EXERCISE-I

EPITHELIAL TISSUE

- 1. Simple cuboidal epithelium is found in
 - (A) Sweat gland
 - (B) Choroid of eye
 - (C) Thin bronchiols
 - (D) All of the above
- 2. The ducts of mammary gland are lined by
 - (A) Stratified columnar epithelium
 - (B) Stratified cuboidal epithelium
 - (C) Transitional epithelium
 - (D) All of the above
- 3. Normal wear and tear of cells in simple epithelia is negligible because
 - (A) Epithelial cells are very tough
 - (B) Epithelial cells are closely fitted like tiles of a mosaic

(C) Epithelial cell are kept moist due to the material that diffuse through it

- (D) Epithelial cell is protective in function
- 4. Oedema is

(A) An abnormal accumulation of tissue fluid in intercellular spaces

(B) An abnormal accumulation of tissue fluid in epithelial tissue cells

(C) An abnormal accumulation of extracellular fluid in intercellular spaces

(D) Allergic disease of skin

- 5. Intracellular fluid and extracellular fluid forms
 - (A) 24% and 40% of body weight respectively
 - (B) 40% and 24% of body weight respectively
 - (C) 6-10% of the body weight
 - (D) 30-35% of the body weight

6.	6. A gland cell and an epithelial cell perform different function, because						
	(A) They are located differently						
	(B) Different genes of each of these cells are active while others are not						
	(C) They do not contain all the necessary genes						
	(D) During early and fast differentiation of these cell types some genes of each are destroyed						
7.	Histogenesis is						
	(A) Formation of new tissues(B) Study of tissues						
	(C) Differentiation of tissues(D) None of the above						
8.	Tissue which has power of division and regeneration throughout life						
	(A) Epithelial tissue(B) Muscular tissue(C) Connective tissue(D) Nervous tissue						
9.	Which is not an example of tissue						
	(A) Epidermis						
	(B) A colony of protozoa						
	(C) Grey matter of spinal cord(D) Blood						
10.	Which type of epithelium is found is oesophagus, cornea and vagina						
	(A) Transitional epithelium (B) Columnar epithelum						
	(C) Non–keratinized stratified epithelium (D) Keratinized stratified epithelium						
11.	Which tissue evolved first in the animals						
	(A) Muscular tissue(B) Connective tissue(C) Epithelial tissue(D) Skeletal tissue						

(A) Endothelium	(B) Endocardium
(C) Ependymal cells	(D) Mesothelium

13.	Gland which is both ex	xocrine and endocrine is	21.	Which of the followin	g is not correct
	(A) Tubular glands (C) Apocrine glands	(B) Saccular glands (D) Heterocrine glands		(A) The brown adipo large droplet surround	se tissue cell has a single ded by a small amount of
14.	Sweat glands are			cytoplasm, whereas th	e white adipose tissue cell lets of fat suspended in a
	(A) Apocrine			larger amount of cytop	lasm
	(B) Holocrine			(B) Brown fat cells con	ntain many mitochondria,
	(C) Merocrine (Eccrine)(D) None of these			while white fat cells ha	we comparatively few
				(C) Brown fat has a larg heat than white fat	ger capacity for generating
	CONNECTIV	E TISSUE		(D) Brown fat is ma	inly found in new born
15.	Which part of body	's weight is formed by		mammals	
	connective tissue		22	The main difference in	white and vellow fibres is
	(A) 40%	(B) 30%		of	white and yenow hores is
	(C) 20%	(D) 60%		(A) Protein	(B) Colour of the fibres
16.	The giant cell is formed by the fusion of			(C)(A) and (B) both	(D) None of the above
	(A) Macrophage	(B) Plasma cell	23	Healing process is hel	ned by
	(C) Mast cell	(D) All of the above	20.	(A) Heparin	(B) Histomine
17.	The liquid connective	tissue contains no		(C) Serotonin	(D) None of the above
	(A) Fibre	(B) Matrix	24.	Function of adipose tissue is	
	(C) Cell	(D) All the above		(A) Fat storing tissue	
18.	Rapid healing of woun	ids is found in		(B) Helps in homeothermy(C) Acts as shock absorber	
	(A) Epithelial tissue	(B) Muscular tissue			
	(C) Connective tissue	(D) Nervous tissue		(D) All the above	
19.	When collagen fibre areolar tissue	s are removed from the	25.	New born mammals ge of lower temperature of	nerally do not shiver inspite outside because of
	(A) Tissue becomes ha	ard		(A) Brown fat which	has larger capacity for
	(B) Tissue becomes lo	oose and elastic		generating heat	
	(C) Tissue becomes ha	ard and inelastic		(B) White fat which	has larger capacity for
	(D) Remains unchanged			generating heat	
20.	The main function of c	onnective tissue is		(C) Chromatophores	present in them
20.	(A) Binding together c	other tissues		(D) Skeletal tissue pre	sent in them
	(B) Supporting variou	is parts of the body	26.	Reticular connective ti	ssue is found in
	(C) Forming a packing	g around organs		(A) Liver	(B) Spleen
	(D) All the above			(C) Kidneys	(D) Skin

Structural Organisation in Animals 27. Sprain is caused due to stretching of The connective tissue that connects the skin to 36. (A) Muscle (B) Ligament the underlying structures is (D) Nerve (C) Tendon (A) Areolar tissue (B) Serous membrane 37. Bone marrow is made up of (A) Muscular fibre and fatty tissue (C) Reticular tissue (B) Fatty tissue and areolar tissue (D) Dense connective tissue (C) Fatty tissue and cartilage **SKELETAL TISSUE** (D) Fatty tissue, areolar tissue and blood vessel 28. Haversian system is a diagnostic feature of 38. Covering around bone is called (A) Avian bones (A) Perichondrion (B) Periosteum (B) All animals (C) Epiosteum (D) Endosteum (C) Mammalian bones only 39. Haversian canals of long bones have (D) Reptilian bones (A) One vein and one artery 29. Which of the following tissue is more elastic (B) One nerve and one lymphatic (A) Bone (C) Some bone cells, fat and areolar tissue (B) Cartilage (D) All the above (C) Both are equally elastic 40. Cartilage is formed by (D) Both are not elastic (A) Osteoblast (B) Fibroblast 30. All the cartilagenous bones are previously (C) Chondrocyte (D) Submucosa (A) Elastic cartilage (B) Hyaline cartilage 41. In mammals Haversian canals are connected with (C) Calcified cartilage (D) Fibrous cartilage each other by transverse canals, which are called 31. Which of the following tissue is called as (A) Semicircular canals (B) Volkman's canals "homeostatic reservoir" (C) Inguinal canals (D) Bidder's canals (A) Cartilage (B) Bone 42. Major constituent of bone is (C) Calcified cartilage (D) All the above (A) Calcium phosphate 32. Lacunae are connected with (B) Magnesium phosphate (A) Canaliculae (B) Sublacunae (C) Calcium carbonate (C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of the above (D) Sodium chloride 33. Inorganic phosphate found in the bones are called **43**. Growth of young cartilage takes place by (A) Hydroxy apatite (B) Ossein (A) Division of young chondrocytes (C) Both (D) None (B) Formation of more intercellular substance 34. Atavistic epiphysis is a/an (C) Deposition of new layer of cartilage at its surface (A) Cartilage (B) True epiphysis (C) Independent bone (D) None (D) All of the above 35. Long shaft of a bone is called as 44. Intervertebral disc is made up of (A) Epiphysis (B) Diaphysis (A) Elastic cartilage (B) Fibrous cartilage (C) Metaphysis (D) None of the above (C) Calcified cartilage (D) Hyaline cartilage

45.	Red marrows of the bo	one produce	55.	Who propounded the "Sliding filament theory		
	(A) Lymphocytes	(B) Eosinophils		for muscles contraction	1	
	(C) Plasma	(D) RBC		(A) Cori		
				(B) H.E. Huxley		
46.	The connective tissue	of the vertebrate body is		(C) A.F. Huxley		
	built up from fibres (of the protein collagen,		(D) H.E. Huxley and A	.F. Huxley	
	embedded in a polysac	(P) Plood voscal	-	T 1 01 11 0	1 (*1	
	(A) Carulage	(D) Lung	56.	In the myofibrils of mu	sclefibre	
	(C) Healt	(D) Lung		(A) Myosin is found	(B) Actin is found	
47.	In the matrix lies the bo	one cells, called		(C) AI Pis found	(D) All of the above	
	(A) Chondroclasts	(B) Osteoclasts	57.	The single unit smooth	muscles are	
	(C) Osteoblasts	(D) Osteocytes		(A) Neurogenic	(B) Myogenic	
18	A femuris kent in dil	te HCl for three days it		(C) Cardiogenic	(D) None of these	
TO •	becomes	the file for three days, it	58	Motor unit is also calle	ad as	
	(A) Brittle	(B) Soft and elastic	50.	(A) Myono	(B) Saraomara	
	(C) Remains as it is	(D) Harder		(\mathbf{C}) Both (\mathbf{A}) and (\mathbf{B})	(D) None of these	
	(0) 1101110115 05 10 15	(2)				
49.	The skeletal tissue co	nsists of organic matrix	59.	Striped muscles have		
	called as			(A) One nucleus	(B) Many nuclei	
	(A) Hyaline	(B) Chondrin		(C) Two nuclei	(D) No nuclei	
	(C) Osteoblast	(D) Chondroblast	60.	Egyptian mummies are	having still intact artery, it	
50.	The membrane that co	vers cartilage is known as		is due to		
	(A) Periostium	(B) Perichondrium		(A) Resistivity of ela	stin protein to chemical	
	(C) Perineurium	(D) Pericardium		changes		
F 1				(B) Cold weather cond	conditions of egypt	
51.	External ear (pinna) c	contains a hard, flexible		(C) Hot weather condi	tions of egypt	
	structure composed of			(D) It is only a God gif	ť	
	(A) Bone	(B) Cartilage	61	The protein which main	tains the muscular storage	
	(C) Telidoli	(D) Ligament	01.	of oxygen is	iums the museular storage	
52.	A tissue similar to ligam	ent but stretchable is called		(A) Myoglobin	(B) Actomyosin	
	(A) Tendon	(B) Raphe		(C) Myosin	(D) Haemoglobin	
	(C) Both (A) and (B)	(D) None of these	(\mathbf{a})		-	
52	The every of to oth in	a a su a a da basa	62.	The interval between the response and peak of the	ne beginning of electrical	
55.	(A) Cartilage	(B) Dentine		(A) Latent pariod	(B) Contraction time	
	(C) Enamel	(D) Chitin		(C) Relaxation time	(D) None of these	
	(C) Lindiner			(C) Relaxation time	(D) Home of these	
54.	Teeth are chiefly made	up of	63.	Autorhythmicity is a	special property of the	
	(A) Enamel	(B) Dentine		muscles of the		
	(C) Pulp	(D) Odontoblasts		(A) Liver	(B) Intestine	
				(C) Heart	(D) Kidney	

64.	Skeletal muscles show	v resemblance with visceral	70.	Function of ATP in mu	iscle fibres is	
	muscles in one aspec	t. It is in		(A) It acts as an enzyme		
	(A) Shape of muscle	fibres		(B) It keeps the muscle supple and extensible		
	(B) Number of nuclei in muscle fibres			(C) It is essential for s	subsequent contraction of	
	(C) Presence of actin	and myosin filaments		rigid muscles by provi	ding energy	
	(D) Presence of light	and dark band		(D)(B) and (C) both		
65.	Smooth muscle fibre	s are	71.	Chronaxie is		
	(A) Cylindrical,	unbranched, striated,		(A) Abnormal muscle contractions		
	multinucleate and vol	untary		(B) Minimum time	required to bring about	
	(B) Spindle-shaped,	unbranched, non-striated,		excitation of muscle fi	bres	
	uninucleate and involu	untary		(C) Maximum time	required to bring about	
	(C) Cylindrical, ur	branched, non-striated,		(D) None of the above		
	multinucleate and invo	multinucleate and involuntary			C	
	(D) Spindle-shaped, unbranched, striated, uninucleate and voluntary			At 0° C and below it		
				(A) There is increase in muscle contraction		
66.	The most abundant tissue in the body is			(B) There is decrease in muscle contraction		
	(A) Nervous	(B) Muscular		(C) There is loss of irritability in a muscle (D) Coagulation of muscle proteins take place		
	(C) Vascular	(D) Epithelial				
	T71 / 1		73.	In striated muscle con	traction	
67.	Voluntary muscle is p	resent in		(A) H – band is length	nened	
	(A) Lung	(B) Liver		(B) <i>H</i> -band is obliteration	ated	
	(C) Hind hind	(D) Heart		(C) A – band decrease	es in length	
68.	'Oxygen debt' is amo	ount of oxygen required for		(D) $Z - line moves av$	vay from A – band	
	(A) Muscle contraction	on	74.	Ciliary muscles are contractile structures which		
	(B) Muscle relaxation	1		(A) Cause standing of hairs in human skin in cold		
	(C) Muscle recovery			(B) Keep the valves o	f heart in position	
	(D) All the above			(C) Move cilia of som	ne ciliated protozoans	
60	Thigh muscles get ti	red but not the muscles of		(D) Change focus of l	ense in human eye	
07.	the ventricle of heart	because	75.	Actin filament is made	e up of	
	(A) Legs are locom	otary organs whereas heart		(A) Actin, troponin an	nd tropomyosin	
	has nothing to do with	n locomotion		(B) Actin, troponin		
	(B) Thigh muscles a	re striated muscles		(C) Myosin, troponin		
	(C) Thigh muscles of	et fatigued soon whereas		(D) Actin, tropomyosi	n	
	muscles of the vent	tricle of heart do not get	76.	Which of the followin	ig is the contractile protein	
	fatigued as they are c	cardiac muscles		of a muscle		
	(D) All the above			(A) Tubulin	(B) Myosin	
	. /			(C) Tropomyosin	(D) All of these	

77.	Shivering with cold in	winter is caused by	85.	Nerve cell originated	from embryonic	
	(A) Voluntary action of striated muscles			(A) Ectoderm	(B) Mesoderm	
	(B) Voluntary action of	of unstriated muscles		(C) Both of these	(D) Endoderm	
	(C) Involuntary action of striated muscles(D) Involuntary action of unstriated muscles		86	I ongest cell in huma	n hody may be	
			00.	(A) Norve cell	(B) Lag muscle coll	
78	Krause membrane or 7	– line is a myofibril which		(A) Nerve cell	(D) Heart muscle cell	
70.	separates two adjacent			(C) Done cen	(D) Heart musele cen	
	(A) Sarcomeres	(B) H – zones	87.	Nerve fibre is different from the muscle fibre due		
	(C) I – bands	(D) A – bands		(A) Myofibrils	(B) Lines	
79.	Titan filament connect	S		(C) Sarcolemma	(D) Dendrites	
	(A) Actin filaments to	Z-line				
	(B) Myosin filaments	to Z-line	88.	The neurons arise fi	rom the embryonic cell is	
	(C) Actin filaments to	myosin filaments			$(\mathbf{D}) \subset (1, 1)$	
	(D) Myosin filaments	to M-line		(A) Neuroblast (C) Dendrocyte	(B) Cytoblast (D) All of the above	
80	Contraction of muse	les is the best avample of		(C) Dendrocyte		
00.	(A) Mechanical energy (B) Heat energy(C) Electrical energy (D) Light energy			Reversal potential		
				(A) Is always negative		
				(B) Is always positive		
				(C) Is always neutral		
	NERVOUS	IISSUE		(D) Never develops until death		
81.	Synapses store		90.	To start conduction of	impulse, the value of action	
	(A) Stimulating chemic (B) Inhibitory chemics	(A) Stimulating chemicals			potential must not be	
	(B) fundation of chemicals			(A) Less than threshold value		
	(D) All of these	icais		(B) More than threshold value		
	~ /			(C) Equal to threshol	d value	
82.	Schwann cells and N	lode of Ranvier are found		(D) All of the above		
	 (A) Normous tissue	(B) Osteoblast	91.	Myelin sheath is a lay	yer covering	
	(A) INCIVOUS LISSUE			(A) A nerve fibre in an insect		
	(C) Chondrioblast	(D) Gland cells		(A)Atterve fibre fild	in insect	
82	(C) Chondrioblast	(D) Gland cells		(B) A chick embryo	in insect	
83.	(C) Chondrioblast Branched ends of telodendria which esta	(D) Gland cells nerve cells are called blish the functional contact		(B) A chick embryo (C) A muscle fibre in	a vertebrate	
83.	(C) Chondrioblast Branched ends of telodendria which esta with other nerve cell.	(D) Gland cells nerve cells are called blish the functional contact This connection is called		(A) A chick embryo(B) A chick embryo(C) A muscle fibre in(D) A nerve fibre in a	a vertebrate a vertebrate	
83.	 (A) Nervous tissue (C) Chondrioblast Branched ends of telodendria which esta with other nerve cell. (A) Sinongium 	(D) Gland cells nerve cells are called blish the functional contact This connection is called (B) Synapse	92.	 (A) A chick embryo (B) A chick embryo (C) A muscle fibre in a (D) A nerve fibre in a 	a vertebrate a vertebrate from neurons in having	
83.	 (A) Nervous ussue (C) Chondrioblast Branched ends of telodendria which esta with other nerve cell. (A) Sinongium (C) Synapsis 	 (D) Gland cells nerve cells are called blish the functional contact This connection is called (B) Synapse (D) Synapta 	92.	 (A) A chick embryo (B) A chick embryo (C) A muscle fibre in a (D) A nerve fibre in a Neuroglia cells differ (A) No Nissl's granu 	a vertebrate a vertebrate from neurons in having les	
83. 84.	 (A) Nervous ussue (C) Chondrioblast Branched ends of telodendria which esta with other nerve cell. (A) Sinongium (C) Synapsis Largest number of ce 	(D) Gland cells nerve cells are called blish the functional contact This connection is called (B) Synapse (D) Synapta Ell bodies of neuron in our	92.	 (A) A chick embryo (B) A chick embryo (C) A muscle fibre in a (D) A nerve fibre in a Neuroglia cells differ (A) No Nissl's granu (B) No radiating pro 	a vertebrate a vertebrate from neurons in having les cesses	
83. 84.	 (A) Nervous tissue (C) Chondrioblast Branched ends of telodendria which esta with other nerve cell. (A) Sinongium (C) Synapsis Largest number of ce body are found in 	 (D) Gland cells nerve cells are called blish the functional contact This connection is called (B) Synapse (D) Synapta bodies of neuron in our 	92.	 (A) A chick embryo (B) A chick embryo (C) A muscle fibre in a (D) A nerve fibre in a Neuroglia cells differ (A) No Nissl's granu (B) No radiating pro (C) No cyton 	a vertebrate a vertebrate from neurons in having les cesses	
83. 84.	 (A) Nervous ussue (C) Chondrioblast Branched ends of telodendria which esta with other nerve cell. (A) Sinongium (C) Synapsis Largest number of ce body are found in (A) Retina 	 (D) Gland cells nerve cells are called blish the functional contact This connection is called (B) Synapse (D) Synapta bodies of neuron in our (B) Spinal cord 	92.	 (A) A chick embryo (C) A muscle fibre in a (D) A nerve fibre in a Neuroglia cells differ (A) No Nissl's granu (B) No radiating pro (C) No cyton (D) No nucleus 	a vertebrate a vertebrate from neurons in having les cesses	

93.	Nissl's granules are fo These have affinity fo	und in cyton of nerve cells. or basic dyes. The granules	102.	If an earthworm is left in 40 % KOH solution for long time, Which part would be left undissolve	
	are made up of	(D) Call matchalitas		(A) Setae	(B) Spermatheca
	(\mathbf{C}) Fat granules	(D) Ribosomes		(C) Sand particles	(D) Circular muscles
	(C) I at granules	(D) Ribbsonies	103.	Main function of pho	rphyrin pigment present in
94.	The afferent process of	of neuron is known as		earthworm:-	
	(A)Axon	(B) Dendrite		(A) Help in respiration	n
	(C) Cyton	(D) Neurofibrillae		(B) Helps in reproduc	ction
95.	The tissue having s	similar properties as of		(C) Makes the worm	beautiful
	protoplasm is			(D) Protection from a	adverse effects of sun
	(A) Epithelial tissue	(B) Connective tissue	104.	Type of body cavity (Coelom) in earthworm is
	(C) Nervous tissue	(D) Muscular tissue	1010	(A)Acoelomic	(B) Schizocoel
	FARTHW	VORM		(D) Enterocoelic	(C) Haemocoelic
			105	E d	.4.4.1.1.6
96.	Which animal has seg	mented body?	105.	Earth worm moves w $(A)Muscles$	(P) Setee
	(A) Mollusca	(B)Annelida		(A) Muscles	(D) Setae and muscles
	(C) Coelenterata	(D) Porifera			(D) Setae and muscles
97.	Zoological name of south Indian earthworm		106.	106. Locomotion is directly helped by	
	(A) Ponoblada	(B) Lumbricus		(A) Setae	
	(C) Magascolex	(D)Pheretima		(B) Mucous secreted	l by body segments
00	Clitallum in conthusor	n in aludas sacmanta		(C) Rhythmic contra	ction of body segments
90.	(A) 19 20 21	(B) 14 15 16		(D) Pharynx	
	(\mathbf{C}) Last 3 segments	(D) first three	107.	Which animal respire	es but there is no respiratory
	(-)	(_)		organ?	
99.	Male genital pores in	earthworm are found in		(A) Frog	(B) Cockroach
	(A) 14th segment (C) 18	(B) 17,19 (D) 10,11		(C) Fish	(D) Earthworm
	(C) 18	(D) 10, 11	108	Chloragogan calls in	earthwarm are meants for
100.	Setae are found in	all body segments of	100.	(A) Reproduction	(B) Excretion
	earthworm except -			(C) Respiration	(D) Digestion
	(A) Last segment				
	(B) First segment		109.	Which organ in earthy	vorm is analogous to kidney
	(C) Clitellar segment			of man?	
	(D) First, last and c1it	ellar segments		(A) Nephridium	(B) Testis
101.	Segmentation in earth	worm is		(C) Clitellum	(D) Intestine
	(A) Metameric segme	ntation	110.	Inner cuticle layer is	present in alimentary canal
	(B) Polymeric segmer	ntation		of earthworm in	
	(C) Psuedosegmentat	ion		(A) Pharynx	(B) Gizzard
	(D) Bisegmentation			(C) Intestine	(D) Stomach
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				

111.	Gizzard in Pheretima is an organ		118.	Scientist who gave the	name Periplaneta is -
	(A) Secretes slime			(A) Unneous	(B) K.N. Bahel
	(B) For absorption of digested food			(C) Bermister	(D) D. Gir
	(C) For excretion		110	The plate situated bety	veen the eves and passing
	(D) For Crushing food	(D) For Crushing food			l of cockroach is called
112.	Chloragogen cells of	Pheretima are similar to		(A)Vertex	(B) Fron
	human			(C) Epicranium	(D) Gena
	(A) Heart	(B) Liver	120	Outer bonden of tonou	
	(C) Stomach	(D) Kidney	120.	cockroach and attache	es with
113.	Earth worm contains b	lood pigment		(A)Muscles	(B) Sternum
	(A) Haemoglobin	(B) Haemocyanin		(C) Pleura	(D) Fat body cells
	(C) Haematin	(D) Melanin	121.	Head of cockroach a	ccording to its position
114.	Blood from seminal	vesicles and gonads is		isknown as	
	collected by			(A) Hypopharynx	(B) Hypocyrebral
	(A) Dorsal vessel			(C) Hypognathus	(D) Supragnathus
	(B)Ventral vessel (C) Subneural vessel		122.	Tongue like structure i	n. Periplaneta is
				(A) Maxilla	(B) Hypopharynx
	(D) Lateral oesophage	eal vessel		(C) Labium	(D) Labrum
115.	Which of the following is the character of dorsal		123.	Wings of cockroach are mainly helpful in	
	blood vessel of earthw	vorm?		(A) Egg laying	(B) Preying
	(A) Collecting in the w	vhole body		(C) Finding the mate	(D) Protecting against
	(B) Collecting in first 13 segments			Number of segments in cockroach leg	
	(C) Distributing the w	hole body		(A) 3	(B) 5
	(D) Distributing in the	first 13 segments		(C) 6	(D) 9
	COCKRO	ACH	125.	Pseudopodia of Amoeba are similar to	
116				(A) Legs of cockroach	1
110.	(A) Glossina nalnalis			(B) Teeth in rabbit	
	(B) Periplaneta americ	ana		(C) Spicules of Neucosolenia	
	(C) Musca nebulo			(D) Suckers of Taenia	
	(D) Apis indica		126.	Most swollen segment	t in leg cockroach is
117	Which are the two con	mon indian cookroachas		(A) Tarsus	(B) Coxa
11/.	(A) Derinlanata amaria	annon mutan cockioaches		(C) Femur	(D) Irochanter
	(B) Perinlaneta indica	and Blatta orientalis	127.	Main character for the distinction between male	
	(C) Periplaneta orienta	alis and Blatta americana		and female cockroach	
	(D) Periplaneta americ	cana and Blatta orientalis		(A)Antennae	(B) Mandibles
	· · · •			(C) Anal cerci	(D) Anal style

128.	Body segments are def	inite and well marked in	138.	38. Maximum digestion takes place in w	
	(A) Hydra	(B) Taenia		cockroach?	
	(C) Earth worm	(D) Cockroach		(A) In crop	(B) In Gizzard
				(C) In mesenteron	(D) In oesophagous
129.	The gynovalvular plate	s in female cockroach are		< <i>'</i> ,	
	modification of		139.	What is common bety	ween the trachea of rabbit
	(A) 7th tergum	(B) 7th sternum		and cockroach?	
	(C) 8th Tergum	(D) 8 sternum		(A) Both start in head	region
130.	Stink glands are found	in		(B) Both are filled with	h fluid
	(A) Only in males	(B) Only in female		(C) Wall in both is str	engthened which does not
	(C) In both	(D) None		allow to collapse	
				(D) None of them	
131.	Cockroach and other i	nsects have exoskeleton			
	made up of		140.	Number of pairs of sp	ouracles in cockroach are
	(A) Keratin	(B) Spongin		(A) 4	(B) 6 (D) 10
	(C) Chitin	(D) Cuticle		(C) 8	(D) 10
132.	The body cavity of coc	kroach is called	141.	Blood of cockroa	ch does not contain
	(A) Pseudocoel	(B) Coelom		haemoglobin because	
	(C) Hydrocoel	(D) Haemocoel		(A) It respires through	n atmosphere
100		1		(B) Respires through book lungs	
133.	The fatbody of cockroa	ach contains		(C) It does not respire	
	(A) Oenocytes	(B) mycetocytes		(D) It has some othe	r means to carry oxygen
	(C) Trophocytes	(D) All the above		direct into the tissues	r means to earry oxygen
134.	Saliva of cockroach co	ntains enzyme			
	(A) Lipase	(B) Amylase	142.	Number of chambers	in the heart of cockroach
	(C) Pepsin	(D) Trypsin		(A) 5	(B) 9
125		-1		(C) 13	(D) 16
135.	(A) Piercing	(B) Absorbing	143.	Heart of cockroach is	
	(C) Cutting & chewing	(D) Drinking		(A) Four chamberd	
	(c) cutting teche wing	(D) Dimining		(B) Vertral to gut	
136.	An animal which feeds	upon organic matter, dead		(C) Longitudinal and	beaded
	insects and own cost of	ff cuticle may be ?		(D) Three chambered	
	(A) Herbivorous	(B) Scavenger			
	(C) Omnivorous	(D) Carnivorous	144.	Physiologically the he	eart of cockroach is
137	In which part of aliman	tary canal of cockroach is		(A) Neurogenic	(B) myogenic
13/.	invagination of cuticle f	Cound?		(C) Epigenic	(D) Agenic
	(A) Antorior part		145.	Main excretory produ	ict of cockroach is
	(A) Anterior part (B) In midpart			(A) Urea	(B)Ammonia
	(C) In postoriar rand			(C) Uric acid	(D) Amino acid
	(C) In posterior part (D) Both in antherior a	nd posterior part			
	(ע) איז	na posterior part			

	FROG		154.	Select the true stateme	ent regarding frog (Rana
146.	Which of the following	found in frog		(A) Frog is a homeothe	ermal animal
	(A) five fingers and fou	ur toes		(B) Frog drinks about	5 litres Hp per day
	(B) four fingers and fiv	retoes		(C) poisonous glands a	are not found on the body
	(C) five fingers and five	e toes		of frog	
	(D) four fingers and for	uitoes		(D) A very long tail is p	resent in posterior part of
147.	Number of cranial nerv	ves found in frog		frog's body	
	(A) 10	(B) 12	155	Frog belong to order	
	(C) 20	(D) 24	155.	(A) Urodela	(B) Anoda
148.	A frog lives in water of	r near water because		(C) Caudata	(D) Anura
	(A) it can get its food e	asily in water		(0) 0	(2)
	(B) its hindlimbs ar	e webbed and help in	156.	In male frog ureter tran	sfer
	swimming			(A) Urine	(B) Sperms
	(C) it can see through its	s transparent eyelids while		$(\mathbf{C}) \text{ Both 1 and 2}$	(D) None
	swimming		157.	Teeth of frog are	
	(D) It respires through	the skin		(A) Pleuro dont	(B) Thecodont
149.	Rana tigrina is zooloqic	cal name of		(C) Heterodont	(D) Acrodont
	(A) Frog	(B) Leopard	158	Absence of thumb is fo	acture of
	(C) Lizard	(D) Earthworm	130.	(Λ) Pabbit	(B) Man
150.	Frog belongs to amphi	bian because		(C) Frog	(D) Monkey
1000	(A) tail is not found in it(B) lungs are found in it		159.		
				Head of frog is and	its anterior conical part is
	(C) its tadpoles are aqu	atic in nature		called	
	(D) it lives in water as	well as on land		(A) circular, snout	(B) triangular, shout
151.	Which one of the follow	ing is modified into poison		(C) rectangular, shout	(D) pentagonal, shout
	gland		160.	The glands present in t	he skin of frog are
	(A) Sebaceous gland	(B) Pituitary gland		(A) mucous and poison	nous
	(C) Parotid gland	(D) None of these		(B) sweat and mamma	ry
152.	A hibernating frog resp	ires with		(C) sweat and sebaced	Dus
	(A) Lung	(B) Diaphragm		(D) mucous and sweat	,
	(C) Buccal epithelium	(D) Skin			
153.	Which of the following of frog	g trait is not characteristic			
	(A) Thin, scaleless skir	1			
	(B) Aquatic reproduction	on			
	(C) Amniote egg				
	(D) Cutaneous.respirat	ion			