BOWEN UNIVERSITY, IWO DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES 2010/2011 FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION BLY 112: ANIMAL DIVERSITY

INSTRUCTION: Answer ALL questions.

Time: 1hr 30 mins

SECTION A

| Provi | de the etymology of the following words Porifera | | |
|------------|--|----------------|----------|
| 2. | Cnidaria | | |
| 3. | Platyhelminthes | | |
| 4. | Ctenophora | | |
| 5. | Eucoelomata | | |
| 6. | Pseudocoelomata | | |
| 7. | Acoelomata | | |
| 8. | The concentration of nervous tissue towards the anterior end of | an animal, for | n a head |
| | and brain in higher forms is tagged | | |
| 9. | proposed the binomial nomeno | | |
| What | t is the zoological name of the following animals? | | |
| 10. | Lion | | |
| 11. | Sheep | | |
| 12. | Snail | | |
| 13. | Human intestinal roundworm | | |
| 14. | Domestic dog | | |
| 15. | Domestic cat | | |
| 16. | Common toad | | |
| 17. | Chameleon | | |
| 18. | Cnidaria and Ctenophora belong to the Grade | as | |
| | and are the Branches of King | | |
| 19. | The body space in which most internal organs are suspended in | higher animals | is known |
| 20. | The is thin in Cnidaria but thick and The anus is in Nematoda but Plathyhelminthes are while Nematodes are d | in Ctenoph | nora. |
| 21. 22. | Plathyhelminthes are while Nematodes are d | in earthworms | |
| | while Nematodes are u | iloecious, | |
| Answe | er True/False in the followin <mark>g que</mark> stions. Tick appropriate option in | the box. | |
| 23. | Nematodes are segmented. | True | False |
| 24. | The coelom is large in earthworms but much reduced in snails. | True | False |
| 25. 26. | Cnidarians are diploblastic. Flatworms belong to the Bilateria. | True | False |

| | | True F | als |
|---------------|---|------------------------------------|-------|
| B. V | | SECTION B | |
| _ | | | |
| -). L | ist the different tagma found in the fo | (2 Marks | ;) |
| (i) (ii) | Butterfly | ollowing organisms. | |
| (iii) (iv) | Scorpion | | |
| (v) | OCKLODON | (5 Marks | () |
| | | subphyla in the Phylum Arthropoda. | - THE |
| (i) (ii) | SubphylumSubphylum | e.g | |
| (iii) | Subphylum | e.g | |
| | | (6 Marks |) |
| . ь | ist with one example each the class | es of the Phylum Echinodermata | |
| (1) | Class | 0.0 | |
| (ii) | Class | e.g | |
| (iii) | Class | e.g | |
| (iv) | Class | e.g | |
| (v) | Class | e.g_ | |
| | | (10 Mark | s) |
| 2. L | ist and describe the location of the f | our basic Chordate features. | |
| | Name | Location | 7 |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| _ | | | + |
| | | | |
| | | | 1 |
| + | | | 1 |
| | | | |
| | | (8 Marks |) |
| . L | ist only the eight classes of the subp | phylum Vertebrata | |
| (i) _ | Class | | |
| (ii) | Class | (v) Class | |
| (iii) | Class | (vii) Class | _ |
| (iv) | Class | (viii) Class | _ |
| | | | |
| | | (4 Marks | () |