animals	Simple multicellular animals with tissues but not distinct organ	Parasites on a wide range of marine invertebrates	Adverse group of very simple bodied animals	D	eExam
	MCQ	Which of the following statements best describe the class scyphozoan?	The most primitive group of cnidarians	Exclusively marine cnidarians	The amazing box jellies	The true jelly fish	D	eExam
	MCQ	The following are members of phylum Ciliophora except ____.	paramecium	stentor	vorticella	euglena	D	eExam
	MCQ	Infusori form larvae by ____.	cell addition	cell enlargement	cell enlargement	cell multiplication	B	eExam
	MCQ	Which of the following is a characteristic of the class Cestoda?	they are the most specialized flat worms	they are obligate parasites	the progllotides contain both male and female reproductive organs	there are more than 2,000 species known to science	C	eExam
	MCQ	The following are characteristic of Poriferans except ____.	they are the most primitive of multicellular animals	the cells in their bodies are organized into tissues and organs	presence of choanocytes	possession of sense organs	C	eExam
	MCQ	A single cavity in the body of members of the phylum Cnidaria is known as ___.	enteron	mesoderm	gastrodermis	hyacinth	A	eExam
	MCQ	Which of the following sponges belong to the class Calcarea?	Euplectella	Hyalonema	Leucoslenia	Spongilla	C	eExam

	MCQ	___ is not a class of the Tturbellarians based on the shape of their guts.	spindle - like	branched	divided	three – lobed	B	eExam
	MCQ	Members of the class Trematoda are divided into ___ subclasses	1	2	3	4	B	eExam
	MCQ	Which of the following classes of sponges is mostly associated with coral reef?	Calcarea	Hexactinella	Desmospongiae	Sclorospongiae	B	eExam
	MCQ	Parazoa are an ancestral subkingdom of animals literally translated as ____.	beside animals	below animals	above animals	unlike animals	D	eExam
	MCQ	Octopus is an example of __.	Rhombozoa	Orthonectida	Placozoa	Monoblastozoa	A	eExam
	MCQ	____ is sometimes called Dicyemida	Orthonectida	Monoblastozoa	Piacozoa	Rhombozoa	D	eExam
	MCQ	Which of the following is an example of Mesozoa?	Squid	Hydra	Snail	Coelenterates	A	eExam
	MCQ	The much smaller micro molecules in Ciliates is involved in ____.	protein synthesis	starch formayion	sexual reproduction	storage of fats and oil	C	eExam
	MCQ	___ are cup-shaped masses of protoplasm of a green, yellow, or brownish colour.	Neumatophore	Chromatophore	Chromatids	Non of the above	B	eExam
	MCQ	__ is an older term used for amoeboids.	Mastigophore	Sarcodina	Pseudopodia	Pellicle	B	eExam
	MCQ	The following statements describe the group parazoa except ___.	They are multicellular invertebrates	They are bilaterally symmetrical	They are at the cellular level of organization	They possess collared flagellated cells	B	eExam
	MCQ	The following live at the tissue level of organization except ____.	Cnidarians	Porifera	Ctenophorans	Platyhelmintes	B	eExam
	MCQ	Into how many phyla are the protozoans divided?	3	2	4	5	C	eExam
	MCQ	___ make the parazoa unique among other multicellular invertebrates.	Lack of tissues	Possession of many cells	Lack of organs	Possession of collared flagellated cells	D	eExam
	MCQ	The following have true coelems except __.	Nematodes	Mollusks	Annelids	Echinoderms	A	eExam
	MCQ	The classes of members of the phylum sarcomastigophora are:. I. Phtomastigophora II. Demosmastigophora III. Zoomastigophora IV. Hexactmastigophora	I and II	I and III	II and IV	III and IV	B	eExam
	MCQ	Which of the following statements best describe the lower invertebrates?	Animal like organisms	Those invertebrates without specific organs	Animals without backbone	Animals with backbone	B	eExam

	MCQ	Phenetic classification is based on evidence from data compiled on similarities and differences from the following except ____.	Cytology	Morphology	Histology	Biochemistry	C	eExam
	MCQ	The under listed are lower invertebrates except__.	Echinoderm	Cnidarians	Porifera	Cternophorans	A	eExam
	MCQ	The criteria that are used in the classification of organisms include following except ___.	Natural	artificial	Ecological	Phenetic	C	eExam
	MCQ	The function of cilia in turbellarians is ____.	Feeding	Reproduction	Movement	Irritability	D	eExam
	MCQ	The following arise from turbellarians except ____.	Flukes	Polystoma species	Tape worms	Parasitic flatworms	B	eExam
	MCQ	____ is not a class of phylum platyhelminthes.	Cestoidea	Turbellaria	Monogenea	Nematoda	D	eExam
	MCQ	The following are characteristics of members of the class monogenea except _____.	They have simple life cycles and only one host	They are a group of flatworms	They have a large posterior attachment structure	They possess hooked attachment structure	B	eExam
	MCQ	____ influences the type of reproduction that would occur in turbellarians.	Availability of partner	Season of the year	presence of gametes	Environmental conditions	D	eExam
	MCQ	The following are parts of the body of the tubellarians except ___.	Pharynx	An excretory system	gut	they do not have a definite shape	B	eExam
	MCQ	The following are characteristics of the class Anthozoa except ___.	exclusively marine Cnidarians	occur only on polyps	produce potent toxins	produce potent toxins	C	eExam
	MCQ	The following are economic importance of Nematodes except ____.	they have rudimentary excretory system	many Nematodes are free living and act as decomposers	they have colonized nearly every conceivable habitat on earth	Nematodes include parasitic species, a number of which affect humans	A	eExam
	MCQ	The name Mesozoa depicts__.	Cellular bodies	intermediate between true multicellular animals and Protozoans	alteration of sexual and asexual generations	marine organisms	B	eExam
	MCQ	The following are examples of members of the class Secernentea except ___.	Onchocerca species	Wuchereria	Trichuris species	Rhabditis	C	eExam

Showing 1 to 120 of 120 entries

Previous 1 Next