

eExam Question Bank

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type	Question	A	B	C	D	Answer	Remark
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The simplest level of tissue organization consisting of two embryological layers is <input type="text"/>	Diploblastic					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The reproductive organs in Asterias are <input type="text"/>	gonads					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Echinoderms and the chordates are known as <input type="text"/>	Deuterostomes					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In insects, the thorax is divided into the metathorax, mesothorax and <input type="text"/>	prothorax					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Astacus can be divided into <input type="text"/> regions.	3	three				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Echinoderms have a <input type="text"/> circulatory system	simple					eExam
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<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Echinoderms have a <input type="text"/> _circulatory system	simple						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The reproductive system of the grasshoppers includes a pair of <input type="text"/> and their associated ducts.	gonads						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The locomotory organ in Astacus is <input type="text"/>	walking legs						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The name polychaeta means <input type="text"/> _.	many bristles						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Crustacean eggs are usually carried by female inside specialized <input type="text"/> _.	pouches						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Locomotion in the Helix is by <input type="text"/> _.	gliding						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The two groups of the Coelomates are Protostome and <input type="text"/> _.	Deuterostome						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The gaseous exchange organs in Asterias are <input type="text"/> _.	papulae						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The phylum Echinodermata is said to be a link between <input type="text"/> and the chordates.	invertebrates						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the largest class of animals in terms of number of species.	insecta						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	starfish and brittle stars prevent the growth of <input type="text"/> on coral reefs.	algal mats						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In the protostomes, the blastopore of the embryo give rise to the <input type="text"/> of the adults.	mouth						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The respiratory organ in insects is <input type="text"/> .	trachea	tracheal tube					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The isopod livonica infests and sucks blood from the skin and <input type="text"/> of fish.	gills						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The shell of Molluscs has <input type="text"/> layers.	3	three					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Tadpole shrimps are often numerous in <input type="text"/> .	rice field						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The genus Helix is a member of the subclass <input type="text"/> .	Plumonata						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The fluid in the coelomic cavity is separated from the gut and body wall by the <input type="text"/> .	peritoneal epithelium						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Locomotion in is Asterias is by <input type="text"/> .	crawling						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Insects possess <input type="text"/> circulatory system.	open						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The coelom of echinoderms are of <input type="text"/> compartments	3	three					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Among the insects, the reproductive males are called <input type="text"/> .	drones						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The astacus has <input type="text"/> pairs of thoracic appendeges	5	five				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The phylum annelids comprises <input type="text"/> species	12000	twelve thousand				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Most molluscs that have shell can produce <input type="text"/>	pearls					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Echinoderms are scavengers and <input type="text"/> -	predators					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Methods of locomotion in grasshoper include walking, flying and <input type="text"/> -	leaping					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Some crustaceans serve as intermidiate host to parasites of <input type="text"/> and wild life	human					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The phylum Arthropoda has <input type="text"/> subphylo	3	three				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The name Annelida is derived from the word <input type="text"/> -	anellus					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Myriapodous has <input type="text"/> classes.	4	four				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The principal osmoregulatory organ in Astacus is the paired <input type="text"/> -	green gland	antennary gland				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The phylum Mollusca has <input type="text"/> classes.	8	eight				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The first cavity that appear during embryonic development is <input type="text"/> -	blastocoel					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Early larva of the echinoderms shows evidence of <input type="text"/> segmentation.	metameric						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The body forms of echinoderm adults are radiate and <input type="text"/> .	globular						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Social behaviour includes concepts of selflessness and <input type="text"/> .	kin selection						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Subphylum Chelicerata has <input type="text"/> classes	3	three					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Gaseous exchange in earthworm occurs through their <input type="text"/> .	gills						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Buttons are made from <input type="text"/> .	mollusc shells						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The excretory system of the crustaceans contains <input type="text"/> .	Antennal gland	Maxillary gland					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The echinoderms are made up of <input type="text"/> classes	5	five					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The excretory organ in insects is <input type="text"/> .	Malpighan tubules						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> constitutes the largest phylum in the animal kingdom	Arthropods						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a false body cavity that surrounds the gut but lacks a peritoneal lining.	psuedococolemate						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Insects help in the decomposition of dead organic matter by <input type="text"/> .	scavenging						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In Myriapodous, sexes are <input type="text"/> -.	separate					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In Astacus, the head and the thorax are almost indistinguishably fused as <input type="text"/> -.	Cephalothorax					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The chief nitrogen-containing end product of protein metabolism in aquatic annelids is <input type="text"/> -.	Ammonia					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these are carnivorous?	Millipedes	Centipedes	Symphylans	Pauropodans	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Centipedes are in Class _____.	Diplopoda	Symphyla	Pauropoda	Chilopoda	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Compound eye is absent in _____.	Copepoda	Diplopoda	Diptera	Lepidoptera	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Crustaceans are distinguishable from other arthropods through _____.	Filter feeding habit	Distinctive body plan	Possession of 2 pairs of antennae	None of the above	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Limulus has _____ living species	50	6	20	4	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The most primitive arthropods are _____.	Chilopoda	Pauropoda	Malacostraca	Trilobites	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not a sub phylum in Phylum Arthropoda?	Crustacea	Chelicerata	Trilobitomorpha	None of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Exoskeleton is not:	Secreted by cuticular glands	Secreted by epidermis	Composed of chitin enmeshed with arthropodin	Waterproof	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Arthropods constitute _____ of animals.	75% - 80%	20% - 30%	80% - 90%	60% - 70%	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is false?	Buttons from shells	Sea sulk from bivalve mollusc as fabric	Natural pearls produced by Pinctada margaritifera and P.mertensi	None of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The fossil record of Peripatus is referred to as _____.	Living fossils	Dead fossils	Devonian fossils	None of the above	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Peripatus respire by means of _____.	Pores	Lungs	Trachea	Spiracles	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The feeding mode of cone shells is _____.	suspension	carnivorous	predation	omnivorous	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ can be regarded as a social insect.	Sandfly	Housefly	Termite	Butterfly	C	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Helix acquire its food through _____. I. capturing, II. scraping, III. rasping	I and II	II and III	I and III	all of the above	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	____ venom kills about 25% of its human victims.	Eugladina rosea	Hapalocwaena	Achatina fuloca	Cypraea moneta	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Crabs belong to Class _____.	Branchiura	Malacostraca	Remipedia	Cirripedia	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Shipworm feed mainly on _____.	insects	fish	wood	leaves	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Limulus has _____ living species.	2	3	4	5	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is used for making jewelry.	tusk shells	byssus	nacre	mantle	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In pulmonates the heart consist of _____.	Single auricle and 2 ventricles	One chamber	Single auricle and a ventricle	2 auricles and a ventricle	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The pedal gland secretes _____.	Shell	Calcium	Mucous	None of the above	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which is not a feature of Class Scaphoda?	Absence of eye	Presence of heart	Presence of short foot	Presence of tubular shell	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are bivalve except _____.	Enis	Mytilus	Lecten	. Cadulus	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Phylum Echinodermata has the following characteristics except _____.	Have extensive coelom	the ability to osmoregulate	Larval is bilaterally symmetrical	Have no head	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Tthe following are diagnostic features of the phylum Mollusca except _____.	Triploblastic	Bilaterally symmetrical	Metamerically segmented	Non metamerically segmented	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The West African land snail Achatina marginata belong to the Sub class _____.	Pulmonata	Prosobranchiata	Opisthobranchiata	Eurypteria	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The most abundant metallic element in molluscs is _____.	Sodium	Calcium	Sulphur	Copper	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Freshwater snails belong to the Order _____.	Basommatophora	Basogastropoda	Stylommatophora	Mastigophora	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are cephalopods except _____.	. Cuttle fish	Mussel	Squid	Octopus	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The class of molluscs that lack radula is _____.	gastropoda	cephalopoda	bivalvia	scaphopoda	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following sub classes of the cephalopods are fossil forms?	nautiloidea	ammonoidea	coleoidea	scleroidea	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The least abundant class of molluscs is _____.	scaphopoda	bivalvia	cephalopoda	gastropoda	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The most advanced group of invertebrates is _____.	cephalopoda	gastropoda	scaphopoda	bivalvia	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The class of molluscs that has its primary body plan for swimming and predatory existence is _____.	bivalvia	gastropoda	cephalopoda	scaphopoda	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is/are the most significant feature(s) of the gastropod's body plan? I. torsion, II. coiling, III. retraction.	I only	II only	I and III	I and II	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are parts of a mollusc's digestive system? Except _____.	caecum	aorta	anus	mouth	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is the chief nitrogen containing end product of metabolism in aquatic annelids.	amino acids	urea	nitrites	ammonia	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ vessel is the main collecting vessel in the blood circulatory system of earthworm.	longitudinal	dorsal	median sub-neural	ventral	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The body of earth worm comprises of _____ segments	200	180	160	150	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The locomotory organ observed in the Phylum Annelida is called _____.	Cilia	Pseudopodia	Setae	Flagella	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Oligochaetes lack _____.	Concentrated photoreceptors	Chemoreceptors	Tactile receptors	Sensory appendages	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The head of Polychaetes is divided into _____ and _____.	Prestomium and prostomium	Prostomium and peristomium	Peristomium and prestomium	Peristomium and parapodium	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are diagnostic features of the class Hirudinea except _____.	Presence of anterior and posterior sucker	Presence of parapodia	. Indistinct head without appendage	Outer annuli more numerous than inner septa	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Polychaeta means _____.	Few bristles	Pointed bristles	Jointed bristle	Many bristles	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are characteristics of annelids except _____.	Closed circulatory system	Body cavity schizocoel	Body cavity blastocoels	Trochophore type larva	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Pseudocoelom serves:	As distributor of nutrients	As hydrostatic skeleton	In removal of waste	All of the above	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Mesoglea occurs in _____.	Sponges	Coelenterata	Cnidaria	B and C	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The essence of the coelom include the following except _____.	Space for development of gonads	Permits complexity	Transport medium	None of the above	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Coelom is formed from ____.	Ectoderm	Endoderm	Mesoderm	A and C	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are vertebrates except ____.	birds	arthropods	amphibians	reptiles	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The invertebrates comprise ____ percent of the animal kingdom .	3	5	95	97	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following groups of animals are Coelomates except ____.	Spicies	Molluscs	Annelids	Echinoderms	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following groups of animals possess schizocoels except ____.	Annelids	Molluscs	Echinoderms	Arthropods	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The hoemocoel is filled with ____.	fluid	blood	water	acid	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are parts of cephalization except ____.	development of the limbs	development of feeding apparatus	development of the sense organs	development of the nervous tissues	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	To which of the following make up classes of Annelids do leeches belong?	Polychaeta	Oligochaeta	Hirudinea	Cephalopoda	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Fan worms belong to the class ____.	Oligochaeta	Cephalopoda	Polychaeta	Hirudinea	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following make up the class Clitellata? I. Polychaeta, II. monocentric, II. Oligochaeta, III. Hirudinea, IV. Cephalopoda	I and II	II and III	III and IV	I and IV	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are the major differences between the Oligochaetes and Polychaete except ____.	external and internal segmentation	reduction of the head	absence of parapodia	greater complexity of the reproductive system	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

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