

Question Bank for 1st and 2nd Semester of Practical Zoology

Q/ Write the function of the following:

1. Goblet cell
2. Brown fat
3. Oogonium
4. Golgi apparatus
5. Fibroblast
6. Stage knobs
7. Flame cell of Platyhelminthes
8. Sensory neuron
9. Schlerocyte of Porifera
10. Cnidocyte of Cnidaria
11. Basophil
12. Platelets
13. Micronucleus of *Paramecium*

Q/ Enumerate the following:

1. Stages of Prophase I.
2. Fibers of connective tissue.
3. Types of neuron depending upon the number of processes.
4. Types of cartilage.

Q/ Give an example for the following:

1. Diploid germ cell
2. Somatic cell
3. Prokaryote
4. Haploid cell
5. Pseudo stratified epithelial tissue, ciliated
6. Connective tissue which protect the brain
7. Leucon type sponge
8. Voluntary muscle
9. Largest blood cell
10. Non motile protist
11. Cartilage of intervertebral disc
12. Cnidarian which lack medosoid stage during its life cycle

Q/ Fill in the blank with suitable words:

1. The surface of ovary lined with epithelial tissue.
2. In 1820 found the nucleus in the cell.
3. In eukaryotic cells, detoxification of harmful byproduct done by
4. Mast cell is a type of connective tissue cells which produce, and
5. Transitional epithelial tissue found in
6. is the part of light microscope, which regulate the amount of light that pass to the specimen.
7. Meiosis I is called division because it reduces the number of centromeres to half in each of daughter cell, while Meiosis II is called Division.
8. Cytoplasm consist of 80%, 15% and 5% lipids, sugar and salts.
9. During stage of mitosis Centromeres divide; Chromatids separate and move to opposite poles.
10. Binding of muscle to the bone done by, while binding of bone to the bone done by
11. is a general loose connective tissue which found in umbilical cord.
12. Division of cytoplasm named as.....
13. In 1838 two German biologists and published cell theory, this theory states that the cell is the basic units of the life.
14. The body of *Hydra* consist of three parts, and
15. *Trypanosoma* usually inhabits the blood of vertebrates and resulting in a disease known as
16. The locomotor organelles of the protozoans may be, and
17. The body of tape worms consist of three regions, and
18. The cytoplasm of muscle fiber is known as and the cell membrane is referred as

19. The hydroid stage of *Obelia* includes two kind of polyps which they are and
20. During unfavorable condition *Spongilla* can produce the specialized asexual reproductive bodies named as
21. Cell body of neuron contains two specialized organelles known as and
22. Presence of is a special feature of cardiac muscle which helps in transmission of nerve impulses from one muscle to another.
23. *Euspongia* live on rocky sea bottoms fixed to the substratum by a secretion of, a horny substance of which the skeleton is formed.
24. The body wall of Cnidarian is diploblastic; epidermis and gastrodermis. Between them there is a jelly-like material called
25. In Porifera partial digestion of food particles occurred in while complete digestion occurred in

Q/ Classify the following:

1. *Toxoplasma gondii*
2. *Leucosolenia*
3. Planaria
4. Jelly fish
5. *Amoeba proteus*
6. Bath sponge
7. Cray fish
8. Scorpion
9. Medical Leech
10. Earth worm

Q/ Write the differences between:

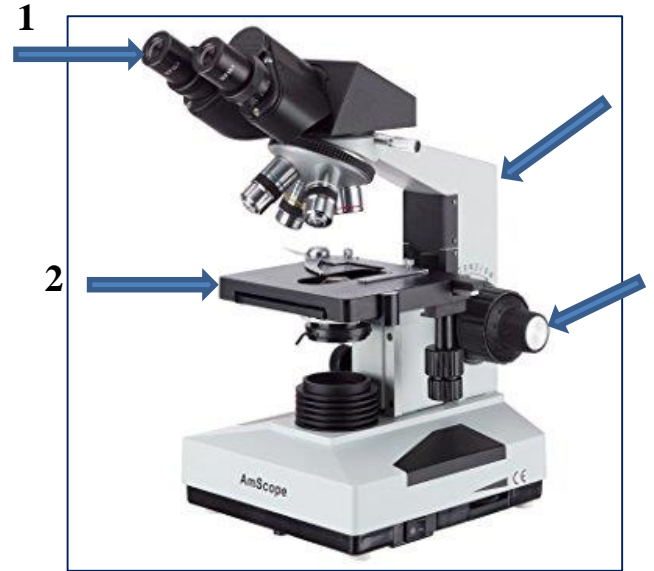
1. Neutrophil and Basophil
2. Polyp and Medusa
3. Cardiac and Skeletal Muscle
4. Compact and Spongy bone
5. Centipede and Millipede

Q/ A-Write the name of the instrument:

.....

B- Identify the pointed parts of the instrument:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.



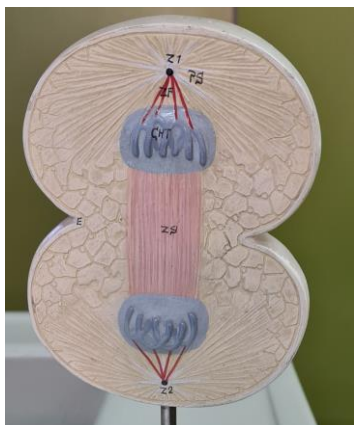
Q7/ Identify only 5 of the following samples (10 Mark)



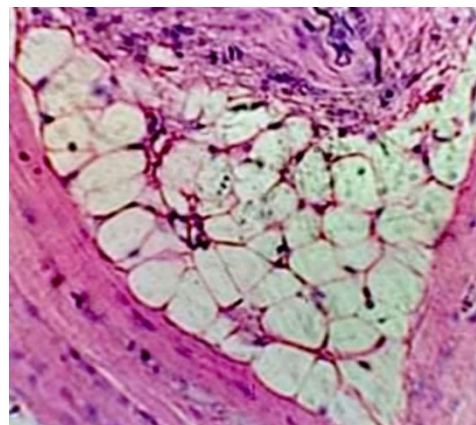
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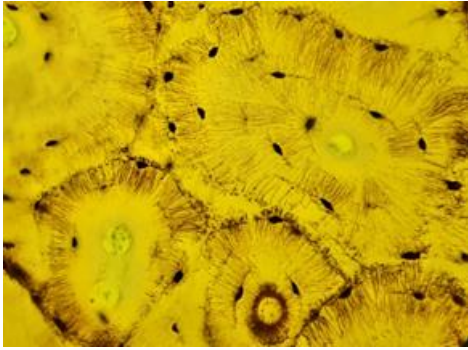
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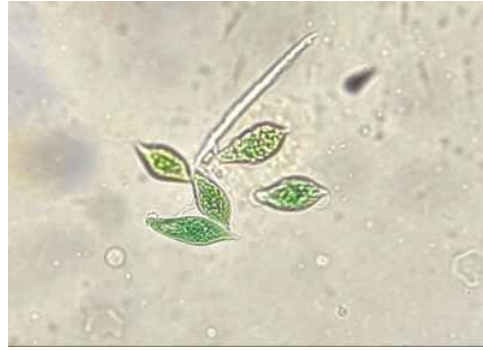
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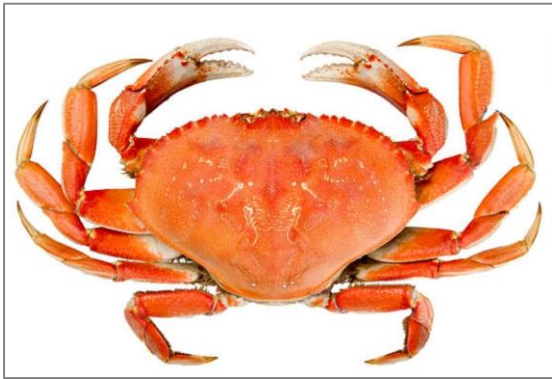
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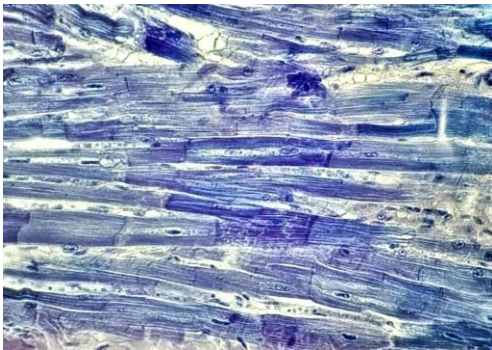
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7)



8)



5)



6)

Lecturer: Shna I. Ismail