TDC (CBCS) Even Semester Exam., 2023

ZOOLOGY

(Honours)

(2nd Semester)

Course No. : ZOOHCC–201T

(Non-Chordates II : Coelomates)

Full Marks : 50
Pass Marks : 20

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A

Answer any *ten* questions : 2×10=20

1. What is schizocoelomate animal? Give example.

2. What do you mean by homonomous animal?

3. Write at least four characteristic features of Polychaeta.

4. Name the largest phylum of animal kingdom. Give examples of two Crustacean larvae.

5. What is book lung?

6. Write at least four characters of Copepoda.

7. Note down the distinctive characters of Xiphosura.

8. Write a note on the geographical distribution of Peripatus.

9. What is torsion? In which phylum it is found?

10. Write down the distinctive characters of Onychophora.

11. Note down the general characters of gastropods.

12. Write the functions of nuchal lobe.

13. Name the different larval forms of class Asteroidea.

14. What is stone canal? Write its function.

15. Write at least four characteristic features of class Asteroidea.

SECTION—B

Answer any *five* questions : 6×5=30

16. Describe in detail the process of excretion in Annelida with special reference to leech.

17. Discuss the different theories regarding the origin of metamerism. Add a note on the significance of metamerism.

18. What do you mean by social animal? Describe briefly the social life in honeybee.

19. Describe the mechanism of tracheal respiration in Arthropoda with suitable diagram.

20. Discuss in detail the affinities of Onychophora. Add a note on its evolutionary significance.

21. Write a note on the structure of Limulus. Comment on its phylogenetic significance.

22. With the help of illustrative diagram, describe the aerial mode of respiration in molluscs.

23. Describe the process of torsion in gastropod. Add a note on its significance.

24. Write a note on the ambulacral system in Asteroidea. Comment on its function.

25. Discuss in detail the different larval forms in Echinodermata.

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